

MAY 1, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

OUR FARM BOYS WELL TRAINED FOR

PLOWING THE SEVEN SEAS

By H. A. Meyer, Jr., Ensign, U. S. N. R.



Calvin L. Toot, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. N., above right, receives instruction on a Naval 5-inch gun. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Toot, R. 2, Larned, he studied to be a Gunner's Mate.



William R. Lovett, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. N. R., above right, a Larned farm boy, during instruction on Navy signal flags. Lovett also studied semaphore and blinker code during this course.



Studying to be Torpedoman's Mates are Donald W. Clouston, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. N. R., left, Ness City, and Gene W. Royse, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. N., center, Syracuse.

THE United States Navy has always appealed to farm boys, particularly from the Midwest—and Midwest farm boys have always appealed to the Navy.

Some Naval authorities advance the theory that the reason the Midwestern farm boy makes excellent sailor material is because the Navy is highly specialized. Boys from farms who have operated farm machinery, have a skill not generally found in city boys. Added to this skill is a desire to see the world, plus willingness, good health, intelligence and initiative. Combined, these make him not only a skilled specialist but a good sailor.

Kansas farm boys now serving their country are displaying these attributes. There are 5 men from Kansas, among others, from the farm, recently receiving training in the Service School at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. These five—Richard E. Hughes, Gene W. Royse, Calvin L. Toot, Donald W. Clouston, and William R. Lovett—were all sworn into the Navy at the recruiting station in Kansas City, Mo., and sent, at different times, to Great Lakes. This largest and greatest of all Naval Training Stations, located 40 miles north of Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan, has

as its sole purpose the training of new recruits to be real sailors.

Supplying about 35 per cent of the enlisted personnel of the fleet, Great Lakes draws primarily from the states making up the Ninth Naval District, for which it is also the headquarters—North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. As the majority who come to Great Lakes enter directly from civilian life, like the 5 farm boys from Kansas, they are making their first contact with the Navy and its traditions here.

Upon entering the Camp Barry Gate, the receiving camp, the new recruit fills out various forms about himself and then undergoes physical and dental examinations to determine his fitness for Naval service. Then the stripping process begins. "Civvies" go into boxes for shipment home and the new men form into a line preparing to draw their uniforms and equipment. [Continued on Page 5]



A specialist checks Richard E. Hughes, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. N. R., at right, on the operations of a machine lathe. Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hughes, R. 1, Cullison, was learning to be a Machinist's Mate 2nd Class during this course. His training will come in handy after the war.



Today
the Army has
a New Mule...

Industry is helping win the war...

industry must help build a peacetime world

Today, all industries must produce as never before—must speed the output of food, tanks, planes, guns, ships and other instruments of war—must conserve vital supplies—that we may win quickly a decisive victory.

Tomorrow, all industries must continue to produce—beating swords into plowshares—to prevent world-wide unemployment leading to ultimate economic collapse.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if plans world-wide in scope are formulated promptly for
A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.

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A Woman County Agent?

By RUTH McMILLION, Clark County



Ruth Leffler, Clark county

FARM executives, county agents and farm hands are called into the S. Armed Forces, more and more their duties settle on the shoulders of the feminine force now striving to maintain the home front. As an inspiring example of shoulder-responsibility we have Ruth Leffler, Clark county's first Home Demonstration Agent, who arrived in the county October 12, only to have Dale Ingler, County Agricultural Agent, leave the army in 2 weeks. This with no prospect of another County Agent in the county.

However, the new Home Demonstration Agent was fortunate in having as her assistant the very efficient Farm Bureau Agent, Lois Ellsworth, who had been in the Clark county office for 8 years. With her help Miss Leffler was able to untangle a bit the dubious haze of names, faces, places and leaders... this was short-lived. In February, Miss Ellsworth joined the WAAC's and left immediately to enter officers' training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Consequently Miss Leffler now not only ranked as Clark county's Home Demonstration Agent, but automatically assumed the duties of Agricultural Agent as well. Too, there must be a recruit inducted, a new secretary installed and to instruct.

With determination the young O. A. closed her ranks and advanced daily. All in all it meant 12 full days a day, overlapping into night work, and sacrificing some Sundays to come from meetings she must attend. But pioneering in foreign fields is not new to Miss Leffler.

Back From Alaska

In 1941 she was in Alaska, as dietitian at the Sheldon-Jackson school for native-born Alaskans. Going up on a cruise ship and returning on a big, camouflaged ship for refugees to take up her duties in the states during the outbreak of the war. Before being off at Ketchikan, however, Miss Leffler had to prove her American citizenship.



Boy, we're ready to travel if we can just ride 'em!

zenship. This was done by means of her driver's license. A method which might not work at this stage of the war.

Now occupied with the wartime agricultural program her days and weeks run steadily like this. Perhaps an all-day nutrition school for the county, with the foods and nutrition specialist in attendance, and a board meeting at night with the district superintendent. The second day a meeting with the assistant 4-H leader and the organizing of a new 4-H unit in the county. The third is spent with the adviser on neighborhood leader business, plus a 4-H council meeting at night. Fourth day is spent at a land-use planning meeting in an adjoining county. Fifth with the poultry specialist, and sixth with a farm landscaping specialist, plus training schools to conduct, women units to visit, annual meetings to engineer, war material on foods and production goals to get across and township elections to get under way.

For this feminine agricultural agent there were income tax meetings to attend, farm account books needing help, membership drives to urge forward and the 4-H banquet to present.

Miss Leffler took soil samples to Manhattan to be analyzed, took judging teams to compete, made sure there was poison for the prairie dog fight, and compiled a list of available men for harvest and summer work.

To date Miss Leffler has handled her "commissions" and out-flanked and out-manuevered each problem. Only recently has William H. Painter, farmer-stockman of Meade county, offered to assist 2 days a week as Clark county's agricultural agent, thus relieving Miss Leffler of a bit of blind flying.

When asked whether amid all these duties there are gratifying moments she immediately rose in their defense.

As an example, when Miss Leffler meets with a unit miles from her headquarters, a neighboring township always has her in a farm home for dinner that evening, prior to their 4-H meeting that night. Another unit pre-

sented her with a new electric iron, and another inspiring incident was the fact that when they had E. A. Stevenson as their guest speaker at the 4-H Club banquet he returned his mileage check to her... uncashed.

These are the things that compensate for 4 flat tires in one week, and for the agricultural faux pas she unknowingly commits.

The women of agriculture are answering the call.

Milk Goes to War



Mrs. Louise Meyers, an employee in the Hiawatha Dairy Products Company, is showing some spray process dried skim milk the plant is producing at the rate of about 8,000 pounds a day for our armed forces and for Lend-Lease. The spray process product is so finely divided that by adding the proper amount of water, the milk readily goes into solution with characteristics very similar to the original milk. Dried skim milk is one of the most concentrated and nutritious of all war foods. So far U. S. plants have been unable to produce enough to meet Government requirements. Also shown is sweet cream butter this plant produces as a by-product to its dried milk business.

Will Tackle Labor Shortage



Bert W. Culp, well-known livestock man, and long active in public affairs, who was chosen by Gov. Andrew F. Schoepel to head the Farm Labor Commission.

A STATEWIDE farm labor commission, headed by Bert W. Culp, noted Beloit livestock man, has been appointed by Gov. Andrew F. Schoepel to work with local, state and federal agencies, and with farm organizations in providing adequate labor and machinery for the 1943 farm production program.

Mr. Culp will be assisted by 9 regional vice-chairmen, an advisory committee consisting of representatives from various farm organizations, and county chairmen to be selected by the state farm labor commission. The 9 regional vice-chairmen and their districts are as follows:

George Fuhrman, R. 1, Atchison: Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Atchison, Jefferson, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Wabunsee and Geary counties.

Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiattville: Miami, Franklin, Osage, Morris, Linn, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Chase, Bourbon, Allen, Woodson and Greenwood.

Cal W. Floyd, Sedan: Butler, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Chautauqua.

John Venier, Salina: Cowley, Washington, Jewell, Republic, Clay, Cloud, Mitchell, Dickinson, Ottawa, Lincoln, Saline and Ellsworth.

Guy Hawkes, Newton: Marion, McPherson, Rice, Harvey, Reno, Sedgwick, Kingman, Sumner and Harper.

Abe Snyder, Webster: Smith, Phillips, Norton, Osborne, Rooks, Graham, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Barton, Rush and Ness.

Girl's School



Pupils and teacher of Rural School District No. 54, Jewell, Kan., think they have quite an unusual enrollment of 10 girls and no boys. Among the girls are 4 sets of sisters. Dorothy Henningsen is the teacher, and she agrees the student body is out of the ordinary, even in this age of "man and boy shortage." Left to right, front row, we introduce: Donna Kaye Loomis and Loretta Loomis. Second row: Beverly Reiter, Jean Simmelink and Carol Loomis. Back row: Joy Belden, Dorothy Reiter, Joan Simmelink, Gladys Belden and Ruby Joy Tucker. Standing, Dorothy Henningsen, the teacher.

Knows His Job



Hobart Hunter, of Geneseo, Kan., fieldman representing Milking Shorthorns. He has a life experience with the breed, having been born into the business. His father, Warren Hunter, was widely known as an advocate of true dual-purpose usefulness in the breed and he practiced what he preached. The Retnuh Farms herd is well known to Milking Shorthorn people, and is at present being carried on by Joe Hunter, Hobart's brother, on the farm established by their father. For the last 2 years, Hobart has been active as secretary of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society.

Repair Experts

If the night farm machinery repair classes at Ottawa, Franklin county, are a fair indication of the interest being shown in this program over the state, real and lasting benefits should result.

Twenty-two were enrolled in the first term at Ottawa and 24 in the second term. The motor mechanics class met 3 nights a week and the farm machinery repair class 2 nights. During the first 15 weeks of the courses the men had completed 2,247 hours of instruction.

At these classes they repair machinery parts or complete equipment, do welding and overhaul auto, truck and tractor motors. They have learned to make repairs for nearly every machine on the farm, and in many cases have completely reconditioned old machinery which ordinarily would have been junked. This certainly is war work of greatest importance.

I KNOW that farmers these days are too busy planting crops and tending livestock and poultry to express much interest in long-range problems affecting American Agriculture. But in the last three weeks some 800 farmers have written me their opinions about continuance of the AAA thru the war period. Among those 800, the proportion expressing themselves in favor of repealing the AAA and abandoning Government controls for Agriculture was about 20 to 1.

I don't know just how readers of Kansas Farmer feel on the subject. The letters, from radio listeners but in a majority of cases from readers of Capper's Weekly, came in answer to 3 questions I asked of these, and which I now submit to readers of the Kansas Farmer:

"1. Do you believe the AAA program should be repealed, wiped off the statute books completely, and every farmer turned loose to grow what he pleases, how much he pleases, without advice, interference, or assistance in the shape of price-sustaining loans, or Government payments?"

"2. Do you believe the AAA program should be suspended for 1943 and 1944, and every farmer encouraged and allowed to use his own best judgment, without Government interference, or assistance, for at least these 2 years?"

"3. Do you feel that farmers and the Nation would be better off if they were not told by the Government what foods and fibers to produce this year and next?"

I believe I stated the proposition fairly. I made it plain that if the AAA controls were to be abolished, the price-sustaining loans and benefit payments also would be thrown out the window. And in the face of that, 19 out of 20 of the letters I received in reply favored abandonment of the national farm program.

Reports I am getting indicate that the farm labor shortage, the country over, may not be as bad as it looked to be a few months ago. But it still is a very serious shortage, coupled

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

as it is with a very serious shortage of farm machinery.

Some shortage of man-power, considering the all-out global war in which we are engaged, is in my judgment almost unavoidable. The patriotism of the farm boys and young men, plus the patriotic efforts of the local draft boards to fill their quotas, resulted in taking away thousands of essential workers. The temptation of high wages in the war plants took an even heavier toll. But I understand some of these are coming back to the farms now.

But the shortage of farm machinery, in my judgment, is less excusable. I still think the War Production Board committed a serious error, in fact a series of errors, in reducing the allocations for farm machinery and equipment down to one fourth of the 1940 production. And this was done over the vigorous protests of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who, I know, did all he could to get the WPB to see the realities of the situation.

Belated attempts to correct the machinery situation are now being made. I believe if you can get thru this year, there will be a more plentiful, perhaps almost adequate supply of farm machinery for next year. Chester Davis, the new Food Administrator, is in position to back up his demands in this direction.

All this, as well as the assurance of fair prices for farm products, is going to be necessary to carry us thru the coming winter, and thru the year 1944, without serious food shortages in the United States. The Government has committed the farmers of the United States to a food production program unparalleled in history. The food demands from our Allies, for our own armed forces, are very heavy. Food de-

mands to feed civilians in reconquered territory are going to be unprecedented by next year, as our military operations carry us closer to victory.

Every ounce of food that can be produced is going to be needed. The Victory gardens are not a fad. They are a practical necessity if the people of this country and considerable portions of the rest of the world are to be fed. I know that the

farmers of Kansas, and of the Nation, are responding to the call. And despite the shortages of labor and machinery, they will provide the necessary foods to carry us to victory.

Peace Depends on Food

I ALWAYS have considered agriculture the leading industry; yes, our most important business. And so far as I am concerned, the man or the woman who excels in this great field of endeavor has no superiors.

Under normal conditions folks generally get in the habit of taking food production pretty much as a matter of course. And the people who operate our farms haven't always been accorded the respect that is due them. Perhaps farm people themselves are a little to blame for this attitude—"familiarity," you know, sometimes "breeds contempt." It is just possible that all farm people haven't always realized that whatever progress is made, even life itself, depends on agriculture.

Europe knows the value of food. Our fighting men have learned the hard way how precious are such common, ordinary things as potatoes and bread and meat. Unless our food authorities use great wisdom and good judgment, all of us in the United States are going to learn more about how essential farm production is. The plain truth is that right now, the future peace of the whole world depends on food; and to a large extent on the production of American farms and Kansas farms.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

As the Wind Blows in Washington

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Straws in the wind: The Senate of the United States, approving a bill to extend for another 2 years the stabilization fund, at the same time refused to extend the President's power to devalue the dollar in terms of gold.

The House of Representatives went a step farther. In extending the stabilization fund until June 30, 1945, it added this language:

"Such fund shall not be used in any manner whereby direct control and custody thereof passes from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury."

The stabilization fund of 2 billion dollars was "created" in 1934 from the profits the Government took when President Roosevelt devalued the dollar 41 per cent.

Congress had authorized him to devalue as much as 50 per cent; the power to devalue the other 9 per cent has been extended 2 years at a time.

Now Congress is abolishing the devaluation power next June 30; taking control of the currency back into its own hands to that extent.

The House action—"shall not be used in any manner . . ." means

that the gold in the stabilization fund cannot be used to back any international currency, either "Unitas" proposed by Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, or the "Bancor" unit proposed by the British planner, Lord Keynes.

Congress has signed off on any further "tinkering" with the currency by Executive action; also it has served notice on the world, and the Executive that Congress proposes to keep control, if possible, of the extent to which the United States ties itself into international agreements or unions after the war.

A "Postwar" Vote

Another straw in the wind: The Associated Press polled 88 of the 96 U. S. Senators on the question:

"Do you favor committing the Senate and the country now to a postwar course of preserving the peace thru an international police force?"

Thirty-two Senators said "no"—16 Republicans, 15 Democrats and Progressive LaFollette; 24 said "yes"—19 Democrats and 5 Republicans; 32 want to wait and see how things are going—17 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Result of the poll was a severe blow

to those who had hoped to get an assurance that two thirds of the Senate—64 of 96 members—would support a move committing the United States to become a member of some form of world union, federation, or league after the war is over.

No Money For FSA

Another straw in the wind: The House of Appropriations Committee recommended no appropriations for the fiscal year starting next July 1, for the Farm Security Administration. And the House approved the recommendation. At the same time the Committee recommended in the annual Department of Agriculture appropriation bill that the functions formerly exercised by FSA be divided between the Farm Credit Administration and the Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture. Under the House rules it takes unanimous consent to legislate in an appropriation bill, so the second recommendation went out of the bill on points of order.

Unless the Senate resurrects it by a heavy majority, Farm Security Administration goes into the discard, along with WPA and other depression agencies. Farm Bureau, National

Grange, National Council of Co-operatives, are trying to abolish the FSA. The Farmers' Union, CIO and several AFL unions are backing the White House in trying to save it.

Payments Will Be Made

Another straw: By a vote of 226 to 90, the House on a roll-call tacked an amendment on the supply bill prohibiting (Continued on Page 5)

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Plowing the Seven Seas

(Continued from Page 1)

Each enlisted man in the Navy or Naval Reserve is given an allotment of \$133.81 for uniforms and equipment. When the men don the official "boot" or recruit uniform, so designated because of the leggings worn thruout the recruit training period, they are then ready for the issuance of a metal identification disc, known as a "dog tag," which bears the name, service number, blood type, the last date tetanus was injected and fingerprint. The tag is worn around the neck at all times for identification purposes.

All Sleep in Hammocks

Having been properly outfitted, the new recruits are then formed into companies of about 130 men each and assigned barracks where they will live during their detention or "quarantine" period of 21 days. During these 3 weeks the new "boots" receive their various inoculations for smallpox, typhoid, yellow fever and tetanus and at the same time learn the art of how to get into, out of and sleep in hammocks, the fundamentals of seamanship, the handling of small boats and close order light infantry drill with and without rifles.

Divine services are held each Sunday on the station and all men have an opportunity to attend the service of their choice.

By the time the embryo Bluejacket has finished his detention period he is the proud possessor of an entirely new vocabulary of colorful terminology peculiar to the Navy. He has learned that the training station is regarded as a ship, that when he enters the station he "comes aboard," when he leaves on liberty he "goes ashore," that floors are now "decks," that walls are "bulkheads," stairs are "ladders," coffee is "Jamokey" and that there is no longer any right or left side of an article but "port side" and "starboard side."

From detention camp his company is then moved into one of the 12 camps comprising the recruit training part of the station where he finishes the remaining 9 of his 12 weeks of "boot training." Each of these camps bears the name of a Naval hero and a typical camp consists of 18 barracks, dispensary, mess hall, drill hall and cook's quarters.

Choice of 49 Trades

During this last 9 weeks of "Boot Camp" the new Bluejackets learn more close order drill with and without rifles, the proper care and wearing of the Naval uniform which include laundering and repair, how to pack a sea bag, proper saluting, calisthenics, firing rifles and machine guns on the range, swimming and life-saving, and how to tie various knots. They also take a series of 5 aptitude tests to determine whether they will be eligible for further specialized training in one of the Navy's Service Schools teaching one or more of the 49 trades of the Navy.

From these 5 tests—general intelligence classification test, mechanical aptitude, spelling, English and mathematics—the Navy's experts can determine not only whether a man possesses the qualifications for advanced specialized training but for what particular line he is best suited. Those making the best showing on these aptitude tests are sent to Service Schools upon completion of recruit training, while the remainder of the men are ordered either to the fleet or to shore stations in the Seaman branch.

Kansas Boys Do Well

All 5 of the Kansas farm boys went to the Navy Service School at the Great Lakes Station, which, incidentally, is the largest school of its kind in the world offering specialized training courses, each of 16 weeks duration, in 19 of the 49 specialized ratings in the Navy—gunner's mates, torpedomen's mates, aviation ordnancemen, electrician's mates, fire controlmen,

radiomen, signalmen, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers, machinist's mates, boilermakers, shipfitters, metalsmiths, patternmakers, molders, carpenter's mates, cooks and bakers.

About one third of the men completing Service School are advanced in rating to the lowest petty officer rating in their specialized field immediately upon graduation. The remaining two thirds are eligible for advancement as soon as they receive more practical experience at sea and pass the qualifying examinations for their ratings.

School Hours Are 0800 to 1600

Actually, the School resembles a large high school or even a university, except that it exceeds the largest school in the country in enrollment. The Bluejacket students go to classes and shops in 2 shifts, day and night, for 8 hours, 5 days a week. The day shift attends classes from 0800 to 1600—8 a. m. to 4 p. m.—and the night shift from 1630 to 2400—4:30 p. m. to midnight—with time off for meals and recesses. In so far as equipment is concerned the student has the finest available. Two huge machine shops with row on row of machine lathes, drill presses, milling machines, shapers and grinders are humming with the activity of the student machinist's mates in training. Another building houses the foundry, forges and both arc and gas welding equipment where molders, shipfitters and metalsmiths learn their respective trades. Still another shop contains the torpedoes and depth charges where the mysteries and intricacies of these death-dealing implements of war are explored. In another building various Naval guns are on hand for training gunner's mates.

There are also many classroom buildings because every course combines classroom theory with actual practical shop experience.

Will Go Back to the Farm

One of the Kansas boys mentioned earlier, Richard E. Hughes, seaman 2nd class, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hughes, R. 1, Cullison, helped his father run the family farm in Pratt county, 5 miles north and 1 mile west of Cullison, prior to joining the Navy. He studied to be a Machinist's mate and when the war is over, hopes either to go back to farm-

ing with his father or get a job as a machinist. Whatever he decides to do, his training in the Navy will be helpful to him the rest of his life.

Gene W. Royse, seaman 2nd class, U. S. N., and Donald W. Clouston, seaman 2nd class, U. S. N. R., are both torpedomen's mates. Royse, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Royse, who live near Syracuse, Kan., joined the Navy because his brother, John Jr., had done so earlier. He likes the Navy and may decide to make the Navy his career. If not, he plans to return to his father's farm in Hamilton county, 4 miles north and a half mile west of Syracuse.

Clouston helped his father on the farm before deciding to join the Navy and help Uncle Sam defeat the Axis. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Orley Lee Clouston, he appreciates his specialized instruction and feels that his knowledge of a torpedo's mechanism will be helpful when he returns to the family farm in Ness county, 4 miles east and one fourth mile south of Ness City, Kan.

May Stay in Navy

As the Navy has always appealed to him, Calvin L. Toot, seaman 2nd class, U. S. N., was happy when he had an opportunity to enlist and is now planning to make a career of it. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Toot, R. 2, Larned, Kan., Toot is a gunner's mate. Active in 4-H Club work for 6 years, he had helped his father on the farm, 5 miles south and 3½ miles west of Larned.

Another Larned, Kan., boy is William R. Lovett, seaman 2nd class, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell K. Lovett who live a mile west of Larned. A signalman, Lovett wanted to enlist, so he chose the Navy—and he hasn't regretted it. He thinks the Navy is one of the cleanest and healthiest organizations he has ever seen and that it helps one to learn the knack of getting along well with others.

These 5 young men are typical of thousands of others from Midwest farms. And they are more than holding their own with fellow Bluejackets coming from sections of the country closer to the natural habitat of the sailor, the sea.

Author of this article, H. A. Meyer, Jr., an Ensign in the U. S. Navy, is a Kansas boy from Independence. At one time he was employed by Kansas Farmer and other units of the Capper Publications, Inc.

As the Wind Blows

(Continued from Page 4)

iting any of the funds appropriated in the bill being used to make "incentive payments" to farmers.

If the Senate sustains the House action, it will be a heavy blow to Administration plans to hold food prices down by borrowing money to pay subsidies to farmers in lieu of allowing farm commodity prices to rise.

Incentive payments already promised to farmers for increasing production of soybeans and other oil crops will be made, however, as the Food Administrator has the working capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation to draw upon for this purpose. And there is enough left of the CCC's capital to take care of promises made for this year's increased production of these crops.

Rejected Parity Appropriations

More straws: The House rejected the Budget recommendation that the Secretary of Agriculture be authorized to contract to make parity payments on basic commodities harvested in 1944, and no parity appropriation was made for the fiscal year 1944. The appropriation for Soil Conservation payments next fiscal year was cut from \$400,000,000 to \$300,000,000. The House also adopted the Rees (Kansas) amendment to prohibit farm payments in excess of \$500 to any individual or corporation for participating in the

Farm Program. Unless the Senate kicks out the Rees amendment, or materially modifies it, that will take out of the program most renters, tenants and share-croppers on land owned by estates and insurance companies.

"Control" Not so Popular

If straws are indications, right now the wind is rising against Washington control of individuals, and against advance commitments by Congress to international controls over the United States in the postwar period.

Of course, the wind may change direction. That has happened before in American politics—and, after all, these economic problems are political questions.

On the other hand, Republican leaders in Congress are soft-pedaling any concerted opposition to renewal of reciprocal trade agreements act, by which Congress turned over to the President the power to lower tariffs as much as 50 per cent in order to promote world trade—"expand foreign markets" is the phrase used in the Act. The Administration's plea for extension at this time for another 3 years is that if the extension is refused, other nations will take it to mean that the United States is preparing to return to a strong nationalistic state rather than to broad internationalism, after the war is won.

Scrap Drive May 10 to 22

ISTEN, folks! Will you please scour every nook and corner on the farm again for scrap metal to help smash the Axis? The big spring salvage campaign is just about to open up. The dates are May 10 to 22 inclusive, and Kansas farm folks simply will not let these dates get away without giving the Nazis and the Japs a "working over" from the home front. Governor Andrew Schoepel, co-operating with Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and with Harry W. Woods, executive secretary for the Kansas State Salvage Committee, has issued a proclamation setting out these dates for a special drive.

Copper, brass and bronze are on the critical list. Scrap of this kind is urgently needed! And the drive for more scrap iron and steel is pegging away at its dead level best.

Uncle Sam wants 3 million more tons just as soon as it can be collected, and not later than June 30, this year. Kansas farm folks are asked to sell or give 78,000 more tons by that time—and it is hoped most of this scrap will come rolling in during this big spring drive. The boys "up front" will appreciate your best efforts.

Here is just an inkling of what your scrap metal can do toward winning the war:

One flatiron will help make 30 hand-grenades, or 2 steel helmets.

A "junked" tractor will make 580 .30-caliber machine guns.

One broken plow helps make 100 armor-piercing projectiles.

A single-row corn planter contains enough steel to help make seven .45-caliber sub-machine guns.

One old tire equals 12 gas-masks, or 20 pairs of parachute troopers' boots.

A milk pail will make 3 bayonets. An old copper kettle contains 84 rounds of ammunition for an automatic rifle.

One pair of rubber hip boots equals 3 pairs of arctic overshoes.

About 25 feet of garden hose equals 6 collapsible water bags, or 6 auxiliary tires for pursuit planes.

A 2-bottom tractor moldboard plow makes one 75-mm. howitzer.

A disk harrow equals 10 anti-aircraft directors.

One hand corn sheller is the equivalent of three 6-inch shells.

An old battery contains enough lead for three 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, or 75-mm. howitzers, or 29 tank guns of 37-mm. size.

Two pounds of waste cooking fat will provide enough glycerine for 5 antitank shells.

Sixty tooth-paste tubes contain the necessary tin for solder in the electrical connections of a Flying Fortress.

A kitchen sink equals twenty-five 3-inch shells.

An old radiator equals seventeen .30-caliber rifles.

That "burned out" wood or coal kitchen stove will go to make ten 4-inch shells.

A refrigerator helps make 70,000 .37-mm. anti-aircraft explosives, eight .50-caliber machine guns, 20 hand grenades.

The steel from one automobile, with the equivalent amount of pig iron, will make sixteen 17-mm. guns, or twenty-seven 20-mm. aircraft guns, or thirty .50-caliber machine guns, or one and one half 16-inch Navy shells, or three 2,000-pound aerial bombs.

A hand garden planter makes four .30-caliber rifles.

The old, one-horse cultivator will make two 60-mm. mortars.

One spike- or spring-tooth section harrow averages four 4-inch shells.

One 35,000-ton battleship requires 17,500 tons of scrap.

To make a 20,000-ton aircraft carrier requires 10,000 tons of scrap.

A 1,000-ton destroyer uses 500 tons of scrap.

A pursuit plane equals 255 pounds of rubber—one tire uses 17½ pounds,

Hear Results Of Lamb Feeding

ALTHO lamb feeding has been a profitable enterprise in Western Kansas this year, feeders attending the Ninth Annual Lamb Feeders Day, at Garden City, were warned against speculation and failure to provide feed storage for possible lean years.

The fact was stressed that it is dangerous to feed large numbers of lambs if the feeder has to purchase feed other than concentrates. Recalling the drouth days, R. F. Cox, in charge of sheep investigation for Kansas State College, also pointed out that surplus feed should be stored in silos or in well-protected stacks to prevent disaster in case of a feed failure.

Whiteface New Mexico lambs of good quality, weighing 55 pounds, were used this year in the feed demonstration conducted at the experiment station at Garden City.

These lambs were divided into 12 lots, and the 12 lots into 3 divisions. The first division, consisting of 5 lots, was fed Westland milo grain, cottonseed cake, Sumac stover and ground limestone. Comparison in this division was on proportion of concentrates to roughage. This was a continuation of last year's experiment and added to the conclusion last year that rations containing 45 per cent concentrates and 55 per cent roughage gave better gains than those of 35 per cent concentrates and resulted in less digestive disorders than occur when higher percentages of concentrates are fed.

Four lots were fed rations giving comparisons of Finney milo and Westland milo grain, and of Finney milo and Sumac roughage, alfalfa hay and alfalfa straw. Westland milo grain showed a slightly higher nutritive value than Finney milo grain, but it was pointed out that this is not conclusive as this is the first test made between the 2. There appeared to be a small advantage in favor of growing and feeding Westland milo for grain and Sumac for roughage, compared with feeding Finney milo grain and Finney milo roughage. Sumac stover gave slightly larger gains than Finney milo stover, but in this and previous tests the differences have been small. Alfalfa hay gave no greater gains and more expensive gains than Sumac stover but previously alfalfa has been best. Alfalfa hay gave better gains than alfalfa straw.

Wheat pasture tests were conducted with 3 lots. One lot received wheat pasture alone, made 27.8 pounds gain a head at a feed cost of \$3.11 a hundredweight. One received wheat pasture and was fed Sumac stover in the lot at night, and made 28.2 pounds gain a head at a feed cost of \$3.54 a hundredweight. Another lot received wheat pasture plus ground limestone, made 29.1 pounds gain a head at a feed cost of \$3.04 a hundredweight.

The feeding experiment ran 130 days and the death loss for all lots averaged 2½ per cent from all causes. Digestive disorders and urinary calculi were chiefly responsible for the losses, and those from digestive disorders occurred most frequently where high percentages of concentrates were fed.

Deferring grain feeding for 30 days resulted in a decided decrease in the cost of gains, and also a small decrease in the rate of gain. Increasing the concentration of the ration at 15-day intervals proved no better than feeding

a constant proportion of concentrates and roughage.

Due to war conditions, attendance at the program was the smallest of the 9 years these experiments have been conducted.

Plan Feeders' Day

Results of feeding trials with sheep, swine and beef cattle will be presented May 8, at the 31st annual Livestock Feeders' Day sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry of Kansas State College, at Manhattan.

Feeding problems rank next to labor in Kansas this year, so these results will be of considerable wartime significance, and will mean much in developing a postwar livestock production program for Kansas, thinks C. W. McCampbell, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the College.

Can Handle More Stock

A. H. Bressler, of Pottawatomie county, has been able to increase the number of livestock on his farm by 4 or 5 times thru a program of taking wheat land out of production and putting it in brome grass, planted with alfalfa. Wheat has been a profitable crop on this farm, but Mr. Bressler thinks meat production more important to the war effort. In addition to keeping a fine herd of purebred Herefords he is feeding about 300 Texas steers this year.

A Good Increase

Planting 40 acres of oats on contour strips brought Roy W. Gfeller, of Geary county, a yield of 50 bushels an acre. This was an increase of 10 bushels an acre and at a decreased fuel cost of about 10 per cent. The same success was obtained on 11 acres of sorghum forage strips on the contour, which produced 8 tons to the acre, an increase of 2 tons at an approximate 10 per cent fuel saving.

Success With Flax

Altho flax is not recommended for Geary county, several farmers in that section have had good luck in growing this profitable war crop.

John A. Erikson has been growing flax successfully for 4 years and will plant 80 acres with sweet clover this year. His last year's crop averaged about 12 bushels to the acre, and the year before one 20-acre patch made 20 bushels to the acre. He fall plows his ground and provides a firm seedbed. His best flax followed wheat, he says. His experience has been that flax doesn't combine well unless ripe, so he usually cuts it in windrows first.

Roy Swenson, a neighbor of Mr. Erikson, raised 1,600 bushels of flax on 125 acres last year, and will plant that acreage again this year. He also fall plows. Part of his was on wheat land, part on broken sod and part on alfalfa land. He could tell little difference in the yield. He has been raising flax for 3 years and said this crop was his best paying one last year.

Cattle Make a Choice

An interesting pasture experiment to determine the comparative values of winter barley, common rye, Balbo rye and wheat, were conducted this spring at the state experiment station, near Garden City.

A group of cows and heifers was turned on these plots on 2 dates, March 9 and April 5, and a careful check was made to observe which plots were in the best pasture condition and which plots best appealed to the animals.

At the time of the March 9 experiment, the winter barley had a 1½-inch stand, common rye 2½ inches, wheat 2 inches and Balbo rye 3½ inches. On April 5, the winter barley had a 3-inch stand, common rye 4 inches, wheat 4 inches and Balbo rye 6 inches. Balbo rye proved to be in the best condition on both dates.

Wheat proved the most attractive to

the cattle as a whole on both dates. It was estimated that the wheat plot was nine tenths eaten, Balbo one half and common rye one tenth. Only a trace of Reno barley was eaten.

An odd incident in this experiment was noted. The mature cows showed a slight preference for Balbo rye over wheat, but not to the extent of not pasturing the wheat, while the heifers pastured almost entirely on the wheat. The opposite has been reported by Central and Eastern Kansas farmers, who state that their cows will walk over everything else to pasture on Balbo rye.

Still Going Strong

Like most hog raisers in Kansas, Quinter Sample, of Morris county, had some hard luck with his early litters this spring, but even at that his first 13 sows averaged 7 pigs to the litter. He has been raising hogs for 31 years.

Mr. Sample has lots of good alfalfa pasture for the 27 sows farrowing on the farm this spring. He is planning this fall to breed 30 of his best last fall gilts and will sell them after 2 litters. He breeds to farrow after March 15 and September 15.

Balbo Fills Big Need

The answer to a dairyman's prayer is Balbo rye, says Roy Dillard, manager of the Country Club Dairy, Saline county. And he ought to know, because he was one of the first, if not the first, man in Kansas to experiment with this new pasture crop.

The advantage of Balbo rye is that its greatest benefit comes at a period when the dairyman is short of other pasture, Mr. Dillard claims. He also maintains that Balbo puts better color in the milk and doesn't transmit the taste received in pasturing other rye or wheat. The cows will walk right over other rye, barley or wheat to get on the Balbo, he says, which is a good indication of the cow's viewpoint on the matter.

The enthusiasm of Mr. Dillard for Balbo can be understood when he explains that last year, on September 10, he turned more than 100 head of



"Look! She's starting to spit, it's the biggest warm I ever saw!"

cows and calves on an early fall-planted field of Balbo and kept them there until between April 10 and 17 this year. It is no wonder he considers Balbo the best pasture investment he ever made. He issues a note of warning to other dairymen to be absolutely certain of their seed source on Balbo, as other ryes are being sold as Balbo by unscrupulous dealers.

Several other good dairy and beef cattle men echo Mr. Dillard's praise of Balbo pasture. Julian Sundgren, of Saline county, has 20 or 25 acres for his herd of purebred Herefords; E. F. Leckron, Dickinson county dairyman, reports excellent success as do several other farmers in that and adjoining counties.

Study Planting Dates

Grain yields on rates and dates of seeding winter wheat on one-year fallow are being studied at the state experiment station, near Garden City. Last year was the first year for these tests, so no definite results are obtainable at this time, but Western Kansas farmers will watch the experiment with interest.

The dates of planting used in these experiments are August 21, September 2, September 15, October 1 and October 15, and the rates of seeding are 10, 20, 30, 45 and 60 pounds.

Feed for More Livestock



If you have any doubts about the superior value of Balbo rye as a pasture crop, take a look at the evidence in this picture. Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, is on the borderline between a plot of Balbo rye, on your right, and common rye, on the left. He holds grass pulled from the 2 plots to show the difference in growth. The picture shows why Balbo rye will support more animals than common rye.



"I hear airplanes are gettin' into dog-fights;—Why can't they let us dogs fight our own battles!"

WAR JOB IN THE APPLE ORCHARD

In World War I, Arthur J. Weeber was a sergeant with the AEF. This time he's doing his war job on the home front—growing healthful eating apples, buying war bonds, and acting as air raid warden for his district. Mr. Weeber is a real pioneer in the Cowiche Valley, that little appendix to Washington State's apple-famous Yakima Valley. He specializes in Delicious apples and 60% to 70% of his Delicious

rate Extra Fancy by State grade. Despite the wartime labor shortage, Art Weeber had a good harvest. His elder son, Jim, now in the Army, got a 2-week furlough to pick apples. Son Henry brought home a group of Washington State College students to work for several days. Daughter Mary lent a hand — and Weeber himself picked 1100 boxes to finally get the crop all in the warehouse

"With our farm tractor and family teamwork we expect to lick the wartime labor problem," Mr. Weeber told me. "We've got two orchards a quarter mile apart and both have fixed spray systems. I haul a double spray tank from one orchard to the other for alternate sprayings. The tractor also makes it possible to get our apples into the packing house and cold storage the same day they are picked. This helps assure crisp, juicy apples with real orchard goodness when folks buy 'em in the store"



Three generations of Weeber womenfolk are in this picture—Daughter Mary, Mrs. Arthur Weeber and (seated) Mr. Weeber's mother. Grandma Weeber, with her husband and son, Arthur, came to the Washington country before there were roads, phones or mail routes here. They set out their first apple orchard in 1911, and Arthur Weeber set out another apple orchard, his own, on returning home after World War I



Mr. and Mrs. Weeber are good partners, both used to hard work, and they believe this world is going to be a better place to live in after the war. With his eye on post-war markets, Mr. Weeber is continuing his efforts to give his apples a red skin—the redder the better, he says—because people go for red apples like a child goes for a red wagon. What's it take to make red apples extra red? Mr. Weeber explains it this way: "I don't know those big words the scientists use but I know from experience that bright sunny days with cool nights close to the frost point bring most redness to red apples. That's the kind of weather we get here in the Yakima Valley.

"By correct pruning I'm able to direct tree growth so sunshine gets through to the apples as they start developing. And I thin out the number of apples on each tree during the growing season, removing all but one apple from each cluster—this helps the remaining apples get big and red. I also place props under heavy-laden branches, holding them apart so more sunshine can get into the apples and air circulation is free. Too much nitrogen in the fertilizer applied to the orchard soil, I've found, steps up wood and leaf growth and cuts down red apple color. So I disc in cover crops and whatever barnyard manure I can get."

Your Safeway Farm Reporter



Wartime apple marketing is here being discussed by Mr. Weeber (examining young fruit) and J. W. Hebert, general manager of the Yakima Fruit Growers Association of "Big Y" apple fame. At a nearby packing house operated by this farm cooperative all Weeber's apples are washed, graded and packed—then sent to market in refrigerated cars. Mr. Hebert is a member of the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission which has helped

make Washington apples known for outstanding quality. "We of 'Big Y' have done business with Safeway for a dozen years or so," Mr. Hebert told me, "and always on a friendly basis. War conditions have increased demand for our apples but we haven't forgotten the cooperation we've had from Safeway in past marketing emergencies. Our banners for Washington apples are used expertly to build appreciation for quality fruit in Safeway stores"

CHOLERA THREATENS

If your spring pigs are not yet vaccinated, have it done NOW.

Soon hog cholera will be striking over wide areas. No one knows—perhaps YOUR hogs may be next. It strikes fast, kills fast, shows no favorites.

Every spring pig should be vaccinated now, without delay. Because once cholera attacks a drove, little can be done. Hogs must be vaccinated BEFORE an outbreak, if they are to be safe. The time to protect YOUR hogs is NOW.

Call Your Veterinarian

Your pig crop is too valuable to gamble with uncertain vaccination methods this year. Call your Veterinarian, have him check your hogs, have him vaccinate them properly, and then you can KNOW you are safe. The cost of experienced veterinary vaccination is small compared with the proven safety it provides.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

Poultry Lucky on Feed

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THE outlook right now for feeding poultry is very favorable. Several feed companies are telling their customers that they are in position to supply feeds in sufficient quantities, which will be fortified with all the vitamins and necessary proteins to which we have been accustomed. They are going to be called on for an enormous amount. We are told officially that vital proteins used in poultry and certain livestock feeds will be conserved by the feed industry holding the protein contents of mixed feeds to certain



Mrs. Farnsworth

maximum percentages. Certain animal proteins will be used in feeds for animals whose basic requirements are for animal proteins. Poultry is one of the main considerations in this provision, so we should count ourselves lucky.

All turkey farms with which I am acquainted are booked up for every egg and poult they can supply until June—and some of them all season. This means a vast demand for feed. Turkeys especially require plenty of vitamins and proteins in their ration for rapid growth and resistance to disease. This may be a season when changes may have to be made frequently in order to have the necessary vitamins and proteins.

Chicks and poults that are raised in confinement will need to be watched more closely than those having ideal range conditions. Where it is planned to have the poultry run on free range we can solve some of our problems by planting green feed that will supply protein and vitamins. Green feed this season may mean good pullets or market poultry, where without it we may be faced with nutrition problems.

Rape is one of the best greens we have ever used for our poultry. It is high in protein, and will grow out again after it is eaten off. A small patch will care for the needs of several hundred chicks. Only 5 to 8 pounds an acre are needed and it may be seeded any time after April 1, and on thru the summer. Even if chicks are to be raised in confinement it will be wise this year to plant greens that may be cut and fed fresh to confined birds. Turkeys, especially, consume lots of greens, and it may be wise to make some provision for their needs.

One authority on turkeys has said that there is this similarity between hogs and turkeys—that when they are both old enough to put on range they may be given their separate feeds and they will make their own balanced ration much better than it is possible for us to mix it for them. The Midwest is fortunate in that there are different grains available for poultry so that we may have a variety, and if there is a shortage of some particular one, there may be substitutes. Variety is fine in poultry feeding. We may use a combination of different grains and get excellent results, altho we have become accustomed to using certain preferred ones.

If Feed Disappears

This must be a year above all others when we should waste nothing. Our method of feeding can be watched with the idea of getting as much gain out of every pound fed as possible. For instance, we may be feeding rats instead of poultry. They may be getting into the mash hoppers or cutting into feed sacks and causing waste. Putting out rat poisoning or fighting them in every way possible to eradicate them will mean more use of the feeds we are giving. Building hoppers so that there are lids which close tightly at night will keep rats away from feed to some extent. Perhaps we may be at fault. We may spill feed uselessly in filling hoppers, or hoppers may be built in such a way that the hens will rake out the mash with their beaks. We have one hopper that works fine when only filled half full, but if filled to the top the weight of the feed causes it to feed down too rapidly so we watch this in putting in mash. If one is giving a moist mash we can be careful to give only what the flock will clean up readily. This is a good health precaution as well as being economical.

There will be birds that show up as poor producers every month in the year. Right now there may be hens that are "sitters." They have to be jailed so many times that we know they cannot lay any great number of eggs. So such hens may as well go to market and leave the mash for the consistent layers.



AT THE two-man controls of Uncle Sam's bombers, three pilots always ride. The third is the automatic pilot which prevents human pilot's fatigue.

It takes real precision manufacturing to produce these amazing third pilots. So, the thirty-odd years of training which AC peacetime production of millions of spark plugs, oil filters, fuel pumps has provided, now proves its value anew.

Yet, good manufacturing is, of itself, not enough. Ground crews must give these devices constant care.

Your "Ground Crew" is Ready

For similar reasons, you should take the best of care of your AC products. That is why we urge you to make full use of the Conservation Service which America's mechanics are giving. It's available—coast to coast. It is now being augmented by AC men who are carrying to all service organizations the latest methods of diagnosis and repair of all AC products. This service will conserve gasoline, oil, and tires. Use it regularly. When replacement is necessary, select AC for complete satisfaction.

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

OIL FILTERS—Slow driving accelerates formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. This dirt will clog piston rings, cause increased consumption of oil and gas. Replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to

10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed whenever your car is lubricated.

FUEL PUMPS—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for at once.



Spark Plugs



Air Cleaners



Fuel Pumps



Oil Filters



Driving Instruments

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Watch out for coccidiosis. Watch for telltale bloody droppings, ruffled feathers and shivering. At first signs of coccidiosis . . .

TAKE THESE 3 STEPS

Confine chicks on deep, clean litter, keep them warm and nourished, and use Gland-O-Lac's famous . . .

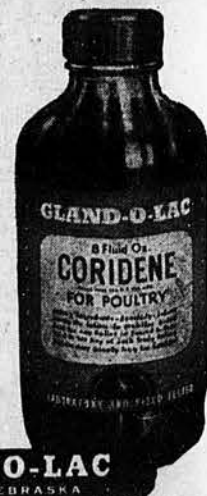
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OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Must Feed Soil, Also

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

OF MANY things necessary for winning the war, nitrogen is one of the most essential. And the nation or group of nations that can produce this element most abundantly is the one destined to come out on top. Our armies need to be fed and our civilian population must not go hungry. To produce this necessary food we must have nitrogen, for neither plants nor animals can grow without it.

Plants get their nitrogen from the soil in the form of soluble nitrates which their roots are able to absorb. This means that tremendous quantities of combined nitrogen will be taken out of the soil by the thousands of Victory gardens that will be grown this summer. To preserve the fertility of these soils nitrogen must be supplied. This may be done by allowing nitrogenous organic matter to decay upon the soil or by adding to the soil a fertilizer which is a mixture containing nitrogen compounds. Many commercial fertilizers contain chemical elements such as phosphorus and potassium, which are already fairly abundant in ordinary soils. Nitrogen is the one element which eventually becomes deficient in all soils.

Known Long Ago

The observation made by Cassius long ago, when he wrote, "The excrement of fowls is the best," is no less true today. Of all the animal fertilizers, none can compare with poultry manure for general utility and adaptability. One reason for this is that its nitrogen content is higher because the hen consumes a higher protein or nitrogenous diet than the horse, cow, sheep or dog. Another reason is that the urine of the hen, which includes most of the nitrogen, is contained in the droppings and not voided separately as other animals do.

It would be well if the many poultry raisers now going into the business for the first time could realize the value of this important by-product and either use it themselves in their Victory gardens or make it available to other gardeners, city greenhouses or nurserymen. Not an ounce should be wasted.

Can "Burn" Plants

Poultry manure is good for field crops, fruit trees, all kinds of vegetables, lawns, flowers and shrubs. It must be used judiciously, however, for it will "burn" plants if too highly concentrated. It is said that a hen will produce about 80 pounds of droppings a year. Applied to a Victory garden this should be sufficient to fertilize a patch of 200 square feet. One hen will

keep one fruit tree very well fertilized.

Care of poultry manure before using is important. Its nitrogen content depends largely upon how it has been kept. This essential element is very elusive and gets away in 2 different ways. When piled where it is unprotected from the weather, much of it will be leached out by rain. After a pile of manure begins to ferment a large amount of the nitrogen is lost in the ammonium carbonate that escapes into the air. Fermentation can be slowed down by keeping the pile wet. It is easy for poultry manure to lose one half its fertilizing value when exposed in piles behind the poultry houses.

One way modern poultry raisers have of keeping the manure always in the dry is by the use of droppings pits

in the laying house instead of droppings boards. These are placed in the rear of the room and may vary in depth from 8 to 10 or 12 inches. Two-inch poultry netting is stretched tightly over the top. Roosts of 2- by 2-inch material rest on this wire. Besides keeping the manure in better condition droppings pits have another advantage. They eliminate a great amount of labor as they do not have to be cleaned out but once or twice a year.

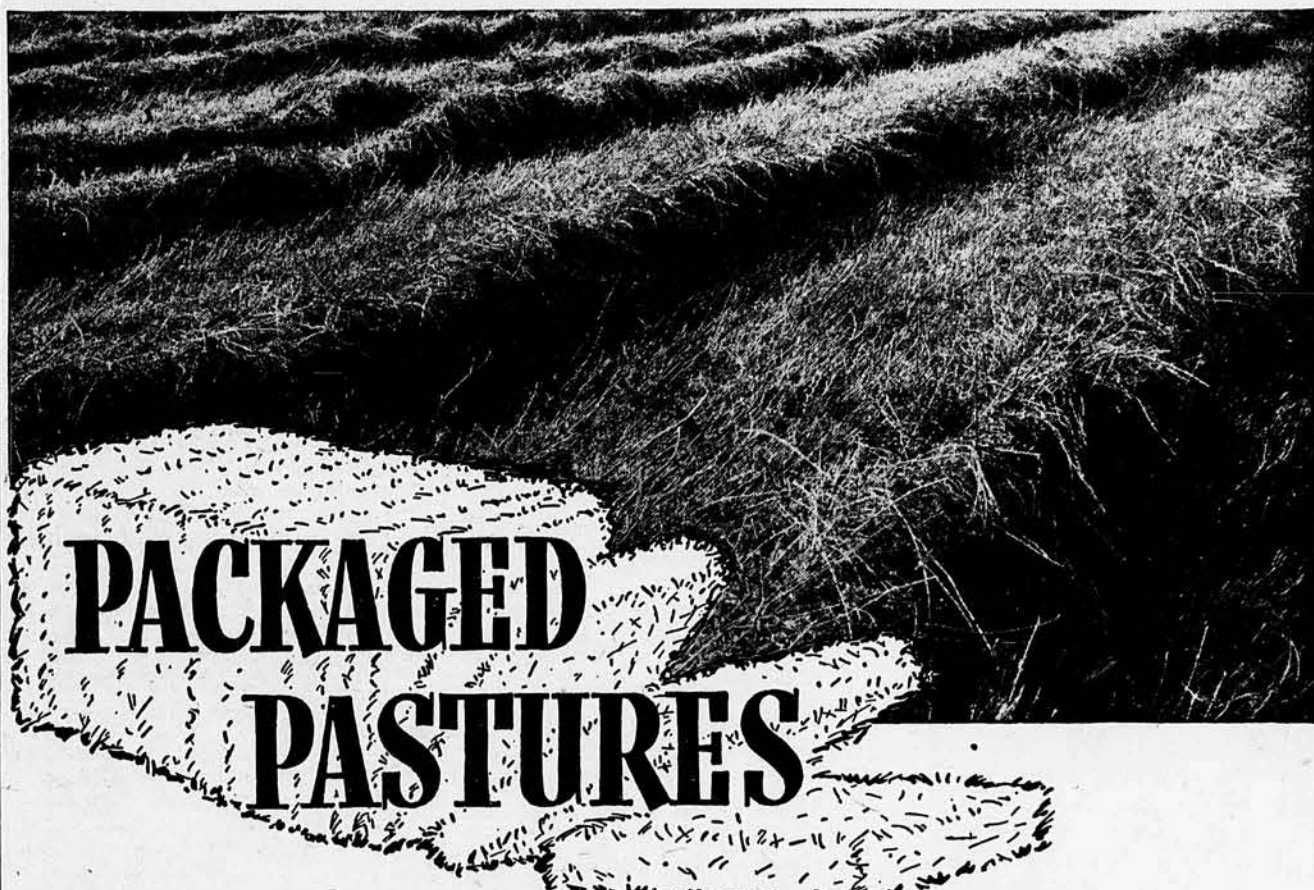
Worth 2 Billion Dollars

Up to now the value of manure has not been greatly appreciated by the American farmer. Little attention has been given to its care in this country and more than half produced is wasted. It is estimated that the manure accumulated on our farms in a single year has a value of more than 2 billion dollars, or more than the entire corn or wheat crop. The peasants and small farmers of European countries appreciate the value of manure, and a man's

prosperity is measured by the amount of it he uses on his farm. For centuries Chinese farmers have been frugally gathering every bit of refuse material and putting it back on the land. Next to waste of soil itself, waste of manure is the American farmer's greatest sin.

Well-Fed Family

If all women were as capable as Mrs. John Kugler, of Dickinson county, the Kansas population wouldn't require very much canned and processed food. Each year the Kugler freezer-locker unit holds about 50 pints of peas, 50 pints of corn, several young fries from the poultry flock, and all of the Kugler home-butchered meat, which normally consists of 2 hogs and a young beef. In addition, Mrs. Kugler usually cans about 6 bushels of peaches, 150 quarts of garden vegetables and 80 quarts of pickles. Along with food that is frozen and canned, the Kuglers have all the fresh milk, cream, eggs and poultry they can use.



New Short Cut in Harvesting, Storing and Feeding Hay



When you cut hay at its most valuable stage, the leaves or blades are easy prey to sun, to rain, even to dew. Every hour of exposure means losses of vitamins and palatability or of protein and minerals. If leaves are shattered off, all these losses are still greater.

In the Case System of making Air-Conditioned Hay these losses are largely avoided. Soon after cutting, the swath is side-raked into a high, fluffy, quick-curing windrow with leaves mostly inside, shaded from bleaching and excessive drying by the sun.

Final short-cut in the complete Case System is putting the leafy,

green hay into "packaged pasture" with the new Sliced-Hay baler. There is no rough handling...in fact, hardly any handling...as the pick-up lifts the windrow gently onto the apron of the continuous-feed baler. Safely inside the bale, there is no chance for the precious, protein-rich leaves to get away.

Stored in the barn or stacked in the open, Sliced-Hay can be piled with breathing spaces between the bales for cooling air to circulate and continue curing. Three to five tons can be stored in the space taken by a single ton of bulk hay. Handling, hauling, and shipping all are easier, faster, less costly.

At feeding time, Sliced-Hay bales

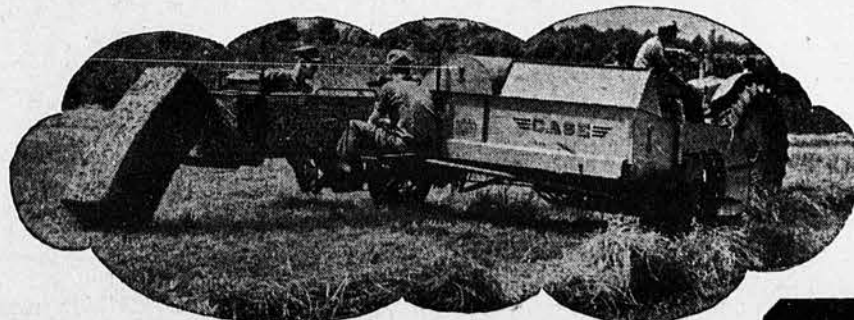
need no tearing apart. Instead, they separate into portions like slices of bread, again guarding the leaves from being knocked off. The appetite of your animals is tempted by more of the color, aroma and softness of summer forage.

You may have to wait for the benefits of Sliced-Hay, due to prior orders for the allowable production of Case balers, but it will be worthwhile for you to see your Case dealer now. Meanwhile, adjust your side-delivery rake to make windrows as near as possible like those built by a Case.

Write for big free illustrated book on the Case System of Making Hay. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

★ ★ ★

Three persons...and two of them may be youngsters...are all it takes to run a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler and the tractor which pulls it. They do a complete job from windrow to finished bales at the rate of two acres an hour in average hay. This baler has no heavy blocks to handle—bales are measured to uniform length automatically and separated by light metal dividers.



SERVING AGRICULTURE Since 1842
IN PEACE AND WAR

CASE

Soybean Information

Because of the large acreage of soybeans in Kansas, many readers will be interested in bulletin No. 306. Production of soybeans from seedbed preparation to harvesting is discussed, also the adapted varieties for different locations in Kansas. This bulletin and any of the other Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins in the list may be ordered free from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 306—Soybean Production in Kansas.

No. 307—Distinguishing Sex of Chicks at Hatching.

No. 208—Re-establishing Native Grasses by the Hay Method.

No. 206—Tame Pastures in Kansas.

No. 210—Korean Lespedeza in Kansas.

No. 304—Sorghums for Kansas.

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Monitor makes it easy to put your windmill in first class pumping order by installing a NEW "Sky Power" head on your old tower. **NO RATION CERTIFICATE IS NEEDED**, if you specify that your old windmill head is worn out or damaged beyond repair. Genuine original Monitor wheel and vane supplied to fit any make tower, complete with iron vault gear box, storm-safe V-brake and ball-bearing turntable sensitive to slightest breeze. This is the famous Monitor head with automatic wind governing — controlled pumping speed. Have your Monitor dealer inspect your entire well and install repairs needed to insure your water supply — now — before it's too late.

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 Dept. 3, BAKER MFG. CO., Evansville, Wis.

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DIAGNOSIS RECORDS SHOW THAT IT PAYS TO

START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT



1 CHECKS GERM GROWTH IN DRINKING WATER

Diagnosis records show 89% of 3,355 chicks sent us for free diagnosis had bowel troubles. Many bowel trouble germs enter the digestive system through the drinking water. So give your chicks the benefits of Phen-O-Sal. Tests show Phen-O-Sal inhibits germ growth, even pullorum! Doesn't oxidize; STAYS ACTIVE.



2 MEDICATES CHICK'S DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Phen-O-Sal's medicines aren't oxidized by crop contents. They reach the entire digestive system . . . crop, gizzard, duodenum, ceca, kidneys . . . with astringent action where needed. Phen-O-Sal's a balanced formula of many drugs, gives double-duty benefits. Can be used in any kind of water, even metal.

You want your chicks to do well . . . help meet war needs. So start them right, with Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine!

Buy from hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign. Our service enables them to give you sound poultry health advice.

DR. SALS'BURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL
THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Early Worm Control Pays!
Get CECAL and LARGE ROUNDWORMS With Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON
The 100% medicine; contains 7 drugs that also stimulate appetites, aid digestion. Ideal flock wormer for older birds, too! Just mix in mash.

Chickens Know Color

That chickens are "color conscious" is true with our flock of layers and chicks. They are accustomed to the blue which men wear and do not mind it.

This spring when I wore my rose-colored smock to tend our chickens, it frightened them so much I could not go inside or let them see me from the openings. When I changed to a white smock, black coat or blue jumper, they raised no objections.—Mrs. Jas Prouse, Bluff City.

Test Sells Brome

A 4-acre test patch of brome grass last year sold H. G. Peddicord, of Pottawatomie county, on the high grazing value of this pasture crop. As a result he will plant an additional 30 acres of brome next fall following oats planted this spring.

Mr. Peddicord estimates that his 4 acres of brome last year gave him a grazing value equal to pasturing 40 head of cattle for 24 days. He ran 6 cows and 3 work horses on the 4 acres from May until Thanksgiving. Inability to get hired help influenced Mr. Peddicord in increasing his pasture program.

Top Cattlewoman

Another honor has come to Elizabeth Briggs, of Kiowa county. You may recall it was announced in the March 6, 1943, issue of Kansas Farmer that Miss Briggs, owner of 155 cows which raised 156 calves last year, won top honors in the Kansas Beef Pro-

duction Contest. This remarkable record was announced during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan.

The second honor comes in the form of the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award which includes a \$100 War Bond, a colorful achievement pennant, a gold lapel pin and a beautiful scroll. In making the award, Lloyd Burlingham, speaking for the Skelly Oil Company, said: "Out in Southwest Kansas where men are men and where cowboys ride horses, not radio and movie scripts, I thought we had one part of America staked off for men. But we've lost out again." Then he told about the Briggs 4,000-acre ranch, fine Herefords, good pastures. And he joined a lot of other men in "doffing his sombrero" in salute to a real cattlewoman.

Not an Idle Minute

Farming 81 units looks like a mighty big job, but that is just what Lawrence Hoover, of Geary county, is doing this year with the aid of one full-time man and the members of his family. He will use some temporary help during critical periods of his farm program, which includes everything from cows to potatoes.

The entire Hoover plan is built around 20 dairy cows, and all of the field work is planned to fit around the milking program. Mr. Hoover is a firm believer in having plenty of machinery, keeping it in tip-top condition and housed and ready to go whenever needed.

Potatoes will be a new crop this year. The Hoovers are planting 12 acres of Cobblers, which can be irrigated, if necessary. In addition, they have 350 crop acres, 75 head of cattle including 20 dairy cows, 20 hogs, and 200 Austra-White hens. Their crops include 32 acres of alfalfa, 183 acres of wheat, 50 acres of hybrid corn, 32 acres of sorgho, 12 acres of potatoes, and 17 acres of oats.

Mrs. Hoover and the children, Dorothy, Jimmie and Bernard, expect to carry their full share of the big load on the Hoover farm.

Old-Timer With Brome

You can't tell Edgar York, of Morris county, anything about the value of brome grass or soybeans, because he is a real old-timer when it comes to growing these valuable crops. He has been experimenting with brome grass since 1903, and with soybeans since the 1890's.

Altho he has never grown either of them in large amounts, both have played important parts in his farming program thru all the years.

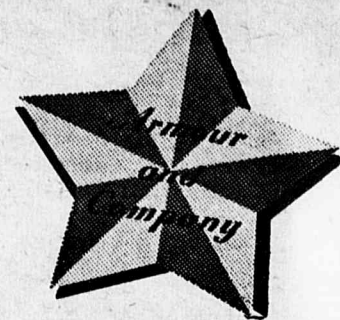
Mr. York's advice on brome grass is not to plant patches of it with other pasture crops as cows will all graze on the brome and kill it out. One use for which Mr. York utilizes brome is to plant it along his fence rows. This keeps down the weeds and provides emergency pasture for small numbers of cows.

Mr. York raises soybeans only as feed for his purebred Angus cattle. He cuts the soybeans while the beans are not quite ripe and runs them thru the hammermill to get the rich ground feed it produces.

An oddity on the York farm is a 45-year-old pear orchard, which still is producing.

Stop Erosion of Roads

Farmers seeking methods of control of erosion that has badly damaged local roads will be interested in seeing U. S. D. A. leaflet No. 164, Erosion on Roads and Adjacent Lands. The information is reliable, containing many helpful illustrations. A free copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?

PERHAPS the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out for their raw material (livestock) about 75% of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would hold profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941).

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are under constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in the matter of obtaining supplies that we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

LOW COST IRRIGATION HOSE

MADE OF CANVAS

Ideal for pump irrigation. Carries water over or around obstacles. Saves work. Lasts for years. Makes getting water where you want it easy. Low cost. Canvas dams also. Write for illustrated folder.

LINCOLN TENT & AWNING CO.
1616 O St. Lincoln, Nebr.

You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It's made especially for women.

Pinkham's Compound is famous to relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Thousands upon thousands of women benefited. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

Until Dinner Is Ready

Ironed Milk: In parts of Mexico, leche planchada, or "ironed milk," is used. A mixture of egg and milk is poured into a shallow dish and hot irons are passed close to the surface until the mass is of custard consistency.

Milky Wave: In New York, a Park avenue salon is advertising a milk-fed permanent wave, claiming that the milk solution gives hair a healthy tone and leaves waves soft and beautiful.

Underfed: Peru distributed 2,000 tons of specially treated salt to small farmers and stockmen in order to combat deficiency diseases in livestock caused by absence of iodine, phosphorus, sulfur, lime, copper and iron in the diet.

Candy Food: Experiments are being made on concentrated food bars the size of a 5-cent candy bar, which contain protein, mineral elements, sugars and calories.

Appeased Gods: Black stem rust of grains was known to the early Romans as "mildew." Hoping to protect their fields from this plague, Roman farmers sacrificed red-haired dogs to the rust gods, Rubigous and Rubigo.

Trouble Travels: Black stem rust was not found in Australia until after 1825 when, by chance, it was brought into the country on bottle wickerwork of wheat straw from France.

Night Work: At the rate of one animal a second, it would take a man 6,694 hours to count all the sheep and lambs called for in the 1943 national production goal. If he counted only during his 8 hours in bed each night, he would finish in 2 years and 3 months.

Cook Well: Possibly 12 per cent of the people in the U. S. are affected with trichinosis, a disease due to eating improperly cooked or raw pork.

Leather: Per capita consumption of leather for military use is 10 times as great as per capita consumption in civilian life. The bulk of the armed forces' needs are for cattlehide leathers.

Safety Wire: By grounding wire fences about every 10 rods, loss of livestock by lightning may be greatly reduced. Ground wires should go deeply enough into the soil to be in contact with permanent moisture.

Can't Fly: Tar-branded lamb or sheep pelts are often rejected as material for aviator's high altitude clothing. Special branding paints which will not damage pelts can be used to mark sheep.

Our Enemies: It is estimated that rats in the U. S. each year eat or render unfit enough food to maintain an army of more than one million soldiers. Fight them!

Square Milk: Milk bricks are a late development in agricultural experimental work. Water is evaporated from the milk and the resulting powder is molded into a firm block under high pressure. Thirty-three pounds of powder, equivalent to 29 gallons of milk, can be compressed into a 9-inch cube.

Condensed Nation: England occupies almost the same land area as New York State but has 39 million people compared to New York's 13 million. Great Britain as a whole has a population of 47 million in an area the size of Minnesota.

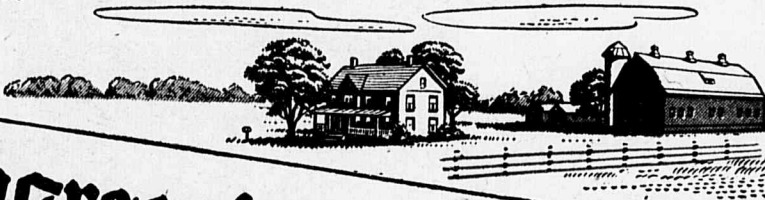
Heat Grows: Tests reveal that green wood has from 10 to 35 per cent less heating value than when cured from 9 months to a year. Even wood seasoned under favorable conditions for only 6 months has an advantage over wood freshly cut.

CONGRESSMAN RIZLEY PRAISES FARM AWARD

The nation's eyes are on the American Farmer as he fights the battle for food production!

The W. G. Skelly Award for Superior Achievement in Agriculture is a much deserved, formal recognition of the magnificent accomplishments of all American Farmers.

Now, the W. G. Skelly Award and all it stands for, have been written into the Congressional Record. The Award Committee is gratified that its efforts have thus aided in focusing national attention on the farmer.



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Give Recognition Where Recognition
Is Due

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROSS RIZLEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 21, 1943

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable W. G. Skelly, president of the Skelly Oil Co., outstanding business executive, philanthropist, and community builder of my State, recognizing the outstanding part the American farmer has, and is, contributing toward winning the war, has initiated his own individual plan of recognition to the farmers for their outstanding achievements. I insert the same as part of my remarks:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

MY DEAR FRIENDS: Well-deserved praise has been given the members and branches of our fighting forces for distinguished service on the far-flung battle fronts of this global war.

Defense plant workers in all parts of the United States have been cited for outstanding contributions in the battle of production.

Business, too, has received honorable mention for putting national welfare ahead of private gain.

All of this is entirely fitting and proper. But what about the American farmer?

It is my feeling that no group of citizens has responded more generously or more magnificently to this Nation's call for increased production than American farmers. You have done what was asked of you, quietly,

518081-1648

without fanfare—and in spite of increasing shortages of labor and equipment.

I feel that due recognition of your achievements should be made. Because of my many years of close association with farmers in the Midwest I would like the privilege of sponsoring recognition of superior achievement in agriculture.

Starting as soon as possible, therefore, we will honor, each week, a Midwest farmer, farm wife, farm family, 4-H Club member, Future Farmer of America, or member of some other farm organization for notable contribution to the war effort in the production of food. A committee of recognized authorities on agriculture will select one outstanding person or family for each week's award on a basis of accomplishment, such as record crops, record production of poultry, livestock, etc.

The name of the person or family selected for citation each week will be announced on Skelly Oil Co.'s radio program over the National Broadcasting Co. network, and the accomplishment will be told in detail, so that other farmers may profit thereby.

To each person or family thus cited for superior achievement in agriculture, we will award a \$100 United States war bond, and the Skelly "S" pennant for superior achievement in agriculture, along with other distinguishing and identifying insignia.

Presentation of these awards for superior achievement in agriculture will be made at appropriate ceremonies in the city or town nearest the recipient's residence.

I hope and trust that this step will encourage you to hasten victory with ever-increasing production of food.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. SKELLY.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943



TUNE IN ALEX DREIER

Skelly Morning Newspaper of the Air, N. B. C. Network, 7:00 to 7:15 A. M., daily, and at the same time Saturday, for further news of Skelly Awards for Superior Achievement in Agriculture.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY
Tulsa, Okla.; El Dorado, Kans.; Kansas City, Mo.





Give Your Chicks this **TRIPLE PROTECTION**

Against common crop and bowel troubles.

Germozone, the liquid poultry medicine, protects your chicks in 3 important ways. 1ST. GERMONE ACTS IN THE DRINK. It destroys many germs and bacteria there. 2ND. GERMONE ACTS IN THE CROP. Ordinary poultry drinking water tablets may purify the water itself, but many germs are picked up direct from the litter. GERMONE acts in the crop against them too! 3RD. GERMONE ACTS IN THE INTESTINES. It is soothing to the intestines and acts against many harmful disease bacteria there. A liquid—mixes easily and uniformly. 4 oz., 49c; 13 oz., 75c; Economy 32 oz., \$1.50. Get GERMONE at your Local Dealer (drug, feed, hatchery). GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebraska

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PARMAK
PRECISION
ELECTRIC FENCER
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Government Takes Over
1943 Wool Clip!
Highest Ceiling Prices Assured,
Based on Grade

Now More Essential Than Ever
That You Get
Highest Possible Grade Classification

Midwest Wool Co-operative, owned and operated by wool growers, knows grades, knows shrinkage, knows prices—and will get the last penny due you for the grade of wool you have to sell.

Ship direct or write for further information.

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New
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No Waste, Now
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Full baking effectiveness, now, in every ounce of Clabber Girl Baking Powder, in every ounce of each baking ingredient... That's the war-time guarantee of Clabber Girl's new, improved, moisture-proof container... In all sizes at your grocer's.

Bran Gives Good Results

In Feeding Tests at Hays Station

THE average of 3-year feeding tests at the Hays Experiment Station indicates that 2 pounds of wheat bran a day are equal to one pound of cottonseed cake or 3 pounds of good alfalfa hay as a protein supplement for beef cattle. This report was made at the Annual Roundup by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the department of animal husbandry at Kansas State College.

Doctor McCampbell said that in the course of these studies exceptionally good results were obtained from the use of wheat bran—bran is cheaper to feed when its cost does not exceed 60 per cent of the cottonseed cake. Although calves and yearlings fed protein supplements showed greatly increased gains over those fed only silage during the winter, it will not be known until next fall whether this advantage will be maintained to the end of the coming grazing period. It was Doctor McCampbell's opinion that those fed only silage would tend to gain during the summer on those fed protein supplement during the winter, but that they would not show enough improvement to justify eliminating the winter supplement.

Several Supplements Compared

The comparative value of several different protein supplements has been studied at the station in recent years. In this series of tests, 3 pounds of wheat bran a head daily proved better than one pound of cottonseed cake, soybean meal, linseed meal or corn gluten meal.

In following tests with calves and yearlings 3 pounds, 2 pounds and one pound of bran were compared with one pound of cottonseed cake, 3 pounds of ground alfalfa hay and 4 pounds of ground alfalfa hay a head daily with atlas silage as the basal ration.

The cattle were fed all they would eat. Silage consumption averaged 60.98 pounds a head daily during the 3 tests, which were for an average feeding length of 151 days.

Cattle fed 3 pounds of wheat bran gained 203 pounds; those getting 2 pounds of wheat bran gained 195 pounds; those fed one pound gained 159 pounds. Cattle fed one pound of cottonseed cake gained 182 pounds; those fed 4 pounds of alfalfa hay gained 202 pounds; and those fed 3 pounds of alfalfa hay gained 184 pounds.

In 2 tests, one with steers and one with heifers, experiments were made to determine how much gain calves should make during the winter to insure the greatest return from wintering, grazing and selling as yearlings. There were 4 lots in each group and all were fed the same amount of atlas silage. In addition, lot 1 of each group received one pound of cottonseed cake and 4 pounds of ground kafir a head daily; lot 2, one pound of cottonseed

cake and 2 pounds of ground kafir; lot 3, one pound of cottonseed cake; and lot 4 nothing in addition to silage.

The wintering period was 151 days. The steer calves fed all the silage they would eat and no protein supplement gained only 59 pounds, the heifer calves only 62 pounds. The steer calves fed the same amount of silage and one pound of cottonseed cake a head daily gained 147 pounds, the heifers 143 pounds. The steer calves fed the same amount of silage, 1 pound of cottonseed cake and 2 pounds of ground kafir grain a head daily gained 191 pounds, the heifers 197 pounds. The steer calves fed the same amount of silage, one pound of cottonseed cake and 4 pounds of ground kafir grain a head daily gained 203 pounds, the heifers 202 pounds.

1. A study of the gains of the steer calves in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 reveals the facts:

(a) That adding 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily to a full feed of silage increased gains slightly more than one half pound a head daily over gains produced by silage alone.

(b) That adding one pound of cottonseed cake and 2 pounds of ground kafir grain a head daily to a full feed of silage increased gains slightly more than seven eighths of a pound a head daily over gains produced by silage alone.

(c) That adding one pound of cottonseed cake and 4 pounds of ground kafir grain a head daily to a full feed of silage increased gains slightly more than 1 pound a head daily over gains produced by silage alone.

2. Similar differences are seen in the gains of the heifer calves in lots 5, 6, 7, and 8.

3. A comparison of lot 3 with lot 4, and lot 7 with lot 8, is particularly interesting at this time because of a shortage of protein supplemental feeds. It is noted that the winter gain in lot 4 (steer calves) fed silage alone was only 58.6 pounds a head compared to a winter gain of 146.5 pounds per head in lot 3 (steer calves) fed one pound of cottonseed cake a head daily in addition to silage, and that the winter gain was only 61.6 pounds a head in lot 8 (heifer calves) fed silage alone compared to a winter gain of 142.7 pounds per head in lot 7 (heifer calves) fed one pound of cottonseed cake in addition to silage.

How Costs Show Up

The average cost for 100 pounds of gain, based on the 3-year experiment, was \$9.65 for atlas silage and 2 pounds of wheat bran, compared to \$10.62 for one pound of wheat bran, \$9.98 for one pound of cottonseed cake, and \$9.47 for 3 pounds of ground alfalfa hay.

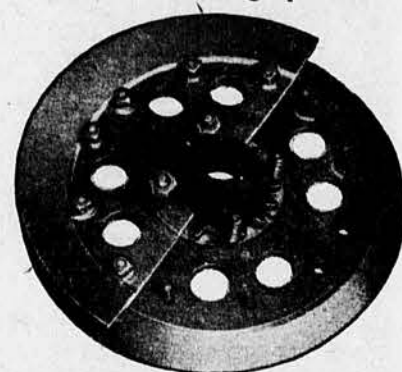
The costs for 100 pounds of gain in the 1942-43 feeding experiment were higher than the 3-year average because of higher feed costs and because the silage used was of poorer quality due to frost and other damage during the growing season. In the 1942-43 test one pound of wheat bran with atlas silage made the average cost of 100 pounds gain \$14.21, while 2 pounds reduced the cost to \$11.48, and 3 pounds made the cost \$11.79. One pound of cottonseed cake with silage cost \$10.89 a hundred. The lowest gain cost was with the use of 3 pounds of ground alfalfa hay with silage, \$10.43 for 100 pounds of gain. Use of 4 pounds of ground alfalfa hay with silage resulted in a cost of \$10.77 a hundred pounds.

Jot It Down

Whenever anything is borrowed from me or I borrow from someone, I always note it on the calendar—name of article, date and name of person borrowing. If the borrowed article should fail to be returned by the borrower, the calendar will tell me where it is, or remind me to return what I borrowed.—Mrs. Charles Davis.

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Westwood Sprocket Pulleys Bolt on Over Original Combine Drive Sprockets

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New Westwood Pulleys are centered over old sprockets, saving many hours of adjustment time. Can be furnished for all Gleaner-Baldwin and 12 ft. M-M Combines. More than 8,000 Westwood users. These Pulleys are all equipped with Gates Belts.

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Every Farmer is doing a big War-time job if he produces the maximum in crops—and if he leaves no waste in the fields.

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**THE FIRST MODERN MILKER
WITH WOOD CONSTRUCTION!**

Clean-Easy Milker stands ready to help America's dairy farmers! Just as our country has found wood a rugged material for building fighting bombers and mosquito boats, so we have found wood construction builds a better Clean-Easy Milker with new features. It's rugged, has stream-lined design, and actually outperforms all previous models. Ask your dealer for FREE FOLDER or write Ben H. Anderson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis. Dept. 30.

CLEAN-EASY MILKERS



SEE WHAT WE
Salvaged!

EVERYONE knows that blouses made of men's shirtings are the smartest of smart—this season. That's why you'll feel so victorious about this blouse, when you make it yourself from a shirt your husband, brother or father discards. The collar is cut out of the tail of the shirt—where there's fabric besides for the narrow ruffling that does so much to feminize the blouse. The collar may be opened or it may be worn high—in which case it is fun to complement it with a bow tie—which you also have "made over" from a man's four-in-hand. To duplicate this smart accessory success for yourself, send for pattern 8399. Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17. Tie instructions included. Pattern is 15 cents, plus 1 cent to cover cost of postage. Order pattern from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

CLOSETS

Come Into Their Own

HAVE you thought because the door was closed, or at any rate supposed to be closed, it didn't matter what the closets looked like? However, now that redecorating and fixing up the rest of the house are necessarily—because of priorities—going to be somewhat restricted this spring, it is time to do something to drab and unattractive closets.

Because closets are usually small, it is possible to give them a new lease on life at virtually no expense. Perhaps there is paper or paint left over from other rooms that can be used. Closets need not have the same color scheme as the room from which they open, but should harmonize.

All kinds of "scrap" may be used to advantage in bringing new attractiveness to closets. One woman was able to cut an unworn piece from a discarded dining-room linoleum, which she glued to the closet floor with linoleum cement. Since the pattern was badly faded, the linoleum was given a coat of blue paint to harmonize with the yellow walls and was then stippled with yellow, white, red, and black enamel. The stippling was done with a synthetic rubber bath sponge cut in 4 pieces, a piece of sponge dipped in each color and dabbed on the surface in a hit-and-miss fashion to create a smart, marbled effect. The paint was allowed to dry, given a coat of clear varnish and waxed, making a practical, colorful, and easily cleaned surface.

With the walls and floor taken care of, attention can be turned to the small decorative touches and accessories which add greatly to the attractiveness and convenience of the closet.

Leftover wallpaper makes nice shelf covering or shelving paper can be bought by the roll in lovely pastel or gay shades. The waterproof kind is practical as it can be easily cleaned. Shelf edgings which harmonize with the interior are inexpensive—may be bought for about 15 cents a yard—and they add so much to the appearance of the closet they are cer-

tainly worth the amount spent, since a yard or so is all that is usually needed.

Wooden hangers and hat stands may be painted with rapid-dry enamel to match or harmonize with the closet color scheme. Hangers may also be covered with chintz, velvet, velveteen, or satin—either plain or quilted.

A shoe bag or shoe rack attached to the closet door to keep shoes off the floor is a convenience that is almost a necessity. The rack, a simple job for a handy man, is made from half inch pine boards into which half inch dowel sticks are inserted. It is then painted and attached to the door with screws.

Garment bags protect clothes from dust, are handy for storing out-of-season apparel. A garment bag requires a rectangular frame of rather heavy wire bent into shape with pliers, with a crosswise [Continued on Page 14]

RATION

Stamps Go Patriotic

WAS there ever a farm woman who never heard her city friends say, "You are lucky to live on the farm and have plenty of vegetables, meat, butter and cream at hand?" And what farm homemaker has not replied, in thought if not in words, "Yes, but to grow 'the bacon' is more work than to buy it over the counter."

However, despite her memories of long hours of back-breaking labor and toil-roughened hands of last year's gardening and canning season she now can, and well she might, sit up to her well-balanced meals of home-produced, unrationed food, with a thankful heart.

The homemaker on every well-managed farm in localities where climatic conditions permit growing garden and small fruits, is not effected by the present Government rationing of canned vegetables. The cellar shelves that groaned under the weight of sparkling jars filled with whole kernel or creamed-style corn, uniform sections of green pod or golden wax beans, succotash, green peas, purple-red beets, and vita-

main-filled whole tomatoes floating in pure tomato juice, are still far from empty. And in the bins there remain potatoes, cabbage and carrots sufficient to last until a new garden can be made to replenish the diminishing supply.

Should the appetite need extra whetting there are the dandelion and lamb's quarter for greens, rhubarb, green winter onions, and horseradish with all their pungent tang.

A quantity of meat remains from the fall butchering. Call that cook a hoarder if you will, but she well knows that the 150 pounds of meat in jars, hams, dried beef and summer bologna on hand at the beginning of the meat program must be made to last, thru careful planning, for a family of 4 or 5—growing children and hard-working adults—until next butchering time 7 or 8 months hence.

There will be meatless days—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and perhaps Thursdays, too—thruout the summer months, which is not an uncommon practice, especially on the smaller farms where no hired hands are kept. Occasionally, however, there may be a fried rabbit, a hen with dumplings, or chicken fries, from the 4-hutch rabbitry and 50-hen farm flock.

The meat diet can be further supplemented by use of eggs, cottage cheese and other home-made cheese, milk, dried peas and beans.

There is no ration point value attached to the 40 or more jars of canned pork and beans made in the late winter months from home-grown beans seasoned with onions and tomatoes from the same garden, and bacon rinds or pig jowl from the brine barrel. With Boston brown bread, canned and resteamed, or freshly steamed in the pressure cooker, a plate of crisp raw vegetables from the summer garden and a dish of newly-picked berries, these beans will be the basis of a meal fit for any man.

The thrifty farm housekeeper has on hand several pounds of lard and beef fat rendered together and sealed in jars. The cracklings were used during the winter for shortening in muffins, shortenin' bread—johnny cake—or steamed puddings. Incidentally, many steamed puddings, such as suet pudding made with molasses, and raw carrot pudding made with raisins, can be satisfactorily made with little or no sugar, and canned [Continued on Page 14]

A Truly Delicious Summer Beverage---Iced or Hot!

Cumhohf

ORANGE PEKOE TEA

In Tea Bags to give you the MOST for your money!

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

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FREE! 40-page, full-color book with over 60 recipes. Write Standard Brands, Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y.



Closets

(Continued from Page 13)

center wire attached. The center wire is bent in little dents to keep hangers from slipping. A hook similar to that of a clothes hanger for hanging the bag to the closet pole is fastened to the middle of the center wire. Two side pieces, two end pieces, a top and bottom are cut from material to make a rectangular fabric bag, the pieces sewed together with bias tape in a harmonizing or contrasting shade. The bag is closed with a zipper. An eyelet is made at the top thru which the hook is slipped.

Hat and suit boxes may be covered to match or harmonize. A round hat-box requires a strip of material the circumference of the box with a half inch allowance for seam, and the depth of the box plus 2 inches. Seam, slip the round over the box, stretch the material tightly in place with pins, turning the extra inch down on both top and bottom. Paste down only this inch which turns over. Cut paper linings to fit and paste in place. This lining covers the raw edges of material which have been turned down. Paste a round of paper on the outside bottom of the box also.

To cover the lid, cut a round of material the size of the top plus the depth of the lid and an extra inch for gluing down to the inside top. Line the top with a round of paper cut to fit.

To cover a rectangular box with an unattached lid for storing clothes, out-of-season accessories, and so on, cut one side completely off of the box, taking care not to tear it. Next cut a piece of material as long as the remaining 3 sides plus 2 inches and as wide as the depth of the box plus 2 inches. Cut another piece for the side cut out with the same allowance all around. Stretch the material tightly in place, fasten with pins, and paste down all around only the extra inch which turns down.

Cut the material for the lid, allowing enough for it to come down over the edges and turn under, folding the corners as in a paper-wrapped package, and paste in place.

Next, take a strip of gummed linen tape and fasten the loose side to the front of the box, using the tape as a hinge. Then cut paper and paste it in place inside as a lining. Again, the paper lining covers the raw edges of material. Paste a piece of paper on the bottom, also.

Previously we have been satisfied to open a linen closet to snowy sheets and towels. However, in the last few years towels and linens have been manufactured in such enticing shades that color has now invaded the linen closet.

FREE!
This Set of Five MIXING BOWLS

JUST FOR EATING MILLER'S BRAN FLAKES

Eat a real treat and get the things you want free! Miller's delicious Bran Flakes will start the day right! Healthful, too!

This graduated set of colorful mixing bowls is one of many beautiful gifts you get. No money needed. Merely save the cash value coupons on every package for the gift you want.

Premium Catalog Free
Write MILLER CEREAL MILLS
Premium Dept. Omaha, Nebr.



With new shelf paper and edgings, the addition of straps or ribbons to harmonize with the color of towels and linens, the linen closet is easily transformed into a thing of beauty.

To make the straps cut strips of material long enough to go around the piles of linen with a generous lap over. Cut a lining to fit. Bind both edges together with tape. Make loops in the same way and after binding attach to the strap so that the end can be pulled thru. Harmonizing ribbon bands wrapped around the piles of linen are effective, also, 2-inch width for sheets, inch wide for towels and cases.

If your closet space is insufficient, as is the case in many of the older farm homes, there are cabinets that can be bought to store clothes, linens and bedding. These cabinets also can be made at home from plywood, in dimensions to suit particular needs.

Decorative hinges and knobs complete with screws for attaching may be bought at any dime store. These cabinets can be painted to match or harmonize with the room color scheme and "decal" transfers added to the doors for a decorative note if desired. —Katherine Dissinger.

Ration

(Continued from Page 13)

in wide-mouthed jars. When reheated and served with slightly sweetened whipped cream they are a convenient as well as a tasty dessert.

Any waste fats that might otherwise have been used for soap will be contributed to the waste fat salvage campaign for the duration.

The OPA stipulation of a quarter pound of butter a week seems infinitesimal to those who have been accustomed to pouring an unmeasured amount of cream into the churn for a fresh "batch" of butter whenever the butter jar is nearly empty. But the knowledge that thousands of people have no butter and many more have only a little, will make every patriotic and unselfish member of a farm family so ration-minded that he will refrain from satiating on any food commodity that is needed by others; whatever the Governmental orders may be.

The sugar ration program is an old story by now and no one can claim to have suffered for lack of sugar altho the amount used, by many, this last year, has been only about half the amount formerly used.

A colony of bees on any farm will produce several pounds of honey—the finest substitute for sugar—in a season, despite the amateur beekeeper's bungling mismanagement.

Berries from a berry patch and apples and pears from young growing trees provide fresh fruit in season and sauce for future use.

With the buying of unrationed citrus fruits and an occasional can of deep-sea food—rationed, but so essential to the diet in iodine deficient localities—and products of the farm, the cook can concoct meals of near-perfection as to vitamin content, with very little need of the ration coupon book.

Since the production of food of all kinds is a help toward the war effort, every unused ration stamp is a patriotic gesture, as much as a defense stamp purchased with money earned at a riveting machine or other defense work. —Mrs. Nora H. Koppang.

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER

WORD RATE

Words	One Issue	Four Issues	Words	One Issue	Four Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	15.....	\$1.50	\$5.76
11.....	1.10	3.52	16.....	1.60	6.08
12.....	1.20	3.84	17.....	1.70	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	18.....	1.80	6.72
14.....	1.40	4.48	19.....	1.90	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	20.....	2.00	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	21.....	2.10	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	22.....	2.20	8.00

DISPLAY RATE

Inches	Issue	Issues	Inches	Issue	Issues
Column One	One	Four	Column One	One	Four
1.....	\$4.00	\$16.00	2.....	\$19.00	\$77.20
1.....	9.00	36.00	3.....	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis
Write for special requirements on Display Classified ads.

BABY CHICKS

Coombs U. S. R. O. P. White Leghorn Chicks. The kind you need this year, because they are backed by 22 years of 250-355 egg sires. And from breeding stock fed vitamin-enriched rations to produce vigorous, healthy chicks. Coombs strain bred continuously for high livability, from large families with proven livability averages. Trapnest-pedigree work conducted under supervision of Kansas ROP Association. Trapnest records are certified by ROP Inspector. Baby chicks. Sexed chicks. Reasonable prices. Kansas' largest ROP poultry farm. Write today for complete facts, free. We will rush reply by return mail. J. C. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Tom Barron Breeding, Large English White Leghorns. Imported strain, lopped combed, big bodies, great producers. Also White Rocks, Holtszaple strain. Big husky Ozark bred for meat and egg production. 100% blood tested and culled, from healthy Ozark free range breeding stock. Chicks \$3.95 up. Save up to 3 cents per chick. Big discount on AAA Grade Breeding. Send for our low prices today. Thous. Hatchery, Box 14, Lincoln Nebraska.

Chicks on credit. Roscoe Hill's chicks will help produce meat and eggs on your country needs and offer you an outstanding profit-making investment this year. Improved breeding stock, hundreds of males from 200 to 311 egg trapnest hens in our Leghorn and White Rock flocks have established profit-making ability. 10 leading breeds—sexed chicks. Write for prices—Free catalog. Roscoe Hill Hatchery, Box 14, Lincoln Nebraska.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 prepaid. Leghorns \$9.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$9.90; Heavy assorted \$8.40. Pedigree Sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Super-Quality AAA Chicks: Best trapnest, pedigree, 300 Egg Bloodlines. Missouri Approved. Bloodtested. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery. Assorted \$5.90. Liberal early discounts. Also sexed chicks. Beautifully illustrated catalog and prices free. ABC Farms, Box K. F. 33, Garden City, Mo.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$9.50. Bred, White Rocks, Reds, Leghorns \$9.50. Orpingtons, Leghorns \$9.50. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412-E, Fulton, Missouri.

Bush's money-making AAA chicks: 20 breeds; thousands weekly; limited time; surplus broiler cockerels, \$4.95 up; sexed pullets \$14.90 up; big English White Leghorn started pullets to 4 weeks, \$29.95 up. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Johnson's Triple test chicks. Production bred. Rigidly culled. Pullorum tested parent stock. Purebreds, hybrids, sexed chicks. Order early. Descriptive circular free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West First, Topeka, Kan.

Limited Time: thousands weekly; 20 breeds; surplus cockerels, \$4.95 up. White Leghorn started pullets, \$29.95 up. Price catalog free. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 608, Clinton, Mo.

Tudor Profit Bred chicks—Purebreds. Hybrids. Superior parent stock. 100% Pullorum tested. 36th year. Circular Free. Order Early. Tudor's Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

Midseason prices; limited time; 20 breeds. \$4.95 up. day old pullets, \$14.90 up. Started pullets \$29.95 up. Catalog free. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Hawk's Chicks—The Profit-Bred Strain. Large production means low prices. Write Hawk Poultry Farms, Rt. 3, Atchison, Kan.

Helm's Danish Brown Leghorns hold four world records. Bigger bodied. Larger eggs. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

April—May chicks. Leghorns, Minorcas, Heavies. Bozarth's Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

HYBRIDS

With America at War don't waste time, feed or valuable laying house room on stock of questionable breeding. Play safe—raise Bockenstein's Austra Whites. Big discounts now in effect guarantee you the lowest chick prices of entire season, but you must act at once. Lu Verne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

BRAHMAS

Big type heavy producing Light Brahma hatchery eggs. Bloodtested. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Unsexed \$9.45—Pullets \$15.40

Barred Rocks
White Rocks
White Wyandottes
S. C. Reds
FREE CATALOG
U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Tested
R. O. P. Foundation Breeding

Schlichtman's Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Super Quality AAA Big English Type White Leghorns. 365 Egg Breeding. Prompt shipments. Missouri approved. Bloodtested. Cockerels \$3.50. Early discounts. Catalog and prices free. ABC Farm, Box K. F. 34, Garden City, Mo.

250-350 Pedigreed Sired big type egg-bred White Leghorn pullets \$15.50. Cockerels \$2.75. Four-weeks old pullets \$27.00. 95% sex guaranteed. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Extra Big Type Leghorn chicks all from 2 year or older hens make the most profit. 300 egg records. Early order discounts. LuVerne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

ANCONAS

Bloodtested Ancona chicks \$9.50 hundred. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

AUSTRA-WHITES

More Profitable Austra-Whites. 10,000 Satisfied Customers. High Livability. Develop Faster. Healthier. Cockerels weigh 2 pounds seven weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Many pullets laying 4 1/2 months. Averaging over 200 eggs yearly. Breeding Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super DeLux Leghorn Hens mated with Record Austra-lorp males. Write for illustrated catalog. Low Chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 661, Newton, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS

Fancy Buttercups \$2.00 each. 15 eggs postpaid. \$1.25. Depot Beeyards, Altoona, Kan.

CORNISH

White and Dark Cornish Eggs. 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Dark Cornish Banty Eggs. 16-\$1.00. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kansas.

DUCKS AND GEES

Toulouse eggs young hens 5-\$1.00; old hens 25c; Pekin Duck 12-\$1.00; Wild Mallard 12-\$1.00; Pigeons 50c. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

DeWap Toulouse, Embden, goose eggs, 50c each. Pekin, Rouen, duck eggs \$2.50-12. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

Super Quality AAA White Plymouth Rocks. Excellent for broilers. Lay like Leghorns. Prompt shipments. Heavy Assorted \$7.90. Early discounts. Catalog and prices free. ABC Farms Box K.F.-35, Garden City, Mo.

MACHINERY & PARTS

Variable speed governor control gives tractors new pep. Available for all models McCormick-Deering tractors \$8.50 complete with easy to install instructions. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

Write for big, free 1943 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. E-531, Boone, Iowa.

Buy Tractor Parts Now! Large Stock. New or used. Quick service! low prices. Free 52 page catalog. Irving's Tractor Lugo Co., Wichita, Kan.

For Sale: Allis-Chalmers three-row row-crop tractor; also good three bottom plow. O. F. Cobb, 1312 Highland, Salina, Kan. Phone 1879J.

John Deere tractor blocks rebored and fitted with new Pistons, Pins and Rings, \$24.50. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

For Sale—1938 John Deere 10-ft. combine on rubber. Guaranteed. O. A. Pederson, Richmond, Kan.

22-36 McDeering Tractor 1936 Model. Good condition, \$450. F. G. Gantz, Williamstown, Kan.

Moline, Baldwin, International, Holt, Oliver combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

Elevators for grain, ear corn, baled hay, \$100.00. Henderson Implement Company, Omaha, Neb.

Twelve foot 1937 M-M combine on steel. Excellent. Karl Button, Lancaster, Kan.

12-ft. Model H. Case Combine, motor rebuilt. Charles Bickel, Harper, Kan.

Two 11.25x24 tractor casings, good shape. Hugh Frost, Hugu, Colo.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wheel or large row crop type tractor, late model. Alfred Winters, 906 Main, Garden City, Kan.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Canvas Covers 12.4 oz. used government tentage. 8x14 feet \$5.60; 12x16 \$9.60; 16x24 \$19.20. All sizes 5c square foot. Water repellent, resewed, with grommets. 25% cash with order. Harris Machinery Co., 529-30th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

DOGS & PETS

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

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

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Milk and Meat critically needed by all Allied Nations to help win the war. Your greatest opportunity to help with Milking Shorthorns. Four per cent milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. Milking Shorthorns thrive under average farm conditions. Get the facts—Free. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months, 50c; one year \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-4, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 435, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Abortifacient: calfhood vaccination. Government licensed strain 19. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department P. Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus, owner.

Wormy Hogs? Dr. Hinrichs hog powder. Fed in slop. 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

Hand Made Saddles. Write for prices. W. D. Allison Saddlery, Montrose, Colo.

REMEDIES AND TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C506, Kansas City, Mo.

PRODUCE WANTED

Money for your cream by return mail; correct test and weight; the better the cream the bigger 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.

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted: Man past draft age or man and wife who wish to help in the war effort by getting into essential business, to operate cream and produce station. A very attractive proposition. Write Post Office Box 4026, Kansas City, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Postpaid, 25-30 Inch Chewing or Smoking 10 pounds \$2.75. Guaranteed. William Crews, Dresden, Tenn.



WH. LEG. STARTED PULLETS

3 to 4 WKS.

Get BUSH'S AAA Started Pullets from selected Wonderlay matings. Save feed, money, time, danger of first few weeks loss. Bush's well feathered Started Pullets are hand-picked beauties—a real bargain! We brood and ship thousands weekly. FREE CATALOG on 26 breeds day-old chicks. Surplus Cockerels \$4.95. Hurry—get our price list.
—Order BUSH HATCHERY 218-E Clinton, Mo.
at Once!

\$29.95
UP
F.O.B.
C.O.D.
Per 100



NEW EGG BREEDING

311-320 EGG BRED

Extensive new egg breeding plus 26 years selective breeding makes Clardy's Sterling quality chicks big money birds. All leading breeds. CHICKS POSTPAID or will ship C. O. D. plus postage. 100% Live Delivery. 90% Sexed Guarantee. Free Literature. Write today.

4.50
UP

CLARDY HATCHERIES, Ethel, Mo.

SEEDS

Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

Kansas Certified Seed

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.
Grain Sorghums: Blackhull, Pink and Red Kadrs, Westland, Wheatland.
Sudan Grass.
Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200. Open-pollinated: Midland, Reid, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas Sunflower, Colby Yellow Cap.
Popcorn: Supergold.
Soybeans: Hongkong, A. K. and Dunfield.
Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.
Sweet Clover: White.
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.
Lespedeza: Korean.
Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

Assn. Member Ads

Certified U. S. 13 Hybrid \$7.00, prepaid. O. O. Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.

Certified Pride of Saline Corn, Certified Hongkong soybeans. A. F. Schoenig, Walnut, Kan.

Hongkong Soybeans—Germination 94%. \$3.00 bushel. Chamberlin Seed Farms, Carbondale, Kan.

Certified Atlas Sorgo—Germination 80%. 5 1/2c per pound. Belcher Bros., Manhattan, Kan.

Sugar—Plant our originators stock Waconia Sorghum Seed. Supply yourself and neighbors with this popular sugar substitute. 10 pounds \$1.75 postpaid. Free 1 oz. package of genuine Sugar Beet seed with every order. Frazier's Seed Store, Coffeyville, Kan.

Western Blackhull Kafir grown from certified seed. Purity 99.58%, germination 81%. 5c per lb. FOB in good sacks. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

For Sale—U. S. 13 \$3.25 Medium Rounds, \$4.50 Small Flats, \$2.25 Small Rounds, per bushel. Germination 94%. J. A. Lehman, Horton, Kan.

Pink Kafir grown from certified seed. Germination 89%. 4 1/2c per lb. FOB in best sacks. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

Kentucky Bluegrass seed 1942 Crop \$1.00 per bushel. Oneida, Kansas. State Tested. Ira McCoy.

FLOWERS AND BULBS

Dahlias—10 mixed. \$1; 8 Giant, labeled, \$1; 10 delphiniums, \$1; 8 labeled chrysanthemums, \$1; 75 glads, \$1; catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Gardens, Clarksburg, Ind.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Sweet Potatoes for Victory

Soonerland Brand

All plants produced from seed grown from certified seed. Jersey, Porto Rican, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall. Prepaid 300-\$1.35; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.75; 5,000-\$12.50. 10,000-\$20.00 express collect. We are shipping the best plants that can be bought anywhere and from seed that have been proven year after year.

THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT
Thomas, Oklahoma

Tomato, cabbage, onion, pepper, plants—Large stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected. Tomatoes—Earlana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 600-\$2.25. Cabbage—Wakefields, Dutch, Copenhagen, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.00. Onions—Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Pepper—Sweet Hot, 100-60c; 200-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. All Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Victory Garden Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Eggplants, or Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, all \$1.50 Postpaid. Express Collect \$1.75 per 1000. Large, hand selected. Mosspacked. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy Northern grown Dunlap, Aroma, Blakemore, Premier, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.25. 100 Gem or Mastodon Everbearing and 200 Dunlap \$1.75. Gem, Mastodon Everbearing 200-\$1.75; 500-\$3.50. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

Thornless Boysenberry Plants: 7-\$1.00; 15-\$2.00, postpaid. R. H. Dixon, Rt. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

FEATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Needs Feathers for the Armed Forces! Be patriotic! Ship now! Every pound counts! White or Grey goose \$1.20. White or colored duck \$0.87. Must contain original down. For highest prices of used feathers submit samples. Thousands of satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago.

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. Halsted, Chicago.

Master Bred Chicks

Don't Raise "Fifth Column Chicks"! Our Master Bred Chicks, from stock bred for egg production, will help win the War and make a profit for you.
Austra-Whites—Superior egglayers, fast feathering.
S. C. Reds—(ROP)—240-340 egg bloodlines; world's foremost breeding strains.
White Rocks—(ROP)—200-284 egg records.
Other leading breeds at lowest prices good chicks can be sold for. Write for folder and Our Guarantee.
Master Breeders, Box KF, Cherryvale, Kansas

FREE BOOK EXPLAINS HOW 5-STEP SYSTEM OF BALANCED BREEDING AND FLOCK CONTROL

can boost your cash profits from egg sales now, at no increase in cost to you. Much greater than average egg production from farm flocks in 13 standard breeds, 100% blood-tested flocks. Sexed chicks if you want them. See how it's done. A penny postcard to Allen Smith, SMITH BROTHERS HATCHERIES, 204 Cole St., Mexico, Mo. will bring your copy of this revealing book, free, so write at once.



Baker's Victory Chicks

Thousands of pleased customers, since 1898. Unsurpassed breeding for eggs and highest profits. Raise the best—it pays. Place your order NOW for MAY and JUNE. Write us.

BAKER HATCHERY
Box F Abilene, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS

World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

Baby Pullets	4 weeks old Pullets	Broilers
\$21.00 per 100	\$31.00 per 100	\$4.95 per 100

RICE LEGHORN FARM

Box 112 Sedalia, Missouri

SPECIAL May Chick Prices

AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested chicks. Replacement Guarantee. Prepaid 100 lots.
S. C. Wh. Leg., Bf. Min. \$10.90 \$19.50 \$ 3.90
Wh., Bf., Rkg., R. I. Reds 10.90 14.90 10.90
Bf. Orp., N. H. Reds, Wh. Giants, 10.90 14.90 10.90
Austra-Whites 10.90 14.90 10.90
Assorted Heavy \$8.90; Broiler chicks \$5.90
MOLINE HATCHERY, Moline, Kan.

LUCILLE AAA CHICKS

Pullorum Tested 268 to 305 EGG BRED
Live arrival Guaranteed FOB per 100
Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorn; Ancona, \$ 9.40
Barred, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Buff Orps.; Danish Brown Leghorns; St. Ran Pullets, Chicks, 10.40
Wh. Wyand.; S. C. & R. C. Reds; Wh. Bk. Buff Minorcas, Bk. & Wh. Giants, Lt. Brahmas, Austra-Whites, Wh. Leg-Rocks 11.40
Black Australorp, N. H. Reds
SEXED OR NON-SEXED
Order from this ad. Immediate shipment.
LUCILLE CHICKS, NEW CAMBRIA, MO.

MORE THAN U.S. Approved

U.S. Pullorum Tested
All flocks are PULLORUM TESTED TWICE. Specialties, White Rocks, New Hampshire, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites. Satisfaction GUARANTEED. It's the EXTRAS that make you

More Profit Salina - Kansas

Rup's Dependable Chicks

Backed by 39 years' intensive breeding for high egg production. Will help to win victory while making a profit for their owner. Send for full details and prices.

RUFF'S HATCHERY and POULTRY FARM
Box 150A Ottawa, Kan.

REX O CHICKS

Make your dollars crow and cackle. Blood-tested. U. S. Approved. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austra-White, large White Leghorns. Postcard brings prices quick.

Owen's Hatchery, 618A North Ash, Wichita

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer again is co-operating in conducting dairy judging contests in connection with the spring dairy shows, sponsored by the Kansas State College Department of Dairy Husbandry. There were 12 shows scheduled this spring. One Ayrshire show was held at Horton, April 26; one at Hutchinson, April 27; and the third at Hillsboro, April 29. A Milking Shorthorn show will be held at Great Bend on May 3. There will be 3 Holstein-Friesian shows at Abilene, May 5; Newton, May 6; and Great Bend, May 11. Three Jersey shows are scheduled for Holton, May 10; Junction City, May 11; and Oswego, May 15. A Guernsey show is to be held at Hillsboro on June 10. As last year, Kansas Farmer is awarding ribbons to the 5 best adult judges in each contest.

I have just received a letter from C. P. REGIER, of Peabody, advising that the bull, Mac Bess Ormsby, has been proved by 7 daughters raised by Mr. Regier. The young bulls and heifers now on the Regier farm are out of these high-producing daughters.

EVERETT MERRYFIELD, of Minneapolis, writes that he sold the Hereford bull recently advertised in Kansas Farmer to Donald Winkler, of Randolph, for \$500. Mr. Merryfield says he has had several more inquiries from the advertisement, which indicates the heavy demand for good Hereford bulls.

KNOCKSTEAD BROTHERS, Milking Shorthorn breeders, of Conway, report unusual results from advertising recently carried in Kansas Farmer. They have had inquiry from nearby neighbors, together with letters from many parts of the state, and one from Missouri, and another from California.

BAUER BROTHERS, successful Poland China breeders of Gladstone, Neb., have 185 choice, big-litter spring pigs, sired largely by the heavy-hammed boar, Selectee. They have been sold out for some time on bred gilts but are breeding a nice lot for fall trade. They claim October 15 for their fall sale.

ED VISSER, Shorthorn breeder of Riley, writes that everything is fine with the Shorthorns. It will be recalled that Mr. Visser bred and sold the top bull in the Beloit sale last fall. His bull was sired by Marigold's Signet, a grandson of Sni-A-Bar Signet. The young bulls and heifers now on hand were sired by the same bull.

C. O. HEIDEBRECHT, of Inman, is a breeder of registered Duroc hogs. He and his brother have a good herd of registered Milking Shorthorns, but the Durocs are not neglected. They have foundation stock from the Schulte herd, of the low-set, short-legged type. Their fall pigs were sired by Red Model and out of Schulte-bred sows.

T. HOBART McVAY, of Sterling, has one of the high-producing Holstein herds of the entire country. In this issue will be found an announcement that is convincing to readers who note Holstein progress from year to year. Mr. McVay is president of the Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association and is active in promotion of the coming state sale.

A. N. JOHNSON AND SON, of Assaria, recently sold 13 aged milking bred Shorthorn cows on the fat stock market for 13½ cents a pound. They had been on feed about 70 days and netted their owners more than \$190 a head. Some of these cows have sons heading registered herds. They had raised an average of more than 6 calves while in breeding in the herd.

The PENNEY AND JAMES Angus sale, held at Hamilton, Mo., on April 21, was well attended and buyers from 7 states made purchases. Eighty-seven lots averaged \$304. Eighteen bulls averaged \$342 with a \$605 top. Coulter and Tieter, Excelsior, Mo., were the buyers. Sixty-nine lots of females averaged \$294; top \$500, and she was purchased by Dr. H. E. Curry, Jefferson City, Mo.

P. A. HIEBERT, Hereford breeder of Hillsboro, recently paid W. E. Young, of Ada, Okla., \$1,250 for a 18-month-old son of the great breeding bull H. T. Royal Rupert. This outstanding young sire comes to the Hiebert herd to follow 3 Hazlett and one Foster Farms bull that have been used in the herd during the last few years. The breeding herd of about 45 cows is largely descended from these bulls.

LEON A. WAITE AND SONS have recently purchased from the WHR ranch the great bull WHR Worthy Domino 41st 2537545. This bull is a son of the noted Register of Merit bull Double Domino 5th. The bull purchased already has quite a show record, having won first at the American Royal and second at the Chicago International, as a summer yearling. He will be mated to daughters of WHR Contender 1st, and the Hazlett herd bulls.

One of the good Holstein herds of Kansas is the C. P. R. DAIRY HERD, located at Peabody. C. P. REGIER, the owner and manager, is a son of the late G. Regier, of Whitewater, one of the best known and substantial Holstein breeders of his time. The C. P. R. herd is descended from the foundation laid by the elder Regier in 1911. The same careful and reliable methods practiced by the father are carried on by the son. The 80-acre farm is devoted to the production of better Holsteins, and no labor is spared in making the farm a comfortable

place to live as well as the home of Holsteins good enough for improvement. Hundreds of trees are planted and replanted and methods of soil conservation are carried on that mean ultimate success for those with courage to continue. The herd has been on test for the last 6 years, and yearly herd averages of more than 400 pounds have been made with two daily milkings. The herd is tested often for Bang's and is accredited for Tb.

At the time of founding his Milking Shorthorn herd in 1925, D. P. EWERT, of Hillsboro, bought and placed in service in the herd the Gage bred bull, Duallyn King George. Later Retnuh Supreme, another RM bull, was added. This quality in breeding has been followed since founding the herd. An effort has been made to maintain a balance between beef and milk that would be acceptable to the farmer trade, where the young bulls grown on the farm are to find new homes.

For more than 20 years HARRY COWMAN, of Lost Springs, has been breeding and improving Holsteins. The herd now numbers about 85 head of registered and grades. About 40 registered cows make up the breeding herd of heavy producers. Twenty-five to 30 cows are in milk the year around. Calves are hand-fed, and show care. In the herd are many unusually high-producing cows. Good bulls have always been selected for use in the herd. Mr. Cowman and his son carry on a big farm but never neglect the cattle.

HUGO H. HIEBERT, of Hillsboro, specializes in registered Guernsey cattle, and has a herd of about 30 that he has been breeding up since 1931. His stock comes from such herds as Glenciff, Cooper and others carrying bloodlines that go with heavy production. In the herd are many daughters and spring bulls sired by Meadow Lodge Fancy. The cattle show evidence of care and will in time be one of the high rating herds in the country. Quite a lot of culling has taken place and the better individuals are to be retained.

JOHN LILAK, of Wilson, established a herd of beef-type Shorthorns in 1934. Since starting, he always has kept his best heifers and added a good one occasionally from some other herd and now has about 25 very uniform cows and heifers. While they are the beef type, Mr. Lilak has always been careful to maintain a good balance between beef and milk. His present herd bull, Proud Browndale, was purchased at the North Central Kansas sale, held at Beloit last fall. He was one of the top bulls sold in that sale.

For 15 years ARTHUR E. ROEPKE has been breeding registered Duroc hogs on his farm a few miles south of Waterville. Mr. Roepke early discovered the demand for shorter-legged, easier-feeding-type Durocs and has charted his breeding course to meet that demand. He has a fine lot of spring pigs on hand and a dozen sows yet to farrow, mostly to the service of his excellent breeding boar, Golden Image. The pigs are out of sows with lots of scale but carrying a percentage of breeding that guarantees the thickness and mellowness that have proved most profitable for good feeding hogs.

THE WEST-CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION held the annual meeting on the J. P. Rishel farm near Rozel, April 1. Twenty-six breeders were present and last year's officers were re-elected. G. F. Koch, of Ellinwood, was chosen as director to the state Holstein board. The West-Central District Show will be held at Great Bend, May 11, with G. F. Koch and County Agent McAdams as show managers. A. C. Whitney, formerly of Washington county, now with the John Elam herd at Winfield, will be the judge.

A. F. GUGLER, of Chapman, began breeding Herefords 40 years ago. About 12 years ago he changed to Polled Herefords, starting with a Worthmore and Polled Harmon foundation. By keeping his best heifers each year and obtaining bulls suited to herd improvement, he has built a good herd. His younger cattle were sired by Worthmore 10th, a bull that gave a good account of himself in the herd. The present herd bull carries close up the blood of Choice Domino, and is a son of Polled Mischief. Mr. Gugler and his son are always glad to show their cattle.

The popularity of O'BRYAN HAMPSHIRE was much in evidence when their April 19 sale at Hlatville made an average of \$118 on 156 registered Hampshire sold. Thirty fall boars sold for an average of \$156, 116 open fall gilts averaged about \$100, and 10 bred gilts \$203. Gayoso Farms, of Tennessee, paid \$750 for the sale top which was a fall boar. They also bought the top bred sow for \$350, paid \$400 each for 3 open fall gilts.

Kansas buyers were Ben Christiansen, Hepler; Sam Knox, Iola; E. C. Quigley, St. Marys; Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa; James T. Butler, Glasco; W. E. Chambers, Hepler; B. H. Newton, Spring Hill; J. D. Bishard, Ft. Scott; Alva Crady, Ft. Scott; Harold McAtee, St. Paul; Gilbert Ploeger, Severance; John Page, Bronson; Henry Woebe, Uniontown; George W. Lawhead, LaCygne; Jack Zeigler, Oakley; Gilbert Ploeger, Hiawatha; F. C. Stienel, St. Paul; J. C. King, Virgil; John Flynn, Parsons, Besides Kansas, purchasers were made by buyers from 8 states.

HORSES

Wanted, Saddle Horse Stallion

American bred, and coming yearling.
GEORGE MOORE, DIGHTON, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN COWS

We have milking type purebred Shorthorn cows for sale. Come and see them.
AUDREY DYER, CLEARWATER, KAN.

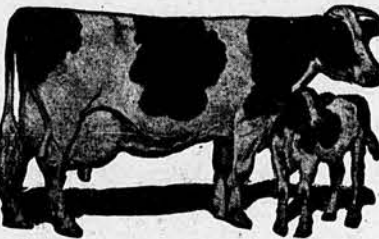
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One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

St. Joseph's Orphan Home Semi-Dispersal HOLSTEIN SALE



On farm, 1 mile north of Abilene,
Kan., on Highway 15

Saturday, May 15

**Absolute Dispersal of All
Holsteins Under 2 Years**

70 HEAD, Comprising

- 10 HEIFERS, bred to King Arnold K. Posch 8071791, a line-bred great grandson of Famed Johanna Crabapple Pabst 346005. Few bred to our new herd bull, Sir Bess Tidy, son of Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 73d, a richly bred "37th" bull.
- 25 HEIFERS, from 6 to 18 months old.
- 8 HEIFER CALVES.
- 15 BULLS, 3 to 12 months old.
- 10 YOUNG COWS in milk and bred for later freshening.

Everything over 10 months old is near descendant of Sir Billy De Kol Jennie 586462, "Old Billy." Few sired by King Echo West (a Markeeneey-bred bull, whose dam has 4,716 lbs. fat in first 7 lactations).

Everything under 10 months old was sired by the Posch bull, a Yates-bred sire.

20 years of consecutive D.H.I.A. yearly records average up to 452 on 41 cows. 11 years' average fat over 400 lbs. on 40 head. Herd classified three times for type.

Everything under 3 years old has been officially vaccinated for Bang's.

"Old Billy" and his sons sired most of this offering. The remainder are closely related to this great bull through their dams. He has proven himself to be one of the great sires of the breed. This is Kansas' greatest opportunity.
—Jesse R. Johnson.

Sale Starts at High Noon

For Catalog Address

St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Abilene, Kan.

Aucts.: Bert Powell, Jas. T. McCulloch Harold Scanlan, Sale Manager
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Hereford Bull

W.H.R. Sufficiency 9th

—for sale. DOMINO breeding on both sides. Six years old May 1. Would trade for cows or heifers.

The Carey Salt Company
W. E. ALBRIGHT, Herd Manager
Hutchinson, Kan.

HAZLETT BRED HEREFORD BULLS

Registered Hereford bulls of quality for sale. Sired by a grandson of Hazford Ruper 25th and out of dams of Hazford breeding, 10 to 13 months old.

P. A. HIEBERT,
Hillsboro, (Marion Co.) Kan.

Palmer's Practical Herefords

From Beau Mystic and Beau Caldo foundation. Herd quality perfected by the use of good herd bulls. 30 bulls in age from 8 to 24 months, sired by CK Onward Domino 2nd, by Onward Domino, Jr.

MERL G. PALMER,
Hope (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Offering registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months. Nicely marked, compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

PROVEN HERD BULL

Beauty Mischief 6th, our good Foster Farms bull, 3 years old, guaranteed in every way. Many calves to show by him. Also herd and range bulls 12 to 15 months old.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

We have for sale registered Jerseys. Choice heifers and calves. Good quality and breeding.

RICHARD VIEW FARM
Howard J. Carey O. J. Gould
Nickerson - - - Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Just Announced!

The Score—for our Holstein herd in 1942 by the Holstein Association of America, in H. I. R.

17 cows are credited with the production of 13,556 lbs. milk, 3.6% fat and 483.2 lbs. fat in classification 2 X. The average days in milk per cow were 318. We have some bull calves from these cows, sired by

**Femco Calamity Posch
Pride 797418**

(whose 6 nearest yearly tested dams average 1,026 lbs. fat). A bull bargain is any bull that will improve type and production. These calves are bull bargains.

Write or visit the farm.

**T. HOBART McVAY
Nickerson, Kan.**

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

Good individual, 2 years old. Grandson of Governor Carnation.

JOE D. HAINES, R. 4, MANHATTAN, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lilak's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Six to 9 months old. Sired by Dawn Baron and Kenburn Chief (great grandsons of Sni-A-Bar Dreadnaught and Sni-A-Bar Sergeant).

JOHN H. LILAK, WILSON, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers

Choice young bulls, including calves. Also females of different ages, bred and open. All registered. Harry Bird, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

For beef and milk. 20 bulls 7 to 15 months old. Also a few heifers. They are among the best.

Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Reno Co., Kan. Phone 2807

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE FALL BOARS

Offering a few good registered boars of serviceable age. Reasonable prices. Write to:
Shadowlawn Berkshire Farm
Roy Gilliland, Jr., Owner
Holton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McCLURE'S
ROLLER FALL BOARS

Pigs sired by McClure's Roller have consistently been low, thick, and well hammed. These fall boars were farrowed from mid-September to mid-October. Out of good litters, well marked and vaccinated. We are sold out of good gilts.
C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

Another choice offering of our lowdown, blocky boars that are so popular with public demand. Registered, double immunized, shipped on approval. Write for prices and photos.
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

DUROCS—the extra-fading kind. We are now looking for good first litters. Write for prices. Write to our GREAT NEW HERD BOARS. Registered, immunized, shipped on approval. Laboratory.
W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

September Farrowed Duroc Boars

Weight 200 to 225 lbs. Sired by Millers Cherry Ace. These are real head, ear prospects. Registered, immunized. The kind that will give faster-growing litters. (Farm near town.)
WELDON MILLER, NORCATHUR, KANSAS

Choice Sows and Gilts

Bred to Top Sows of Minn. Champion and to the Top Sows of Iowa. Outstanding fall pigs.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Graff's Registered Poland Chinas

A few choice boars of September and October farrow. Low set, medium type and heavy boned. Weight from 175 to 200 lbs. Sired by Royal Mixer. Double immunized. HARRY GRAFF, Evers (Pratt Co.), Kan.

Feeding-Type Poland Sows

Sows and O.C. farrow. Sired by Selectors and Imperial. Out of our heavy-boned sows. (State Fair breeding.)
BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

CROCKETT OFFERS POLAND BOARS

Choice correct type, registered Poland China boars, ready for new homes. Make breeding.
EAST J. CROCKETT, KINSLEY, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED BOARS AND GILTS

Selected fall boars and gilts and spring pigs ready to go. HARRY LOVE, BAGO, KAN.

Bletcher's Spotted Poland Chinas

The shorter, thicker kind. Eligible to record. Fall boars and gilts for sale.
Henry G. Bletcher, Bala (Ellis Co.), Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

O. I. C. REGISTERED FALL BOARS

Large-bodied type, and excellent individuals. Best of bloodlines. Shipped on approval 15 days or return. Write or visit.
CECIL DODGE & SON
(Kingman Co.) Kansas

PEDIGREED
O.I.C. PIGS

Special Prices
L. C. Peterson & Sons
Orange City, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Ethyledale Selected Fall Boars

Good individuals, sired by E & B Special and Ethyledale Eddies. Some have first prize pens at numerous West American Fairs.
DALE SCHREIBER, EMPORIA, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Try Duarvon Farm Angus

Now offering serviceable age bulls and open heifers, sired by Princeton, 1942, Best sire. Blackcap Bluebonnet of Thousand Hills. Farm just west of Belton, Mo. Belton is 20 miles south of Kansas City on Highway 71, and just over the Kan.-Mo. line. Write Kenneth Connelman, Mgr., Belton, Mo.
W. E. JAMES, Owner

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Front Cap K. 1942 and Blue Bull 2nd 1943.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.
(Where best type predominates)

DALEBANKS ANGUS

Low, thick bulls of choice quality, from a herd whose daughters are best milkers. Register all sold.
E. L. BARKER, Eureka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

For Sale, Guernsey Cattle

Registered Guernsey bull, 3 years old, sired by Cooper's King Archer, Dan. Better Beauty's Belle, 1943 the milk and 1942 9 butterfat in 279 days.
HERBERT REGER, NEWTON, KAN.

Friends of JESSE RIFFEL, of Enterprise, have watched with intense interest his rapid rise in the breeding and marketing of registered Polled Hereford cattle. Maybe it is longer than it seems since Jesse was only known locally as a breeder. In fact, Polled Herefords were not so plentiful a few years ago and were looked upon as doubtful from the standpoint of ever taking their place among the best in Hereford. So it seems that Mr. Riffel and the Jesse Riffel & Sons are recognized among the best breeders in the entire country. They move steadily forward as the years go by and their friends and neighbors look on with satisfaction.

TED A. RUHLER, of the Sunrise Holstein dairy, Assaria, is an old-time breeder of Holstein cattle. His father was one of the first to bring Holsteins to his section of the state. Moving from Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the dairy business, he early discovered the opportunities and possibilities of dairying in this state, and at once shipped in a carload from Wisconsin. Ted has been breeding Holsteins and striving to improve them ever since. At his new location, just East of Highway 81, south of Salina a few miles, he is building an up-to-date dairy barn with all necessary equipment for the comfort of cows, and convenience for the sanitary handling of milk.

A few years ago ELMER L. JOHNSON, of near Smolan, dispersed his herd of registered Herefords, but the love for breeding Herefords was in his blood. Within a year he had bought back a part of his original foundation and now has more than a hundred head and a much better herd than ever. He has grown with the years and made good use of his experience. I believe Whitebel Lad 373d and Rupert Domino 19th are the best team of bulls ever on the farm. The cow herd is the result of high-quality bulls previously in service. Always a part of the pleasure of a trip to the farm is seeing the registered Albino, snow white stallion, Silver King, and the registered Hereford hogs.

The foundation of the MERL G. PALMER registered Herefords came from the old C. A. Standard herd, which was one of the early Kansas herds to become prominent. At that time the Beau Mystic and Beau Caldo blood was much sought after. They were good cattle but lacked the thickness of present day Herefords. Mr. Palmer persisted in using good bulls with Beau Blanchard 142nd and his present herd bull, CK Onward Domino 2nd, is a son of Onward Domino Jr., a Grimes-bred bull. Mr. Palmer carries his herd in ordinary farm condition, and they usually lack enough flesh to make them show up well. However, he has sold on an average more than 25 bulls a year for the last 10 years.

EDWARD LARSON, of Vesper, the LINCOLN COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' association secretary, used Hazlett bulls on his herd for 20 years and developed a lot of thick, uniform Herefords. For the last 5 years he has used a son of Real Prince Domino 24th. Now he has in service Modern Prince 3091211, a grandson of Real Prince Domino 24th, his dam was a pure Hazlett-bred cow; this bull weighs more than a ton. Mr. Larson carries on a large farm, but his chief interest is the cattle. He is a student of breeding and takes great delight in the association of his fellow breeders. A tour of Lincoln county Hereford herds must always include a visit to the Larson farm.

H. A. ROGERS, manager of the NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE, writes that the sale held at Atwood, April 6, was the most successful ever held by the association. Col. Fred Chandler was in good form and, assisted by the fieldmen, did an excellent job. Ninety-one head sold for a general average of \$308. The bulls averaged \$355, and the females \$234. The top 10 females averaged \$335, and the top 10 bulls averaged \$658. The highest-priced bull brought \$1,000, purchased by Howard Grover, of Atwood. The top cow went to P. J. Thompson, of Southland, Nebr., at \$500. The day was perfect and the cattle were in fair condition, according to Mr. Rogers.

Wednesday, May 5, is the date of the big KANSAS STATE MILKING SHORTHORN spring show at Great Bend. Hobart Hunter, fieldman for the National Association, and the local committee, H. D. Shary, Leo F. Breeden and Clark Brothers, all of Great Bend, are doing most of the work of managing the show. H. H. Cotton, of St. John, also is a member of the committee. Jim Linn, dairy specialist from the college, will attend and assist in the show and judging contests. Cash prizes are to be awarded. One hundred head of cattle are expected to be shown by breeders of the state. Show starts at 10:30 a. m. Keith King, of Victoria, Ill., will do the judging.

The P. G. HIEBERT registered Holstein herd was established at Hillsboro, 15 years ago. Soon after establishing the herd, Mr. Hiebert purchased an unusually high class grandson of the great old Dean bull. For uniformity, combining production, few bulls have a record equaling this bull. The herd was classified a year ago with the following results: 10 head classified—5 Very Good, 3 Good Plus and 2 Good. In the herd at this time, including heifers, are 6 daughters and 9 granddaughters. The bull to follow the Dean bull was a son of "Old Billy" and out of an All American dam. Then came Starwood Pothead Trime, a great son of Trime and a grandson of Old Billy and the great cow, Polkadot.

B. M. HOOK AND SONS, successful breeders of registered Durocs and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, report heavy demand and sales during the past season. They not only sell in Kansas but ship to many states where they find satisfied customers. Fred Guester, of Washington state, recently purchased a pig from the Hooks, and writes as follows: "Pig arrived Saturday. He was rather tired but was OK after a few hours. We are certainly well pleased with him. His color is exceptionally good; the fact is, he is better than we expected. Our hogs have been running too much to height with not enough width. When I need more hogs I certainly will let you know. Thanks for sending me such a good one."

With his brother gone to war, DALE KUBIN and his father are working long hours taking care of the Quin-Dale Holstein farms, located at McPherson. Several hundred acres are being farmed but the Holsteins are not being neglected. A lot of the females in the herd are direct descendants of the K&A C bull, Dean Korymbos Tanka, and about 25 head of the females were sired by the present bull, Regor Trivordia Paul, junior yearling and reserve grand champion of Kansas, and grand champion of Kansas last year. The Kubin herds were founded more than 30 years ago and representatives of the herd are winners wherever shown. Three head in the district show herd last year won 3 championships and 2 reserve championships.

W. A. HOGEL, Master Farmer of Lost Springs, and breeder of Polled registered Milking Shorthorns, continues with the breed his father selected more than 35 years ago. The milk production has been increased from year to year by use of heavy milking ancestor bulls, and without destroying the dual-purpose type the founder had in mind when the herd was established. Mr. Hogel gives his time to looking after the cattle and improving his farm, sells at moderate prices and considers the satisfactory income derived from the sale of milk and butterfat. Just now he is operating the Lost Springs dairy and the milk from the herd is used in the homes of his neighbors who live in the little village. The most recent addition to the herd is a young bull, the breeding of which comes from the Frank Haumont herd. The calf is of the noted Defender strain.

M. H. PETERSON and A. N. JOHNSON & SON have done much to put the little town of Assaria on the map with their Milking Shorthorns. They were just farm boys when they purchased their first Milking Shorthorn several years ago. Now they are full-sized breeders and wise to good cattle and all the ins and outs of the business. I can recall when they always traveled together, using one another for a sort of body-guard. They bought carefully at first, but as their judgment proved itself they grew more confident and now, if an animal is good enough, the sky is the limit. But don't try to fool the cousins—what one fails to see the other sees twice. I know of no two fellows who have made greater progress and now their boys stand by and are coming to see things their fathers formerly overlooked. But, seriously, here are 2 good herds of cattle. Better bulls are used because of a combined ownership. One trip will take the visitor to both herds.

JOHNSON BROTHERS, ALBERT AND ARTHUR, have been breeding registered Shorthorns on their farms, at Delphos, for 33 years. By the use of well-chosen herd bulls and by holding their best heifers from each crop, they have built a herd of as uniform breeding cows as can be found anywhere. The 60 breeding females now on the farm were all dropped there, and are unusually uniform, and of excellent quality. For several years not a lot of attention was given to the sale of bulls for breeding purposes as a lot went for club calves and good steers. But in late years good bulls and some females have been sold to critical buyers. Largely commercial growers, who learned what might be accomplished by the use of better bulls. Johnson Brothers always consign to association sales and their cattle sell up around the top. Arthur was former president of the association. The cattle are kept on 2 farms and have the care that good cattle deserve.

ARTHUR J. DOLE, of Canton, says if it had not been for his registered Polled Shorthorns he couldn't have kept his farm. Mr. Dole's father bred Shorthorns in Kansas 50 years ago and Arthur grew up with the herd. Now he has been breeding cattle for himself for more than 30 years. Altho the herd comes from a strictly beef foundation, a lot of the cows are excellent milkers, and in order to increase the milk flow in the herd a son of the great dual-purpose bull, Hill Creek Gulman, has been purchased and placed in service in the herd. Most of the 30 or more calves are by him and they show up well. About 20 or 25 cows are always in milk. The Dole cattle always lack flesh; in fact, Mr. Dole says he is often a loser by handling them that way, but the buyer is benefited. A lot of breeding stock has gone out from this herd during the years, and it always has been bought worth the money.

In his Shorthorn sale held at Atwood, March 12, PHILIP K. STUDEB sold 95 head of Shorthorns, 31 of them with calves at foot, and 8 head of steer calves, for a total of \$14,350. The top bull was purchased by Mrs. A. F. Boeka, of Colby, for \$725. The top cow sold for \$300 to Bluford Kellner, of Kanorado. Not a single animal left the state. C. W. Emig, of Solomon, bought a bull for \$320, and Fritz H. Meener, of Clay Center, took one at \$410. Buyers from the western half and central counties took most of the cattle.

During the sale a prominent Nebraska breeder stated that in his opinion Kansas at present is the best state in the Union for buyers of moderate-priced cattle. The crowd was large and interest never lagged until the last animal had been sold. The class of buyers and the demand reflected credit on Mr. Studer and his years of honest endeavor to breed good cattle for the trade. Sixteen heifers were kept for a foundation. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by Art Leitner.

The ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN HOME'S semi-dispersal Holstein sale, to be held on the farm one mile north of Abilene, Saturday, May 15, will call attention of thousands of our readers to much that has been accomplished over a period of years by the steadfast and sincere effort made by the management of this great herd. Probably the outstanding and unique incident of the sale will be the large number of cattle sired by, or close up in breeding to, the great old sire Sir Billy De Kol Jennie, fondly called "Old Billy" by his many admirers. He has sired a lot of bulls that have gone out and strengthened herds all over the state, and his female descendants are among the ones usually shown first in many of the best herds. Nothing is lacking in the herd from the standpoint of production or health, and every purchaser is protected by a record of accomplishments in the past and an honest program of dealing that is known and spoken of wherever the herd and its management are known.

I wish every boy and girl in Salina who drinks Jo-Mar Guernsey milk could realize the effort and hard work necessary to supply clean, rich milk. I visited this dairy recently and spent a couple of interesting hours with MR. AND MRS. ROY DILLARD, who are giving every hour of the day and part of each night in an effort to supply their customers and keep the various branches of the big breeding plant going. The effort is so much bigger than almost anyone can realize, that it seems almost impossible that the machinery of manufacturing and supplying can move as smoothly as it does.

About 70 cows are milked twice a day. Then the care of the milk, including delivery, the buying and transporting of feed, feeding, and careful attention the little calves must have; washing bottles and keeping everything clean and sanitary must be done at exactly the right

time or other work is delayed. Of course, there is profit, but it is really out of all proportion to the hard work and responsibility necessary to do the job. Labor is scarce and uncertain, but the responsibility goes on every hour of the long day and on into the night.

Among the most enthusiastic dairymen of the big Hillsboro dairy center is D. P. KAMPEL, breeder of registered Ayrshires. Mr. Kampe takes an active part in all that goes on. When the Ayrshire district shows are held he is there with his cattle well fitted for district shows, and taken over the blue ribbons with a smile. The herd was established 15 years ago. And few herds show greater improvement considering the many obstacles in the way. The farm has been purchased and is being kept in a high state of cultivation, buildings are repaired and changed for the further care and extension of the business. Each year or so a better bull has been purchased. The herd just now shows more good dairy type and unusual uniformity. Butterfat goes to the big co-operative creamery and the skim milk to grow more and better calves.

Public Sales of Livestock

Polled Hereford Cattle
November 6—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
May 5—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Hermann, Secretary, 101 Eekles Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Holstein Cattle
May 15—St. Josephs Orphan Home, Abilene, Kan.
October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., T. Hobart McVay, Chairman sale committee, Nickerson, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
May 3—Miles-Of-View herd dispersion, now owned by Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.
May 4—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.
October 26—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Beloit, Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.

Poland China Hogs
October 15—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.
October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.
October 19—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.

Sheep
June 1—Reno County Ram Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Herman Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan., Sale Manager.

Traded Hogs for Sheep

A carefully managed pasture program has enabled J. F. Komarek, Saline county, to switch from the role of a successful hog raiser to that of an equally successful sheep raiser.

Mr. Komarek, who operates a section of land, has been handling sheep since 1938 because he believes they fit better into the farm picture for that area of the state, altho he still keeps a few hogs.

There are 113 Texas ewes in the Komarek flock and they are on pasture the year around. He sows rye in the fall for fall and some winter pasture, uses volunteer and sowed wheat in the winter and lets the sheep run on buffalo and grama in the summer. He also creep-feeds the lambs and, when pasture is low, feeds cottonseed cake and soybean meal and gives the lambs ground barley and flaxseed meal. In winter he supplements his pasturage with cane silage.

Because the ewes get so much exercise, this flock is entirely free of lambing paralysis. In March, this year, Mr. Komarek had 110 lambs out of 107 ewes, with 5 ewes still to lamb. He markets in May, and last year sold nearly 100 head at an average weight of about 85 pounds. He sheared last year on May 10, and attended a shearing school this spring so he can do his own work this year. Mr. Komarek has not cut down his program despite the loss of his hired man. Mrs. Komarek and the children are pitching in to take over an added share of the labor.

Useful Bulletins

No. 1881—Potato Diseases and Their Control. Gives characteristics of potato diseases and methods of control.

No. 1883—Apple Varieties. Describes the important climatic features of the main apple-producing sections of the United States, insect and disease conditions and characteristics of leading varieties.

No. 1890—Control of Insects and Mites That Attack Narcissus Bulbs.

Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service will gladly have sent to you free these U. S. D. A. bulletins. Please order by number, and print your name and address.

Northcentral Kansas Purebred Livestock Breeders

Beef Cattle
Hogs
Dairy Cattle
Sheep
Draft Horses


Wildrose Farm Milking Shorthorns

A herd of young cows and heifers in Record of Merit or now qualifying, headed by Chief Blackwood, a good son of Lady Blackwood RM, grand champion cow at 1941 Waterloo Dairy Congress.

Have just purchased Wildrose Strongheart, a dark-roan son of Flintstone Strongheart and Neralcam Peabody 8th (Imported), for use with the good daughters of Chief Blackwood.

A few young bulls by Chief Blackwood now on hand.

H. A. ROHRER
Junction City - Kansas

WHEN BETTER POLANDS ARE BRED



The Hartman Kind

Hartmans Will Breed Them

After 43 years of careful blood selection and mating we invite the criticism of loyal Poland China breeders and farmers. Our sows are in the 700-pound class with all possible quality. Elmo Valley Belgian in service. Selected fall boars for sale. Ninety spring pigs, 10 sows yet to farrow. Double immunized.

J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer Clay Center, Kansas

There is no substitute for proven methods of salesmanship, knowledge of property to be sold and experience.



BLUE VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH

has been the home of registered Hereford cattle for 50 years. An honest effort has always been made in the direction of Hereford Improvement. The 100 females now in herd show what can be accomplished by the use of better sires and careful culling. The Hazlett-bred bull, Galaxy (our third Hazlett bull) and the Domino bull, Kansas Domino, are in service. Forty spring calves so far this spring.

A dozen bred and open heifers for sale. Young bull later on.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Lincoln County Hereford Breeders' Assn.

EDWARD LARSON, Secy.

JIM WRIGHT, Pres.

REAL PRINCE D. 133d --- 2740958

our senior herd bull, sired the reserve champion and second top bull at the 1943 Kansas Hereford Breeders' show and sale. He also sired the winners in the two-bull class at the same show.

Our junior herd bull purchased to follow the above bull is The Prince Real 34th 3535838, son of Real Prince D 153d. The calf's dam was sired by Jr. Beau Astor by Beau Astor 55th.

Our cow herd is mostly of Prince Domino and Beau Questor breeding. Herd established in 1905. Visitors always welcome.

O. M. WRIGHT & SON
Ash Grove, Kan.

Service Age Hereford Bulls

For Sale

Two Coming-2-Year-Old Bulls

One of pure Hazlett breeding, sired by a son of Hazlett Rupert 25th. The other a combination of Hazlett and the Real Prince Domino 24th. Also a number of yearling bulls large enough for service.

A Word About Our Herd Bulls

The last 5 years I have used a son of Real Prince Domino 24th, the bull that made history for Kimberly Bros., of Nebraska. At present I am using Modern Prince 22D 3091211, a grandson of Real Prince Domino 24th and from a cow of my own breeding of pure Hazlett ancestry. He weighs over a ton in breeding condition and is modern type.

Inspection of Herd Invited
Edward Larson, Vesper, Kan.



Best of Shorthorn Breeding

With Quality to Match

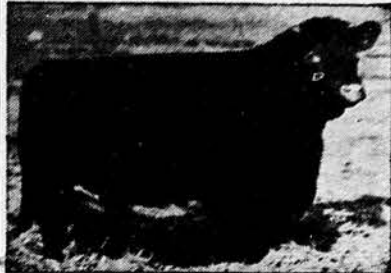
Missouri Supreme 185055 (by Sni-A-Bar Dreadnaught).

Kenburn President 202048 (grandson of Sni-A-Bar Dreadnaught).

Cows in herd represent 20 years of careful selection and mating from the best Scotch families. (Good milking qualities.)

10 bulls for sale. Many of their brothers are now being fed for market. Inspection invited.

EARLE CLEMMONS
Waldo (Osborne Co.) Kansas



Roepke's Correct- Type Durocs

100 uniform spring pigs to date with others to follow, sired by Golden Image (a son of Golden Fancy) with dam by Cheyenne. Pigs out of sows bred deep in the blood of such proven boars as Thickset and All Cherry King.

Gilts bred for May and June farrow. Also spring pigs for sale. Herd established 15 years.

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE
Waterville, Kan.

AMCOATS' Modern-Type SHORTHORNS

With a definite type in view we have done our best for the past 35 years to breed better and more acceptable Shorthorns. Sometimes the progress has been slow, but over the years much improvement has been made. The evidence is the unusual demand for our bulls and heifers during the past year. We have used Sni-A-Bar bulls in succession. Minuteman, our senior bull, has sired the best crop of calves ever on the farm. We are following him with the outstanding young bull, Sni-A-Bar Strathmore (son of Imp. Crugleton and out of an Emma cow, sired by Imp. Baromet). Young bulls from calves to yearlings. Also few females. Visitors welcome.

S. B. AMCOATS
Clay Center, Kan.

75 Per Cent of Our Herefords Are of Hazlett Breeding



30 Head of selected cows make up the herd, many of them descended from Hazlett bulls. Several daughters of Star Domino 6th, a WHR-bred bull. Younger cattle sired by, and females now bred to, our present bull, Fulschers 33d. We have consigned cattle to the state sale for five years. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale.

Lewis A. Williams, Hunter, Kan.

MOFFITT'S HEREFORDS

For more than 20 years Moffitt Herefords have had a part in stabilizing agriculture in the West. Without cattle farmers couldn't have weathered drouth and depression. Better bulls have been a potent force, and now we move forward together toward new and better goals.

Senior Sire - Publican Rupert by Hazlett Rupert.

Junior Sire - Prince Eddie Real, grandson of Real Prince Domino 24th.

Females close up in breeding to Hazlett Lad 11th, Paragon 1st and Paragon 21st. Forty cows in herd. Bulls for sale suited for herd improvement.

JOHN J. MOFFITT
Lincoln, Kan.

Daughters and Granddaughters of Beau Questor J. 1936464

son of the noted Beau Questor, comprise most of our herd of 25 breeding cows. Mating with Perfect Domino 3252925, gives satisfactory results. He is a son of O. Perfect Domino 5th, reserve champion at Denver in 1937. We are following him with A Real Astor bull from the Fulscher herd. Young bulls and a few females for sale.

FLOYD SOWERS
Vesper, Kan.

4--B's Hereford Farm



Prince Domino Premier 10th, son of the \$8,000 Prince Domino Premier, in service. Our cow herd consists of many daughters of WHR Carlos 5th, 11 head from FOSTER FARMS, some by a great son of the noted Pat Diamond, but we realize pedigree must go hand in hand with individual excellence. We invite inspection. Bulls from 7 to 14 months old for sale.

H. H. Blair, Barnard, Kan.

SHORTHORNS for 33 YEARS

By the continuous use of good herd bulls and by keeping our best heifers over a period of 33 years we have established a type of acceptable Shorthorns. Our bulls have been chosen for quality along with the best of bloodlines. Herd bull now in service, RED CROWN, bred by Sni-A-Bar. Sixty breeding cows. Two crops of calves by above bull prove his ability as a breeder. He is the only animal on farm not bred by us. We always have cattle in the Association sale. Bulls and heifers now for sale.

JOHNSON BROTHERS
Delphos (Ottawa Co.) Kan.



Taskers' Shorthorns Improve Herds

Count Archibald in service (son of Village Count).

30 Breeding Cows, reserved from our best heifers each year. Most daughters of Highland Model and Model Archer.

Young bulls for sale. Also few females. We offer no culls.

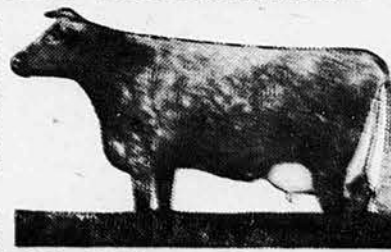
ALFRED TASKER & SON
Delphos (Ottawa Co.) Kan.

WALGROVE'S NOBLE WATCHMAN

Our big, red herd bull is backed by a great line of high-record ancestors. His 7 nearest dams average 16,157.3 milk. One of his great granddams has a record of 19,066.5 milk and another one averaged 16,383.8 for 8 successive lactation periods and 698.3 fat for the same period. A third of our females are by the above bull.

Bulls from calves to 15 months for sale. Also a dozen bred and open heifers.

J. R. "BOB" HUFFMAN, Abilene, Kan.





The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



"FEED TIME"—JIM BROGAN'S one and only tractor thrives on this good diet, but it isn't greedy—as you can see by reading below.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE TRACTOR...OR THREE



ROBERT FINLEY owns more equipment than most farm customers of Conoco Agent L. L. Bland. But that just means a better chance for Mr. Finley to prove out what he says about Conoco lubricants.

YOU'RE especially anxious these days about the ability of your motor oil to stand tough going, because you know that proper lubrication can help keep down repair and replacement costs. So it's only natural to heed the opinions of big operators. They're likely to have equipment and opportunities for getting plenty of experience—and they're almost forced to keep close track of results.

Then who wouldn't open an ear to the ideas of a man like Robert C. Finley of Springfield, Colorado? Along with farming some 2700 acres of row crops, he's one of the country's largest broom-corn producers. And on the basis of his experience with two track-type tractors and a wheel tractor, Mr. Finley says, "I find it most economical to use Conoco products, especially Conoco Nth motor oil which I also use in my car, truck and pick-up."

Now while you're thinking this over, keep your other ear tuned to the one-tractor operator—the man who has "all his eggs in one basket," as far as equipment is concerned. He's the fellow who pays 100% for even one mistake on oil, or anything else. That's why it's well worth your while to take notice of results such as James Brogan reports. He bought a new tractor along about 1937. Right off, he put it on Conoco. Then early last year he wrote in to say, "... after continuous use handling wheat, maize and sugar beet crops, it has yet to have anything done to it

except one valve grinding job. The inspection plates have never been off, and the bearings and rings are still in good condition... oil pressure is maintained without excessive consumption."

It makes that record mean all the more to know that Mr. Brogan farms 320 acres of his own and also does custom work on farms near his place at Syracuse, Kansas.

More Evidence

Joe Foote of Boulder, Colorado, is another one-tractor operator, and here's what he writes about Conoco Nth motor oil: "... let me say first that I have used many so called 'good' oils... but I will recommend Conoco Nth above any other... as I believe it does a better job of lubrication, lasts longer... comes out of the tractor and cars cleaner-looking than any other oils I have had experience with. My tractor has been used several seasons and still uses a light oil and my V-8 truck has over 135,000 miles on it and has had little work done on it. I can't help but believe your Conoco Nth motor oil has had a big part in this low cost operation."

Answers to your Questions

These men know, of course, that Conoco Nth motor oil can keep inner engine parts OIL-PLATED. And if you were to ask "How come?" the chances

are you'd learn these simple straightforward facts:

1. The action of an added modern synthetic in Conoco Nth oil—patented—makes lubricant "join up" with inner engine surfaces as closely as any plating. That's OIL-PLATING.
2. By making itself almost a part of the metal it protects, this OIL-PLATING resists draining down to the crankcase—off duty—even when the engine isn't running.

Just those two facts alone tell you that by staying up to its topmost point on vital working surfaces, OIL-PLATING can stand guard against the acid products of combustion—much the same as any familiar anti-corrosive plating. Protective OIL-PLATING at the same time helps to fight the wear that would otherwise threaten an engine each time it starts. After that, the OIL-PLATING backs up the high-duty liquid film that's formed as Conoco Nth oil circulates during running... Oil film plus OIL-PLATING—a pair against wear!

But it takes one more fact to give you the whole story on Nth oil. And here it is:

Thiathene inhibitor—another added synthetic in Conoco Nth motor oil—increases engine cleanliness.

You can consider OIL-PLATING and Thiathene inhibitor as extra advantages. Yet they cost you nothing extra. So instead of just putting in some oil, then crossing your fingers or knocking on wood... you can change to Conoco Nth motor oil and know exactly what you're doing to help your car, truck or tractor keep lasting.

Your local Conoco Agent will arrange for regular farm deliveries. Or you can stop at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station—where you see the Red Triangle of Continental Oil Company.



Your Conoco Agent

(5)
 Sure missed you for Spring plowing. But everything's in good shape, and Jimmy's going strong. Any day I expect he'll be shaving! That new Conoco HD oil for the diesel tractor is a real help, too. Our Conoco Agent says it contains special oil-improvers to cut down cylinder wear and bad acid action. It even seems to keep carbon from caking up a lot. Too bad it's not recommended for cars and light trucks—or, as Mother says, for livestock and hungry men. Speaking of food, farmers around your home say they'll raise all your buddies can eat, and then some. All send love—and luck. Dad

THAT'S AN IDEA

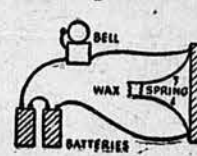
You can make money figuring out ways to make work easier. Send all the ideas you can think of to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. For each of your ideas published you get \$1.00. Win as often as you can.



W. R. Snyder of Miller, Nebraska, makes his ladder do double duty when he unrolls barbed wire for fencing.

If you don't have a sprinkling nozzle just hold the top of an old kitchen salt shaker over the end of your hose. That's an idea from Joyce Erwin, Portales, New Mexico.

If moles get in your garden, says Renelda De Gripe, of Snyder, Colorado, you can dig two or three holes in their runs and pour in a teaspoon of red pepper or a moth ball.



Joe de Meulenaere of Brooklyn, Iowa, who won once before, now wins another \$1.00 for this handy homemade fire alarm. When the wax melts, the springs will make contact and ring the bell.