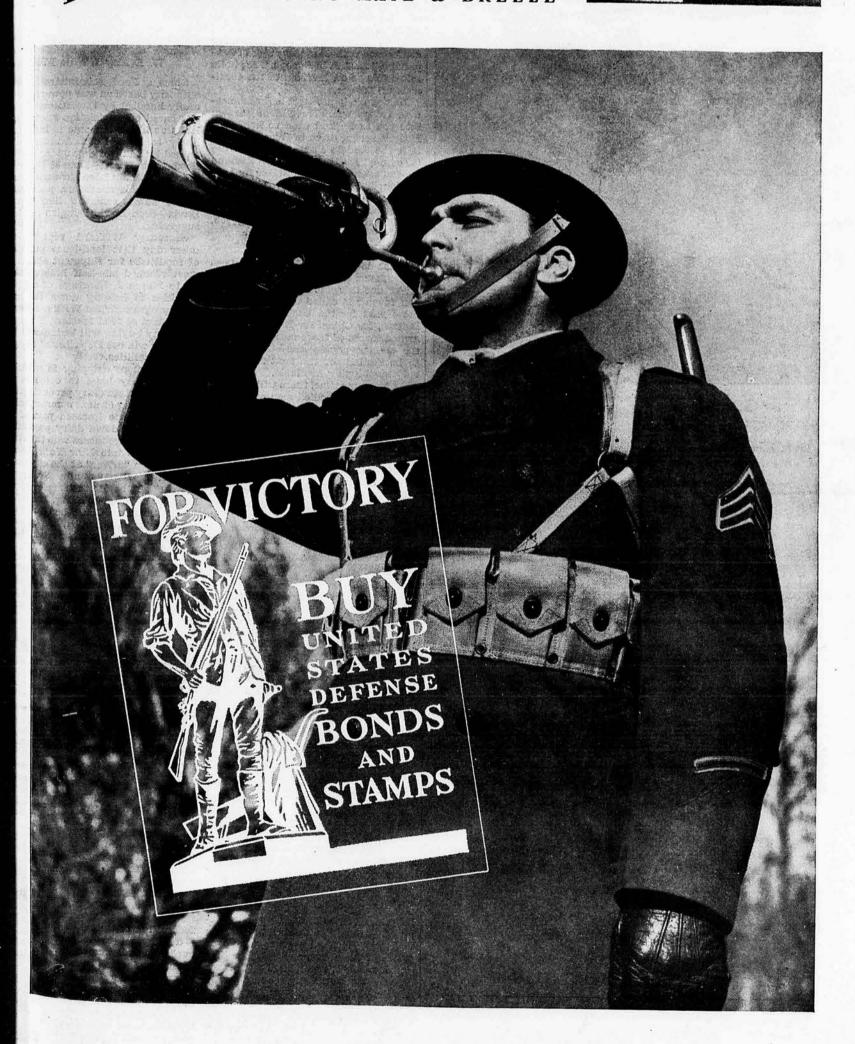
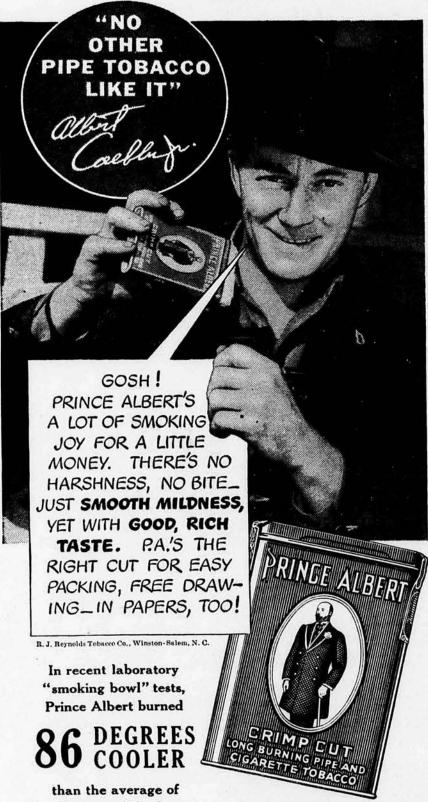
APRIL 18, 1942 APRIL 18, 1942 CONTINUING MARKET TO 1948 TO 19 8 TO 18 8 TO 19 8 TO 18 8 TO 19 8



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RUSH TO WAR BASIS

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "shift" of the entire economic system of the United States to a war basis has become a "rush." This has come about largely from the realization that the war crisis for the United States—and the United Nations—may come in the summer of 1942 instead of 1943.

So far as the United Nations are concerned, Asia is beyond control. Australia and New Zealand are outposts of the Western Hemisphere. India looks to be lost. Harry Hopkins and General Marshall fly to London for conference with Churchill; talk of "expanding" A. E. F. in Europe. The public takes this as an invasion of the continent of Europe.

Just as likely prospect is that American troops available will be thrown into the Leningrad area to help stop Hitler's spring drive in Russia; others into the Middle East to protect the "life line;" Australia and New Zealand depend upon the United States for protection; if Japan goes toward Siberia, Uncle Sam has duties there; the United States Navy has to keep the Atlantic sea lane open. Looks like a big job.

Farmer an Important Factor

What does all that, and its implications, mean to American agriculture? For one thing, it means the Ameri-

can farmer is called upon to produce more food for the United States, for Britain, for China, for Russia; for the armed forces of these nations, and for the civilian populations—the amount to be limited for the next few years only by shipping available.

At the same time, there will be fewer and fewer able-bodied men on American farms to produce the increased quantities of foodstuffs needed; also less machinery. The Army is taking the pick of the young men from the farm who have not already enlisted in the Navy or gone to the munitions and airplane factories.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard does not believe there will be a serious shortage of farm labor until 1943. But reports from farm areas indicate the shortage is going to be very real by the summer of 1942.

More Money for War

War appropriations and authorization by Congress since June 30, 1940, now approximate \$175,000,000,000. Total cost of the war, in dollars, is now estimated at from \$250,000,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000.

Shortages of steel and other critical materials have become so great that War Production Board has issued an order prohibiting new civilian building construction of all kinds, and indicating that construction under way will be subject to war needs for critical materials.

A city dweller who wants to put up a building costing more than \$500 must get a permit from Washington; the farm barn or building limit is \$1,000.

War Production Board now has a tight control over all American In-

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, is working steadily toward all-out price control of every commodity and every manufactured thing in the market for civilian purchase and consumption. And that will include farm prices, despite the attempt in the Price Control bill to give Secretary Wickard a veto power over prices of farm commodities. The biggest loophole is exemplified by the fact that while Henderson cannot order less than 110 per cent parity prices for hogs, he has a wide-open field if he wants to fix a price on pork.

Three groups still are striving for control of the new Food Administration, which will have over-all control of food and everything connected with its production and all phases of dis-

tribution. Department of Agricultus and farm organizations want contributed in the Department; these are placed their reliance upon peace time last and practices. Trade interests, consumer interests—principally labors want food control outside farm intered, Henderson would be satisfactor. There is another group, relative small, but with growing power, the is working toward a United Nation control over American food production and distribution, with "lend-least distribution the major objective.

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WPB May Handle Food

Since a Food Administration with authority based on war powers is more easily handled by the Executive the one based on Legislative authority, looks as if the outcome is more that likely to be a Food Administration named by and working under the Ward Production Board—Donald Nelson present, perhaps Leon Henderson late Nelson, or his successor, presumant might name someone like Chest Davis—even Lewis Douglas has be suggested.

Secretary Wickard reported to ther day that lend-lease purchas of foodstuffs for shipment abroad most reached one-half billion dolla up to March 1. Shortage of shippi facilities is holding down the lease program. When WPB takes on all control of food matters, lend-lease and army buying will be included, b probably will use Department of Agriculture facilities.

Unless more shipping is available Wickard may have to come to the rescue to sustain dairy products prolate this spring or next summer, unless drouth in the Eastern part of the country holds down dairy products.

New York producers who take the own produce into New York have hire a union "driver" at the city lim! The farmer pays him \$9.42; I "driver" sits beside the farmer or haps doesn't even go along. The Unit States Supreme Court has ruled tracket is legal, altho it did not exact commend it. On the other coast, dair men from the Yakima Valley make town deliveries have to pay union "driver" \$41 a week for just ing along. The practice is spreading over the country, and accounts in paying the farm revolt against organis labor.

What Figures Tell

Samuel Fraser, Rochester, N. secretary of the International AR Association, gave the House Ways Means Committee some figures on A riculture March 31, at a tax hear Here are some of his statements:

Population in 1940 was 39 per a more than in the AAA base per 1909-14; increase in farm product

29.9 per cent.

Price paid for commodities used production, taxes, and wages was per cent more than in base per Total value all farms, 5 per cent Total debt on farms was 166 per of that in base period; taxes 203 cent; farm operating expenses, 200 cent; total production costs, 158 cent—prices received practically same as in the base period. What story that tells.

The House Ways and Means of mittee is writing a tax bill to increment the federal tax collections 7 billion dolumn a proposal to increase social curity payroll taxes another 2 billion dollars so far has been ignored by committee.

Leon Henderson now says that stead of 7 billion dollars increase in eral taxes, an increase from 10 to billions should be made. He'll prob have to tell it to the Senate. The Committee is closing hearings tax bill—expected to report it to House sometime in June.

Livestock Men Give Tips

Emphasis Is Placed on Good Breeding

Sam Gibbs, Manchester: I started slip anywhere will surely in the failure. 1 years ago with a few registered ereford cattle, and now carry a herd n the average of 100 head. A beginner ad better pick his choice breed and tart as I did. Pay particular attention the registration. Buy of a breeder ho keeps his cattle in about the conition you think you can keep yours. you do that there will be less disppointment. Buy good individual fe-ales, as the sire is only 50 per cent the herd. I don't know anyone who ver went broke with a cow herd. But not over-mortgage them to buy hings. This can easily be done, as a eef cow is the best security on the rm. One reason I like a cow herd is at when prices are very bad you can arry part or all of your young cattle yer 1, 2 or 3 years, and by the end that time, prices have improved.

Marion Beal, Danville: We are proud our Brown Swiss. Five years ago e decided to clean out a herd of odds nd ends of cows and start with a brebred herd. So we began looking r what we thought was the best in a w for a diversified farm, and we ose Brown Swiss. They are rugged pal-purpose, heavy producers, and ey don't take much grooming for e show ring. Buying calves or old oved cows is a good way to start build a herd. Then when you get arted you can cull and sell the poor uff on the market for almost as uch as you have in them.

You can't expect to take good cows in treat them any old way and make oney. Keep away from buying cull nimals, and then treat them well. I lieve prices for good livestock alays will have some profit in them. asture makes up about 50 per cent of r feed cost, and we are going to imove the grass each year by rotation. course, silage is important to us. It ings far better results than dry

Gary C. Brown & Sons, Great Bend: ave been farming to wheat for 24 ars, but had a desire to start a pureed herd of cattle. After careful study the different breeds I decided that llking Shorthorns are the best allound breed for my purpose. They ll produce milk in quantity and will to the packers along with the beef

My first 2 foundation cows were irchased in November, 1938. I have Ways used a registered bull, as every rmer should. This is one of the most portant factors in raising any breed cattle.

Pasture rotation is another impornt practice with us. We sow rye for rly fall and late spring grazing. fter the cattle are taken off the wheat sture we move them to 100 acres of ffalo grass. This pasture was terced with a lister several years ago, hich has made considerable improveent in the growth of the grass. We sow Sudan grass for pasture durthe summer. Another source of sture we use is volunteer wheat. ter harvest we disk or one-way the ound and this makes an even stand wheat and provides a lot of pasture.

Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska: Three orthorn heifers, purchased in 1912, e the first purebred cattle in our rd. We had made a practice of buyfairly good calves and growing sired. The 3 heifers did so well that out results were less than we turned to purebreds. As the adntages of polled heads became more pressed upon our customers and rselves, we endeavored to build a editable herd of Polled Shorthorns. ofits in the cattle business depend gely upon good breeding, good feedgood health and good selling. A

Published the first and third Saturdays the month. Entered as second class matter der Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Economical production requires the longest possible pasture season. By supplementing wild grass with brome, rye and others, the grazing season can be made to include all the months in to be livestock. which the ground is unfrozen. Good fences that are hog-tight as well as cattle-tight permit all fields to be gleaned of volunteer growth and every kernel of grain that may have been missed in harvest. This is "velvet" and amounts to a surprisingly large quantity of valuable feed every year. The profit from these gleaned-off crops is in addition to the regular planted crop, and often is the greater of the

The emaciated cattle one sees everywhere in early spring reveal their lack of a balanced ration thru the winter. This loss of weight and vigor is much more costly than would have been the necessary grain and proteins to maintain their proper gains and thrift. I have been a liberal feeder of corn and sorghum silage since 1913. Since that time my silos have all been empty only once. That was in 1934 when the herd was larger than usual and, due to drouth, we were compelled

to feed silage all summer. When silo- getting anywhere. So I started to filling time arrived that fall, our reserve silage was all gone and there was nothing in the fields to make more. We wintered the herd in Iowa and Northern Nebraska. Silage will keep in a good silo for years, and a year's reserve supply is the cattleman's best "ever normal" feed insurance. The mainstay of agricultural prosperity in Kansas is now and will long continue

J. P. Todd, Castleton: Good years and bad years come and go; high and low prices take their turns, but there usually is a good 5-year average profit from our Jerseys. I bought my first Jerseys during the other World War, June, 1918. These were 10 registered heifers. Then I bought a young bull, and I have been raising Jerseys ever since. I would like to see the time come when every head of cattle in the state would be tested for Bang's and T. B. If this could be accomplished I believe in 3 years there would be little Bang's.

R. W. Bollman, Coffeyville: I think grass silage is fine. Intend to fill one silo with green oats this year. Depend mostly on Atlas sorgo for silage. Chop all of my hay because it is easier to put in the barn mow and can be fed with less waste.

I started with a mixed herd in 1931, using a beef bull. Went along for 2

study the different breeds. Finally decided Holsteins were best for the farmer dairyman, and bought a few grade cows and a grade bull. By 1935 I began to see that I had made another mistake. I should have bought purebreds instead of grades. I got busy then and purchased a registered bull calf, which proved to be a good animal.

Since that final start I have been adding a purebred cow or heifer whenever I could. At present I have more than 100 head of females in the herd, about 65 purebreds. I have belonged to the D. H. I. A. cow testing association since 1935, and my herd has averaged from 324 pounds of butterfat in 1936, to 463.3 pounds in 1940. Testing is an important part of my program, and we are doing straight 2-time milking.

Harold Tonn, Haven: I am much interested in your campaign for better cattle in the state. My father and I started our Hereford herd in 1917 with 15 head. Now we are following Domino and Bocaldo breeding. More damage is done to your herd by over-crowding than by under-feeding. Your pasture is your main item during 9 months of the year, if handled properly. It is the cheapest feed you have, but if overstocked it soon will be ruined. I started my Jersey herd in 1934, and consider the same things important in dairy herds as I do in beef type, only dairy years, then began to see that I wasn't animals require a little more care.

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IN YOUR BARNYARD



CHILDREN UNDERSTAND— AND ACT!

Out in Oklahoma a Harvester dealer named Will H. Ford got word to the rural schools that Uncle Sam needs scrap metal now. Today in Will Ford's county 8,000 school children in 57 schools are busy as beavers. In the first three weeks they have dug up 647 TONS of "scrap to slap the Japs." Enough from one county to build a fleet of 36 medium tanks!

Champion "scrapper" of the primary department at Velma School is eight-year-old Wanda Ely who hunted up 352 pounds of old metal, "all by herself," and brought it to school in her arms.

It's A DUD, NOW. Just a pile of junk. It's YOUR SCRAP METAL! Rusting away and no earthly good to you or to the courageous men fighting this war. They need it. Their lives depend on it. Your lives depend on it. Let Uncle Sam load this bomb for you!

Scrap metal makes munitions. A one-ton bomb requires 500 pounds of it. A 75-mm. howitzer takes half a ton. And the mills are not getting enough scrap metal to maintain the steel production demanded by war industry.

By far the biggest pile of scrap metal left in America is on farms. Three million tons of it or more. And it's going to take every pound of this scrap to win this war. That's why it's up to you to collect all your scrap and get it moving before you do anything else. It may take a day or two of your time, but until it's done, there is nothing you can possibly do that's more important.

The Harvester Dealer Will Help You

Because this job is big, and scrap is tough to handle, International Harvester, in cooperation with the Government, has asked every one of its dealers to lend a hand. And they are doing an immense salvage job. In towns where there is no junk yard, Havester dealers have set up collection points. The are accumulating piles of scrap from farms—selling these piles to scrap dealers—and turning the entiproceeds back to the farmers who bring in the scrap harvester dealers are not taking a penny of paying their part in the transaction.

In other towns where there are junk yards, He vester dealers organize drives to get metal movin directly from farms to scrap dealers where it can broken down, sorted, and segregated for the mil

In all this work these men have only one goalto get all the scrap metal from all the farms movings the mills. The pictures show some of the ways the are getting this job done.

Get your own scrap together now. Comb you attic, fields and fence corners for old metal. Be sun that it's all scrap and contains no valuable parts of equipment you may need later. Then call on you Harvester dealer for advice on the best way to sent it off to be loaded for war!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPAN

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illind



"SEND THIS SCRAP TO THE JAPS— WITH <u>POWDER</u> BEHIND IT!"

With these explosive words to an International Harvester dealer, Ira Gould, 80-year-old farmer of Bone Gap, Illinois, sent his scrap metal off to war. If every farmer in the United States will follow Mr. Gould's patriotic example and getrid of his scrap at once, this country will take a tremendous stride toward winning the war.



WHEN EVERYBODY WORKS YOU CAN BUILD A SCRAP IRON MOUNTAIN!

Down in Missouri, ninety-seven farmers have been hard at it at the urgent request of Harvester dealer George J. Seeger, of Creve Coeur. In one big day they loaded all the scrap they could find and brought it to town. It was weighed at a local elevator and George Seeger gave each man a receipt for his tonnage. As the junk from this 190-ton pile is sold to scrap dealers—at prices far above what it would bring on the farms—all proceeds are turned back to the men who brought it in. Many take payment in War Savings Stamps and Bonds.



RECEIPTS-GOOD FOR CASE

When Harvester dealers set a scrap depots, they give farmers ceipts for every pound of met brought in. When the scrap is set these receipts are redeemed in in cash or War Savings Stamp Dealers charge no commission.



FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

To stir up enthusiasm and severybody working, Harvest dealers in various places offer present to the 4-H Club member or sture Farmer who gets in the begest load of scrap during a different several during a diff

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



P-TO-DATE cattlemen believe in rating farms for beef power, just as tractors are rated for horsepower. Not having ough cattle to utilize your rough feeds, they y, is worse than hitching a 2-bottom plow hind a tractor capable of pulling 3 or 4 botms. On the other hand, having more cattle an your farm can support to best advantage like trying to pull a 3-bottom plow with a actor built for pulling only 2.

Worst "fly in the ointment" for most farms is that initial job of deciding how much efarm beef power is. If you buy a tractor, e horsepower already is rated, but if you y a farm or start in the cattle business, it left for you to do your own figuring on how uch beef the place can produce most ecomically.

However, the job is made relatively easy by J. Moxley, successful cattleman and extennable beef specialist for Kansas State College. Ving and working with all types of cattleen, he has gathered a wealth of practical of knowledge direct from Kansas cow lots, dit offers safe guidance for the state's cattaisers.

Mr. Moxley calls attention to the fact that ef production on most farms is limited priarily by man power and by the amount of

By ROY FREELAND

feed and pasture that can be produced. He observes that the average "man output" of beef in Kansas is one carload a year. In other words, one man alone, on the average, can supply the labor for producing a carload of calves, or for putting a carload of gain on a lot of feeder cattle. The average cattleman with a grown son or a hired hand produces about 2 carloads of beef a year, while those with more help follow in about the same proportion.

Even more important than labor, in normal times, is the job of fitting your beef business to the acreages of pasture and feed crops which the farm can provide. As a basis for helping with the task, Mr. Moxley explains examples of farms which have a beef power of about one carload a year. A farmer producing his carload of beef in the form of feeder calves must have a herd of about 50 cows, and enough pasture and cropland to support them. The goal is a 400- to 500-pound feeder calf from each cow.

Since calves may be sold off the cows each fall, and cows may be carried almost entirely on pasture and rough feeds, this system requires little or no land for the production of grain crops. However, each cow will require the equivalent of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of silage and one-half ton of alfalfa during the year.

Knowing the productivity of your farm, you can use these figures to determine how many cows the place will provide roughage for. If it will produce 175 tons of silage and 25 tons of alfalfa, it will supply the roughage needs for 50 cows to produce a full carload of beef.

If it can produce only half that amount of roughage, your farm beef power, measured in production of feeder calves, probably would not be more than half a carload each year. For a rapid, but less accurate method of calculating your farm's ability to supply roughage, Mr. Moxley observes that about one acre of average upland, or one-half acre of good bottom land, will normally produce enough roughage for one cow.

Having the roughage problem settled, your next consideration is that of pasture. In the Bluestem area, about 5 acres of native grass are required for each cow. Like the figures on cropland, this must be adjusted to fit your farm or ranch. If you live in one of the short-grass areas of Western Kansas, you might decide to allow 10 acres or more of grass for each cow. If you operate a general farm in Eastern Kansas and make

[Continued on Page 15]

the Tomson Brothers' Shorthorn herd at akarusa, this blocky calf illustrates the type It will make most efficient use of your farm's beef power.







There is no need of wasting farm roughages if you have the right number of good cows like these, above, owned by Tomson Brothers.

Average "man output" of Kansas beef raisers is one carload a year. Acreage and productivity tell how many cattle your farm can support. Nature take its course in a lot of cases and the result would be disaster. Nature many times needs help to do its best. This is seen every day on the farm. Better crops and better livestock are the direct results of helping Nature by careful selection of seed stock. Maybe it would be better to call this working with Nature.

One remarkable result of this kind of cooperation is hybrid corn. Almost everyone in Kansas who is at all farm-minded now knows the outstanding value of hybrid corn, how it increases yields and withstands drouth. The recommended commercial companies have invested huge sums of money and unlimited energy in the careful job of producing hybrid corn seed. They will continue to do this because they know their efforts will result in better and better hybrid corn thru the years. And the idea isn't confined to corn, by any means.

Right now hybrid alfalfas bred like hybrid corn in 4-way crosses for superior qualities, and for the same kind of high production that results from hybrid vigor, are quite promising. The Department of Agriculture announces that a new method of breeding and managing the plants that bear the hybrid seed has been developed and tested on a limited scale. Similarly managed seed fields would supply the commercial alfalfa seed for planting of the hay and pasture acreage.

Alfalfa is looked upon as perhaps the most important hay crop in the United States, and is highly regarded as a pasture crop and for silage. It contains a desirable combination of vitamins, minerals and proteins. Deep roots that put nitrogen into the soil make it a good soil-building crop. Last year U. S. farmers grew 15 million acres of alfalfa. Perhaps that doesn't sound like much when compared to wheat crops of 12 million acres or better in Kansas alone. And it is true that alfalfa acreage has suffered loss in recent years. This is the case in Kansas, and our state needs to double its acreage. So it is very encouraging to know that the future of alfalfa, with the help of hybrid varieties, is bright.

The report on hybrid alfalfa says that as with hybrid corn, commercial alfalfa seed will be bred from selected and tested foundation plants that hybridize well to produce desirable, vigorous, and generally uniform plants. Fields planted with hybrid seed would be expected to yield materially more than if seeded with ordinary open-pollinated seed. Early indications point to alfalfa yield in-

The Changing Seasons

By ED BLAIR Spring Hill, Kansas

Falling leaves, Then winter soon. Some one grieves But others croon Of the change And say 'tis best-And arrange To meet each test. Spring arrives The first hird Bees in hives, Trees dressed in green. Song birds sing While building nests In their swing, Then mother rests. Then wee birds Call for their feed. They are heard. All parents heed!



By T. A. McNeal

creases on a par with the gains from use of hybrid corn seed.

A particularly important advantage is that hybrid alfalfa promises to make it possible and practical for farmers in many areas where alfalfa is an important crop, but does not seed well, to get seed especially adapted to their growing conditions, but produced in other areas where conditions are favorable for seed production. While hybrid alfalfa breeding is said to be at about a stage comparable with hybrid corn breeding 20 years ago, it probably will not take more than a fraction of the time to bring it up-to-date so alfalfa can be spread over twice as many acres in Kansas and other states with very desirable results.

Here again is a definite sign of agricultural progress. It never will cease. Wars and drouths and trials and tribulations will come and go, but agricultural betterment will forever march on to new and greater successes.

Wheat Quota Vote

WHETHER in favor of the wheat end of the AAA, or whether dead set against it, the duty of expressing themselves comes to eligible wheat growers on May 2, when Kansas farmers, along with wheat growers thruout the entire nation, will again vote for or against marketing quotas. Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas State AAA Committee, calls attention to the referendum by stating that on May 2, farmers "will decide whether they will use the machinery set up in the AAA program to provide for the orderly handling of our huge wheat surplus, and at the same time maintain fair wheat prices. They will make this decision in the good old American way-by secret ballot at neighborhood voting places."

You will recall that the law under which the AAA operates provides that whenever the wheat supply exceeds our domestic consumption and exports, plus a 35 per cent reserve, the Secretary of Agriculture must proclaim a wheat-marketing quota referendum. The huge carry-over last July 1, and the limited prospect for exporting any great quantity, indicated that with a normal or even less than normal wheat crop in 1942, the level at which quotas must be proclaimed would be reached and passed. Therefore, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard proclaimed wheat-marketing quotas for the 1942 crop and set May 2, as the date on which to vote.

The rules of the game under this law say that in order for quotas to become effective, two-thirds or more of the votes cast must favor quotas. If quotas are favored, wheat loans again will be available at 85 per cent of parity. If quotas are voted down, there will be no loans. Some folks point to that as a "big stick" being held over wheat growers' heads to make them vote right. However, those are the rules laid down by law.

Last year, with quotas in effect, Kansas farmers were able to make loans on their wheat at an average price of about 97 cents a bushel, Mr. Norton tells us. And during the several years that Government wheat loans have been available the market price has held pretty close to the loan value. While the 1942 loan rate has not been announced, Mr. Nor-

ton says there is every reason to believe it will be from 10 to 15 cents a bushel over that of 1941, as the wheat parity price at present is about \$1.31 a bushel.

Appealing to farmers for a favorable vote, Mr. Norton says that wheat-marketing quotas will all farmers in making their greates contribution to war effort: "They provide for the orderly handling

and transportation of this crop which will help materially during these times when storag and transportation facilities are taxed to the utmost. If quotas are voted in, farmers will be assured a fair price for their 1942 crop, which will enable them to increase production of the many other crops and foods so badly needed such as milk, eggs, pork, soybeans, and flat

According to the regulations, each farme producing wheat for harvest in 1942 on a fan on which the normal production is 200 bushed or more, and on which the acreage plante to wheat is in excess of 15 acres, who is entitled to share in the proceeds of the 194 wheat crop as owner, tenant, share-cropper or landlord other than a landlord of a standing rent or fixed-rent tenant, shall be eligible to vote.

We Hear That . . .

Taxes: The U.S. Treasury backs up Sentor Capper's proposal that expenses for medicine, doctor bills and hospital care be exemple from Federal income taxes. Treasury recommends that the amount deductible for sudmedical expenses be limited to some specified maximum amount. Certainly is a verlogical deduction because illness can eat into the family income like greased lightning.

Penalty: U. S. Supreme Court has agree to review a decision by a 3-judge Feder court at Dayton, Ohio, holding invalid the 49-cent penalty imposed on wheat markets in excess of AAA quotas. Two of the judge said the penalty was increased from 15 cent to 49 cents by Congress after the 1941 crowas planted. Similar suit against 49-cent penalty, in hearing at Topeka on April 2, we thrown out of court, but may be appealed.

War Savings: The name is being change from "Defense Bonds and Stamps" to "We Savings Bonds and Stamps." Getting the word "saving" into the name should have more pocketbook appeal; also, a patriot meaning—buy bonds and stamps to save the country so money saved in those bonds at stamps will do you some good after the we is over.

Radio: Bothered with rats getting into a seed corn, Indiana's one-time internation corn king, Peter J. Lux, installed a radio his crib and keeps it turned on 24 hours day to scare away the rodents. We could not some of the programs.

KANSAS FARME

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 8

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rmina ficulty nusuall heat r

HEAT growers this year face a combination of shortages—short almost verything except a shortage of theat. It is an anomalous sitation. Much of the world is on hort rations, whole nations are ear starvation, without bread and here in the United States, nd in Canada, and in the Arentine, we have such huge suplies of wheat that we frankly

on't know what to do with it all. There is a shortage of shipping to send it broad if there were a foreign market. There a shortage of labor to harvest it. There is a hortage of storage, and a shortage of transortation in sight. By next year there probably fill be a shortage of machinery in the Wheat

To top it off, wheat growers all over the Naon are faced with a decision May 2, whether heat-marketing quotas shall be imposed on he 1942 crop, as they were on the 1941 crop. he marketing quotas are repugnant to me, nd to every wheat grower, I know. The penlties are abhorrent. But, on the other hand, nless and until there is a place to dispose of he huge surpluses of wheat in a world maret, the price of wheat apparently can be susined only by commodity loans made by the overnment. And under the provisions of the gricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, if mareting quotas are voted down, then no loans hall be made on the commodity on which uotas are voted down. It seems to me the heat growers are faced with a condition that more immediately important to them than he theory of whether marketing quotas and enalties are right or wrong.

This is something every farmer should dede for himself, and should vote his convicictions, bearing in mind the effect on himself nd his neighbors of a decision for or against



wheat-marketing quotas. I will not tell you how to vote-you know what your own interests are. But I would urge you to vote in the referendum May 2.

I have checked this up with the office of N. E. Dodd, director of the Western Division of the AAA, to make sure that all of those entitled to vote are allowed to vote. He assures me the regulations conform to the law, which provides that any farmer affected by the quotas -and that means any farmer who planted 15.1 or more acres of wheat—is entitled to vote in the referendum. It is up to the local committees and the farmers of every community to see that the referendum is conducted fairly, honestly, impartially, and that everyone entitled to vote is allowed to cast his vote and to have it counted.

We are going thru a stormy period, adjusting ourselves and our businesses to all-out war conditions. The War Production Board is on its way toward complete control of all production in the United States. A farmer cannot even build a barn or any building costing upwards of \$1,000 without getting a permit from Washington. All new construction except for war purposes has been banned. Unless enough steel can be turned over to make synthetic rubber plants that will make a cheap rubber not good enough for army use, there will be no more tires for civilian use for years to come. Jesse Jones' 700,000,000 tons of synthetic rubber by the end of 1943 will barely be enough for the needs of the armed forces of the United States

and Britain and Russia and China. You understand, of course, that it is up to the United States to supply all the United Nations forces with rubber as well as other things they need. It is water over the dam that the British and Dutch rubber cartel refused to increase rubber production in 1940 and 1941, for fear of price declines later -so we are short of rubber.

I hope the folks at home keep on writing to their Senators and Congressmen. It plainly is up to Congress to enact legislation to put an end to profiteering by contractors and racketeering by labor officials. The closed shop in private industry is a matter between management and labor. But to require a man or a woman to belong to a labor union, and pay "fees" to "racketeers" to get a job working for his own Government, is discrimination of the rankest sort. And more than that, I say that we cannot win this war on a 40-hour week. Farmers know that as well as anyoneand no one is suggesting a 40-hour week for

I would not allow the war to be used as an excuse to take away any right from organized labor. But I have warned labor leaders that the course they are following today is likely to pile up the wrath of an aroused people against them.

In the matter of money income, farmers and skilled labor promise to do better this year than for many years past. But between taxes and high prices, and shortages of necessities for carrying on business and ordinary pursuits of life, it is going to be a hard year, with other hard years to follow. Unless we can rid ourselves of profiteering and racketeering for the duration, I see a lot of trouble ahead.

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKET Viewpoint *

George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs Under these circumstances, it is problison, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, able that the cash price of wheat will airy and Poultry.

We have a Government wheat loan wheat in the farmers elevator and so in the bin here on the farm. I and that they were going to lend up \$1.40 a bushel this year on wheat. m afraid if we wait until the latter art of April others will sell so much market will drop. What shall we !-F. C., Pawnee Co.

The Government loan rate for wheat 1942 will not be as high as \$1.40 bushel. The amended Agricultural djustment Act of 1938 provides for ans on wheat and corn at 85 per cent parity. The March parity price of heat was \$1.31. It is probable that by ne, when the official loan rate will be tablished, the parity price may be or 4 cents above the parity for March. herefore, it seems reasonable to exthat the loan rate will be near 15 on farms, which would be about cents above the loan rate for the rrent season.

The amount of 1942 wheat going nder loan may exceed the 350 million ishels which was placed under loan 1941. It seems likely that there will congestion of storage facilities in minal markets and possibly some aculty in shipping grain, so that an manually large proportion of the heat may be held back on farms. able that the cash price of wheat will be equal to the 1942 loan rate during

If you plan to sell your wheat now rather than to redeem it and hold it for a later market, there probably is no need for being in a hurry to sell it. The price has weakened substantially during the last few weeks and since it is already about 10 cents below the price required to redeem wheat, it is doubtful that it will decline much below present levels.

The Government has agreed to pay 85 per cent of parity for chickens and

Trend of the Markets

quality offered:

		Ago		
Steers, Fed	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$11.85	
Hogs	14.55	13.45	9.05	
Lambs		13.50	11.75	
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.21	.211/2	.18	
Eggs, Firsts	.2814			
Butterfat, No. 1	.34			
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.171/	1.221/4		
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.901/			
Oats, No. 2, White	.541/		.39	۰
Barley, No. 2	.561/			
Alfalfa, No. 1	19.00	19.00	14.50	
Prairie, No. 1	12.00	13.00	9.50	

what this will make egg prices in November?-R.E.M., Warren county, Mo. corn prices were advancing.

I cannot tell you exactly what the minimum egg prices will be in November since egg prices depend partly on the prices of the things farmers buy. If we assume that the prices of the articles farmers buy stay at present levels, then the minimum egg price in November will be 45 cents a dozen. At present the index of prices of the commodities farmers buy is increasing about three-fourths of 1 per cent each month. If we assume this rate of increase will continue until November, the minimum price for eggs will be 47 cents a dozen. The minimum price is more likely to be the higher of the 2

Do you think the present favorable Please remember that prices given feeding ratios will continue during next tops for best fall and winter? -R. J., Doniphan Co.

> The ratio between the price of feed grains and the price of fat livestock has been unusually favorable. It is not probable that feeding ratios will be so favorable next winter. With the large increase in hog production, it is doubtful whether hog prices will be any higher; the prices of feed grains might be higher. If there should be a short corn crop, the price of corn might advance sharply, which in turn might cause farmers to dump partly-fattened

eggs this next year. Can you tell me hogs on the market. A small corn crop might cause hog prices to decline while

Mortgages Reduced

Kansas farmers paid less than half as much farm mortgage interest in 1941 as they did in the peak year of 1924, according to the Federal Land Bank, of Wichita. Farm mortgages in Kansas now stand at 58 per cent of their 1922-24 peak. The average interest rate on Kansas farm real estate dropped from 6 to 5 per cent between 1920 and 1940.

Kansas farm owners paid a little over 15 million dollars interest on mortgages aggregating \$309,600,000 last year. The 1 per cent saving on interest charges for this amount equals more than 3 million dollars annually.

More than 40 per cent of the total farm-mortgage debt in Kansas was due the Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner on January 1, 1940. Of the \$127,352,000 held by these 2 agencies, \$90,317,000 were Federal Land Bank loans. January 1, 1933, the Federal Land Bank held only about 8 per cent of the total farm real estate loans in the state.

. Individuals are second in importance as a source of farm credit in Kansas. And, altho they have fallen from onethird to one-sixth, life insurance companies still provide a sizable amount of credit to Kansas farmers.

MORE PORK FOR HIS DOLLAR

CTANDING over a cone-shaped hopof per as the last half bushel of grain disappeared from view, Dale Scheel, Lyon county, flipped the switch of his electric grinder and turned to survey a load of good hog feed. It was kafir grain which he had just finished grinding.

"That kafir cost me 56 cents a bushel," he said, "and I consider it the most economical feed I can use." Mr. Scheel related he could have purchased corn, instead, at 75 cents a bushel. But considering that a bushel of kafir contains about 90 per cent as much feed-ing value as a bushel of corn, kafir at 56 cents a bushel gives considerably more feeding value for each dollar spent.

Because he studies and decides all his hog-feeding problems in this same business-like manner, Mr. Scheel is considered one of the state's most successful hog raisers. Now, with hog prices at the highest level in 16 years, his practical methods offer a rich reward in the form of added profits.

Mr. Scheel maintains a herd of purebred Hampshires, and large numbers of animals are sold for breeding purposes. However, surplus stock is fed for the market and all operations are handled from the standpoint of practical, commercial production.

For feeding sows during the gesta-tion period, Mr. Scheel relies on oats as the best and most economical grain. As soon as pigs are big enough to eat, they are started on a ration consisting principally of a mixture of ground corn. kafir and barley, along with a mixed protein supplement. These 3 grains are prominent thruout the entire feeding period, with relative amounts of each depending somewhat on prices of the different kinds of grain.

Alfalfa Is Best Pasture

Best pasture crop for hog production is alfalfa, Mr. Scheel says. However, on his farm, alfalfa pastures are supplemented with Sudan and oats pastures. Sudan always is a safe bet for the hot summer months, and oats is valuable because of its ability to provide good pasture early in the spring.

Valuable equipment on the Scheel place this year includes 4 homemade electric pig brooders. Mr. Scheel constructed the brooders at a cost of less than \$3.50 apiece, and he feels that if each brooder can save only one pig, it will more than pay for the cost of construction and operation.

Nucleus of the brooder is a 100-watt light bulb which shines from a 3-gallon galvanized pail, inverted over the corner of the pen. A hole in the bottom of the pail offers a place to connect the bulb with a socket and wire carrying the electric current. Covering this corner of the pigpen is a piece of ply-board. One piece of the 3-ply material, 4 feet square, is sawed diagonally from corner to corner, giving 2 brooder covers.

These plywood covers are nailed over a 2- by 4-inch railing extending across that corner of the pen, and a 6- or 8-inch board extends down from the railing to offer protection for the pigs while they are in the brooder. Mr. Scheel has found that the 100-watt bulb is successful in "taking the chill off" on cold nights. However, he feels that the principal advantage of a brooder is the fact its light attracts

Pork production is a specialty with Dale Scheel, Lyon county, one of the state's most successful hog raisers.

Below, an inexpen-sive "pig apartment house" Mr. Scheel made from baled hay, loose hay and poles, helps shelter the 22 litters farrowed this spring.





Pigs living in these 2 individual houses can have plenty of sun-shine on fair days. Mr. Scheel shows how a door in the roof may be opened, allowing sun to shine directly into the house.

the pigs to a spot of safety, where they cannot be laid on by the sow.

Altho he saved 22 sows for spring farrow, 4 brooders were adequate for Mr. Scheel's needs this year. Most vital time in a pig's life is the first few days and most of the sows were given access to brooders at farrowing time. Then, after the pigs were well started. sows and pigs were moved to range quarters and other sows were allowed to use the brooder conveniences. Mr. Scheel considers that use of galvanized buckets in place of flat reflectors is highly desirable in construction of pig brooders. This is because the bucket provides a deeper space for the bulb and eliminates fire hazard.

With several types of movable farrowing quarters in use, Mr. Scheel expresses preference for individual types which provide for plenty of sunshine

and indirect ventilation. Four new 6by 8-foot buildings, constructed with these points in mind, are giving good service this year. Extra sunshine is possible on fair days because of a door in the top of the building which opens to permit free passage of light.

Following his plan of moving pigs they are 10 days to 2 weeks old, Mr. Scheel has need for an abundance of inexpensive but warm shelter houses. He has solved the problem by perfecting a comfortable type of house made with hay and poles. In one pasture he has a regular "pig apartment house" constructed under this plan which has 4 spacious rooms capable of accommodating at least 8 sows and litters.

Walls of the house consist of bales of prairie hay, placed on edge and being arranged by Georgiana Smurth staggered so cracks between bales are

not carried for more than the width of one bale. Only one thickness of bales is used for a wall, but the bales are se curely wired together and are an chored to posts.

For the roof, long, strong poles are criss-crossed with lighter poles and branches. This network then is covered with loose hay or slough grass and if desired, this may be covered by gal-vanized roofing. Altho more or less temporary, the hay building repre-sents a minimum expense, and offen warmth and comfort.

Mr. Scheel is owner of the first sow in Kansas, and the seventh sow in the United States, to qualify for the Hampshire Registry of Merit, a plan which recognizes outstanding sows for pounds of pork produced. In the spring of 1940, this sow farrowed 12 pigs and raised 11. Farrowing weight of the lit-ter was 31½ pounds and weaning weight, when 56 days old, was 3365 pounds.

That fall the same sow farrowed 13 pigs and raised 10. For this litter the farrowing weight was 38.7 pounds and the weaning weight was 342.43 pounds Last spring this sow broke all her previous records. She farrowed 13 pigs and raised 11 of them. The farrowing weight was 36.5 pounds and the wearing weight was 352.47 pounds.

Among Best in U. S.

An outstanding cow owned by John S. Hoffman, of Gray county, is among the nation's highest-producing Milking Shorthorns to qualify for Record of Merit recognition in the breed yearbook. She is Marbar's Queen Cutie, 2-year-old, that topped all cows her age in milk production. Mr. Hoffman's cow made a record of 11,118.2 pound of milk and 430.68 pounds of butterfal

Brown Swiss on Trial

A new project at the Garden City Experiment Station is a fine herd of purebred Brown Swiss cattle. L. M Sloan, superintendent of the station proudly displays 24 head in the present herd. An unusual feature of this herd is the great size, and unusual "easy keeping" qualities of all individuals

The herd bull has weighed as much as 2,300 pounds, and now, in normal breeding condition, weighs about 2.200 pounds. One of the high-producing cows weighs 1,800 pounds, and a class 2-year-old heifer tips the scales at 1,472 pounds.

Calves, as well as older animals show this characteristic of large size Mr. Sloan reports that all new calve in the herd weighed at least 100 pounds at birth, and some were considerably heavier than that. The herd include some cows with enviable records is production of milk and butterfat.

Hays Round-Up

The 29th annual Round-Up and Feeders' Day at the Fort Hays Exper ment Station will be held on Saturday April 25, announces L. C. Aicher, st perintendent at Hays.

Mrs. T. T. Riordan, of Solomon, will speak at a joint program for men and

women, beginning at 11 a. m. Afternoon program for livestod feeders will begin at 1:30 with an at dress by L. E. Wenger, grass specialist at the station. He will present his latest information on "Buffal

and How to Grow it. Dr. W. E. Grimes, Kansas Statt College, will discuss "Holding Agri culture Steady for the Duration."

Fred P. Merrifield, general agent Farm Credit Administration of Wick-ita, will discuss to ita, will discuss "Some Farm Credit Problems."

Results of feeding experiments will be presented by Dr. C. W. McCamp bell, Kansas State College.

A special program for women waite, of Kansas State College.

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TO KANSAS FARMERS

SAFEWAY
Advertisances

The 4 Lane children, left to right: Lora, 17; Lola, 12; Bill, 10; Robert, 3. The three oldest children can pick as many peas as any top-rate picker. In addition, the girls carry on their own poultry, business, and Bill manages the hogs. "We believe our children should be self-reliant," Mr. Lane said



Why the Lane family came

BACK TO THE FARM

Cheerful Mrs. Lane, busy mother of four

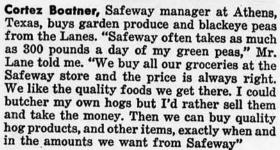
C. F. Lane, a typical tall, bronzed Texan, checks pods of his blackeye peas just off the vines



"After my peas are picked I have enough feed left to grow out about 100 hogs," Mr. Lane told me. "I graze the hogs in the pea field, behind electric-charged wire fence—to keep them from straying—until they weigh around 180 pounds apiece. Then I fatten them on corn up to 220 pounds apiece and sell them"



(Right) Manager of the newly-formed East Texas Pea Growers Cooperative Association is R.F. Holland shown here. This farm cooperative has about 200 members, including C. F. Lane. "On delivery of our dry blackeye peas to the co-op thrasher the government makes us a loan," Mr. Lane explained to me. "The thrashed peas are stored and then sold according to the market. After expenses are deducted, money from sales goes to us growers"



Blackeye Peas have long been as popular a dish on Southern tables as fried chicken and hot biscuits. And the popularity of this blackdotted pea is spreading. Says Mr. Lane: "Safeway and the other chains have been a big help to us pea growers. They sell green, dry and canned peas in enough volume to help stabilize the market. Safeway ads promote the old Southern custom of eating blackeye peas New Year's Day for 'luck'— move a lot of our canned and dry peas"

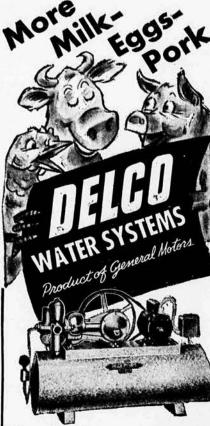




VE NEVER MET folks more enthusiastic about farming than the C. F. Lane family of Cayuga, Texas. "I was raised on a farm not far from here," Mr. Lane told me, "but when I was offered a job with an ice company in Dallas I took it. I made good wages but with four children we just broke even. Then too, we all missed the freedom of the country. A few years ago we came back to this farm. It had been rented and was badly run down. I borrowed to buy my mules, some equipment and seed. The family all turned in and helped. At the end of the first year we had made enough money to pay off at the bank and have a little left over. The following year I increased my pea acreage and found I was making more money than I had in the city. My city training, in business, has helped me keep accurate check on how much we take in and how much we spend.

"I've got about 90 acres in blackeye peas now. There's little expense in growing 'em and pests don't bother much. My family all help with the picking — it's hand work. Blackeye peas are a 3-way crop. You sell 'em green, mostly to the cannery, or dried, and leftovers you let the hogs harvest. In a good season I'll average, per acre, 2000 pounds of green peas and 1000 pounds of dry. Around April first I work the land into a good seed bed. Then I plant in rows three feet apart and cultivate the young plants every two weeks 'til harvest. Blackeye peas make a crop in from 7 to 8 weeks. The vines are turned under to fertilize the soil."

TOLD TO YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Give Cows, Hens, and Hogs all the water they can drink, and it's a proven fact they'll produce more. For example, drinking cups for cows increase milk production as much as 10%.

A Delco Water System will pump and carry water right to your stock for 1% cents an hour... deliver to your faucets, for 5c, as much water as you can pump by hand in 3 hours. Hours of chore time are saved for other productive work, a factor of vital importance now that help is scarce,

Delco Water Systems run equally well from High-Line or Delco-Light current. They are built in size from 180 to 1600 gal. per hour capacity. Quiet, trouble-free, economical, each is a proven General Motors Value.

A DELCO WATER SYSTEM DOES THE JOB BETTER

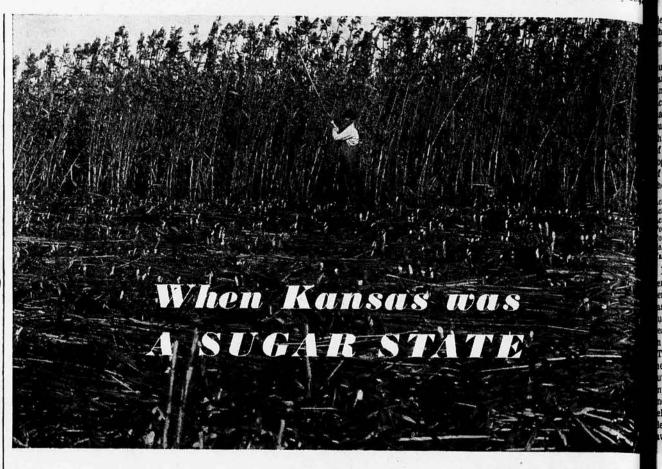
Every part, from the Heavy Frame to the dependable "Capacitor Start" Delco Motor is extra large, extra strong. Its one-piece crankcase is so rigid, the driving mechanism stays in line. Its Double Action cylinder delivers water on each stroke of the piston. Its Automatic Pressure Switch starts and stops the pump at just the right time to maintain the desired pressure and still save electricity.

Get the facts about all the features that make a Delco Water System a time-and-money-saving investment that pays for itself. Ask your Delco dealer, or write. Buy on F.H.A. terms if you wish.

A DELCO-LIGHT IRONCLAD BATTERY DOES THE JOB BETTER

Now is the time to replace with genuine Delco-Light Ironclad Batteries expressly designed and built for use with Delco-Light Power Plants. Old batteries do poor work and are expensive to run. Delco-Light Ironclad Batteries . . . guaranteed for 10 years . . . make all motors and appliances work better longer, and save you money.





Was made to order. The land was here, with never a stump to pull or a stone to cart away, but the pursuit of agriculture in a region then known as The Great American Desert was wholly foreign to all previous experience, and what to plant became a huge problem as an entirely new agriculture had to be created that would thrive under new and untried conditions.

The settlers planted the seeds they had brought from other and different conditions of growth, but many were found not well suited to Kansas and the state became a great experiment station, with the world as its source of supply for crops to meet the requirements.

As corn was then, and still remains, the only native farm crop of major importance in Kansas, the agriculture of the state was developed, and is now maintained, by crops that had their origin in other lands, notably alfalfa from Persia, hard winter wheat from Russia, and the sorghums from Asia and Africa.

The saccharin sorghums, presumably of Chinese origin, came to Kansas with the settlers and their chief known value at that time was for the making of molasses, as the commercial brown sugar of that day was expensive to a pioneer, and the white, crystalline sugar of today was virtually unknown. The sorghums thrived in Kansas and the making of "lasses" as the settlers from the North called it, or "long sweetnin" as the Southerners liked it, became a great industry, so that, by 1882, the state produced 6,181,020 gallons when the population of the state was only 969,749.

Life in Kansas had become "one long, sweet song." Instead of a land flowing with milk and honey, we had it deep in "long sweetnin" and question marks. This was really too much of a good thing. Even Pawnee county, with a population of only 4,323, had pro-

By I. D. GRAHAM Kansas State Board of Agriculture

duced 467,550 gallons that year and had congestion.

For most reliable facts of Kansas agriculture we must depend upon the official reports in the big library of Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, most of which he published himself, but there are earlier volumes from which the facts of sorghum sugar are obtained. While these reports indicate that the farmers had both local and out-of-state markets for the sorghum molasses they manufactured, a considerable number of commercial mills had been established and the volume produced gave threat to the capacity of these markets.

All of this revived a very old idea. If sorghum molasses could partially crystallize in the bottom of the barrel, as it sometimes did, could not all of it be made to crystallize and form a marketable sugar? This idea gained such headway that it amounted to a boom, and expensive factories were erected in various parts of the state, some for the manufacture of sirup and others for the making of sugar. It seems that sirup became a factor with the advent of factories.

The first record of the actual making of sorghum sugar in Kansas is found in the report of the board for December, 1883, in which the results of operations at several points are given. Hutchinson reported the investment of \$125,000 in its factory, the employment of 160 laborers, the growing and processing of 1,500 acres of sorghum "cane," a centrifugal capacity of 3,200 pounds of sugar an hour with 320 gallons of sirup. Farmers were paid \$1.75 a ton for delivered cane. Only raw

sugar was made, but the amount in not stated.

At Sterling a "central factory" has been built by a company organized a Champaign, as a result of experiments made by the state university of Ills nois. The stone building and equipment cost \$100,000. During the season the processed about 14,000 tons of case for which they paid farmers \$2 a to delivered. Raw sugar only was mad in an amount not stated, altho the factory was equipped for refining.

Ottawa used 350 acres of cane, produced 8,000 pounds of raw sugar as 30,000 gallons of sirup. The sugar was sold at 8 cents a pound and the siru remained on hand unsold at the tim of the report. This sugar was refine for the Lawrence Sugar Company which was not yet fully equipped.

The factory at Kinsley had recent been moved from Larned, and due the lateness of removal and a shorter of fuel, they operated in sirup only making an average of 18 gallons to be acre of cane. The factory at Bavari in Saline county, had a capacity of 80 gallons of sirup in 10 hours, cultivates 500 acres in 15 varieties of sorghuland paid farmers \$1.50 a ton for case but its equipment for sugar making was not yet installed.

The factory in Liberty township, Buber county, processed 3,500 tons cane, when the sugar equipment fails and the amount made is not stated, but the price received for sugar is given at 8 cents a pound, and for the sire 38 cents a gallon.

This report is enthusiastic in regar to the new sugar industry from so ghum, and contains the first sugge tion for a state bounty to foster a quoting such bounties given by Frant and Germany to foster the sugar be

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An old-time sorghum mill on the brink of a deep "draw," which contains the evaporating pan to which the juice is piped from the receiving barrel.



he need for auxiliary mills to make mi-sirup to supply refineries.

In 1884 the State Board of Agriulture published a special report in 4 nguages—English, German, Swedish and Danish—in compliance with an et of the state legislature for dissemiating information about Kansas agrialture, horticulture and livestock. In is report there was printed a picture the stone sugar factory at Sterling, ogether with the following statement (which means that it sorghum operations in the state for government subsidy).

cres planted in sorghum	107,042
eres made into sirup	48,271
cres planted for forage	53,771
minds of sugar made	400,000
ons of cane manufactured	417,859
allons of sirup manufactured	1,684,623
alue of sirup made\$	2.058.127

In the report of the board for Deember, 1885, it is stated that the num-er of sorghum sugar factories in Kan-is in active operation had been reuced from 5 to 3 and, in the current ear of 1885, only one remained active. explanation it was mentioned that, The cane grew just as well as forerly; the processes had not failed, it an unprecedented and therefore possible fall in prices of both sugar and sirup had sent the market value slow the cost of production." The sine factory in operation was at Ot-

Provided 2-Cent Bounty

Apparently a crisis had been reached the sorghum sugar industry in Kanas, and on March 5, 1887, the legislaare responded by providing a state ounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugar ade in Kansas from sorghum, sugar eets, or other sugar producing plants nown in the state. Secretary Martin Iohler, of the Board of Agriculture, ppointed Editor E. B. Cowgill, inspecr, to determine the amount of bounty be paid. Under the law the inspector as not permitted access to the process manufacture, but only to the amount nd sugar percentage of the product. The year 1889 evidently shows a irning point in the history of sorghum gar-making in Kansas. In the reort of the board for January, 1890, cords of sugar production are shown,

ort Scot	t										358,490 pounds
ttica	prings	•							,		267,076 pounds
200000											267 480 nounda
carcetto	Lodge		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	400,238 pounds

Medicine Lodge is credited with beg the first new company with suffient production to pay its operating

In this report appears the first menon of sugar beets as a possible factor the Kansas sugar industry, and the ledicine Lodge company is credited ith having raised 4.7 acres of sugar ets, from which were manufactured 358 pounds of "firsts" and 2,800 ounds of "seconds," or a total of 0,153 pounds of sugar.

Small Yield a Problem

In the report of the 20th annual meetg of the board, published in March, 891 it is stated that, "Heretofore lere has been much trouble experideed by all of the companies in findg a suitable market for their prod-.. The great difficulty with sorhum is the small yield of sugar ob-ained." Apparently this yield averged approximately 20 pounds of sugar the ton of cane, altho one company Ported a yield of 35 pounds. Hower a new method developed by the nited States Department of Agriexperimentally applied at ort Scott, resulted in an increased eld up to 50 pounds of sugar to the n of cane.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, famous chemist the United States Department of griculture, commented in the report the board for June, 1894, on sorsugar-making under his direcon at Medicine Lodge in 1893. He g the last 15 years in sorghum sugar ctories has proved almost uniformly

evelopment. The report also suggested disastrous." Medicine Lodge and Fort cause of his circumstances as a piotion that year.

Dr. Wiley then named conditions under which success in sorghum sugar manufacture may be attained in Kansas. Summarized, they are: (1) Plant as far south as possible. (2) The seed must be carefully selected. (3) Factories must be up-to-date and as perfect as possible. (4) The fiscal attitude of the government must be favorable (which means that there must be a

It seems a remarkable fact that, during all of the boom days of sorghum sugar, and the cordial support given it by the Board of Agriculture, there was never any mention of the volume and value of sorghum sugar made in the financial reports of the board, altho in the earlier years it was careful to report on the amount and value of the wine made in the state, a much smaller product.

In those far off horse-and-buggy days, long before the automobile and tractor, when the telephone was a new and expensive luxury and farmers of the state still gathered buffalo bones and horns as a source of income to eke out subsistence until crops could grow, growing crop, the saccharin sor-ghums, as a possible source of wealth in sugar production.

The farmer knew his sorghum and knew that it contained sugar, and be- ferior kinds.

Scott were the only factories in opera- neer, and the influence of the "boomhe invested of his meager savings, voted bonds to build factories and planted more sorghum as raw material of the wealth in sugar that was to be. What the farmer did not know was the very low-percentage of sugar that could be extracted from the stalk. the imperfect method of manufacture, the costliness of the process, and that no market could be developed for sorghum sugar in competition with other kinds. And so, when the state bounty was reduced in 1891 from 2 cents a pound to three-fourths of one cent, the factories folded up, and the golden dream of newer and greater wealth from his sorghum fields turned to a ghastly nightmare of disillusion and disappointment.

But stars of hope sprang forth in a new galaxy. The sugar beet appeared in the offing, with more of sugar and cheaper manipulation. Alfalfa loomed large, and thru the activities of the Board of Agriculture, was rapidly spreading over the state to bring a new prosperity. The newly introduced grain sorghums supplemented the corn crop in unmeasured value for the livestock industry, and the farmer had the farmer had turned to his surest learned that sweet sorghum was worth more as a fodder than it ever was for sugar. A dairy interest was born that became a major industry and hard winter wheat completely replaced in-

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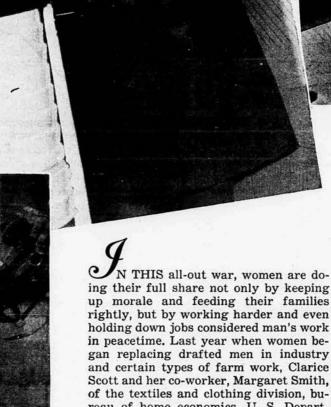
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Women who spend long hours in hot summer kitchens want dresses that are cool and easy to wear, yet pretty. The surplice style below fits the specifications to perfection. It is collarless, there is only a suggestion of sleeves, and the back is designed for free action. The dress may be taken off or put on in a jiffy without mussing the hair. Pattern 5011. Sizes 12 to 44.



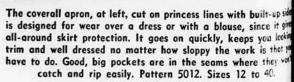
The field slack suit below was designed for the heavier kinds of outdoor work many farm women do-driving tractors, helping around the barns, caring for the stock, working in the fields. All this requires a sturdy, practical suit that is safe, allows freedom of action, and is as cool as possible in hot weather. A coolie hat shields the eyes, snap-on sleeves protect the lower arms from sunburn and scratches. Pattern 5013. Sizes 12 to 20.



ing their full share not only by keeping up morale and feeding their families rightly, but by working harder and even holding down jobs considered man's work in peacetime. Last year when women began replacing drafted men in industry and certain types of farm work, Clarice Scott and her co-worker, Margaret Smith, of the textiles and clothing division, bureau of home economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, decided it was high time someone designed some up-to-date work clothes for women-so they set out to do the job. Result-a dozen or so garments designed to give a maximum of service at a minimum of expense.

Very first designs were for women farm workers. Since then outfits have been added to take care of the particular needs of women who work in factories, in laboratories, in institutional kitchens, and in their homes.

Secret of success of designs arranged by Miss Scott and Miss Smith is the thoro way in which they work. First, they study a particular type of job to see what type of [Continued on Page 13]





How Do You House Clean?

By VERNA SPRINGER

OUSE cleaning days are here again—and there are 2 ways to about that perennial spring cleang: The hard way—and the easy. I've ried both, but prefer the latter.

There was a time when I shivered nd shook, as I washed the outside indows under a stiff gale that left e, even well wrapped, a chattering eature doing only a half-job, the betr to have it over and done with and ut of that wind. But I don't do my use cleaning that way any more. fter all, when you think the thing ver-why all this grand rush to be the

he first woman in the eighborhood to have er spring cleaning I decided the rice of stiff fingers and lowing nose, was much much to pay for this mpty honor. Hence-orth, I haven't given hoot who was first have diamond-clean indow panes, gleam-Then, there's another

miture from at least 4 or 5 rooms-

And all of us know what we are letg ourselves in for just as surely as push all the major furniture onto front and back porches. For athes there a housekeeper who has at some time in her house-cleaning , endured this experience: With om flailing hither and you in her forts to sweep down all resistant dirt, st and cobwebs, she loses all sense of ie, and the surrounding community omes lost to her in the thick fog dust that veils not only the inrior of the bare living room, but icks out the figures of her oncomguests!

know all about that. For in my e it was the new pastor and his c, coming to make their very first ll. Or, attempt to call. And what did ey find? Not a place in my house here they might park themselves for en the briefest number of moments. ven the vanity bench and the kitchen ool were taking a sunbath out in the

As my callers departed I sat right wn in the middle of my empty living om floor and asked myself this quesn: "Why, in the name of good house eaning, is it necessary to remove all furniture from all the rooms at time? And since Rome wasn't ilt in a day, why must a 5-room bunow be cleaned in one day? I began oking about for a more orderly proc-

I clean the remaining rooms. Win-

and, there you are. it, too, is placed in an adjoining

back savers, is a good wall-brush. And then the bedsprings simply scream for attenthose especially madeto-measure saves your temper and

nicked fingers. Of course, if you have inner-spring mattresses, this necessary evil is eliminated. Windows and woodwork come next. And last, the floor is waxed, polished, or carefully mopped, if a full length rug is used.

Pictures are then rehung; curtains replaced. I like the practice of laundering the curtains preceding the housecleaning week. Then they're fresh and clean, ready to go up, and your nerves are saved the worry: "Will I get the curtains 'done up' in time to put back today?" Some men simply abhor curtainless rooms.

All of this seems a great advantage over having your bedrooms and living room stripped to the baseboards, all in one day, with no hope of getting more than one room cleaned and back in order in a single day.

But what about drawers, closets, and sunning winter things? I begin on drawers and closets during those dull days in early spring when you can't get outside. This saves time during the general cleaning.

Every attachment on the sweeper is brought into full service. And the way these attachments remove lint, dust, and dirt is a house-cleaner's marvel.

In doing a room at a time-without extra help-I try, never never, to retrace my house-cleaning steps into a room that has been cleaned. Many homes are so arranged that the

bedrooms may be cleaned first. closed off; then the furniture in living room may be shunted into the dining room during the cleaning of that room.

I still see no necessity to wade thru a thick fog of dust, beating the overstuffed furniture with a broom, in the misbegotten idea that elbow grease and a stiff brush are better cleaning mediums than your sweeper attachments. Nor do I tackle windows with brush and broom. Dust and cobwebs will succumb to a dampened cloth just as easily as to the dust-dispelling mediums. After years of doing my house cleaning the hard way, my present policy is to keep dust, dirt, and grime to a minimum.

And I am well acquainted with the housekeeper's oath, which we all swear, each time the house cleaning proper season rolls around. We will, we vow, follow a strict regime of

to little more than the regular. That's what we promise ourselves. But the idea usually gets lost in the shuffle.

Living and dining room draperies or curtains should be cleaned the week previous to

the general cleaning, especially if drapes are sent to the cleaners. A good dusting, sunning, and pressing, will bring new life and luster to old drapes.

Lamp shades and bases, and much After each large living room furnishing will yield acpiece is cleaned, cumulated dust to a slightly dampened non-linty cleaning cloth. Which is also good for dusting off overburdened magazine racks without releasing clouds of dust thru the entire room.

> If you are going in for new wallpaper, refinishing the woodwork and floors, this will, of course, upset any orderly schedule, as papering and floor finishing just do take time.

Kitchen cabinets, built-in closets and tion from one of cupboards are household personalities

that demand attention apart from the general cleaning. So it is a time and patience saver to get these cleaned out in advance of the general cleaning. The wood range usually demands a thoro examination of its innards; soot removed, pipe re-enameled.

And even the oil, gas, or electric range will come in for an intensive cleaning of the burners and oven. Of course, if you are an immaculate housekeeper, which, alas, many of us are not, these things are matters of everyday attention which take up no time in your general cleaning.

I like to get these little things—the time-destroyers—out of the way be-fore house cleaning proper comes. Then, the big things take care of themselves.

All Dressed Up

(Continued from Page 12)

outfit will be most comfortable. Then they figure out a garment to suit that job, building in fullness, reaching room, stooping room, pockets, safety features wherever necessary. All of the work garments may be cut out of material of regulation width without waste. They are all easy to keep laundered. And best of all they are attractive, for Miss Scott believes that smart women know they can do their best work if they are dressed sensibly and suitably for their jobs, and even do men's work in becoming garments.

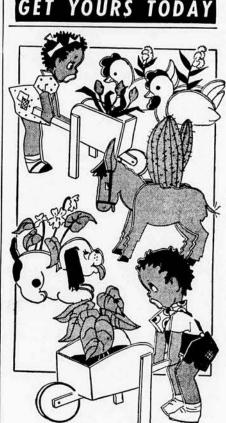
As Miss Scott's designs have come out they have been immediately adopted by commercial pattern companies and garment manufacturers, so that these practical designs are now available both in patterns and readymades. Thru the courtesy and co-operation of the company that produces patterns for Kansas Farmer, we are able to present these 3 work garments especially designed for farm women so you may make them up in material of your own choosing.

Many types of cottons are suitable for the field suit No. 5013. Denim, gabardine or covert are durable and practical for general use. For very hot weather, a cotton that is sturdy, yet not so tightly woven will be a better choice. Please note the coolie hat, made from scraps of the suit material.

The coverall apron No. 5012 is ideal for the wet dirty work women often must do-the family washing, working in the garden heavy with dew, or taking care of the pigs. For such purposes you may want to use one of the showerproof cottons, so that water will roll off and soil will not soak into the material.

Percale is a fine choice for the surplice house dress, No. 5011, since it is heavy enough that a petticoat can be dispensed with for coolness.

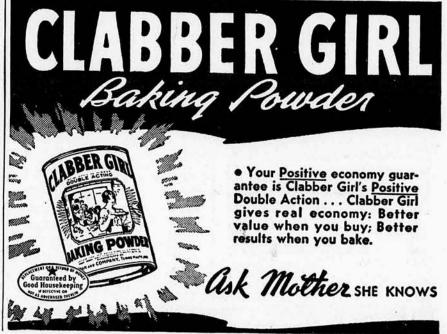
Patterns for these work garments may be obtained by writing: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. weekly house cleaning that will cut the For each pattern, include 15 cents, general cleaning plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing. With Purchase of 🔏 Pkgs. Miller's WHEAT you one of these attractive Flesta-Colored Bowls with your purchase of 2 packages of Miller's Wheat Flakes. Choice of 4 colors, Just right for serving delicious Miller's Wheat Flakes . . . the cereal with "wake-up flavor."

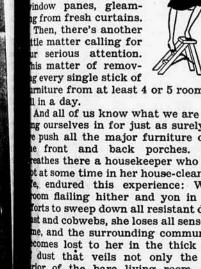


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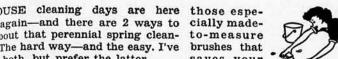


ckyard; both were, of course, loaded ith pillows.

I found one:

Clean the bedrooms first. This bese of arrangement whereby they ay be cleaned and closed off entirely w shades and pictures are removed, eaned and placed in an adjoining m. Next, the furniture is cleaned polished, taking time to rub all rs and scratches carefully until the Arred places disappear. There is a Ving of energy in doing this cleanfirst thing. Then when the walls, seboards and floor are cleaned, you and hoof are pieces—

> room. A "must" in the way of time and



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HYBRID CHICKENS

Still Gaining in Popularity

 ${f A}^{
m BOUT}$ a year ago, Kansas Farmer was rebuked for calling attention to the rapidly increasing popularity of hybrid or crossbred chickens on Kansas farms. But, for better or for worse, hybrids still are gaining popularity and they are still increasing in number.

A recent survey by R. G. Christie, of the Kansas Poultry Association, shows that Black Australorp-White Leghorn breeding flocks have increased 65 per cent for the 1941-1942 season over a year ago. Crossing of these 2 breeds produces Austra-Whites, the most popular cross used in this state. At present nearly 90 per cent of all hybrid flocks under supervision of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association are Austra-Whites, and the great increase in breeding flocks to produce this cross, indicates the growing demand for hybrid chickens.

Hybrids offer several valuable advantages to Kansas flock owners. One of the most important is their unquestionable advantage in vigor. As explained by E. R. Halbrook, extension poultryman for Kansas State College, this results in more rapid growth rate

of chicks, reduced chick mortality, and increased production.

However, hybridization in chickens also brings some disadvantages. Mr. Halbrook points out that hybrid birds are not suited to use for breeding purposes, and for this reason the average flock owner must buy rather than raise new stock. In addition, many markets discriminate against some of the crosses for meat purposes. Markets also object to the fact that some hybrids produce less uniform colored eggs that do not pack well with either white or dark brown eggs. This applies primarily to the crossing of Leghorns with heavy breeds which lay brownshelled eggs.

Halbrook says individual circumstances determine whether flock owners should be encouraged to change to hybrids. A producer who is satisfied with his present flock is not encouraged to change. But one who is having unsatisfactory results, with low egg production or heavy mortality, despite good feeding and sanitation, may get better results with hybrids because of their increased vigor.

WHAT ABOUT GEESE?

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

 $oldsymbol{A}$ concerning geese. There are 6 breeds and 7 varieties of geese. They are the Gray Toulouse, White Embden, Gray African, Brown and White Chinese, Gray Canadian, and Colored Egyptian. The largest variety is the Gray Toulouse, with weights quoted from the Standard of Perfection-old gander 26 pounds, young gander 20 pounds, old goose 20 pounds, young goose 16 pounds.

Geese are raised mainly for their meat and feathers. They do not produce many eggs, but lay these early in the year, usually starting in February or March. Toulouse geese originated in France, taking their name from the place of their origin, the city of Toulouse. They were originally offspring from the wild Gray Lag Goose, and as early as the 19th century were noted for their size and productivity.

Little equipment is needed for rais-

ing geese. There are only 3 weather conditions from which geese need protection—extremely hot sun, hard winds and deep snows.

Suitable pasture is the most important item in raising geese. They like

READER requests information tender grasses and this is their main natural diet. For producing the best hatching eggs, geese are at their best in their 3rd and 4th years, and they will continue to produce hatchable eggs at least until 8 to 10 years old.

Better fertility will result if the gander is placed with the flock quite a long while before the hatching season. In the fall is the best time. Young ganders are likely to keep to a single mate during the first year, and poor results in fertility may be caused. The reader who asked for this information had purchased her trio in the spring, and this may have been the cause of her lack of fertility. If bought in the early winter results might have been better. Keeping the mating as it was last year may give good results this sea-

Test Eggs in a Week

In setting goose eggs, a goose will cover from 12 to 15 eggs. A large chicken hen, such as a cochin, will take care of from 9 to 10 eggs, and the dualpurpose hens only 7 to 8 eggs. It requires 30 to 35 days for incubation, depending on the size of the variety. In setting the goose one usually has to set it where it has been accustomed to laying as one can seldom be moved with any satisfaction. It is best to test the eggs after the first week, so that the fertile eggs will have more room, and be covered better. It is thought that poor vitality in goslings sometimes is caused by the eggs not being covered sufficiently which causes them to hatch unevenly.

Hatched under the goose, the goslings seem to be able to crack the shell and come out as quickly as baby chicks. But under hens it will sometimes be 24 to 36 hours after piping the shells before they get out. Hatching goose eggs in incubators requires different management than for hen eggs. See your incubator directions on this.

After the goslings are hatched the main thing is to keep them warm and quiet for the first few days. They should be started on tender grass and given some mash. But we should remember, as one authority on goose raising says, "that a gosling requires just the opposite of chicks." Their main ration should be short, tender grasses with a grain or mash accessory—the reverse is true with chicks. Give a full ration of tender greens, and then what mash they will eat after they have eaten all the greens they want, 3 times

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Figuring Farm's Beef MANHATTAN

(Continued from Page 5)

emporary pasture crops, you might plan to do the job with only one or 2 cres devoted to pasture for each cow. That outlines the feed requirements facow herd except for one important letail. Many farmers do not have silos. Mr. Moxley gives extra information ohelp in figuring their roughage needs. le says 11/2 tons of dry roughage such s fodder, prairie hay or straw can replace the 31/2 tons of silage to be fed long with one-third ton of alfalfa as he yearly supply for one cow. Each ow should have a daily ration of about 5 pounds of the more common roughages and 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa. In the absence of alfalfa, feed 15 to 20 ounds of dry roughage, daily, and add proper protein supplement such as e pound of cottonseed meal. However, silage is considered the ideal oughage as it helps to keep the herd good condition.

In figuring how much beef your arm will produce, Mr. Moxley emphaizes that kind of beef power is as important as amount. For instance, cow erds on farms with little or no provision for roughage feeds and pasture, ould be worse misfits than a small, w-crop tractor on a large Western

Kansas wheat farm.

With this in mind, Mr. Moxley broadens his examples to include different ypes of Kansas beef production. Supposing you have less pasture and more good cultivated land than needed for roduction of feeder calves. If so, figre your farm's beef power for produc-ion of grain-fed or creep-fed calves. Raising creep-fed calves to be marteted for slaughter at a weight of bout 750 pounds, you would need only cows instead of 50 to produce a caroad of beef.

In this case, pasture and roughage requirements of each cow are figured he same as for a cow producing a eeder calf, but with only 30 cows the otal need for producing a carload of eef would be reduced nearly 50 per ent. However, the system of creepeeding for slaughter calls for about bushels of grain for each calf, an tem that was not necessary in the

leeder-calf plan.

In other words, on average cultivated land, the grain-fed calf system equires about one acre of land to provide grain for one calf. This acre is in ddition to the acre of upland or halfcre of bottom land to provide roughge for the calf's mother, and whatever pasture acreage is necessary for ne cow's grazing needs.

If this plan also shows a need for plemented with proper proteins, will

most efficient use of small grain and too much pasture in proportion to your cultivated land, there is still another popular system which features handling of light cattle. Widely known as the deferred-feeding system, it eliminates the cow herd and calls for purchase of feeder calves each fall. Calves are brought thru the winter on roughage and a light allowance of grain. In the spring they are turned on pasture for about 3 months, and at the end of that period they are put in the lot for 90 to 100 days of full-feeding.

Roughly comparing the feed requirements of this plan with the others, it is noted that 3 calves carried a year in this manner require about the same amount of grass and roughage as required by 2 cows in the calf-producing plans. In addition, each calf under this system usually consumes about 40 bushels of grain. With this grain, the average calf consumes about 2 tons of silage, one-third ton of alfalfa and 280 pounds of cottonseed meal. In the Bluestem area, this calf would require about 3 acres of pasture, as compared to 5 acres needed for a mature cow in the same area.

The standards given for these 3 forms of Kansas beef production represent the minimum yearly needs for each kind of cattle. If you wish a reserve feed supply, or if you foresee need of extra feed for heifers or other additional animals, allow the necessary acreage for those purposes.

Along with the practical standards for deciding what kind and how many cattle to handle, Mr. Moxley offers some more general observations which he considers as vital considerations in successful Kansas beef production. First of all, he has noticed that areas supporting a year-around cattle program have "weathered the storms" better than those following any type of "in and out" cattle production.

Mr. Moxley points to Geary county where the average farm has some good native pasture, along with some pro-ductive bottom land capable of producing roughage and feed grains. With this sound combination of pasture and cropland, Geary county heads the list of all Kansas counties in per cent of farms lived on and operated by the

Pointing out the possibilities of utilizing Kansas crops in cattle production, Mr. Moxley declares that, year in and year out, no other crop in Kansas will give as high returns as a good sor-ghum crop marketed thru livestock. As convincing evidence, he reminds that one ton of sorghum silage, sup-

produce about 60 pounds of beef gain.

Therefore, land yielding 10 tons to the acre is capable of producing 600 pounds of beef to the acre. With good feeder calves now selling at about 12 cents a pound, such land in sorghum crops may return as high as \$72 an acre. The same land in wheat would probably yield around 25 bushels to the acre, and figured at \$1 a bushel, that wheat would give an acre return of only \$25. Supposing the same land in corn would yield 35 bushels to the acre. At present prices it would probably sell at about 75 cents a bushel, giving an acre-income of only slightly more than \$25.

Recognizing that all prices are at a high level now, Mr. Moxley calls attention to the value of an acre of sorghum, fed as silage, over a long period of time. The average price of feeder calves over a 20-year period, he says, is 81/2 cents a pound. At this price, the 600 pounds of gain produced by the 10 tons of sorghum silage would have an average worth of \$51.

Having the man output of beef rated at one carload, you may wonder whether a carload of beef will return enough to pay for your time. Mr. Moxley gives figures to help you decide. Still using calf production as the basis, supposing you produce your carload of beef in the form of 50 feeder calves weighing 450 pounds. They would total 22,500 pounds of feeder calves. Figuring them at 12 cents a pound, in line with present prices, they would bring a gross income of \$2,700.

Figuring on the 20-year average feeder calf price of 81/2 cents a pound, they would bring a gross return of \$1,912.50. Mr. Moxley calls attention to the fact that a large part of the feed creating this gross income is roughage and waste products having little cash sale value.

The man with 30 cows, producing creep-fed calves to be sold at a weight of 750 pounds, would also market 22,-500 pounds of beef. He might expect a slightly higher selling price and a larger gross income than received by the producer of feeder calves. However, his gross return represents less use of cheap feeds and greater use of grains and other more expensive feeds.



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Frank Colladay Hardware Company Hutchinson, Kansas

Kill Bindweed This New Way

By F. L. TIMMONS

(Continued from April 4, 1942, Kansas Farmer)

CUCCESSFUL eradication of bindweed by alternate fallowing and topping is dependent upon careful atlention to several important details. The land must be cultivated thoroly and regularly every 2 weeks during he fallow period preceding the plantng of the first crop of wheat or

Cultivation must be resumed immeliately after the crop is harvested and Continued at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks luring the remainder of the season ruout the next year or until the bindweed is eradicated completely.

Planting the first crop should be delayed 1 to 2 weeks after the usual date of Seeding wheat and the land cultivater white fultivated just before the seeding. This cuts off the bindweed late enough in the fall to prevent it from making a tonsiderable growth in the seeded crop and restoring its root reserves. October 1 to 5 has proved to be the best line for seeding at Hays. Best dates or seeding wheat on bindweed-infested and in other sections of the state prob-

ably agree very closely with the Hessian-fly free dates.

October 15 has been established by the State AAA Committee as the earliest permissible seeding date thruout the state for fall-seeded grains on acreage qualifying for payment that year, by the clean-cultivation method in connection with the bindweed-control practice.

An extremely important point in connection with seeding wheat and other crops on land cultivated intensively for bindweed control is to manage the land in such a way as to insure a good seedbed and a good stand. Frequent cultivation often results in the surface soil becoming loose and dry to a depth of several inches unless special precautions are taken or ample rains are received at seeding time.

To prevent this, cultivation should be more shallow as the time for seeding approaches. After the final cultivation before seeding, the land should be packed with a subsurface packer,

(Continued on Page 23)



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Dept. 5-150, Bethany, SIO.

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Schlichtman's Square Deal Chicks, U. S. Approved, pullorum tested. Per 100 prepaid. Leghorns, Anconas \$7.75; Rocks, Reds, Orplingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$8.40; Glants, Brahmas \$9.45; Assorted \$5.95, Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

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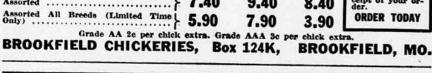
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Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings. Weekly hatches. Priced reasonable. Miller Hatchery, R2D, Nappanee, Ind.

POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS

Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, only \$8.40 per 100 from this ad—only—50 mixed chicks 50c or ic each. P. F. Clardy Hatcheries, R15, Ethel, Missourl.

Chicks, Guineas, All breeds, \$3.50-100 up. Prompt shipment. Approved, bloodtested chicks. Mulvane Hatchery, Mulvane, Kansas.

PLANTS-NURSERY STOCK

15 Budded Peach, five varieties\$1.00
10 Grafted Apple, five varieties 1.00
4 Early Richmond Cherry, 2-3 feet 1.00
8 Budded Plum, four varieties 1.00
14 Concord Grapevines, 2-year 1.00
100 Blackbandes
100 Blackberries 1.00
100 Dewberries 1.00
100 Red Raspberries 1.00
100 Everbearing, Red Raspberries 1.00
50 Youngberry 1.00
50 Youngberry 1.00 12 Victoria Giant Rhubarb 50
12 victoria Giant Knubarb
50 Asparagus and 10 Giant Rhubarb 1.00
15 Chinese Elm, 1-year, 3-4 feet 1.00
20 Spirea Van Houttei, 1-year 1.00
15 President Canna, bright red, dwarf 1.00
50 Gladioli, large bulbs, 5 varieties 1.00
5 Ped & 5 Dink Pediance reases 0 1.00
5 Red & 5 Pink Radiance roses, 2-yr 1.00
All items prepaid. Catalog Free
All items prepaid. Catalog Free Tromble Nursery, Box 612, Bentonville, Ark.

Rose bushes: Strong, 2-year, field-grown stock, Red, Pink, Theil Radiance, Talisman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburct, Victoria, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Hillingdon, Your choice only 19c each postpaid, Feach Trees: Elberta, Mamie Ross, Hale, Chinese Cling, Early Elberta, Golden Jubilee. Strong, 4 ft. trees 17c each postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We ship C. O. D. Bargain catalog free. Naughton Farms, Inc., Waxahachie, Texas.

Tomato, Cabbage, Onion Plants. Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomato—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-75c; 300-\$1.0; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Cabbage—all varieties, 200-65c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Onion—Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, 300-50c; 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.35. Pepper—Sweet, Hot, 100-40c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Strawberry Plants (Certified). The best new land grown Dunlap, Improved Blakemore, Aroma, Klondyke, Dorsett and Gandy. Pricesetther above variety or assorted as wanted, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50. Mammoth Boysenberries and Youngberries, 25-\$1.00; 100-\$25.00; Everything parcel post or express prepaid and guaranteed to arrive in growing condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

Send No Money. Pay Postman. Certified Frost-proof Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Eggplant. Any variety. Moss packed. Mixed as wanted. 300-76c; 500-\$1.00; 700-\$1.25; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$6.25. Transplanted cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant. 100-\$1.00; 500-\$3.00. Dixie Plant Farm, Troup, Texas.

Plant Asortment—200 certified frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onlon, 200 Tomato, 50 Pepper, 50 Eggplant, or Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Sweet Potato, all \$1.25. Mixed as wanted, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$6.25. Mosspacked. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

Sweet Potato Plants. Certify each shipment contains only plants grown from government-inspected seed. Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Jersey, Red Bermuda. Prepaid 600—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.45; 5,000—\$6.25, 10,000—\$10.00 collect. Uncle Sameeds Food For Freedom. Thomas Sweet Potato Plant, Thomas, Oklahoma.

Plant for Defense! Fieldgrown, wilt-resistant, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onion, Lettuce, Pepper, Beet, all same price mixed as wanted, 300-60c; 600-\$1.00 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask prices on larger lots, Hallettsville Plant Farm, Hallettsville, Texas.

Cabbage, Onion and Collard Plants, \$1.00 per 1000. Tomato plants \$1.00—Potato plants, \$1.25 per 1000. Pepper and Egg plants \$2.00 per 1000. Prompt shipment. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Georgia.

Peach-Apple Trees, \$5.00-100, Red Cedar, Pines, for windbreak, \$5.00-100. Leo Graves, Farina, Illinois.

KANSAS U. S. Certified HATCHERIES



Approved — Certified — R.O.P. Must be preceded by 44U_S.77

To mean—Produced under supervision of the National Plan—Insist on the genuine-Look for the emblem.

Member Ads in This Section-

DOST'S MAKING OULTRY "16th year"

The three P's are back again with another fine profit-making record. You may have the same results.

175 Pullets direct from the dams of one of our flocks made the outstanding flock average of 241 eggs per bird, a total of 42,306 eggs. Hundreds of Big, Fine Male birds of high egg production breeding are again heading our flocks, guaranteeing the same High Production Breeding year after year. All leading breeds at very reasonable prices. Write

POST'S HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Colwell's Larger White Leghorns

Baby Chicks, U. S. Certified, Pullorum Controlled, sired by Hansen's R.O.P. males 255 to 313. Twenty-one years' improvement work. Book orders early.

Colwell Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

NEW HAMPSHIRES

The profit breed strains. For broilers or egg production. They are adaptable to your needs. U. S. pullorum controlled. STEWART HATCHERY, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Leghorns ROP Sired

18 years special breeding on our own farm. Big, husky chicks—Pullorum controlled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Book now to insure delivery.

Has 115 pictures, 33 articles; lowest prices leading breeds chicks, also day-old pullets, males and hybrids. World's largest chick producer. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Wichita, Kansas.

Mrs. Baker's Anconas

Flock improvement work since 1921. U. S. approved 8 years. Pullorum tested farm flocks. Delivered promptly. Also Buff Minorcas, Austra-Whites, White Rocks and others. Mrs. Winifred Baker's Hatchery, Downs, Kan.

REX O CHICKS

Make your dollars crow and cackle. Bloodtested. U. S. Approved. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austra-White, large White
Leghorns. Postcard brings prices quick.
Owen's Hatchery, 618A North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested

Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed

Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Kansas Orange,
Norkan, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.

Grain Sorghums: Colby, Finney, Wheatland
and Westland milo, Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink, Club, and Red kafir, Early Kalo.
Sudan Grass

Brome Grass

Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38,
Ill. 200. Open Pollinated: Midland, Reid, Pride
of Saline, Hays Golden, Colby Yellow Cap.
Popcorn: Supergold.

Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.
Sweet Clover: White, Madrid.
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.
Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

Pure certified seed of high quality and germina-

Pure certified seed of high quality and germina-tion of Norkan, Early Sumac. Early Kalo and Pink Kafir. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Pure, high germination, state certified sorghum seeds, variety: Leoti Red Cane, Berryman Brothers, Ashland, Kansas.

Certified Colby Milo, germination 71%; Norkan 89%; uncertified Early Sumac, germination 95%. Colby Experiment Station, Colby, Kansas. Certified Kansas Orange and Club Kafir of high germination and purity, Both 5c lb. Rolland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kansas.

Certified Atlas seed. 89% germination \$5.00 cwt. 83% germination \$4.50 cwt. A. N. Claasser & Son, Potwin, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn, U. S. 35, Ill. 200, \$6.00. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Atlas Sorgo, 71% germination, \$4.50 cwt. 76% germination, \$5.00 cwt. R. H. Penner, Whitewater, Kan. Atlas Sorgo, test 72%. Price \$4.50 per cwt. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kansas.

Certified Sudan Grass, 7c per lb. Walter Peirce, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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

Hardy Recleaned ALFALFA SEED \$14.40

Grimm \$15.30; Sweet Clover \$5.90; Red Clover \$12.00. Per 60-lb. bushel. Track, Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied.

GEO. BOWMAN, BOX 615, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Soybeans—Mt. Carmel and Chief, highest in yield and oil content. Also Illini, Dunfield, Manchu and Virginia hay beans. Germination guaranteed. Turner Seed & Supply, Arthur, Ill.

Treated Buffalo Grass Seed, treated by Hays Experiment Station method, extra high purity and germination. H. M. Jacobsen, Willis, Kan.

Pride of Saline Seed Corn. Purity 99%, Germination over 95%. Price \$2 per bushel. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kans.

Seed corn, certified Hybrid U. S. 35. Germination 98%. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kansas.

TRACTOR PARTS

Save on Repairs—Rebuilt roller drive chains for John Deere model D tractors \$10.95 each with old chain. John Deere tractor blocks rebored and fitted with new pistons, pins and rings \$24.50. Tractor Salvage Company, Salina, Kansas.

Write for big, free 1942 Tractor Parts catalogue. Tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

ROSES-10 for \$1 FREE—Climbing Paul Scarlet or Talisman, if order received within 10 days!

order received within 10 days!
Send only \$1 for 10 EVERBLOOMING, 2-year, fieldgrown plants. Shipped freshly dug. GUAR-ANTEED to reach you in planting condition. Other bargain offers. FREE roses described in our free folder—send now! Want LOADS of cut flowers? Then plant TYLER roses—send \$1 NOW!

Box 532 KF - Tyler, Texas

Dahlia Bulbs—12 labeled \$1.00: 15 mixed \$1.00: 100 Glads \$1.00: 15 Chrysanthemums or Delphinium \$1.00. Catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Gardens, Clarksburg, Indiana.

Gladiolus—\$1.00 and five gladiolus growers' addresses prepays \$1.50 collection, selected bulbs. Gladvale, Walnut, Illinois.

MACHINERY

Howdy folks: Let's get acquainted. It will do no harm and may do us both good, especially if you want to equip that combine with the very best rasp cylinder bars money can buy (and of course you do) or if you want to equip that spike cylinder with rasps, better not hesitate. (Remember Pearl Harbor) caused priorities that limit our supply. Ausherman Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kansas.

Farm Machinery: 15 Potato Planters, double and single row, shopworn and used. Potato Ma-chinery, Tractors, Disc Tillers, Combines, Drills, Hay Presses. What do you need? Per-haps we have it. Write for free bargain list. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kans.

Wanted: 20,000 farmers that own combines to send postal cards for circulars that will reveal startling facts and information that will save you dollars and more dollars on your harvest expense in time and extra grain saved. Box 60, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

For Sale—One Minneapolis-Moline 8 ft. com-bine, late 1940 model with engine. One 10 ft. Case combine, 1936 reconditioned last year, good canvasses. One Wallis 10-22 regular steel wheel 1936 tractor, excellent condition. McNabb Imp. Co., Pleasanton, Kansas. Tractor Saw Rigs for wood, logs, lumber; combine canvases; raddles; rasps for rasp and tooth cylinders; build up and hard surface used rasps; V belt drivers; ball-bearing sickle drivers; floating windrow pickup. Richardson, Cawker, Kans.

1938 M-M G. Harvester on rubber; 1935 Gleaner Baldwin, 12-foot; 1929 Baldwin Combine, 10-foot. All in good condition. Marion Implement Co., Marion, Kan.

For Sale: 31-R International Combine; also 800-watt Delco plant or trade for F-14 Tractor. Willard Colwell, Emporia, Kansas.

Save 20% to 40% on parts, any make disc harrow, sheller, drill, mower, washing machine. Henderson Imp. Co., Omaha, Nebr. Twelve Baldwins, eight Moline combines. Terms. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

16-Foot Rumely Combine. Good condition. H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kans. Wood Bros. Combine 12-ft. good condition. John Egger, Ellis, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted-Minneapolis-Moline and Baldwin combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

FARM TELEPHONES

Farm Telephones: Save up to 75%. Guaranteed rebuilt telephones and repairs. Standard makes. Free Bulletin. Farm Telephone Co., Dept. K, Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

Large stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants Dealers Wanted—Factory Distributors General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas

Own Your Own Kansas Farm KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941 Average Income Per Farm \$2700.00

Select from 1,700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested.

Low down payment (10 per cent), low interest and installments help make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

interested.

The Warren Mortgage Company has been making loans in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas for more than 70 years.

Listen to Cedric Foster at 1p. m., Monday through Friday, over KTSW, Emporia; KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 Kilocycles; or KSAL, 1150 Kilocycles; or KSAL, 1150 Kilocycles.

For information on farms or loans, write: (When writing from Rural Route state miles you live from town and direction)

Warren Mortgage Co. Emporia, Kansas

In Sunny Southern Kansas

Choice Farm Loans Choice Farm Land

Lowest Rates in Sixty Years

THE P. H. ALBRIGHT FARM LOAN CO. Winfield Kansas

Investors!! Do You Know

That it is possible for you to buy a farm on payments low enough for the farm to pay for itself—

Itself—
For instance—
160 A. Franklin Co., Kans., within 3 ml.
Princeton on good all-weather road. 110 A.
good cropland, almost level. 40 A. pasture, 10
A. meadow. 6-room dwelling, large barn, henhouse, granary. With only \$1.500.00 down you
can own this unit. It will more than meet required payments from landlord's part of crops.

—OR—

OR—

SO A. only 7 mi. from Yates Center, Kans., on good gravel road. Has 5-room bungalow, barn, and other bidgs. Good quality soil, iles almost level with 30 A. plowland in one field, 10 A. meadow and bal. pasture. Wonderful opportunity to own your own home and one that will pay its own way. Only \$500.00 down will make you the owner.

THE UNION CENTRAL

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INS. CO.
Earl C. Smith, State Manager
412 C. B. & L. Bidg.
Topeka, Kansas

DO YOU KNOW

Hogs are bringing \$14.55. 20 hogs on the market today will return \$700.00. I have several excellent livestock farms in Franklin and Douglas Counties. 20 hogs per year will buy some of the best ones. One good 200-acre livestock farm in Franklin County has 100 acres extra good grass, fenced hog-tight, and 100 acres good plow land. \$2,000 down buys it. R. K. THOMAS, OTTAWA, KANSAS 234 West 7th St. Tel. 1649

Settle Estate

Barber County Land near Medicine Lodge, Kan. Fine old homestead. 180 acres, 40 acres aifaifa, All tiliable and renced sheep tight. Good house, barn and other buildings. Plenty water. Write Harry McGuire, Executor, Emporia, Kan.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS WHEAT FARMS If you wish to buy or sell write us, 54 years business. M. LITTHERES COMM.

400 acres. Extra good farm. Modern improvements. Electricity, gas. 85 alfalfa. Good location. Possession. Particulars on request. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

80 Acres, 6 miles out on Main Highway, buildings worth the price, \$4,500, has 45 plow, 35 pasture, good water, electricity. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Good 249-Acre Farm, Graham County, Kansas. 160 acres Wheat, Balance good pasture. No agents. Write Steve Kaufman, Lenora, Kansas.

For Sale—All kinds of Real Estate in one of Kansas' best counties. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kansas.

300 Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa farms, Colorado grass ranches, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

LAND-KANSAS

400-ACRE STOCK FARM

Good, well improved, 25 miles SW Topeka. 235 acres good pasture, 110 acres cultivated. Fine timber and creek. Excellent water from wells and creek. Good location. Low taxes. A good buy at \$11,500. Excellent terms if desired. JAS. H. SENG, EMPORIA, KANSAS

LAND-COLORADO

Baca County, Colorado

Well-watered stock ranches, good smooth farm land. We grow all standard farm products. Our lands are yet very cheap. For prices, maps and information, see or write. F. M. PETERSON LAND COMPANY, Springfield, Colorado.

Improved 80-acre irrigated farm, 14 miles north-east LaJunta, Colorado, in Arkansas Valley, 88,000 improvements, 6-room house, tile barn, on rural route, telephone, rural electric line. Will sacrifice for \$3,500. Clear title. Mrs. Anna McClure, Gallup, New Mexico.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK

WICHITA, KANSAS
Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. See National Farm Loan
Association in your county or write direct. Give
location preferred.

Timely bargain at \$1,000, with variety crops started and growing, vegetable garden, flock poultry, farm equipment, household goods included! 160 acres, in the Ozarks; 3-room farmhouse, 40-foot barn, chicken house; 200-tree orchard, 65 acres cultivating land, 50 woodland, free range available; well, creek, spring; hurry, only \$1,000 complete, part down, immediate possession. Spring catalog, 8 states, free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

DOGS

Wanted Pupples: Cockers, Bostons, Spitz, Chows, Wires, Scottles, Sealyhams, Dachs-hunds, Airedales, Coilles, Give full information, price, etc. Capitol Pets, Denver, Colo.

English Shepherd: Pupples. Spayed Females. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chest-nut, Chanute, Kansas.

Shepherd heelers, rat terriers; none better; reasonable. Duckers, Wetmore, Kans.

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

Rid your place of rats: Ferrets \$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair, bred females \$5.00. E. L. Hartman, New London, O.

LIVESTOCK FEED AND REMEDIES

Feeders Attention! Pig Meal for approximately \$33.00 ton—Hog Fattener for \$30.00 by using Nu Lac with your home grown grain, balanced with proteins and vitamins. Get that extra Egg and Milk production and a Super Finish on your steers. Nu Lac salesmen-dealers wanted everywhere. The Nu Lac Yeaston Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

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

BREEDERS SUPPLIES

Horn Weights, 70c per pair postpaid. Made in 4 sizes—1/4 lb., 1 lb., 1 ½ lb., and 2 lb. Tattoo markers \$4.00 postpaid, includes set of numbers, bottle of ink, and full directions. We also carry complete line of ear tags, neck chains, veterinary complete line of ear tags, neck chains, veterinary instruments, supplies, serums, remedies; in fact, everything for the stockman. Write for free catalog. Breeders Supply Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

PHOTO FINISHING

15c develops and prints your roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 Reprints 25c. Malled. Include 2c for mailing. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Rolis Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Rolls Developed—Two Prints each and two free Enlargement Coupons, 25c. Reprints, 2c each; 100 or more, 1½c. Summer's Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Com-pany, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

EDUCATIONAL

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practica nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-4, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Aged red leaf chewing or mild, mellow smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00. Recipe free. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. A Minnesota man writes, "Received your bait recipes and am well pleased with them." Fisher-man, 1715 Lane. Topeka, Kansas.

Highest Prices Paid for Feathers. We pay: White Goose, \$1.20; Grey Goose, \$1.10; White Duck, \$80; Colored Duck, \$72. Body feathers must contain original down. We also buy Goose Quills. No used feathers warted. Checks mailed same day. No deductions for commission or handling. Big or small shipments accepted. Progress Feather Company, 657 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

Highest Cash Price for new goose-duck feathers. Remittance paid promptly. West Chicago Feather Co., 3415 W. Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED TO BUY

Horse Hair Wanted 50c to 20c per pound for horse tail hair, combings, mane hair. Ship parcel post or express now to W. H. Sturges Company, Winner, South Dakotar Checks mailed gromptly. Reference turnlished.

MEDICAL

Here is Relief: If you suffer from soreness, itching and pain due to piles—if, at times, you find it uncomfortable to stand, walk, sit, or lie down—try "Emmalis" (ontment and see how quickly you get relief. "Emmalis" is one of the most effective products of its kind on the market. It soothes inflamed areas, relieves pain and itching, lubricates dried, hardened parts. It should give the comfort you seek. So send it to Dept. 5F, James Williams, Inc., 124 No. 7th St., Newark, N. J. Money back if not satisfied.

PERSONALS

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

SALESMEN WANTED

Men Wanted for old Rawleigh Routes which have paid our dealers big for years. Over 200 farm-home necessities. Old established demand. Specials every trip help make larger sales. Low wholesale prices. Good cash profits. No age limits. No layoffs. If you will work steady for good pay, write. Give age, references. Rawleigh Co., D-159-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

100 Years Old

Hats off to the J. I. Case Company. This year of 1942 chalks up 100 years of outstanding service to agriculture. Jerome I. Case, 23 years old back in 1842, brought 6 threshing outfits to Racine county, Wisconsin. He sold 5 and "practiced" on the other. That started the great company all farmers know so well today. Here are a few of the Case highlights:

1853-Thresher won first prize at Wisconsin State Fair. 1855—Steam power and iron foundry added to the Case plant.

1857—Straw stacker developed. 1862—A "covered" or apron thresher an-

1865-Eagle trade-mark - Old Abe adopted.

adopted.

1869—First Case steam engine.

1870—Flax attachment for threshers.

1877—Portable steam engine awarded medal at Philadelphia Centennial.

1877—Headers added to Case line.

1878—First traction steam engine sold—horses needed to guide it.

1880—Agitator thresher announced.

1882—Portable sawmill made.

1884—Steering device for steam engine.

1888—Automatic grain weigher and bagger. 1888—Automatic grain weigher and bagger. 1890—Steam engines built in 9 sizes, from

1892—First gas tractor built.
1893—Friction clutch for traction engine.
1904—First steel threshers.
1905—Husker-shredder.
1910—First Case automobile.

1911-30-60 tractor; complete line of road

1911—30-60 tractor; complete line of road machinery.
1912—20-40 tractor; automatic hay baler; autos priced at \$2,050.
1914—Discontinued building hersepowers.
1915—Silo fillers.
1917—Case armored car used in France.
1919—Solid rubber-tired tractors.
1920—22-40 tractor, which later became

1923—Prairie combines. 1925—Hillside combine. Discontinued auto-Prairie combines.

mobiles. 1930-Corn picker introduced.

1931—Hammer feed mills, 1932—One-man combine; pick-up baler, 1940—Sliced-hay pick-up baler; one-row corn picker. 1942—Helping Uncle Sam win the war.

Tractorettes Attention!

Farm women are so versatile that running a tractor or doing fancywork are well within their abilities. Now, in an emergency, they may need to lend a hand. For that reason a nation-wide program to train thousands of farm women and farm girls as tractor and farm-machine operators has been launched by the International Harvester Company thru the co-operation of its 6,500 dealers.

Dealers will select women for the training course on the basis of qualification and need. Training for those selected will be free. All "Tractorettes" will be taught the safe way to do everything about a tractor and other farm machines.

ette" training program, the company has prepared a special manual, and will provide slide films, special pamphlets, mechanical diagrams and service booklets.

A farm woman or farm girl who completes the "Tractorette" training program will not only know how to run a tractor, but also will have basic training in repairing and servicing the machine, in diagnosing mechanical trouble, and in the proper attachment

and setting up of the principal imple. ments used with tractors. The train. ing program will require a minimum of 8 lessons; can be expanded to 12 or 16. A great many farm women have been operating farm machines for years, but this new program is intended to make them more expert.

Because of the existing acute labor shortage in many dairying districts, special training will be given women in those districts in the operation of milking machines and dairy equipment,

"Gone With the Wind"

Grain and livestock growers are "blowing away" labor and grain bag troubles. Their grain blowers put grain into the bin with at least one man less and no sweat! Farms where grain has been stored in sacks up in the haymow find the sack shortage turned out to be their good luck. The grain blower will shoot the grain up into a high bin or back into most any out-of-the-way corner with no extra labor effort.
Users also find they can "blow

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away" many of their storage problems. Dampness, long the bugaboo of storing grain and hay, is eased by putting a grain blower to work. On this job, it can be used in 3 different ways.

For grain stored overhead that starts to heat, simply spout grain from bin to blower and blow back into the bin again . . . "circulating" the grain. Another grain-drying trick is to put a wire mesh false floor in the grain bin. Underneath the false floor, let the blower shoot in a blast of air. The air circulating upward thru the grain removes moisture and lowers temperature several degrees in a few hours.

For hay, culvert-like air ducts are placed on the mow floor. After hay is put in, a steady stream of air from the blower is turned loose in the air ducts. Running the blower during the heat of a summer day lowers the moisture content rapidly. Hay can be put up safely before the leaves shatter.

A new bulletin on blowing-drying equipment for handling grain and hay can be obtained, without charge, on writing to Kansas Farmer Bulletin Service, or to the Smalley Corporation, 505 York Street, Manitowoc, Wis.

Lasts a Whole Year

Eggs! Eggs! . . . 5,664,000 more in 1942 than 1941. To meet this unprecedented demand, Uncle Sam's "cluckers" will need every available help. despite a labor shortage handicap.

Efficient mite control comes under the heading of good management. Costliness of neglecting to treat poultry quarters for mites is forcibly shown in farm records. Flocks in houses receiving no mite treatment returned only \$164 a hundred dollars invested, while flocks in mite-treated quarters returned \$200.

Flock owners find that carbolineum solves their mite troubles in a hurry. Quickly applied with a brush during odd moments of any season, this specially processed material kills the mites immediately and keeps them out of the poultry quarters for at least a year. One way for poultrymen to increase production and at the same time reduce labor is to use the once-8year method of controlling mites.

First a Farmer

We are not surprised any more when we talk with top men in the business world to hear them say, "I was born and reared on a farm, you know." And here is another farm boy who has To assist dealers in the "Tractor- made good. He is Clyde H. Hendrix newly appointed general sales mana, ger of the commercial feed division of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company Minneapolis, Minn. He has long years of experience in the feed and milling business, so he knows that job. But he was born and reared on a large stock farm in Central Illinois, and grew up with practical farm and feed ing problems as a background. We take pleasure in pointing out these farm boys who go right to the top.

HEREFORD CATTLE

WINZER HEREFORD FARMS

Home of Hazlett-bred cattle since 1921



Bocaldo 6th bloodlines predominate, of females of breeding age. Bulls in the crylee—Old Faithful 2775565 (grands on of Hazford Delson), Rupert Domno 12th 3044300 (by Hazford Rupert Coth)

70th).

Cows are descended from Paragon 12th, Hazford Bocaldo 109th, Beauty's Bocaldo breeding.

For sale — choice 2-year-old bred heifers, also yearling heifers.

R. O. WINZER & SONS Leon, Kansas

Hazlett and WHR **Herefords**

50 selected bulls. 10 to 16 months old, ready for new homes. The type discriminating breeders and commercial growers would select. Sired by Hazford Rupert 97, Hazford Rupert 102d, Hazford Rupert Tone, Don Carlos Tone, WHR Real Domine 41st and WHR Sufficiency 8th. Inspection invited.

WILL CONDELL El Dorado

Double Domino Herd Bull

(For Sale)

Four years old, good breeder and gentle. Can't use him longer to advantage in herd. Also nice lot of young bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Herd established 35 years with foundation direct from Gudgell & Simpson. Continuous use of Anxiety and Domino sires. 45 females of breeding age now in herd. Inspection invited.

D. H. Winger, Peabody, Kansas

The Home of Real Prince D 18th by Real Prince Domino 33d and

Comprest Mixer 11th by Comprest Prince
ONWARD PRINCE DOMINO

Cow Herd **Visitors Always Welcome**

Luft Bros., Bison, Kan. Richard John N.

Hereford Bull Domino 2nd From famous Spangler herd, Hutchinson, Worth looking orer.

D. E. BACON, LYONS, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

LAMBS' REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS

MISCHIEF DOMINO 4th

MISCHIEF DOMINO 14th MISCHIEF DOMINO 14th Farm 10 miles south and 3 miles west of town. FRED W. LAMB & SONS, Macksville, Kan.

Riffel's Polled Hereford Bulls MANUEL and HARRY RIFFEL, Hope, Kan.

May 2 Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by

Saturday, April 25

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

Breeders to Be Judges

Seven Kansas Jersey breeders will have a chance to test their ability in actual show-ring judging, at the spring Parish shows for this breed May 11 to 18. As a new practice, adopted this year, each district show will be judged by a Jersey breeder from the adjoining parish. In making this decision, the Jersey breeders pointed out repeatedly that men to be chosen for the judging jobs have had excellent experience in past years thru participation in the Kansas Farmer judging contests, conducted annually in con-nection with the spring dairy shows.

The Kansas Farmer contest will be an attraction at the shows again this year, with ribbons presented to the first 5 winners at each district show. The spring shows are conducted by district breed associations working in co-operation with J. W. Linn and L. O. Gilmore, extension dairymen from Kansas State College.

Dates and places of the 7 Jersey Parish Shows in Kansas this year are as follows:

North Central Parish-Junction City, May 11.

Northwest Parish-Phillipsburg, May 12.

Central Parish-Ellinwood, May 13. South Central Parish-Harper or Kingman, May 14.

Sekan Parish—Oswego, May 15. East Central Parish—Iola, May 16. Northeast Parish-Horton, May 18.

I have just received a nice letter from M. D. AYERS Red Polled cattle specialist, of Augusta. He reports everything going well and an unusual demand for breeding stock.

WILLIAM STRECKFUS, Salina, will have a dispersal sale of high-grade and registered Holstein cattle on Tuesday, April 21. The offering is of good quality and will afford an excellent opportunity for those wanting high-grade cows.

BAUER BROTHERS, Gladstone, Nebr., report the best sale ever on fall boars. They are going fast; 200 spring pigs to date doing well. The herd is located just over the line in Nebraska, near Gladstone.

HARRY GIVENS, of Manhattan, announces a sale of registered Durcos to be held in the sale barn May 27. Bred sows and glits and spring pigs make up an offering of about 50 head. For further information see coming issues of Kansas Farmer.

HARRY BIRD, Polled Shorthorn breeder, of Albert, sends advertising copy and says his breeding stock is as good as can be found in his party of the country. Mr. Bird has been breeding cattle for several years and has a herd worth

The annual RENO COUNTY RAM SALE will be held on the fairgrounds, Hutchinson, May 28. Herman H. Schrag says this will be the best lot of sheep ever offered in one of these association sales. See later issues of Kansas Farmer for advertising.

MARVIN ARTMAN, of Holton, writes he is well pleased with prices received at his recent sale of grade Jersey cattle and Duroc bred gilts. Cows sold up to \$122. Seventeen cows averaged \$91, and coming yearling heifers averaged \$48. Ten grade Duroc bred gilts averaged about \$50.

April 27, will be Hereford day at CK RANCH. On that date 70 registered Herefords will go out from the place near Brookville. The sale will be held in the big pavilion and everything will be done for the comfort of assembled guests, both buyers and visitors.

MARTIN M. GOERING, of Moundridge, has recently purchased from Hobart Hunter of Geneseo, the big red Milking Shorthorn bull, Glendale Warrior. This bull is bred much the same as the Kansas State Fair champion, Fair Acres Judge.

RANSOM FARMS, located at Homewood, have an interesting announcement on another page. On this farm are bred, and from there come some of the best Guernseys shown at the big shows, including the National Dairy Show. Ransom Farms invite inspection of their registered Guernseys and Duroc hogs.

CHARLES W. COLE, Wellington, successful auctioneer, reports a full-time business with farm and livestock auctions. Mr. Cole says the future of all kinds of livestock is the most promising it has been in his time. He is close to the farm, knows values, and studies modern methods of selling.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, Poland China breeders located at Caldwell, breed the short-legged, wide kind of Poland Chinas and sell their stock to readers of Kansas Farmer. They write, "we sold every good boar pig we raised the last 2 farrowings on the little advertisement you ran for us. Polands doing fine now, please start the inclosed card and continue until we notify you discontinue same."

Morris County Hereford Breeders' Assn.

J. B. PRITCHARD President Dunlap



WALTER O. SCOTT Secretary
Council Grove - Kansas

ANNUAL FALL AND SPRING SALES

ANXIETY 4th HEREFORDS

(One or a Carload for Sale) Car-Young bred cows, some with

Car—Young bred cows, some calves at foot.
Car—Bred heifers.
Car—Yearling heifers.
Car—Serviceable bulls.
Car—Coming-yearling bulls.
(Over 400 to choose from)

MILLER & MANNING Council Grove, Kansas (Best of ANXIETY 4th breeding with quality to match.)

KAHOLA CREEK **Hereford Farm**

40 breeding cows, most of them daughters or granddaughters of the great breeding bull, GRASSLAND DOMINO, son of Prince Domino. Now mating them to MISCHIEF SUPREME, son of Mischief Return.

Quality with breeding to match. Over 20 years of improvement. Choice young bulls ready for new homes, sired by Onward Blanchard. Few females.

J. B. PRITCHARD Dunlap (Morris Co.), Kan.

Herpichs' Foundation HEREFORDS

came from the Foster, Belden, Cottrell and Miller & Manning herds.

Waco Domino 64th, son of Baron Domino th, dam by Fosters Anxiety 22nd, now in

We offer for sale some good young bulls from 14 to 18 months old. Sired by New Prince 44th, a great son of New Prince 12th, and out of a New Prince dam. Come and see them. Priced right.

J. A. HERPICH & SONS Delavan, Kansas

Daughters of Mischief Supreme and **New Prince Bonny**

comprise our cow herd. Herd bull in service, Onward Blanchard, sired by Advance Stanway by ADVANCE DOMINO, dam by BEAU BLANCHARD. 14 choice heifers for sale, sired by MISCHIEF SUPREME, grandson of Beau Mischief and in calf to Onward Blanchard. Also bulls, Inspection invited.

GLOVER I. GODWIN Council Grove, Kansas

Moxley Hall Herefords

Our Herefords are bred and fed to benefit the buyer. We will enjoy showing you the calves of REAL ADVANCE DOMINO, W. H. R. SATURN DOMINO 48th and REAL PRINCE DOMINO D. 133d.

J. J. MOXLEY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS 6 Miles East and 4 Miles South

BEAU QUESTOR-DOMINO HEREFORDS

(BULLS IN SERVICE)

Real's Questor (son of Real Prince D. 97th, dam by Beau Questo)

Rupert Domino 19th (by Hazford Rupert 97th, dam WHR Lady Carlos 11th)

Whitelen Lad 373d (by Domino Lad 12th, dam Whitelen Lady 174th)

Prince Domino-, Hazlett-, G. L. Matthews-breeding cows. Young bulls and females for sale at all times.

Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan (Saline Co.), Kansas

Hereford Heifers --- Hazlett Breeding

We are offering for immediate sale 15 choice 2-year-old heifers of intense HAZLETT breeding, bred to calve in September and October to our herd bulls of HAZLETT, WHR and FOSTER FARMS breeding. Also helfers 12 to 18 months old, sired by the above sires, with the older end of them bred for January, 1943, calves. Also 15 bulls of similar breeding with some real herd bull material among them.

WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH Leon A. Waite & Sons

Years of Hereford Improvement

is apparent to those who visit our herd and see our cattle in consignment sales, Bulls in service, Beau Beauty 52nd (2603436) and Baldwin Tone (3072662). 50 breeding cows in herd, mostly daughters of Advance Stanway (1741464), a great breeding son of Mousels Advance Domino.



Herd established 25 years. Bulls and heifers for sale every month in the year.

GORDON & HAMILTON, HORTON, KANSAS

DEER HILL FARM

The home of better ABERDEEN ANGUS since 1927, Earl Marshall breeding predominates, through the use of outstanding sires, Black Cap Jr. 2nd in service.

Consigning 3 bred heifers and 1 cow with calf at **Hutchinson Sale, May 21**

Young bulls and heifers for sale on the farm. LOCKE HERSHBERGER, Little River (*Rice* Co.), Kan. We wish to congratulate the following Guernsey breeders on their purchases of new herd sires during the past year from

Jo-Mar Farm

J. L. Finley, St. Francis
S. F. Depew, Oberlin
Ellis R. Fulker, Salina
O. J. Franklin, Atwood
R. C. Hettinger, Concordia
Van Roy W. Miller, Lawrence
Mrs. W. E. Hamler, Osage City
Glenn Boss, Bennington
Roy McNeal, Rosalia
John T. Collins, Highland
Roy Holdsworth, Talmage

L. F. Beil, Salina
E. L. Christenson, Marquette
R. H. Graham, Salina
Carl J. Nelson, Grand Lake, Colo.
John D. McRae, Hill City
Bernard Knowles, Salina
W. L. Kalous, Waterville
J. W. and Wilbur C. Mossman, El Dorado
Ewing and Childs, El Dorado
Kenneth Woolf, Cheney
R. A. S. Niemoeller, Alta Vista

We are happy to call your attention to the "repeat" orders. This is the fourth herd sire we have sold to Ellis R. Fulker, and the fourth to R. H. Graham; the third to L. F. Beil, the second to Van Roy W. Miller, the second to J. L. Finley, and the second in a year to Carl J. Nelson.

If you are planning the purchase of a new herd sire soon, we extend a cordial invitation to you to join the large group of satisfied JO-MAR customers.

JO-MAR FARM, Salina, Kansas Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

HIGH-GRADE GUERNSEY DISPERSAL



On farm west of Newton. The labor situation makes it necessary to reduce size of my herd, so I am selling my entire herd of high-grade, good-production Guernseys.

Sale Friday, May 1

40 HEAD. 5-year herd average 350 lbs. fat, individual records up

500 lbs.
24 cows in milk or heavy springers.
15 helfers and calves.
1 herd bull (dam has 600 lbs. fat, twice-a-day milking).
Herd vaccinated for Bane's with strain No. 19.
I have followed "calfhood" vaccination for the past 3 years and ill continue to follow the same method with my registered herd.

E. D. HERSHBERGER, Owner, NEWTON, KANSAS Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Collins Farm Holsteins

10 years of continuous D. H. I. A. records. Herd average for that time 460 fat. High cow 538 fat (4% test).

11 CONDUCTOR daughters with 17 records average 13.322 lbs. of milk and 455 fat, with a 3.05 test. Our cow, Lady Ormsby DeKol Bess Burke, has been on test ever since her first freshening and has produced over 100,000 pounds of milk. We offer an excellent son of a 500-lb. Conductor daughter and sired by King Inka Nemeha Ella. Also bulls by Henry Farm Sir Gerben Perfector and out of high-record dams. Tb.- and Bang's-tested. Cows on official herd test.



Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha, Kansas

Zarnowski Offers Holstein Bulls

One 2-year-old son of the 800-lb.-fat cow, Zarnowski Pontiac Beauty, and one out of Zarnowski White Star Campus (3-year-old record 734.6 fat). All records on twice-a-day milkings.

Also bull calves. Yearly herd averages up to 460 on 45 cows. Second Progressive Breeder in Kansas.

JAKE ZARNOWSKI, NEWTON, KANSAS

WHITES' SHORTHORN-AYRSHIRE FARMS

140 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS



HEADED BY High Plains Defender (by Gallant Minstrel) and A. L. Tone (son of Divide Barrister).

30 calves so far this year.
For sale: Young bulls, calves to breeding ages. Also yearling heifers, nice reds and roans.

75 REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Representatives of the Best High-Producing Families

In service—Woodhull Sunny Jim (undefeated in class and headed first get-of-sire at Memphis, 1941, one of the best sons of the noted Sunny Jim). 40 bred cows, 25 now in milk. Young buils and heifers for sale.



C. L. & G. C. WHITE, ARLINGTON (Reno Co.), KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Shadowlawn Farm Reg. Jerseys and Berkshires

Excellent type 3-year-old son of a Star Bull and out of a State Fair champion cow with R. record of 582 lbs. fat as a 7-yearold. Also weanling pigs.

ROY GILLILAND, Jr. Holton, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL Holstein, Guernsey, Shorthorn or of five \$13 heifers. Sent subject to approval. Also carlots of older heifers. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas

ANGUS CATTLE

See Ficken's **Angus Consignment**

State Sale, Hutchinson, May 21 2 Bulls—2 Bred Cows—1 Open Heifer. Our herd sire, son of Bandoller of Anako i. Bulls and heifers on the farm for sale. H. L. FICKEN, BISON (Rush Co.), KAN.

Choice Registered Angus Bull

FOR SALE, SIRED BY
REVOLUTION OF PAGE 28.
HARRY GRANZOW, R. 1, Herington, Kan

BULLS FOR SALE Also choice heifers, bred and open. From herd whose discards top best markets.

E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

Reg. Red Polled Cattle

Farm bred, farm fed. Young stock soon ready for sale. M. D. AYRES, AUGUSTA, KAN. Farm 15 miles west of Wichita Stock Yards

JOHN C. KEAS, of Locust Lea Farm at Effingham, reports Ayrshires doing fine with a 1941 herd average of 385 pounds of butterfat. Last crop of calves sired by the herd bull, Strathglass Douglasshall, are very promising. The helfers were in such demand that they all are sold. Bull calves doing fine and ready for new homes.

Another interesting letter comes from ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, of Leoti. Good Shorthorn sales continue, pastures are growing green and crop outlook is excellent. Recent sales include a buil to G. L. Himricks, Independence. A buil to Mike Younger, of Ellis, and a cow to A. W. Hamburg, also of Ellis, The Warrington kind continue to be in demand.

The KANSAS AYRSHIRE SPRING SHOWS will be held as follows: Eastern Kansas, Horton, April 20, Fred Williams, judge Mid-Kansas, Abilene, April 21, John C. Keas, judge. South Central, Arkansas City, April 22, John C. Keas, judge. Central Kansas, Nickerson, April 23, Marion Velthoen, judge. Republican Valley, Colby, April 24, Marion Velthoen, judge.

DWIGHT B. ROBB, Poland China breeder, of Sylvia, reports litters of 10 from glits. He has 9 fine litters, most of them sired by a good son of Market Star, and out of a Mischlef Mixer dam. Sows in the Robb herd are mostly of Golden Rod breeding. Mr. Robb says the pigs are of good medium type, bred for economical pork production.

G. M. "MEL." SHEPHERD, Lyons, writes an interesting letter and expresses faith in everything, winning the war and continuous good prices for Duroes. Mr. Shepherd knows the breeding of Duroes from the time the first one was farrowed with red hair. He also knows the good ones and loves to tell the story. Anyway he still has some good ones and they are being sold right along.

GEORGE HETZEL asks us to tell the world that the MID-KANSAS ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual spring show and field day on April 22. The meeting will be in the 4-H barn on the state fairgrounds, Hutchinson. Everyone is invited to come and spend a profitable day. Seventy or 80 choice blacks will be on display from herds of the territory.

ELWOOD THISTLER, successful Guernsey cattle breeder and milk producer, of Junction City, reports excellent records being made by the daughters of his bull, a son of the noted sire Bournedale Rex. The Thistler herd is on continuous D. H. I. A., and none but the best-producing females are kept in the herd. The present herd bull cannot be used to advantage longer in the herd.

W. M. "BILL" ROGERS, Duroc breeder, of Alta Vista, has more than 40 of the best pigs ever farrowed on the farm since he has been breeding Durocs. They are out of thicker-type sows, daughters of Iowa Master. This boar coming from one of the best Iowa breeders has proved his ability to shorten the legs and thicken the bodies of his get. The spring pigs are by The Correction. Mr. Rogers invites inspection of his stock.

DWIGHT ALEXANDER, owner of Retnuh Milking Shorthorn Farm at Geneseo, is one of the oldest breeders of Polled Milking Shorthorns in the state. He has in service the herd bulls Maplewood Standard MX and Maplewood Commander MX, a pair of as good bulls as can be found anywhere in the entire country. The female foundation was carefully selected and the high standard has been maintained by using only the best in herd bulls. the best in herd bulls.

On their farms near Partridge, LOVE & LOVE have bred and improved Polled Shorthorns for many years. Cattle of strictly beet type have been developed without losing sight of milk production. Bulls have been selected with care and a process of weeding out has brought the herd up to its present high standard. The bull, Superb Clipper, is probably the best sire ever brought to the herd. He breds them low and thick, and has helped preserve the herd uniformity that always has been so noticeable.

LEON WAITE & SONS, who own and operate Wainut Valley Hereford Ranch at Winfield, report the cattle as having gone thru winter in good condition. About 35 head of fall calves are the best quality of any they have so far raised on the ranch. The cattle are going to grass soon. The bull calves by the WHR bull are of exceptional quality. The Foster Farms bull purchased in the Kansas Association sale last winter has done fine and we look forward to his calves that will be coming next fall.

KANSAS GUERNSEY breeders have always given the MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS' sale at Columbia, Mo., excellent support. In the 5th state sale this progressive Missouri association is again inviting attention to the excellent offering they will present on May 1. The 60 head selling include just about anything that prospective buyers might want. Besides 54 females, 6 very-choice bulls will sell. The breeding of the cattle is "Tops." Write for a catalog to H. A. Herman, secretary-treasurer, Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo.

SECRETARY GEORGE HETZEL announces a change in date for holding the MID-WEST AND KANSAS ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE. In order to accommodate breeders and others who wish to attend other sales the same week, the Kansas sale will be held on May 21, instead of the date previously announced. This will give more time for publicity, and consignors will have a better chance to condition their cattle. Advertising for this sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer. The sale will be held on the State Fairgrounds at Hutchinson.

D. H. "DAVIE" WINGER, of Peabody, continues with Gudgell & Simpson foundation Herefords. The herd was established more than 35 years ago with stock bought direct from this firm. Hundreds of good bulls have been dropped on the Winger farm. The herd has been carefully culled during the years. Many Herefords have gone to market that might have been sold for breeding animals by some breeders. And as a result the herd has been maintained and gradually improved. Always good bulls have been obtained to place at the head of the herd. Just now he has 3 Domino Bulls. One of them, a double Domino, cannot be used longer to good advantage and will be given a new home. In a rather quiet way Mr. Winger has made a profitable success of breeding registered Herefords. His surplus stock has found ready sale in the state where they were grown and developed, and that is some satisfaction, he says.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Love's Registered **Polled Shorthorns**

Up-to-Date Bloodlines BEEF with plenty of MILK

SUPERB CLIPPER, considered by many as one of the best bulls of the breed, head; our herd, assisted by ROYAL ROBIN. A good selection of bulls for sale (bab; calves to near serviceable age). Buy early and get the best. We will soon ave to part with Superb Clipper. He will be priced right. LOVE & LOVE, Partridge, Kan

Polled Shorthorn Dispersal

(PRIVATE SALE)

20 Head—One 2-year-old bull (roan) by Gloster's Clipper 2nd. 8 cows (4 horned) with calves at foot up to 6 months old, or to calve soon. 7 typy helfers 10 to 18 months old, sired by a son of Dark Rosebud Royal X. Bang's- and Tb.-tested.

J. A. LOHRENTZ, MOUNDRIDGE, KAN,

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorn Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, height and calves for sale.

BANBURY & SONS
PLEVNA (Reno Co.), KAN. Phone 2807.

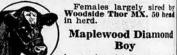
Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

dividuals and in good breeding condition. Register HARRY BIRD, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS

Hegle's Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Bred HORNLESS



in service (close sires and dams R. M. breeding). 10 Grade Cows for sale (many of them purebred but unrecorded). Many of them sired by or bred to above bulls.

Registered bull calves. Also some unre-corded. Chester White bred gilts (grades).

W. A. HEGLE, Lost Springs, Kan.

Polled Milking Shorthorns Retnuh Farms

Maplewood Standard MX, senior herd sire (a dark-red).
Maplewood Commander MX, junior herd sire (a dark-roan).
These bulls mated to Record of Merit cows produce calves with the MX certificate. Baby bulls for sale. Write of visit.

Dwight Alexander, Geneseo, Kan-

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Marshall's Milking Shorthorns

Choice young bulls, baby calves to sen-eable age. Out of good-production dams do sired by my production-bred herd sin-arm 2 miles west and 1½ south of Hudson.

L. C. MARSHALL, R. 3, ST. JOHN, KAN.

MilkingShorthornBullCalves

For sale, from calves to yearlings, out of D. H. I. A. tested dams, some of Canadia breeding. The bulls were stred by Dalsy, Prince, grandson of Melody Prince of Stephenson, with an average of 10,926 lbs. milk in her 3.4- and 5-year-old form. WALTER CLARKE, R. 4, Great Bend, Kan.

Stucky's Milking Shorthorns Headed by Walgrove Lewis the of high-reverse and backed by a great line of high-reverse dams). Used in two good Kansas herds be coming to our farm. Mating with cowself-manned k. and Duallyn Meadow Duke. Breding bull and helfer calves for sale.

JOE STUCKY, MOUNDRIDGE, KANSAS (Harvey County)

Goering's Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves, 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired of WALGROVE LEWIS and other sires. Out MARTIN M. GOERING, R. 2, Moundridge, Kan

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bull

Roan, 6 months old; also one solid red part bord bul 8 months old. One registered Shorthors cow, bred to milking-bred Shorthorn bulling. Geo. Betz, Asherville, Kan. (Beloit Ph. 32-1)

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

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Bull.

Heiken's Milking Shorthorns **Bred Hornless**

genior herd sire M X Secret Defender, millor herd sire Plum Creek Defender (his double granddam produced 406 lbs. fat in 1941; average fat 385 lbs. last 5 lactation creds).

50 HEAD in herd. The middle-of-road, real dual-purpose kind. 50% or more of the rows sired by Retnuh Stylist. 8 of his R. M. daughters now in the herd.

Herd on D. H. I. A. past 3 years, yearly averages 293 lbs. fat, with mostly heifers in herd. Young bulls and a few heifers

HEIKEN BROS., Bushton, Kansas

Rohrer's Milking Shorthorns

Chief Blackwood in Service Bon of the high-producing cow, Lady Backwood (grand champion Waterloo Dairy Bow 1941).

Herd on D. H. I. A. test. Half of the cows in milk have R. M. records. Descendants of some of the greatest sires and dams of the

Bulls for sale, from calves to yearlings. No females to sell just now. Inspection of herd invited. See us at SALINA District show May 6.

H. A. Rohrer, Junction City, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn District Shows

Miking Shorthorn District Shows

MONDAY, MAY 4

Northeast District—Olathe
John C. Gage, Eudora
TUESDAY, MAY 5

Southenst District—Girard
(larence Gore, Sec., Oswego
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

North Central District—
Sallias (Fairgrounds)
Laverne Johnson, Sec., Assaria
THURSDAY, MAY 7

South Central District—
Hutchinson (Fairgrounds)
C. O. Heldebrecht, Sec., Inman
FRIDAY, MAY 8

Southwest District—Stafford
Harry Cotton, Sec., St. John
SATURDAY, MAY 9

Northeast District—Stockton
Louis Mischler, Sec., Bloomington
NOTE: Everyone is invited. W. J. Hardy,
National Secretary, will be at most of the
shows. Earl Bruington will judge.

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

Herd established over 25 years, with Dual Performance always our goal. Type as evidenced by Show Winnings. Herd continuously on D. H. I. A. test. Offering quality calves from R. M.

HUNTER BROS., Hobart and Joe Geneseo (Rice County), Kansas

HOFFMAN'S High-Production MILKING SHORTHORNS Lead

Extra choice young roan bulls, sired by the grand champion Neraleam Ban-ner Boy, and out of R. M. cows. Also heifers by the same sire. Present herd bull Hillview Sonny Adair (bred in Canada).

John S. Hoffman, Ensign, Kansas

White Giant Farm **Dual-Purpose Type** Milking Shorthorns

with plenty of size and quality. Cows and heirers for sale. Bred to Imp. Neralcam Frosty Morning (32 nearest dams averaged 11.044 lbs. milk). He has 2-year-old daughters making from 9,000 to 11,000 lbs. milk. Also built calves and fall heifers out of this Highway 50.

GEORGE HABIGER, Lyons, Kan

MISCHLERS' MILKING SHORTHORNS

BULLS from calves to serviceable age for e, with General Clay 4th (28 R. M. daughand Northwood Pride 4th, (52 R. M. septers), in their pedigree. Also severahleifers.
S. MISCHLER & SON, Bloomington, Kan.

Malone's Milking Shorthorns

tine out. 5 to 11 months old, two sired by Rosemary reds and of imported cows with R. M. ancestors), and one roan. Also two good young cows. JII MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS 2 miles west of Lyons, on 50 North

THREE YOUNG COWS Bred to Grand Champion bull, to freshen in W. McFARLAND, STERLING, KAN.

ROY GILLILAND, Shadowlawn Farm at Holton, has a lot of fine Berkshire pigs from the same kind of bloodlines and type as the gilts he sold in his bred-sow sale, the equal of any sale held of any breed considering ages and weight of the animals sold. The top gilt sold in the home county and has saved 10 pigs from a litter of 12 farrowed. The Jerseys have come thru winter in good condition and are paying good dividends for feed consumed. Readers intested in better Jerseys and Berkshires should visit Shadowlawn.

WALTER CLARKE Milking Shorthorn breeder, of Great Bend, writes: "I am glad to co-operate with you in finding new homes for good cattle. I was forced to go out of the state for foundation stock when I bought my original Milking Shorthorn foundation, and I assure you advertising led me to my purchases. Now with the existing emergency, I am sure that if I were obliged to go to Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, I just couldn't do it. I am also certain that it is possible to buy equal quality right here in Kansas. Our herd is on D. H. I. A. test and making satisfactory records."

The great breeding bull Walgrove Lewis, brought to Kansas several years ago and used in at least 3 good herds before coming to his present home, is now heading the herd of JOSEPH STUCKY at Moundridge. It will be recalled that this bull headed the Lawrence strickler herd at Hutchinson, and at the dispersal sale following the death of Mr. Strickler, went to his present owner. Mr. Stucky has had unusual demand for bull calves sired by this bull. Few bulls ever brought to Kansas have come from a greater line of high-record ancestors. He was bred by the Walgrove Farms in New York state.

WOODHULL AYRSHIRE FARM, Hutchinson, has come to be known as headquarters for the best in bloodlines and production. Fred Williams, owner, has shown his cattle far and near and has probably won more good places than any other Kansas herd. By staying close to one or 2 proved families, Mr. Williams has developed a type uniformity rarely seen in herds of any breed. And while doing this he has proved to his satisfaction that type and heavy production go together. The great breeding and show bull, Sycamore Jim, did much in accomplishing these results. Sons of this bull head several good Kansas herds, including the Kansas State College herd.

Kansas breeders and farmers who wish to buy good, registered Shorthorns will be interested in the 2-day Shorthorn sales event to be held on May 4 and 5 near Kansas City, Mo. MILES-OF-VIEW AND ROANRIDGE FARMS sell 44 head at Kenneth, Kan., on May 4. The Imported Calrossie Prince Peter, 1940 Perth Champion, and Bluemont Favor, will be the bulls featured at this sale. On May 5, SNI-A-BAR, well-known Shorthorn breeding establishment, of Grain Valley, will sell 36 head. The get of the Imported Cruggleton Aspiration and females bred to him will be presented in this sale. For catalog of either of these important sales, write to Louis E. Hawkins, sales manager, 106 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

On his Rush county farm, H. L. FICKEN, Bison, watches the registered Aberdeen Angus cattle graze on the volunteer wheat and wonders how he could be benefited by taking the cattle off and taking chances on the wheat making more at harvest. Mr. Ficken learned early that profitable farming must be connected up with livestock. The herd of about 40 breeding cows grow fat on wheat pasture and silage, and the demand for their calves sired by the great breeding bull, a son of Bandolier of Anoka 3d, a full brother to the 1937 International grand champion, are ready sale. Mr. Ficken is consigning 5 head of selected young cattle to the state Aberdeen Angus sale to be held at Hutchinson May 21.

W. A. HEGLE, Master Farmer, of Lost Springs, has one of the best equipped and most convenient farm homes in his section of the state. He earned the title of Master Farmer by high-type citizenship and good practices in the matter of diversifying his farming. His best and most profitable project has been breeding dual-purpose Polled Shorthorns. Starting with good, beefy, well-uddered cows and using bulls carrying strong strains of milking bloodlines, he has gone places in the matter of marketing cattle among farmers of many localities in Kansas. He formerly owned the bull Woodside Thor MX, bred by W. C. Wood. This bull sired him many good females, both purebreds and grades. To follow this bull he purchased the big roan bull Mapiewood Diamond Boy from a leading Indiana breeder. This bull comes from a long line of Registry of Merit ancestors.

DALE SCHEEL, Hampshire breeder at Emporia, reports 111 pigs to date with an average of 8.5 saved to the sow. Ethyledale farm specializes in Register of Merit Hampshires and has in the herd the first sow to qualify in Registry of Merit work in this state. She is, at this time, the only sow in Kansas that has 3 litters qualified. This award promises to be of importance as time passes.

Few breeders have given the time and energy to the business of mating and developing that has been employed on the Scheel farm. New, comfortable houses with warmth to insure saving pigs that arrive in winter, separate pastures with different grasses to tempt the sows to eat more green food and at the same time take adequate exercise. The best fall gilts are being mated to boars suited for improvement and will be sold carrying litters for fall farrowing. Mr. Scheel is secretary of the KAN-SAS HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

On his farm at Newton, JAKE ZARNOWSKI ontinues with his high-production Holsteins.

continues with his high-production Hoisteins. Starting many years ago with the right kind of foundation stock, it has never been necessary to start over again. Few Hoistein breeders have been closer students of type and proper mating for profitable results.

Early in his career as a breeder, production came first, then bulls capable of producing a better type without loss or lessening of production was sought and obtained to head the herd. Now Mr. Zarnowski has been designated as "progressive" breeder, the second Holstein breeder in Kansas to receive that award.

Among the outstanding young cows in the herd are 9 daughters of Belle Bessie Creator, double grandson of the noted bull King Bessie. These helfers with first caives are milking up to 63 pounds of milk daily, not one of them under 50 pounds. The herd now numbers about 60 head carrying much of the breeding of Old Jewell. Bulls from the herd have gone to many of the best herds in Kansas.

TWO SHORTHORN SALES — SHORTHORNS OF MERIT

Miles-of-View and **Roanridge Farms**

Kenneth, Kan., Monday, May 4

15 BULLS - 29 FEMALES

MILES-OF-VIEW will feature get of the Imp. Calrossie Prince Peter, 1940 Perth champion, and heifers bred to him.

THE ROANRIDGE offering includes the get of Bluemont Favor and females to his services.

Sni-a-Bar **Farms**

Grain Valley, Mo., Tuesday, May 5

10 BULLS - 26 FEMALES

SNI-A-BAR FARMS BULLS by the Imp. Cruggleton Aspiration, Paymaster Stamp and Sni-a-Bar Baron's Pride; and FEMALES bred to Imp. Millhills Jasper.

Buyers can select Shorthorns of the best breeding, type and quality at these two sales. For catalog write to LOUIS E. HAWKINS, Sale Manager, 106 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

ers: A. W. Thompson and J. E. Halsey Bert Powell, Representing Kansas Farmer

WAITS' FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Sired by or closely related to such bulls as Sultan Revelation Bluemont Bandolier Proud Augurier by Proud Archer



Douglass Silver (by Browndale Douglass). Since establishing the herd 25 years ago, we have selected herd bulls from the herds with persistent records of breeding thick, short-legged cattle.

In the last nine Wichita shows we have had 6 fe-male and 2 bull champions.

We have now 12 bull calves, nice reds, we think the best ever dropped on the farm. They were sired by Douglass Silver and will be splendid herd bull prospects by early fall.

L. C. WAITS & SON, CASSODAY (Butler Co.), KAN.

Banbury Polled Shorthorns



Queen of Hearts 2nd, Typical Banbury Cow

Bred for Balanced Beef and Milk Production 150 IN HERD

BULLS IN SERVICE DARK ROSEBUD ROYAL X 1859902 SILVERTIP LAD AVON X 1914168 JUNIOR RED CROWN 2nd X BULLS

15 ready to go, up to 12 months old, \$125 to \$300.

Public Sale October, 1942

J. C. BANBURY & SONS Plevna (Reno Co.), Kan.

22 miles south and 6 west of Hutchinson

Saline County Milking Shorthorns TWO HERDS NEARBY FARMS



(Separate Ownership) Used and still use same herd bulls. Following bulls have helped to make the herds what they are:

Retna Star Duke Hill Creek Gulman Fair Acres Judge

Bulls Now in Service: BROOKSIDE MAPPERTON NAUVOO CHAMPION

75 BREEDING COWS—The blood of Brookside Clay, Glenside Clay Duke, Otis Chieftain, Lord Baltimore.

Among our cows are some with D. H. I. A. records up to 11,877 milk and 451 fat. First-calf heifers up to over 300 fat (105-day record).

Many daughters of FAIR ACRES JUDGE (grand champion Kansas 2 years in succession) and HILL CREEK GULMAN (first in class Kansas State Fair 1937).

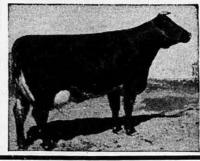
Our culls as steers make buyers believe in MILKING SHORTHORNS.

YOUNG BULLS and females for sale.

A. N. JOHNSON & SON M. H. PETERSON

Assaria, Kansas

Cotton's R. M. Milking Shorthorns



Hollandale Headlight in service Hollandale Headlight in service (a double great-grandson of General Clay 4th). His dam had a 2-year-old record of 8,395.9 milk and 334.22 fat. Mating to daughters and granddaughters of Alasa Roan Bird Bates (sire of our Register of Merit cows with records up to 365 fat in 305 days). Herd federal accredited for Bang's and Tb. Young bulls and heifers for

H. H. COTTON St. John (Stafford County), Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS big litters. Double immuned and registered. HENRY G. BLETSCHER, BALA, KANSAS

RUY SPOTTED BOARS NOW Now is the time to save on fall boars and glits. Medium type by Royal Conquest and Big Diamond. Double immuned. Registered. Earl and Everett Fleser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS Hampshire GILTS BOARS O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS (Farm 35 Miles Southeast of Iola)

Buy U. S. Defense Bonds for VICTORY!

Cloverdale Farms

lected foundation females, bred to bulls of proven bloodlines and picked for proper mating with our cows. Herd numbers about 85

Sni-A-Bar Justright (1940 grand champion) in service. Assisted by Edeleen Time Command. Young bulls and heifers for sale

this fall. Inspection invited. OTTO B. WENRICH





"Buy **High Plains** Shorthorns"

Buyers and visitors appreciate the thick, low-down, quick-maturing, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS we are breeding. The best of bloodlines combined with a type that pleases has made this herd the leading herd of Western Kansas.

Breeding Stock for sale at all times Herd Bulls—CALROSSIE SUPERB and DOUBLE MINSTREL

Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kan.

Tomson Shorthorns

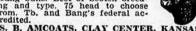
Over half century of constructive breeding. We Offer

12 bred cows, 4 to 8 years old.
10 bred heifers, 2 and 3 years old.
10 heifers, 12 to 16 months old.
15 choice well-developed bulls, 10 to
16 months old.
You will like these cattle. Our prices are reasonable.

TOMSON BROS., Wakarusa, Kan.

Amcoats Offers Selected Shorthorns

Young cows with calves at foot.
Bred and open heifers. Also choice
young bulls. Best of Scotch breeding and type. 75 head to choose
from. Tb. and Bang's federal accredited.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS



2 Yearling Shorthorn Bulls
Registered, thick type, short-legged and of
serviceable age. Grandsons of SNI-A-BAR
SIGNET. Dams by ARISTOCRAT. Also one
Polled Milking Shorthorn Bull, sired by Retnub
Renown.

ED VISSER, RILEY, KAN.

Six Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE. GOOD INDIVIDUAL H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

Competent, Experienced **AUCTION SERVICE**

Chas. W. Cole Wellington, Kan.



BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Topeka, Kan.

Buy U. S. Defense Bonds for VICTORY!

Regier

Our "Triune" sire now in use was classified VERY GOOD last fall. We will have serviceable bulls for sale, out of cows that have over 550 lbs. fat in 305 days. (Classified Excellent and Very Good.)

E. B. Regier, Whitewater, Kan. C. P. Regier, Peabody, Kan.

Holstein Cattle Dispersal Sale

On Farm Salina, Kansas, Tuesday, April 21

COWS (grades), about 30 in milk. open and bred heifers (grades).
HEIFER CALVES (grades).
COWS (registered).
BULLS, serviceable ages (registered).

tered).
All females old enough bred to a CLYDE SHADE bred bull. Tb.- and abortion-tested.

WILLIAM STRECKFUS R. 4, Salina, Kan.

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol



Sons and grandsons, calves to 16 months old, out of DHIA dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Others by Pabst Belmont Sensation (a proven sire).

Phillips Bros., R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of
the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl
Veeman, 1,018 ibs. fat. Bulls for sale.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Buy Missouri Guernseys

FIFTH MISSOURI STATE SALE Friday, May 1, 12 noon

Livestock Judging Pavillon, University of Missouri

Columbia, Mo.

25 Cows and Fresh 2-year-olds, 25 Bred and Open Heifers, 6 Outstanding Bulls, Popular bloodlines—good type—high production. Tb.-. Bang's- and mastitis-free. Note: 14 Missouri herds and also leading herds from Oklahoma, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

For catalog write to H. A. HERMAN, Columbia, Mo., Secy.-Treas. of THE MIS-SOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSN. Auctioneers: Roy Johnson, Decatur, Ind., and Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

Ransom Farm Registered Guernseys

With barns and pastures filled to near capacity, we are in a position to permit limited selections of bred or open helfers, or young cows from our herd. Many of these are from dams with D. H. I. A. or A. R. records, or now on test. Inspection invited.

RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KANSAS

For Sale—MEADOW LODGE ROYAL State champion as a 2-year-old. One bull calf, sired by him.

Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

Proven Herd Sire--Good Type Sired by BOURNEDALE REX. His heifers making remarkable records. Can't use him longer to advantage in herd. Elwood Thistler, Junction City, Kan

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110 Four 4-8 weeks old, well statted, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

BELGIAN HORSES

Sorrel Grade Belgian

or filly; or other livestock.
WARREN H. MILLS, PROTECTION, KAN.

Elsewhere in this issue is an advertisement calling attention to the 9 big Milking Shorthorn district spring shows. These shows start Monday, May 4, and end Saturday, May 9. From the standpoint of Milking Shorthorns, breeders and farmers interested in this breed, these meetings will be among the most important and interesting gatherings of the year. For any additional information, those wishing to bring stock to these shows or to find out more about the shows may contact the local secretary of the show may contact the local secretary of the show to be held nearest where you live. Earl Bruington, prominent eastern breeder and judge, will place the cattle at all of the shows. W. J. Hardy from the National office will be on hand to give out information concerning the breed and what spells success in their breeding.

A visit to the LUFT HEREFORD HERD, located at Bison, reveals the wisdom of the brothers RICHARD AND JOHN in the purchase of Comprest Mixer 11th, the only son of Comprest Prince so far to come to Kansas. However, the brothers say only time will prove what is considered good judgment in buying the calf at a long price. The sire is owned jointly by Otto Fulscher and Roy Armstrong, 2 of the leading breeders in the entire country. Comprest Mixer 11th was selected especially for use on the cows and helfers sired by Real Prince D 18th, the bull that has sired more tops in the state shows and sale at Hutchinson than has any other bull. Students of type and pedigree will watch with interest the results that come from this mating.

LOCKE HERSHBERGER, proprietor of Deer Hill Farm, Little River, grew up on a wheat farm and was of age before finding out what could be accomplished by breeding good livestock. He spent his last \$300 for a start in registered Aberdeen Angus cattle in 1927, and has not grown a spear of wheat for the last several years. On his 240-acre farm he keeps a herd of about 100 head of his favorite breed, culls them closely, supplies an occasional 4-H boy or girl with a calf, sends some to market and always has young bulls and helfers for sale. He is consigning 3 head to the big state sale to be held at Hutchinson on May 21. The foundation was of Earl Marshall breeding, and every bull so far used has a per cent of that breeding. His present herd bull is conceded by good judges to be the type for herd building, he is low and wide. He is recorded as Blackcap Jr. 2nd., and comes from the McHenry Blackcap Marshall Eileemier family.

On the old Collins farm, near Sabetha, where one of the first Holstein herds of Kansas was established, HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER con-

one of the first Holstein herds of Kansas was established, HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER continues to improve the breed. Mr. Bechtelheimer established his present herd 10 years ago and his cows have been on D. H. I. A. test ever since. The records evidence the progress that has been made. Mr. Bechtelheimer owns Collins farm and has named his herd after the farm.

In the herd row are 9 daughters and 6 grand-daughters of his great old Conductor bull. The honor of having a life-time record cow that has produced 100,000 pounds of milk came to the herd recently. This great cow it is figured has earned about \$5,000 if the milk had been sold at present quart prices. Added to this is the value of 10 calves dropped during the time. Seven of her sons have gone out to improve herds, and of the 3 heifers 2 are now in the herd. The herd is now on its eleventh year of D. H. I. A. testing and also is on official herd test. Representatives of the herd will be seen as usual at the big district show to be held at Sabetha.

HEIKEN BROTHERS, of Bushton, breed and improve Polled Milking Shorthorns. They own the herd together but live on separate farms. The cattle are separated and managed to better advantage in this way. The brothers have demonstrated that a good balance of beef and milk can be maintained. The herd has been on D. H. I. A. test for 3 years with herd averages of 293 pounds of fat, and a large per cent of the cows in milk were first-calf helfers. Cows not yet in maturity have made as high as 284 pounds of fat in a single year. It was a great day for the brothers when they bought from Warren Hunter, father of Joe and Hobart, the great bull Retnuh Stylist. This bull is the sire of a large per cent of the cows in the herd, among them 8 head with Register of Merit records. Their present bulls are unusually low set and thick. They are of the Defender breeding and come from high-production ancestors. The brothers are not afraid of a little beef breeding mixed in. They speak of their cattle as the 'middle of the road'' kind, meaning they are well balanced for beef and milk.

One highlight of a trip among the Milking Shorthorn breeders of the state is not reached until RETNUH FARMS have been visited. When you visit Joe and Hobart, sons of the late Warren Hunter, of Geneseo, don't undertake to bring up any subject unless it is related to the business of breeding better cattle and extending the breed to more Kansas farms. If in doubt that they are succeeding in this, try to locate serviceable-age buils on either farm. The brothers say a Milking Shorthorn breeder must have marvelous powers of resistance to keep any helfers these days. But an old-timer who has used Hunter bulls for several years is always a favored customer.

used Hunter bulls for several years is always a favored customer.

There is a lot of sentiment in what is being accomplished on Retnuth Farms. But don't get the idea there is no profit. Plenty of hard work and letters written at night, trips to breeders in other parts of the state, worn tires and gallons of gasoline make fair prices necessary. If they are out of bulls they usually know of some breeder who has one and telephone or a trip gets buyer and seller together.

Livestock Advertising Rates

4 Column Inch. \$2.50 per issue 4 Column Inch. 3.50 per issue Per Column Inch. 7.00 per issue 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

Poland China Pigs

Offering choice of our spring pigs, either sex. Medium type, prolific strains, best of breeding. Also yearling boar by Market Star, dam by Mischlef Mixer.

DWIGHT B. ROBB, SYLVIA, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Woodhull Farm Ayrshires

A bull calf out of one of Sycamor,
Jim's good daughters, or sired by one
of his sons will help to improve your
herd. We are now offering a few young
record cows (with over 60% of immature ages). Our herd average for the
past 2 years is 411 lbs. fat on two-time
milking.

G. FRED WILLIAMS
Route 2

Hutchinson, Kan Route 2

LOCUST LEA AYRSHIRE FARM

Choice bull calves sired by the (proven) il, STRATHGLASS DOUGLASHALL, and to of dams with records of over 430 pounds t. Our herd average for 1940 was 9,146 lik and 385 fat. JOHN C. KEAS, EFFINGHAM, KAN,

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTU

breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk sta for sale. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRES



Sorry I could not sup-ply Berkshire breeding stock for all those who have asked for them.

At present I have only the following for sale:

Belmac Carbo 403255, a 2-year-old proven boar, grandson of the famous Clemson Monarch Count

famous Clemson Monarch Count 22nd 366978, which I am offering at a bargain price, \$85.

And several boar pigs from Monarch Advance 401573, ready for service this spring, at \$35 each. Am getting a nice bunch of pigs sired by Carbo, which will be offered for sale as weanlings in May or June. Glad to have you come and visit these much-in-demand Berkshires.

J. W. McManigal, Horton, Kansas



Quality Berkshires
Service-age boars, weight 175 to 300. Chis
October boars. Glits bred for June lilia
Popular bloodlines, prolific families, Ref. in
immune, Farm 30 miles south of Kansas (U.
J. E. PREWITT, Pleasant Hill, Ma

Al Reda Berkshire Boars

Good quality BERKSHIRE boars, serviced age. Double immuned.

ALVIN W. MEYL'R, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Choice Duroc Fall Boars

The dark-red, smooth, thick-hammed kind Sired by our popular boar, Iowa Master. Also one registered red beef Shorthorn Bull 2 months old. Good breeding and type. W. M. ROGERS, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

CHOICE GILTS

and Ace of Diamonds blood. Booking orders we wearling boars. For medium-type, quality Duros, wearling boars, For medium-type, quality Duros, KANSAS G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

50 Registered Fall Boars clarence miller, Alma, Kansas

TOP SOWS AND GILTS
by Golden Fancy. Bred to the top son Minn, Ch. Bye,
1 sp. boar by Minn, Ch. B: 1 by Golden Fancy, is
fall pigs, B. M. HOOK & SONS, Silver Lake, ka

Huston Offers Duroc Boars—Bred Gilt 50 good boars, all sizes. Original home of shorts legged, heavy-boned, easy-feeding type. New blood in customers. 250 in herd. Registered. Immediately on approval. Literature. 35 years a bress. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidson Offers Fall Boars and Gills Registered Poland Chinas of the breed's most popular bloodlines. 100 head from which to steet. See us or write.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, EAR.

Bauer-Bred Fall Boars The thick, mellow sort, STATE FAIR breeding of our best sows, Guaranteed breeders. (Just over the in Nebraska.) BAUER BROS., Gladstone, New

Better-Feeding Polands
Shorter legs, wider, deeper bodies, October boars and spring pigs.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, RAM.

ETHYLEDALE FARM Production-Tested HAMPSHIRES





Taylor's Pattern (Register-of-Merit sow No. 7) qualified her 3 litters on this farm and is the only sow in Kansas with 3 litters qualified and the first Register-of-Merit sow to qualify for Register-of-Merit in the state. The champion pen of barrows, American Royal, 1941, were from this farm.

BOARS IN SERVICE—B. & B. Special 229537, King of Clansman's 254029, Ethyledale Roller 267751, Ethyledale Special Merit 2nd 278719.

For sale: Gilts bred for fall farrow, also fall boars.

DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KANSAS

kill Bindweed This New Way

(Continued from Page 15)

r similar tool. In dry seasons at Hays, packer has been used after the last or 4 cultivations with beneficial reults. By shallow cultivation and use the packer, the moisture can be held ear the surface so the seed can be rilled into it and prompt germination s assured.

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A thin or spotted stand of crop will llow surviving bindweed plants to reover and spread rapidly before harest. Therefore, if such an unsatisfacory stand is obtained it should usually e plowed up and cultivation resumed he following spring rather than allow he crop to stand for harvest.

Fallowing one year and until June 5 to July 1 of the second year, and rilling sorgo or Sudan grass, has long een known as one of the most effec-ive and least-expensive methods of radicating bindweed. The method was irst developed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station by R. E. letty as early as 1923. Recent results t the Hays Station show that the method usually accomplishes eradiation of bindweed in 2 years with the

loss of only one crop. Occasionally it has been necessary to fallow a second year when Sudan grass has been used as the crop. Millet has proved unsatisfactory as a smother crop for bindweed by this method.

As with wheat and rye, it is important, in order to insure a good stand of sorgo or Sudan grass that cultivations be thoro but as shallow as possible as the time for seeding approaches, and that the land be thoroly packed with a subsurface packer or similar tool immediately after the last cultivation. It is a good practice to drill the smother crop after the first good rain following June 15 rather than wait until July 1. Failure to observe these precautions has sometimes resulted in poor stands and unsatisfactory results.

Several other combinations of wheat, rye or sorghum with clean cultivation have proved successful in experiments at Hays but need further testing before they can be recommended for general practice. Rotations in which wheat or rye was grown 2 or 3 years after the first year of fallow before fallowing a second year eventually eradicated the bindweed but usually required 4 or 5 years. No more cultivations were necessary and the yield of crop over a period of years was somewhat greater than for either the alternate fallow and crop method or the method of fallowing 2 years before planting the first crop. Nearly always a second year of fallow has been necessary before the kill of bindweed was complete, altho the land was cultivated every 2 or 3 weeks between harvest and seeding each year.

A rotation of one year of fallow, followed by 2 crops of wheat cut for hay at the fully-headed stage with intensive cultivation after removal of each hay crop, has resulted in complete eradication of bindweed in 3 years without returning to a second year of fallow in experiments completed thus

The rotation which has eradicated bindweed with the fewest cultivations and the least loss of crop was one in which the infested land was cultivated from small-grain harvest until June 15 to July 1 of the following year and drilled to sorgo. The land was then fallowed a full year and drilled to wheat in early October. This method has not failed thus far to eradicate the bindweed in 2 years with the loss of only one crop, the sorgo hay crop taking the place of a wheat crop the first year. Apparently growing a smother crop of sorgo after July 1 the first year is about as effective as continuing the cultivation, and it eliminates the expense of cultivation besides producing a hay crop.

Soybeans, alfalfa, sweet clover and other crops not adapted to upland conditions in the region of Hays have shown promise as competitive and smother crops for bindweed in experiments being conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with State Experiment Stations in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Idaho. An opportunity for testing the effectiveness of these crops on bindweed in Eastern Kansas will be afforded on a new bindweed experimental fields which will be established in McPherson county in the spring of

Author of this article on bindweed eradication is F. L. Timmons, associate agronomist with the U.S.D.A. Bureau of Plant Industry. He is stationed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

Pay Day: Automobile sales taxes plus automobile and drivers' licenses brought in 11/4 billion dollars to all states last year. This was more than total tax collections of all the states 15 years ago. And hold your hats for next year!

Jesse R. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas.

I am in the market for a low-set, thick registered Shorthorn bull, 2 years old or over. I have 45 cows and would like to know whether you will help me locate such a bull. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Roy Kintigh, Hoisington, Kan.

Letters like this indicate the demand for bulls and suggest the value of ad-vertising for prospective buyers.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

April 27-C-K Ranch, Brookville, Kansas.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

7 21—Kansas State Aberdeen Angus Sale, fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Geo. Hetzel, Secretary, Kinsley, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle

May 4—Miles-of-View and Ronnridge Farm, Kenneth, Kansas, Louis E. Hawkins, Sales Manager, 106 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo. May 5—Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mis-souri.

Guernsey Cattle

May 1—E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kansas. May 1—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Co-lumbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary-Manager, Columbia, Mo.

Holstein Cattle

April 21-William Streckfus, Salina, Kansas.

Berkshire Hogs

April 20-L. R. Grant, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Sheep

May 28—Reno County Ram Sale, Hutchinson, Kansas. Herman Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan., Sale Manager.

Duroc Hogs

May 27-Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kansas.

Someday when you are hearing about the downtrodden farmer and the hardships that beset him, drive out to the H. A. ROHRER farm across the river east of Junction City. You'll be sorry you had an early dinner when you see the family seated around the table. Altho farm life was a new experience to the children and only a distant recollection for Mr. and Mrs. Rohrer, the family is now thoroly farm and livestock minded. The boys and girls as well as their parents have taken to the new way of life like ducks to water. Milking Shorthorns, lead in the enthusiasm, but horses, sheep, hogs, chickens, garden and the young orchard set out this spring are part of programs without end. The big red bull Chief Blackwood, comes to the call of the young son and the younger children dodge here and there among the livestock in a way calculated to put gray hairs in the heads of most mothers. Chief Blackwood had his birthplace in a far eastern state and his mother was the noted high-producing cow Lady Blackwood, grand champion of the National Dairy Congress held at Waterloo, Ia., last year. His calves are satisfactory, straightlined and of excellent dual-purpose conformation.

Beware of

More hogs, higher prices, doubles the importance of early vaccination.

If ever there was a year when it paid to guard against hog cholera, this is it. Outbreaks have increased so fast in recent years that cholera is a real threat to every hog raiser. And this season's larger hog population increases that

This spring every pig should be vaccinated, preferably around weaning time. Cholera strikes so fast, spreads so fast that the ONLY safety lies in immunization BEFORE an outbreak occurs. Vaccination cost is incidental, compared with possible loss of your entire herd from this deadly killer.

And play safe—have the vaccinating done by a Veterinarian. You can't afford chancing amateur methods in dealing with cholera. Your Veterinarian knows how to provide real, lasting protection. Call him.

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Uncle Ira on FARM DEFENSE



Uncle Sam has a mighty big order to fill this year. He needs loads more cattle, sheep and hogs than we raised last year. Let's roll up our sleeves and get this job done.

It's pretty fair logic to protect crops, poultry and livestock with good fence. New fence isn't easy to get, so we'll have to fix up our old fence if we can. 'Course there's some that can't be fixed and it'll just have to be replaced.

Your Colorado Fence Dealer is a pretty good fellow to get acquainted with. He'll do his level best to supply you with enough fence for your needs. Vine Ira

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WOUNDS

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MANUFACTION OF MANUFA

This is the second in a special series of articles by Doctor Lerrigo on living thru emergencies. You are invited to keep these for handy reference, as well as to send Doctor Lerrigo questions you may wish answered on these or other health and lifesaving problems. Address your questions to Dr. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

THE most comforting thing to tell you about wounds is that their tendency is to heal. Just as soon as they happen Nature begins her best attempts, and any person with a little knowledge and his wits about him can give Nature some help. Let this sink in because it will give you courage, and the helper who expects to be any good must use both knowledge and courage.

In the first World War, handling men into our hospital—the wounded direct from "the front" and all types of terrible injuries—one old hospital sergeant always told his green helpers:

"These guys ain't as bad as they look. They're goin' to git well. Lift 'em easy. Keep 'em warm. Handle 'em prompt. An' don't handle 'em more'n you have to."

Of course, his men looked out for shock. That was even more important to Sarge than A. T. S.—Anti-tetanus serum.

Most wounds bleed, and bleeding is the thing most upsetting to the average helper. Yet Nature herself will usually arrest hemorrhage. When a blood vessel is cut the muscular fibers in its wall begin to contract and the wall itself retreats within its sheath, constricting the caliber; clotting also takes place. This combination soon protects the wounded vessel and stops the bleeding. The one thing that you must remember is that the bleeding of a spurting artery demands pressure; and the pressure is most effective when it can be made so as to pinch the artery up against a bone. That is why it is well worth your while to learn the "six pressure points" that you will find in the First-Aid Textbook.

Use Direct Pressure

But supposing that your memory fails you? Try direct pressure! Press with your hand between the bleeding place and the heart. Feel for the spot where you get resistance. Try one place after another if need be. If no first-aid dressing, make a compress of anything clean and press directly on the bleeding surface. Get right down to the skin; do not hesitate to cut the clothing, preferably at seams, to effect this, for you need to see what you do.

As you try to use your common sense, many things you have studied in First Aid will come back to you such as keeping the patient flat on his back but raising the arm or leg that is bleeding, keeping dirt away from the wound, refusing all offers to wash the bleeding surface lest infection should enter, keeping the patient's spirits up, discouraging all his wishes to see the wound for himself. All of these are good principles.

One matter of special importance in wartime is the care of wounds of the abdomen from which the intestines protrude. Do not attempt to push them back into the abdomen. Use any clean cloth to cover the mass and keep moist. Of course, you will use sterile water, if obtainable, but the important thing is to keep the tissues moist. You will have to do your best about shock and, of course, will keep the patient lying down on his back and attempt no moving unless absolutely necessary.

There are important wounds that have little or no bleeding. A compound fracture may have serious hemorrhage; a simple fracture none at all.

The greater danger in a compound fracture lies in the fact that the skin surface is broken, thereby admitting infection. That means a big difference in healing, altho sulfanilamide has somewhat improved the prospects. So one of the big things in a fracture case is to exercise great care against the possibility that handling the patient may cause sharp bone fragments to push thru the skin and thus make a simple fracture into a compound one.

Don't try to move a fracture case un-

Usually the time limit is not so urgent in fractures and dislocations. You can wait for the doctor, nurse, or other substitute; possibly get an ambulance with its trained attendants. Transportation of these patients is a delicate matter. Get the best aid possible and plenty of it. Especially if there are signs of a broken back or neck. It brings us back to the cardinal rule in all accidents that the least thing the green hand can do is to avoid making matters worse. You don't relish the idea of being a green hand. Fine! Perhaps this will give you some impetus to the serious study of First-Aid.

More Light for Hens

Whitewashing the walls in poulty houses where artificial light is use will aid in diffusing the light over the roosts, as well as on the floor and feel hoppers.—L. L.

Cover for Ironing Board

One of the most satisfactory help in my work is a new ironing boar cover. I cut a piece of heavy musin 4 inches larger than my board 1 stitched a bias fold around the edge of this and thru this fold I ran a piece of round white elastic which gather the edges. When the cover is slipped at the board it fits perfectly.—C. H



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