

MARCH 18, 1944

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Emil Jaderborg farms a half section near Enterprise, and handles a shift in the machine shop of the J. B. Ehsam & Sons Mfg. Co., which turns out parts for the Beech Aircraft Corporation.



When not working on aircraft production in the Caldwell Assembly Plant, George Fredrick farms 600 acres of wheat and feeds a few cattle. This practice may be common after the war, say industrialists.

## FARMERS

**Started Something  
When They Turned  
to Making . . . . .**

*Airplanes* ★

A NEW vista of postwar opportunities for Kansas farmers may have been opened, due to their co-operation with industry in welding the implements of war on a part-time basis by means of subcontracting. This is the opinion of Willard M. Bashaw, outside production manager of Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita. The Beech corporation is one of the large industries finding the help of farm mechanics an invaluable aid in meeting war production goals on airplanes.

After Pearl Harbor, airplane manufacturing plants were called upon, almost overnight, to double or triple their production and to change from peacetime to wartime models. Confronted with this huge demand, such companies as Beech realized it would take months and perhaps millions of dollars to expand their plant. They also realized that an expanded plant might be their greatest liability in meeting competition after the war when production naturally must be reduced to peacetime levels.

Into this situation stepped Mr. Bashaw and other aircraft officials familiar with the kind of people we have in Kansas and other Plains states. They suggested that various parts of airplane construction could be

"farmed out" on subcontracts to farm mechanics and rural machine shops. They were given an opportunity to prove what could be done and, as a result, hundreds of farmers familiar with mechanical problems are working on airplane construction in such shops scattered thru several states.

At first, says Mr. Bashaw, farmers were a little skeptical because of the fine tolerances demanded in the parts to be manufactured. To help them conquer this reticence, skilled men from the factory were sent out to work several days with them, and to explain what the company wanted. Once these farmers got the hang of it they didn't have a bit of trouble.

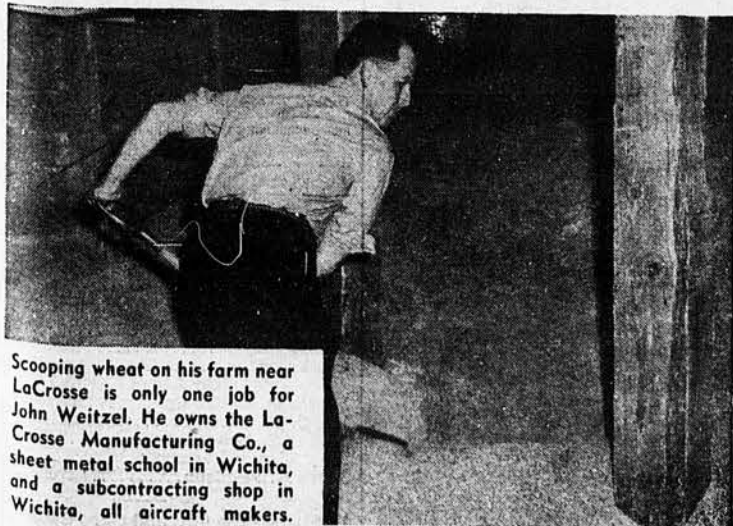
Farmers are doing such an outstanding job

along this line they have learned to produce parts which large companies found impossible to handle with all their equipment and skilled labor and, to complete the success, are producing them at less cost to the Government than they ever before had been produced.

The ingenuity of farm and small-town mechanics has amazed company officials, says the production manager, who predicts that after the war large companies all over the U. S. may be sending subcontract work into Kansas and the surrounding Plains states to take advantage of our highly-skilled labor and low production costs.

Mr. Bashaw illustrates his point with an interesting example. The company wanted to find a subcontractor to manufacture an exceptionally long and difficult-to-make screw used in the tail assembly of one of their planes. They talked to engineers and production managers of many experienced companies without finding one that would tackle the job. Finally, the proprietor of a small-town shop suggested that he could make the screw and asked for an opportunity to prove he could do it. With considerable doubt, the company gave him a small contract as a starter. This

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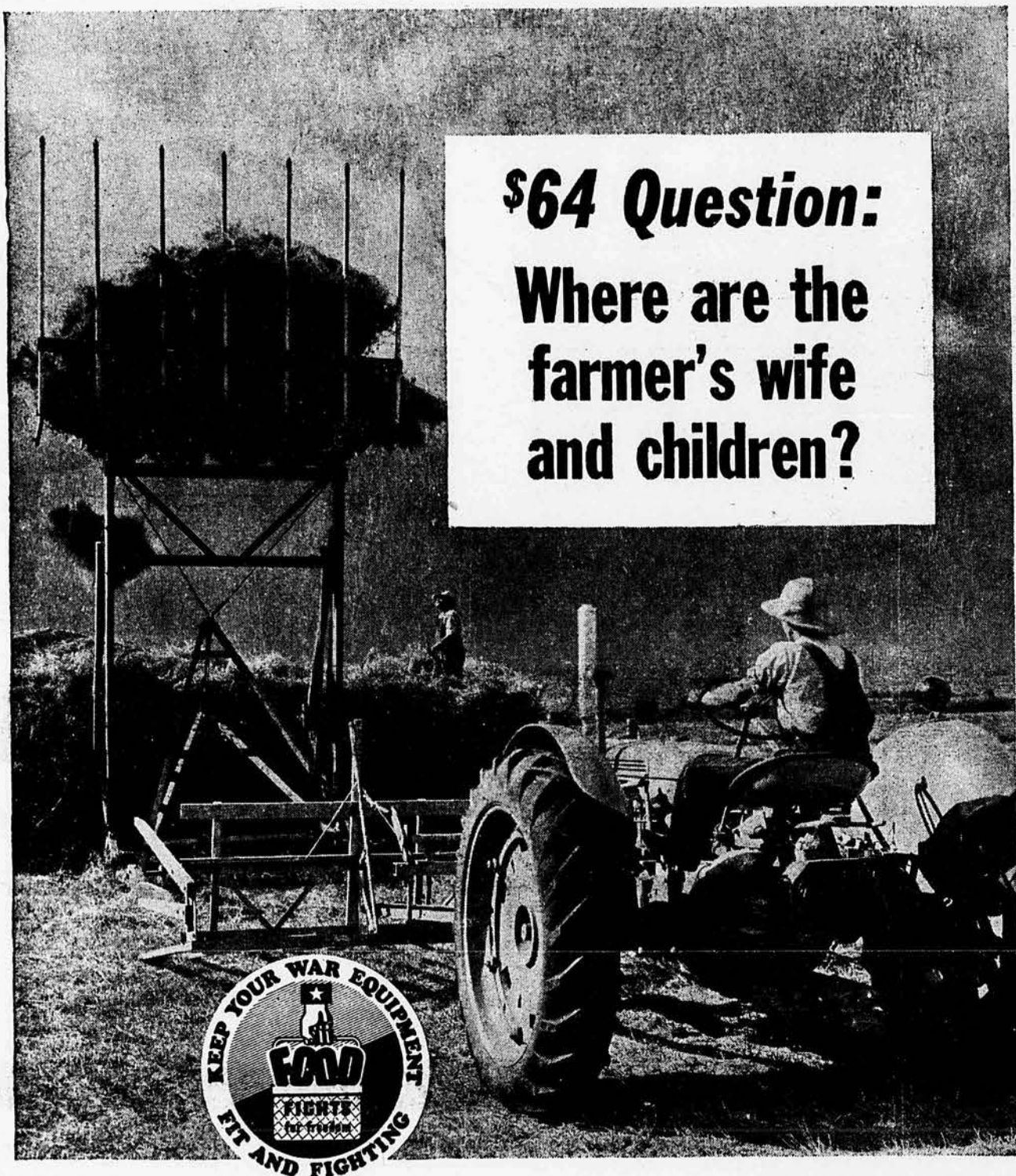


Scooping wheat on his farm near LaCrosse is only one job for John Weitzel. He owns the La-Crosse Manufacturing Co., a sheet metal shop in Wichita, and a subcontracting shop in Wichita, all aircraft makers.



Here Mr. Weitzel inspects the airplane craftsmanship of Bertha Herman, Phillip Weitzel, manager of the LaCrosse Manufacturing Co., and Juanita Krug. Labor in this plant is from farmers around LaCrosse.





## \$64 Question: Where are the farmer's wife and children?

These days, no picture of work on the farm is complete unless it includes the farmer's wife and children . . . because the entire farm family is working fantastically long hours to meet the war needs for increased food production.

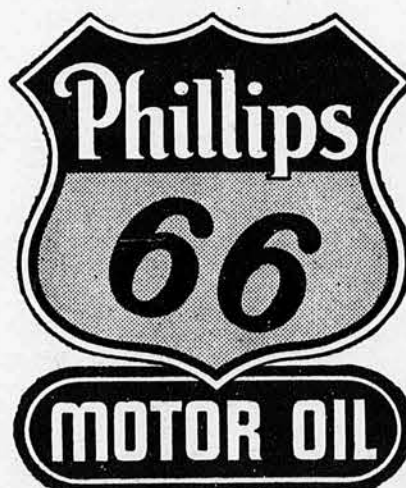
Women and children have had to chip in, contributing many extra hours per day, because labor-saving machinery is short. It is a distinct tribute to the skill of the American farmer that he has made his old tractor, old truck, old car, old farm implements, last as well as they have despite increased use. More than ever before, he has given extra care and attention to maintenance problems.

Naturally, therefore, he has concentrated on *quality* in all farm lubricants. And in increasing numbers, farmers have sought the advice and help of Phillips Agents in selecting the best Phillips lubricant for each particular farm job. Remember: this advice, based on scientific engineering information, is yours for the asking.

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

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# IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY

### Soys Still on Hand

Soybeans stored both on and off farms on January 1, amounted to 168,553,000 bushels, says the Crop Reporting Board. In the 3-month period, October 1 to December 31, 1943, a total of 30,354,000 bushels of soybeans had been crushed.

### Seed Shortage Here

Grass and legume seeds for hay and pasture crops are reported by the OWI at low ebb. Alfalfa seed supplies are smallest in many years, total supply of sweet clover seed is exceedingly short and red clover seed supplies are 40 per cent below 1940.

Seed growers are urged to place their seed on the market to insure the 1944 livestock production program.

### Study Butter Troubles

Pricing and marketing problems will engage the attention of a Butter Industry Advisory Committee selected by OPA to care for the interests of some 4,373 manufacturers, distributors and sellers of butter and dairy spreads.

This area is represented on the committee by G. E. McLatchey, vice-president, American Dairies, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

### Some Supplies Easier

The outlook for 1944 farm supplies such as steel goods, twine and rope, dairy equipment, poultry equipment, paints, automotive supplies, fertilizer, sprays and dusts, lime products and seeds is brighter than during 1943, according to Washington releases.

It is recommended, however, that farmers carefully study and list needed farm supplies immediately and place orders far in advance in consideration of supply dealers and as insurance for their own farm production program. There will be many unavoidable delays in delivery of orders, planning ahead is more important than ever.

### Ceiling for Alfalfa

Price ceilings on alfalfa hay, higher than the highest price received between January 1 and September 1, 1942, have been set by the OPA. Jobbers' mark-ups on sales in carload lots of alfalfa hay products are being increased 25 cents a ton, while less than carload lot sales are being reduced 25 cents a ton.

Processors of alfalfa hay products are being allowed an increase that will raise the cost of poultry feed containing such products about 15 to 20 cents a ton, or less than 1 cent a year a ton, say OPA officials.

### "No" on Water Deal

The door has been slammed in the face of Kansas water users who, for more than 40 years, have been trying to get an equitable division with Colorado on the water of the Arkansas river.

Last December a special master appointed by the Supreme Court recommended such a division but his findings were overruled by the court. Kansas appealed for a rehearing, which has been denied by the court, which advised the 2 states to settle their differences by mutual agreement.

Kansas officials say the latest ruling repudiates the court's previously announced doctrine of equitable apportionment of the waters of an interstate stream.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze  
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1944  
KANSAS - 30



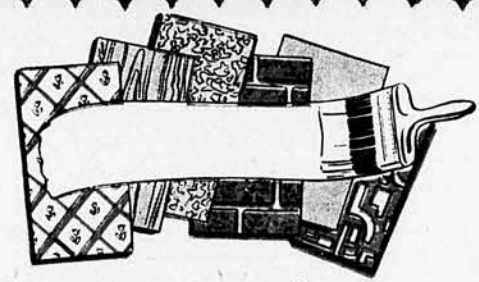
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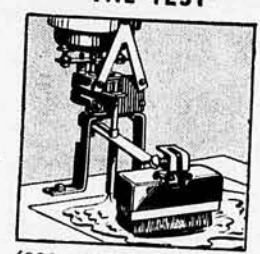
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# Pastures Will Do More

If We Understand Their Dangers and Opportunities

By KLING L. ANDERSON  
Kansas State College

WE CAN get greater utilization and greater productivity from our pastures than we have in the past. Furthermore, we can do so without damaging them in any way. It is possible to graze harder while bringing about improvement in stand and vigor of our native pastures which comprise about one third the total area of the state. To do so we must understand the growth requirements of forage plants, and then must adjust grazing practices to them. It is necessary to work out grazing plans and practices which give as near year-long grazing as possible, and which make fullest use of various crops at their peak production.

Many native pastures are not utilized as completely or as efficiently as possible. Many of them, especially the smaller farm-size pastures, are grazed all or most of the year without consideration of the growth period or growth needs of the forage plants. All green plants manufacture their foods in the leafy tissues, and unless sufficient leafy growth is allowed to remain the plant will starve. This has happened in thousands of acres of our grasslands, the desirable forage plants having gradually been replaced by less desirable ones and finally by worthless weeds and shrubs. This may be complete utilization after a fashion, but it is far from efficient because productivity is kept at such low level.

The solution obviously is to adjust grazing to growth habits of the grasses. We must be quick to recognize the first signs of pasture depletion, and this is not easy because changes may be so slow at first as to escape detection. Slight reduction in carrying capacity, thinning of stands, and gradual encroachment of weeds are all danger signs. If the causes are not corrected, the rate of depletion will increase until so little grass remains that restoration becomes a long and unprofitable process. Prevention is the best cure for pasture deterioration.

Native pastures, especially those which are somewhat depleted, need protection from grazing during the early part of the growth period. If livestock are held off until early or mid-June the grass will reach sufficient size to manufacture plant foods more rapidly than they are used up by the growth processes. The surplus foods will be stored in the roots to build reserves which are necessary to carry the plants thru the winter and start growth the following spring. Furthermore, by mid-June the growth rate will be rapid enough that, even under heavy stocking rates, the grass cover will not be grazed off too quickly. In fact, if

complete utilization is desired before the grass matures, heavy stocking will be necessary. This is important in the bluestem pastures because the tall grasses become harsh and stemmy upon maturity and are greatly reduced in feeding value.

The heavy stocking rate made necessary by delayed grazing will promote uniform utilization and thereby reduce the need for burning, because the only true reason for burning is the prevention of "patchy" grazing. Increased efficiency of utilization and decreased need for burning are benefits second in importance only to improvement in vigor, stand, and yields which result from spring protection. In short-grass pastures grass can be grazed successfully after maturity. Grazing, therefore, can be deferred longer on these, and the forage need not be utilized so rapidly after the period of protection. Many livestock men make a regular practice of deferring a portion of their buffalo-grass pastures all summer, not only to improve them but also to extend the grazing season into fall and winter.

## Grass Isn't All Used

One weakness of the grazing system commonly practiced in our large bluestem pastures is failure to utilize the grass as fully as possible. They are stocked at the very beginning of the growth period, when their carrying capacity necessarily is low because the growth rate of the grass is slow at this time of year. In order to avoid extreme overgrazing at this period and to provide sufficient feed for the livestock, the stocking rate must be light. Later, when the grass begins to grow more rapidly, there is no provision for increasing the grazing load to meet the increased forage production and, in addition to this, marketing of livestock begins in July, when the growth rate is still at a high level. The result is extreme under-use accompanied by "patchy" grazing in all but the most unfavorable seasons, and this leads to the undesirable practice of annual burning to remove the excess top-growth before the next grazing year.

Pastures managed in this manner have been maintained in a state of high productivity, but in doing so a large portion of the grass is wasted each year. There is little opportunity for correcting this waste on the strictly commercial pastures, but operators who own both the grass and the livestock could increase the productivity of bluestem pastures by delaying the beginning of the grazing and then stocking more heavily. It is possible to devise a grazing plan in which a portion of the grassland is deferred each season and grazed heavily later in the season. Thus each pasture unit receives the benefits of deferred grazing one season in each three or four, but is utilized completely when the livestock from the other units are concentrated on it later.



Deferred, right, compared to season-long grazing, left, at the Casement experimental pastures, Manhattan, at the close of the grazing period. The deferred pasture has been somewhat under-utilized during the year—this photo was taken in 1939—but the differences in stand of grass and in numbers of weeds are apparent. The deferred pasture has produced an average of 50 per cent more beef to the acre during the last 17 years.

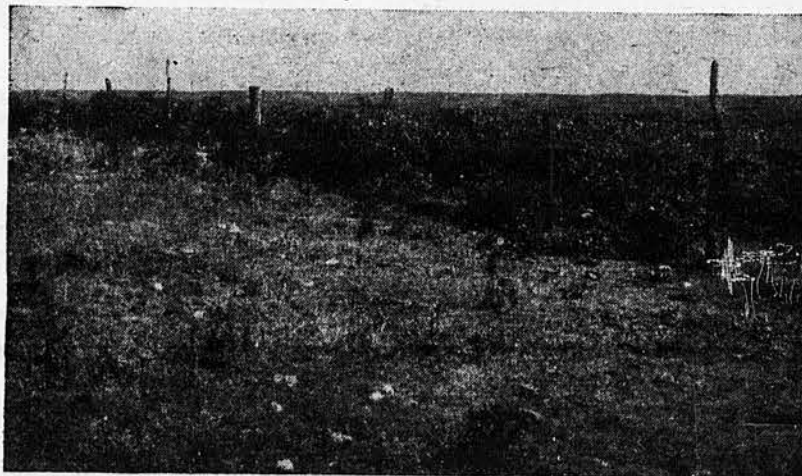
Benefits of adjusting grazing to growth requirements of the grass have long been known. Deferred grazing has been practiced in the Great Plains for many years but has not become widely used in the bluestem pasture area. In grazing tests by the Kansas Agriculture Experiment Station, however, a deferred bluestem pasture has out-yielded similar season-long pastures by a wide margin.

Rate of stocking has been much heavier on the deferred pasture, but despite this hard grazing the stand and vigor of the grass have not suffered. This pasture now contains one third more big bluestem and 2 1/2 times as much little bluestem as the average of 3 test pastures grazed season-long, on the basis of stand counts. The latter, on the other hand, average 52 per cent more weeds and 11 times as many annual grasses.

It must be admitted that grasses are higher in nutritive value and are perhaps more palatable in the beginning of their growth period. Livestock seem to prefer to graze the youngest leaves of grass as is evidenced by the fact that they will often graze only in limited portions of the pasture which are kept closely cropped while other areas are avoided in order always to have fresh, young growth available. For this reason, where the sole interest is maximum gains to the animal in the shortest possible time, it will be preferable to "start the animals with the grass." The practice is wasteful, however, and is the prime reason for "patchy" grazing and under-utilization of our commercial pastures. It is the primary cause of most of the pasture burning which takes place each spring.

## Leave Enough for Protection

To increase yields of native pastures as well as the efficiency of utilization, and to promote complete and uniform use, it is necessary to delay the beginning of the pasture season and then to stock at a sufficient rate to "clean up" the grass. It is necessary, of course, to leave a cover for winter protection, but this need not be so great as to require burning the following spring.



Native bluestem pasture showing complete utilization at the close of the grazing season. This pasture has perhaps been utilized a little too closely at the time it was photographed, but sufficient cover still remains for winter protection. Carefully regulated grazing management has maintained the stand of grass and prevented the encroachment of weeds and shrubs from the run-down pasture beyond the fence. Under these conditions an occasional close grazing such as this will do no permanent harm. The photograph was taken in late September, 1926, but a photograph taken today would show the same thing.

Twenty to 25 per cent of the growth left for winter cover will give sufficient protection. This will amount to between 1 and 2 inches of growth in the short grass and 3 and 4 inches in the tall grass regions.

It is of utmost importance in connection, to stress the fact that it is possible to defer tall grasses too long. If efficient utilization is to be had, bluestem pasture must not be deferred much after mid-June, and certainly not after July 1. Tests at Manhattan showed that yields of livestock were reduced sharply by deferring until after July 1, although the carrying capacity remained high and the vigor of the grass was benefited greatly. It also must be stressed that the longer the deferred period the heavier must be the stocking rate if the current growth is to be utilized. The exact dates and rates will have to be determined for each ranch or pasture.

One of the most valuable aids in establishing a deferred system of grazing is supplemental pasture. But in addition to helping improve the management of native grasslands, the supplemental crops are valuable and profitable pastures in their own right. They contribute large amounts of high quality feed at seasons when it is most needed, and their function in aiding deferred grazing is secondary to this. Careful and planned use of supplemental pasture crops it is possible to provide grazing for all seasons of the year, whenever livestock can be allowed on the fields.

Among the most valuable of these are the winter cereals. Wheat is most widely used of this group because it is so often grazed in connection with the production of a grain crop. Wheat not plant a small acreage of wheat or other winter cereal for grazing alone on which the livestock may be placed in April when it becomes necessary to remove them from the wheat field. Another plan is to confine them to the winter wheat field.

(Continued on Page 22)

## Do

1. Have a grazing plan.
2. Know your pasture, its grasses and their growth requirements. This is necessary if a sound grazing plan is to be developed.
3. Learn to recognize the first signs of pasture depletion.
4. Defer grazing of native pastures several weeks if possible.
5. Graze more heavily after the deferred period in order to make full use of the grass.
6. Prevent close grazing. Allow an inch or two of top growth for winter cover in the short grass and 3 to 4 inches in the bluestem pastures.
7. Distribute salting and watering places in such a way as to attract livestock to all parts of the pasture.
8. Maintain good fences to permit adequate control of grazing.
9. Control weeds if they appear, but remember they can be prevented by controlled grazing.
10. Use adapted supplemental pastures to permit better management of the native grasslands and to extend the grazing season.

## Don't

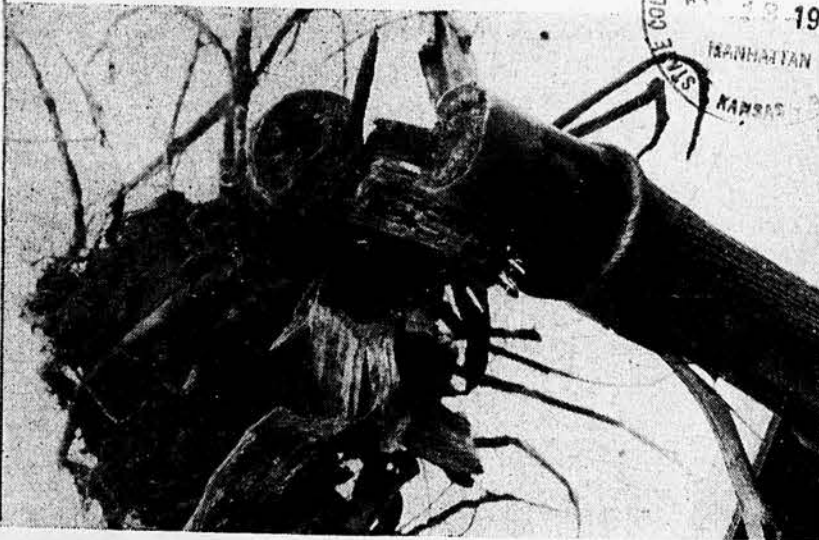
1. Don't take pastures for granted. They are a valuable crop and need the same care and management as the cultivated crops.
2. Don't graze too early in the spring.
3. Don't graze too closely at any time. Leave enough top growth for winter cover.
4. Don't fail to utilize the forage. Failure to do so is wasteful and may make burning necessary.
5. Don't allow weeds and brush to replace grasses.
6. Don't allow fences, watering facilities or other improvements to deteriorate.
7. Don't allow erosion to start. Stop gullies when they first appear. Fence off the danger spots temporarily if necessary.
8. Don't burn unless absolutely necessary.
9. Don't burn early or in dry periods.
10. Don't ignore the early signs of depletion. It is much easier to prevent depletion than to overcome its effects.



# THE Insects

## ARE COMING

By E. G. KELLY  
Extension Entomologist



A cornstalk rimmed by the southwestern corn borer and broken down. This damage occurs late in the summer.

IT SEEMS everyone wants to know what kind of insects to expect this summer. Of course, there will be plenty of them on all kinds of plants in the gardens. Watch your plants and get the very first insect that appears.

There will be cutworms in alfalfa, in wheat and in corn later. There may be an abundance of pea aphids on alfalfa. Green bugs are not likely to be on oats and wheat, but there will be some aphids on sorghums later in the season. There will be webworms on alfalfa, soybeans, and beets in July. Chinch bugs will be moving to wheat and barley in early April and to corn in June thruout Eastern Kansas. In central counties, chinch bugs will find combine-type milos August to September to do great damage. Hessian fly is abundant from the Missouri line to Poyenne county in the northwest, Ellis and Barton counties in the central, and Stafford and Barber counties in the south. The spring brood will cause much damage to wheat in local areas all of this territory.

The southwestern corn borer has become well established in central and southwestern counties. Wheat white grub will cause more damage to wheat in April and May, and then change to adults in June. This is the year for the beetles. Grasshoppers are on their way out, but they might turn around and come back. They are plentiful in western counties and numerous in local areas in nearly every county. This is the year to make the goal from the 3-yard line. Everyone who has watched a football game that is closely contested knows it well that the last 3 yards are the toughest. That is where we are right now in 1944 with regard to grasshoppers. Let's all get in and push; we make the touchdown.

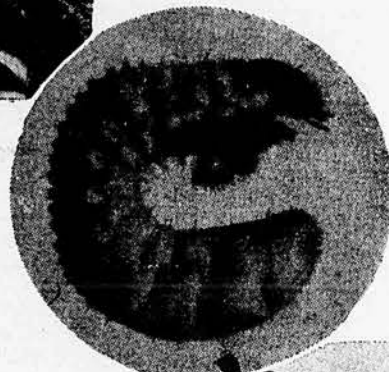
### Crow Points Out Cutworm

The first insect to cause noticeable damage to alfalfa and wheat in early spring is the cutworm. The old black crow points out just where to find them. When a crow turns over a cow chip in the wheat field, it is turning out luscious food in the

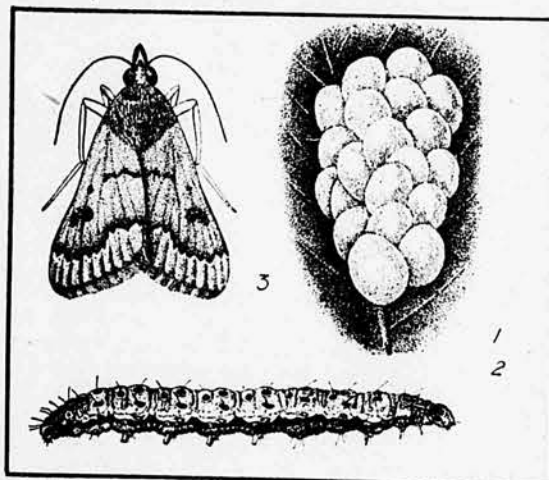


Corn plant split down the middle showing the damaged stalk and the borer in winter position at lower left.

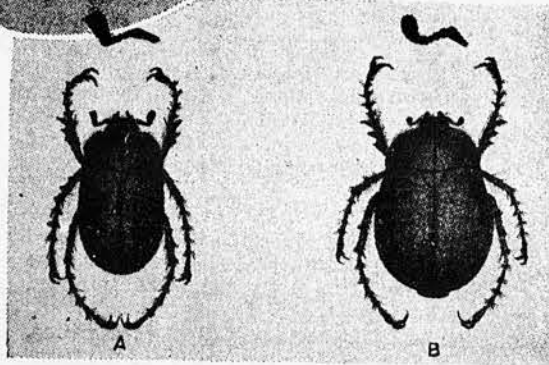
Wheat white grub, right, caused a lot of damage to wheat in the fall of 1943. This species is most generally found in central and western counties.



Here is the webworm that goes after alfalfa and soybeans. Shown here are: 1—egg mass on an alfalfa leaf; 2—full-grown larvae; 3—the moth.



Here it is again, the wheat white grub, male at left, female at right. It is a gray colored June beetle that feeds during the day.



form of a nice, plump cutworm. Watch the crows; shoot one and see what it is finding for food.

There are plenty of cutworms in wheat fields and especially in alfalfa and sweet clover right now. In some places, they have cut the plants so badly fields look bare. Timely use of poison mash will save tons of alfalfa and much-needed sweet clover pasture. Look for cutworms now and put out poison mash where it is needed.

The best way to make poison mash for cutworms is to use 5 pounds of shorts or wheat bran mixed well with 20 pounds of dry sawdust. Mix with the bran-sawdust mixture, 1 pound sodium fluosilicate before adding water. When it is well mixed, pour on about 3 to 3½ gallons of water. Mix thoroly, and there will be a good moist mixture of mash ready to scatter in the fields. There is no practical gain in adding sirup, molasses, or fruits to this mixture. Scatter the poison mash

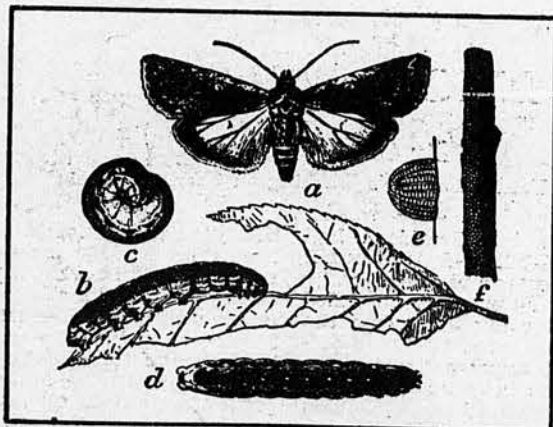
among the cutworms any time of the day that is convenient. It might be well to select a nice, warm day to apply the mash. Scatter the mash thinly on the ground; some of it may light on the plants and cause a slight browning of the leaves. Such browning or burning will not be serious and usually is not objectionable. Apply the poison bait as often as needed to get cutworms under control.

### Pea Aphid Is in Alfalfa

The pea aphid is a green-colored plant louse that causes much damage to alfalfa in the spring-time, usually in March thru May. The insect lives thru winter in alfalfa fields as an egg and sometimes as an adult. The winter that is just passing permitted the live insects to live, and they now are in the fields ready to begin active duty. The pea aphid reproduces live young that attain maturity in 8 to 10 days, and they begin reproducing young just as soon as they reach maturity. In a short time, there are numerous green aphids in the fields. Then the leaves and stems begin to turn brown.

Best way to find the pest in alfalfa is to get down close enough to look for the insects. Brush the plants lightly. If insects are present, they will fall to the soil where they can be seen easily without a magnifier.

[Continued on Page 20]



There are plenty of cutworms in wheat fields and especially alfalfa and sweet clover right now. Various stages of cutworm shown here are: a—adult; b, c, d—full-grown larvae; e, f—eggs.



Note typical holes drilled in the cornstalks by the borer; this stalk also was rimmed and broke over in a pinched fashion. Borers don't seem to damage some of the sorghums.



I AM predicting that the Congress, when it finally writes the postwar highway construction program, will provide for needed farm-to-market roads before it provides the interregional highways recently recommended by the President in a message to Congress.

I believe that the real number one problem in the highway field is, to quote Ross Keeling, Kansas State Highway Engineer, "Still primarily rural in character." It is of more importance to Kansas and the people of Kansas, as I see it, that the immediate postwar years see us bring into good condition some 18,000 miles of primary and secondary highways, than to build some 700 miles of "superhighway," even tho some 450 miles of the superhighway will pass thru Topeka and Salina on the way from Kansas City to Denver.

From what I hear of highway legislation now under consideration by the roads committee of the House, the members of that committee feel pretty much the same way about the matter. I am not knocking on the interregional highways, but I do say these should be just part of a comprehensive system that will take care of the needs of the entire state. The bill under consideration, I am informed, calls for a billion dollars a year of Federal funds for highway construction for a 3-year period, the states to match with a third of a billion dollars each of the 3 years.

Under this program Kansas would have \$30,000,000 a year for highway construction for the 3 years, the state's share being around \$7,500,000 a year. This construction should be on the 8,591 miles of regular aid highways, and I believe a reasonable proportion should also be expended on the 9,785 miles classed as Federal aid secondary highways. We need more and better highways for every-day use—not just a few superhighways between big cities.

If United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration can send tractors and other farm machinery and equipment to 13 or 14 European countries, I think that War Production Board should see to it that sufficient farm equipment is manufactured to take care of the needs of our own farmers. Particularly since Government is taking away virtually all the able-bodied young men from the farms, and at the same time insisting upon our farmers putting 380,000,000 acres into production, and producing 40 per cent more in volume than in the prewar years. War Food Administration people express confidence that there will be sufficient farm machinery to meet needs this year, but I still have my doubts.

Congress finally is moving definitely toward regaining control of the "purse strings," and toward becoming the independent legislative body that the Constitution and American tradition intended Congress to be.

Not much attention was paid to it at the time, but actually the law extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, while it did not contain the consumer food subsidy program ban that Congress tried to write into it, did carry accounting provisions that make the CCC an agency of Congress, instead of a purely executive agency. Its accounts will be audited by the Comptroller General's office from now on.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By the time Congress gets thru "perfecting and simplifying" the pay-as-you-go income tax laws, farmers will find themselves paying income taxes much as before—except, of course, they will be higher. In fewer than 4 years Federal tax collections have jumped from 5 to 6 billion dollars a year to somewhere between 42 and 45 billions.

Incidentally, there was more or less misleading talk over the tax bill recently vetoed by the President, and then passed over the veto by overwhelming votes in both branches of Congress—299 to 195 in the House, 72 to 14 in the Senate.

It was called a 2½-billion-dollar

## FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

Passage of the tax bill over the President's veto—299 to 95 in the House; 72 to 14 in the Senate—was decidedly a long step in the direction of legislative independence. The power to levy taxes belongs to the Congress, representing the people, and not the Chief Executive. That was the real point at issue in the passage over the veto. It was not a "personal row" between the President and Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic Floor Leader.

Congress also is on the way toward enacting legislation requiring that these executive-created Federal agencies must be approved by Congress within 12 months after their creation, or they will not be allowed to spend any Federal funds of any kind for any purpose.

The law extending the life of the Office of Price Administration will, in my opinion, make that agency an agency of Congress, not just an executive agency.

All in all, I would say that the "rule by directive" is on its way out in our Government, and will be replaced by government by law—unless, of course, the people next November refuse to support the Congress in its attempts to get out of the "rubber-stamp" class.

### A Real Production Test

ANOTHER crop year is staring farmers in the face. In normal times this would present enough problems to keep the average person busy from sunup until after dark. But this year undoubtedly will be one to go down in farm history. While the boys on the battle fronts are having their toughest year, their fellow fighters on the farms will be put to their most severe production test. And they will succeed because farmers as a class are above the average.

There is another striking similarity between front line and farm front. Our fighting men must meet situations as they arise. It's a day-to-day matter of outsmarting the enemy and rolling him back by clever tactics, better use of manpower and weapons, and plenty of sheer audacity. Much the same thing faces farmers. Naturally there is long-time planning in both cases. But nobody on the farm can achieve those desired long-time results without successfully meeting natural or unexpected conditions that arise.

Farming simply cannot be put on a time-clock basis. Frost, rain, floods, drouth, disease and the millions of insects give little advance warning of where they are going to strike. So time clocks and 8-hour days are out for the farmer. For him it is a day-to-day matter of outmaneuvering pests and weather, making manpower and implements do double duty; and, for one, I say it takes plenty of sheer audacity to stand up and say, as farmers have done since the war started, "Sure we'll feed

our fighting men and folks at home, with plenty to spare for Lend-Lease."

Uncle Sam puts that problem up to farmers again this year. Only it is a far tougher problem than ever before. As the United States enters this third year of the war, demand for food is at a new high level. It is down in black and white in the Nation's records that farmers have completed 7 consecutive years of increased

food production. But in 1944, our 6 million farm families are called upon to produce considerably more food and feed than they did even in 1943.

Regardless of all other hazards of farming, the manpower shortage seems to lead the parade again this year. Official figures say that 4 million more workers are needed on farms this season than are on farms at present. Strangely enough it just happens that quite as official figures show that since 1940, more than 4 million persons of working age have left agriculture. Of this number about a million men from the farms are serving in the armed forces. Others have found work in war plants for the most part.

Now that means there are only 8 million persons left in the farm-labor force; farmers and members of their families regularly employed in farm work. And these 8 million, plus any extra help they can dig up, must feed our 130 million people—many of them in uniform scattered all over the world—as well as help in feeding our allies and peoples in liberated nations. If you divide 8 million into 130 million it means every U. S. farm worker has the job of feeding himself and about 16 other people meals a day every day in the year. And that's pretty good-size family for one person to look after. But when you add to that all the folks who are getting Lend-Lease food, the family grows by leaps and bounds.

These are the kind of plain facts everybody in this country needs to read. And these are the figures official Washington should ponder well before making statements which could imply that farm deferments have been too generous. I hold that no other industry is more essential than agriculture—now or any time.

Agriculture not only is essential as the source of food, but also as a contributor to other essential industries. I have a revised list of essential activities from the War Manpower Commission, and I am not mistaken, agriculture in some way, lends a helping hand to virtually all of them. Let me name a few: Production of ships, aircraft, gun, mining, communications, transportation; medical services; forestry and building; production of chemicals, leather, textiles, clothing. No need to give the whole list. Just think it over yourself. Name as many commodities as you can that are needed in our war effort. And see how many of them depend on farm production for their source of raw materials. Agriculture is the most essential of all industries in war or in peace.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

## Sure, Taxes Will Be Higher

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

tax bill, where the President had asked for a 10½-billion-dollar tax bill in his budget message to Congress.

It might just as properly be called a 43-billion-dollar tax bill, when the President had asked a 50-billion-dollar tax bill. Treasury estimates are that the revenue laws now in effect will collect between 42 and 43 billion dollars in taxes for 1944; if the changes the President asked had become effective, the collections would have been around 50 billion dollars.

With proposed changes in the interest of simplification, farmers after

this year will estimate on March 15, that their taxable income each current year will be what it was the preceding year, and make quarterly payments on that basis if they wish. But in effect they will have until December 31 to make their estimate, and can settle the following March 15, on the basis of actual income.

When a depression year comes, the advantage to farmers of "pay-as-you-go" probably will more than offset the annoyances and irritations of the "guesstimates" required for making pay-as-you-go workable. This way:

Suppose 1944 is a good income year. When final payment is made the following (1945) March, 1944 is cleared on the Treasury books. Before pay-as-you-go came, the first quarter income taxes on 1944 was due March 15, 1945; then a quarter of it on June 15, another September 15, and the final one on December 15; if 1945 turned out to be a bad year, it made no difference. Uncle Sam—the payments were due.

Now a farmer settles March 15, 1945, and he's thru with 1944 income taxes. If 1945 turns out to be a poor year, he simply lowers his estimate in December to meet the facts—lower it earlier if desired and make smaller payments or no payments.

(Continued on Page 12)



# VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

*and we know it's  
YOUR BUSINESS  
too!*

## The Battle of Production —we're fighting it together

How many people thought a few years ago—yes, only a few short years—that farms and factories would soon be called on to produce in far greater quantity than ever before?

How many dreamed that there was any reason for even thinking about such vast production?

In fact, how many then thought that America had much reason to worry about war?

But war came.

And we were not given time to think out how we were going to meet the staggering new responsibilities it brought. We just had to meet them.

America's two greatest industries—farm-

ing and manufacturing—are meeting that challenge. They are meeting it with work, sweat, determination—the kind our forefathers had.

We are both up to our ears in war production now—you, the producers of food, and we, the producers of guns, planes and tanks and the other things our fighting men need.

We both have a sacred trust to our sons who are fighting this war for us. And we both have the same kind of deep-down determination that they shall return to a land as free and as full of opportunity as the one they left.



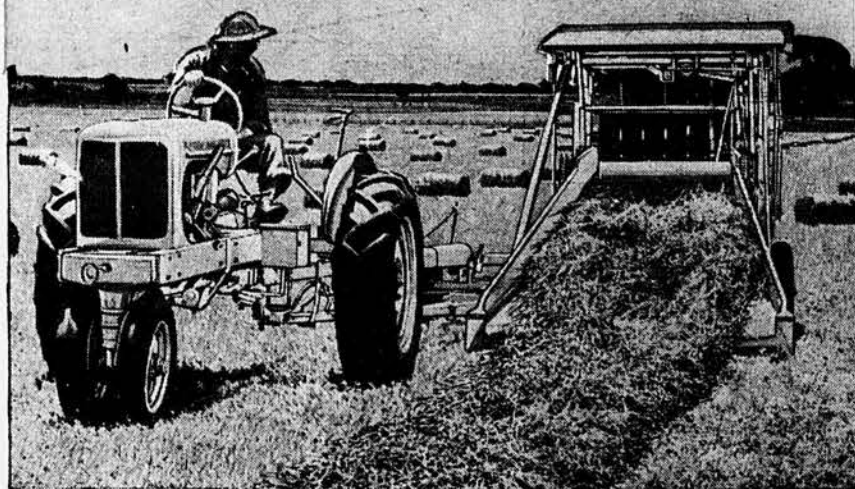
Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network

# GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY  
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE



*When the Boys come home, there will be . . .*



## A ONE-MAN HAY HARVEST

When their task for Uncle Sam is finished, our soldier sons, as well as those who are now producing food for victory, will have an opportunity to operate their own farms with the best equipment modern design can offer.

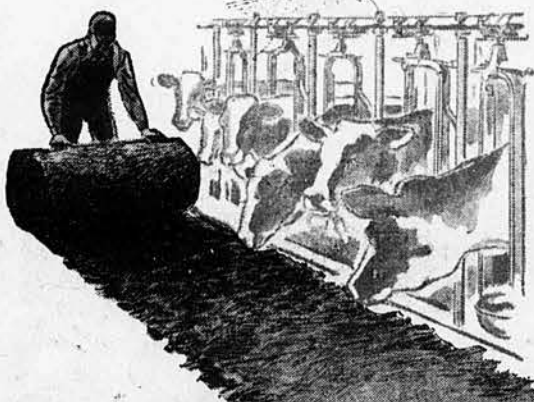
A machine to help give them that chance has rewarded our search at Allis-Chalmers for a better system of making hay. It is ready and will be in production when war conditions permit — a new field baler that makes possible for the first time a one-man hay harvest without a pitchfork.

One man sitting on the tractor seat, master of his own hay crop! Rich protein and carotene formerly leached by the rain and bleached by the sun can be safe in the bale the hour hay is cured.

This machine forms a new type of weather-resistant rolled bale which will be handled mechanically from field to haymow. It is wrapped with ordinary twine, with the leaves sealed inside, protected from the elements by the bale's outer layer which serves as a "raincoat". It may be fed any of three simple ways: 1. Unrolled like a carpet 2. Sliced open lengthwise 3. Placed in feed rack whole, with twine removed.

Men who believe progress is yet young are planning equipment like this for even better living on the farm.

ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR DIVISION, MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.



Keep the Red Cross  
at the Side of Our  
Soldiers . . . Give  
Generously NOW

# ALLIS-CHALMERS

## ONE-MAN BALER



Here is a good sample of Cody sorghum, the new waxy variety developed at the Ft. Hays Experiment Station, which will go into production this spring in Southwest Kansas.

## Try "Cody" in 13 Counties

*Use of Sorghums for Starch Making Is Promising*

**C**ODY, the new waxy sorghum developed at the Ft. Hays Experiment Station will go into production this spring in 13 southwest counties in Kansas. All of the seed available has now been allocated and no further distribution can be made until a new seed crop is produced for 1945.

About 10,000 acres will be planted in the state according to plans which were completed early in March. General Foods Corporation will be the principal buyer of the new crop and has entered into contract with farmers thru the county agents in the counties selected for production. A small but favorable premium will be paid for delivery of the grain to selected elevators in order that the crop can be assembled for the processing plant for extraction of the starch. Bran and shorts are by-products that will be sold for feed. The starch will go into human food and industrial use. A much greater acreage could have been planted this year had the seed supply been adequate.

A year ago only 342 pounds of Cody was available for spring planting. During 1943 the amount was finally increased to 100,000 pounds but not without a great deal of difficulty and expense. First, the attempt was made to get a winter crop produced in Florida in order that seed might have been available in Kansas for the June planting but these plans failed.

Soon thereafter a part of the small supply was sent to Yuma, Arizona, and planted in February. This crop matured in late June and early July but it was too late to plant this seed in Kansas. Some of the seed was again planted in late July near Phoenix, Arizona, and resulted in the production of about 40,000 pounds of seed which was harvested in January of this year. This source of seed will be used outside of Kansas. In addition 60,000 pounds of seed was produced at Hays and Garden City in 1943, and most of this seed again will be used in this state for the current year's planting.

The division of the acreage of Cody

in several states is partly done to safeguard the production of commercial grain against weather hazards, since processing plant must be assured of supply of grain at all times. This policy probably will be continued.

Cody sorghum produces a waxy starch which can be substituted for tapioca starch formerly imported in this country from the Dutch East Indies. This supply was cut off at the beginning of the war with Japan. Tapioca starch comes from cultivated roots grown in the Orient on large plantations. The roots are processed and the starch shipped to all parts of the world. Waxy starch also may be obtained from waxy corn. The starch from both waxy corn and waxy sorghum is equal, and in some respects may even be superior, to that from the Oriental sources.

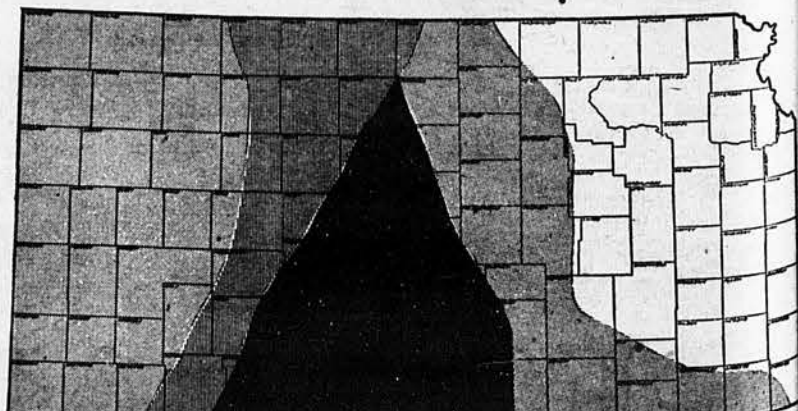
Production and harvesting of Cody is the same as for any other sorghum. The grain and fodder also can be used and fed on the farms. It combines easily and has shown good resistance to lodging and is free from the mildew disease. It does not have an attractive seed color. Cody must be kept pure if it is to be used industrially. It will best in a region of about 25 inches rainfall, or under irrigation. Cody has not been tested in state-wide tests and its adaptation has not been fully worked out. State-wide tests will be conducted in 1944. All indications are that it will yield with most other sorghums of like maturity. It should be a good dual-purpose cash and feed crop.

Making starch from sorghum is beyond the experimental stage and is now along as a commercial reality. What the future holds for this crop for industrial use remains to be seen but the outlook is promising.

### Clothesline Props

I keep my clothesline props in place by driving a large staple in the end of the pole and threading the wire through the staple. They can be moved along the line as desired and hard winds cannot lift the line from the props. —R.

## Southwestern Corn Borer Infestation



The Southwestern Corn Borer is proving quite a pest to Kansas corn. Since 1939, it has spread over the state as indicated by this map. The "white" area in Eastern Kansas has none; they are present in the entire "shaded" area; abundant in the strip from south to north across the state marked by "vertical lines," and are severe in the "darkest" area. Please see "The Insects Are Coming," starting on page 6 of this issue for further detailed information about the 1944 bug battle.



THERE'S NO LAW  
AGIN DREAMIN...



A  
HEREFORD  
SADDLE

THERE'S a lot of dreamin' being done these days about a lot of things—particularly HEREFORD SADDLES. Some day we'll make your dream come true, and you can again swing a leg over a HEREFORD SADDLE and ride in the comfort you have always longed for—unless, of course, you own a HEREFORD now, in which case you know all about it. But just as a reminder, HEREFORD SADDLES are designed and built by men who from actual experience know what makes a good saddle. Service and comfort are built-in and the finishing touches are put on by skilled saddle craftsmen. Yes, HEREFORD SADDLES are good saddles, and if you are actually about we'll do our best to see that your dealer gets one for you.

GENUINE HEREFORD SADDLES HAVE  
BEEF HIDE COVERED TREES



The "LONE STAR"

Now, here's a saddle worth dreamin' about for those who really make a business of riding—this HEREFORD SADDLE will take all you can give it. Angora hair girths, metal sound stirrups, full hand laced throughout.

SADDLE DEALERS, NOTE

Texas Tanning and Manufacturing Company has been busy supplying the Armed Forces with saddles and other leather items. This production experience will increase our ability to fill your post-war saddle requirements. A market is being built... it will be ready and waiting.

Write Us Today



"Yokum" Means Fine Leather

by TexTan

MAKERS OF FAMOUS  
TEXAS RANGER BELTS

Turkeys Make Profit

A \$200 income from turkeys is the story the records show for the Phillipsburg F. F. A. on 150 head of turkeys raised last year. This program was carried out using brooding facilities owned by the school, and at the age of 10 weeks they were taken to range where they were cared for by Gene Zimbelman, who had a 20 per cent interest in the 150 head of turkeys.

These turkeys consumed 10,887 pounds of feed for an average of 4.8 pounds of feed for 1 pound of gain. Fifty-nine toms made an average growth of 17.8 pounds per bird and 91 hens made an average growth of 13.14 pounds a bird. This compares with a 21.77 pound average liveweight on toms on a program of 147 birds the year before and 12.2 pounds for hens the year before. They made a total of 2,043 pounds, dressed weight, of turkey for boys in the armed service.

This program made a net return of \$207.65 for the F. F. A. and \$51.91 net for the 20 per cent which belonged to Gene Zimbelman, or a total profit of \$259.56. This was an average of \$1.72 a bird.

This year the F. F. A. will co-operate with Loren Anderson in carrying out a program of 200 poults. This will be conducted on the 50-50 basis.—Frank R. Freeman, Vocational Agriculture Instructor.

They Dry-Feed Calves

The dairy department at the University of Maryland has been experimenting for 5 years raising calves on dry calf starters or calf meals instead of much of the whole milk commonly fed.

The plan is said to be economical, saves labor in feeding, and produces calves of good size with deep bodies and well-sprung ribs. Thirty million pounds of whole milk annually could be diverted to human consumption in Maryland alone if the practice was generally adopted, college experts compute.

Under the plan being used in Maryland calves are given a good start on whole milk and then transferred to a dry calf starter at an early age—all they will eat if a suitable calf starter is fed until they are about 14 weeks old. Then they are fed a low-protein fitting ration, or growing grain mixture. Giving the calves free access to water and plenty of green, leafy, fine-stemmed hay are essential for satisfactory results.

Select Females First

Dairymen generally do not pay enough attention to selection of brood cows, and put too much stress on selection of sires, in the opinion of Karl B. Musser, secretary, American Guernsey Club, Brattleboro, Vt., who gave some practical pointers to dairymen attending the annual Farm and Home Week at Manhattan.

In support of his statement, Mr. Musser said it takes too long to bring a poor cow herd up to high quality thru the use of only a good sire. He suggests it is better to start with bred heifers, and better to buy a mediocre animal from a good family than a good animal from a poor family. The bred heifer or brood cow selected from a good family is most likely to pass on quality altho she may not herself measure up to her ancestry, he stated.

Mr. Musser's advice is to select the females you want first, then select a sire with the same family characteristics. Mixing families takes time to smooth out the breeding and costs the dairyman years of time and effort, he believes.

Balbo Makes Beef

There no longer is any doubt in the mind of Albert Stuewe, Wabaunsee county, that Balbo rye is a great temporary pasture. Last fall he grazed 70 head of steers for 30 days and 120 for an additional 10 days on 15 acres of Balbo rye. Weights on the 70 head which grazed the full 40 days showed they had gained 70 pounds. Figuring the same proportionate gain for the 50 steers on the rye only 10 days gives the 15 acres credit for producing 5,775 pounds of beef, or 385 pounds of gain an acre.

Another big feeding bonus is expected by Mr. Stuewe early this spring off this patch of Balbo. Many other farmers report similar results for Balbo.

★ FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM ★



He's Your Friendly Mobilgas Man  
... Always Ready for Action!

THE MOBILGAS MAN in your community is a good fellow to know. He can help you save time and money this Spring. He is more than a salesman of fine quality fuels and lubricants—he is a lubrication advisor. He knows your problems and is qualified to give you help.

To help him help you—he is fully armed by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company with a Lubrication Guide, Service Manuals, Manufacturer's Recommendations, Maintenance Manuals and other technical material—all prepared by lubrication engineers, practical men in their field.

This year, with a shortage of both men and machines on the farm—and production demands greater than ever before—don't take chances with your farm equipment. Use only fuels and lubricants of dependable, uniform quality—get the best lubrication advice and help. Get to know your Mobilgas Man!

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FREE!

LUBRICATION  
SURVEY CHART

Your Mobilgas Man has a helpful service to offer! Ask him to stop in next time he's out your way. He'll be glad to survey your equipment, make correct lubrication recommendations for all of your machinery and power equipment—and give you, without cost, a handy chart that takes the guesswork out of lubrication.

SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS  
FOR THE FARM

MOBIL OIL—To lubricate your tractor, truck and car.

MOBIL GAS—for powerful, thrifty performance in tractor, truck, car and farm engine.

POWERFUEL—quick starting, clean burning, economical.

MOBIL OIL GEAR OIL—in grades your gears require.

MOBIL KEROSENE—clean burning, gives steady heat.

MOBIL HEAT—clean burning—gives economical, maximum heat.

MOBIL GREASE—a type for every grease lubrication problem.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—non-irritative... effective protection all day.



Mobil oil  
HELPS MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST



# It pays to know the folks you sell to



**Now is the time to make selling connections that will stand you in good stead not only today but also after it's over. And that is why we want you to know about us and our policies**

**YEAR IN, YEAR OUT...**

**SAFEWAY CONSISTENTLY PAYS THE PRODUCER AS MUCH OR MORE FOR HIS FARM PRODUCTS THAN HE CAN GET ANYWHERE ELSE.**

**SAFEWAY BUYS REGULARLY FOR ITS DAILY REQUIREMENTS. SAFEWAY NEVER SPECULATES IN FARM PRODUCTS OR "STAYS OFF THE MARKET" IN AN EFFORT TO GET BETTER PRICES.**



**T**HE REASON we can pay the producer top prices always is due to the Safeway method. For 27 years we've been improving methods of

distributing foods—cutting out needless steps and unnecessary expenses in getting foods from producer to consumer. *This greater efficiency has saved money to benefit grower and consumer alike.*

In war or peace everybody benefits by the straightest possible road to market. Today the Safeway system of food distribution is a great national asset.

**SAFEWAY** The Neighborhood Grocery Stores



## NEW BUYING SET-UP

It is Safeway's policy to *keep on improving* our ways of working with farmers. We've recently separated the job of buying from the job of distributing by setting up specialized buying divisions. The regional offices of these new Safeway buying divisions are being spread out over the country. This will give farmers closer contact with our buyers. In many cases

our divisions operate local receiving and packing sheds—so you can deliver in smaller than carlot quantities.

All these divisions buy exclusively for Safeway retail stores. All follow our buying policies to the letter.

They do not collect or accept commissions, allowances or brokerage.



You buy foods as well as produce them—so you'll be interested to know that close to a third of all Safeway retail store customers are farm folks.

We invite you to shop at your Safeway for one full month... and compare what you save!

★ Plant your extra dollars into War Bonds! ★



## Dwarf Fruit Trees Ideal

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

OF ESPECIAL interest to home owners, planning to set out a few fruit trees this spring for family use, is the current trend toward dwarf trees. A great many nurseries are featuring these now and the demand for them is increasing rapidly both for commercial planting and for home orchards. Pruning, spraying and harvesting can be done more efficiently. Because of this, insects and diseases are more thoroly controlled and a higher quality of fruit is the result.

Where planting space is limited, these small trees are ideal for they can be planted as close as 10 feet each way. Because of the larger number of trees to the acre the yields are higher to the acre. These trees not only have the advantage of taking up less space but they come into bearing early which is a matter of no little importance these days when food is of such great concern to all of us.

However, there are other practices, well known to the experienced grower, for promoting early bearing. Careful selection of nursery stock is one of these. A tree that gets pruned but little generally bears fruit sooner than one that is more severely pruned. The location of the orchard as to slope, air drainage, and type of soil has much to do with the time when trees will start to bear. Cultivation and use of proper fertilizers bring about early fruiting. A tree that is headed low will bear sooner than one that is headed high. Trees can be forced into production by girdling or sawing a kerf thru the cambium layer spirally around the trunk of the tree from the ground to the first branches.

### Have 16 Different Types

The chief method of producing dwarf trees is by working the scion variety upon a dwarfing rootstock. Rootstocks in most common use are those called Malling rootstocks of which there are 16 different types. The degree of dwarfing obtained depends upon which type is used. Some produce trees that grow no taller than a man; others are scarcely dwarfed at all; and then there are all stages of dwarfing in between. The great demand for dwarf trees at present is accelerated by the scarcity of farm labor, by the need for immediate high production and by the desire to reduce overhead costs.

The home owner with a small space for trees should be interested in the nursery tree that has been grafted with generally 5, sometimes 3, different varieties. Some nurseries list them as quadruplet trees. One calls them miracle trees; another, the marvelous 5-in-one apple tree. There is really nothing miraculous or marvelous about it. The trees have just been grafted as they grew in the nursery row with the scions of 5 different varieties. The varieties generally are selected so as to give continuous bearing over a long period. To have apples over a long summer to late fall from just one tree growing in your own backyard would be something.

For those who have very limited

planting space espalier trees would be the thing. These are trees trained to grow flat against vertical surface as walls and fences. Espalier trees, however, are quite expensive and very difficult to find as they are offered only by nurseries that make a specialty of them.

With a little careful planning the home owner of today can have a succession of fruits from early summer to late fall. If he selects the right varieties one can have delicious peaches continuously to eat or to can, from the time of the first new potatoes until the frost is on the pumpkin. If a very early peach is wanted, choose Red Bird for it stands alone as the best peach of its season. This peach is just as good looking as some of the later varieties. Ripening 15 days later than the Red Bird is another popular early peach called the Alton, an ideal white-fleshed peach. The Fisher is a comparatively new peach and is one of the few peach varieties registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

### Stretch the Peach Season

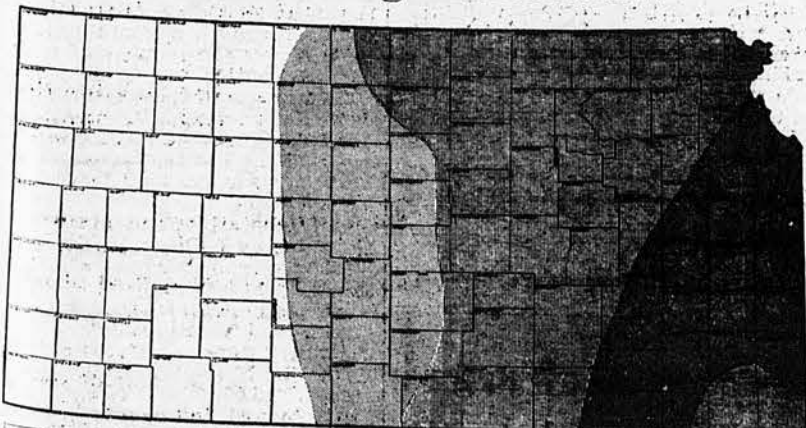
Other excellent early varieties, ripening in the order named, are Golden Jubilee, South Haven, Halehaven, and Champion. Of the midseason peaches Belle of Georgia, Elberta and J. H. Hale are the outstanding varieties. Most of the late peaches are clings and of these Hyslop is the favorite. It is a white-meated peach and ripens 15 days after Elberta. For a very late peach Mammoth Heath Cling is a good one to plant. Krummel October is the latest yellow freestone and the best quality of all the late peaches.

One can have apples thru a long season too if a thoughtful selection of varieties is made. To select the best from more than 5,000 known varieties would be a discouraging task for one who is not familiar with apples. Earliest of all apples and strikingly beautiful is Early Red Bird, a variety which ripens 7 to 10 days earlier than Yellow Transparent. Lodi is the name of a new early summer apple which is an improved and more blight resistant Yellow Transparent. The Duchess is a good late summer apple but Anoka is an improved Duchess which comes into bearing when the trees are only 3 years old.

Wealthy is the best fall apple but you should be sure to get the red strains of this variety. Of the early winter apples Grimes Golden comes near the top of the list. In the home orchard you will want to be sure to include Golden Delicious and the red strains of Jonathan and Delicious. Of the late winter apples Rome Beauty, York, Stayman and common Winesap are the best varieties to plant.

Every home orchard should have cherries. The 2 most common varieties generally planted are Early Richmond and Montlate that, when planted with U. S. patent cherries called Montearly and Montlate that, when planted with Montmorency, will spread the cherry-picking season over a period of about 6 weeks.

## Chinch Bug Infestation



Chinch bugs caused considerable damage to sorghums, especially the combine type of milos, in the fall of 1943. There are plenty of the pests in all Eastern Kansas counties, and in some places in central counties, as indicated by this map. "White" area has no chinch bugs; next "dotted" area is lightly infested; biggest section and the southeastern corner marked with "vertical lines" is heavily infested, while the "darkest" area is moderately infested. For further detailed information on the bug problems ahead for 1944, please see the article, "The Insects Are Coming," which starts on page 6 of this issue.

# Soldier of the Soil



MILITARY successes in Europe and the Pacific areas are giving our spirits a terrific boost. There's no belittling their strategic importance.

But—they haven't taken any of the load off the farmer. Even when the final battle has been won, the American farmer will still be a soldier of the soil—with our own people and those of the war-ravaged countries trusting him to feed them.

So his valuable equipment *must* be protected. Fortunately, farmers can still obtain Quaker State Motor Oil. This oil, refined from Pennsylvania Grade Crude, provides the finest protection an oil can give. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

# QUAKER STATE

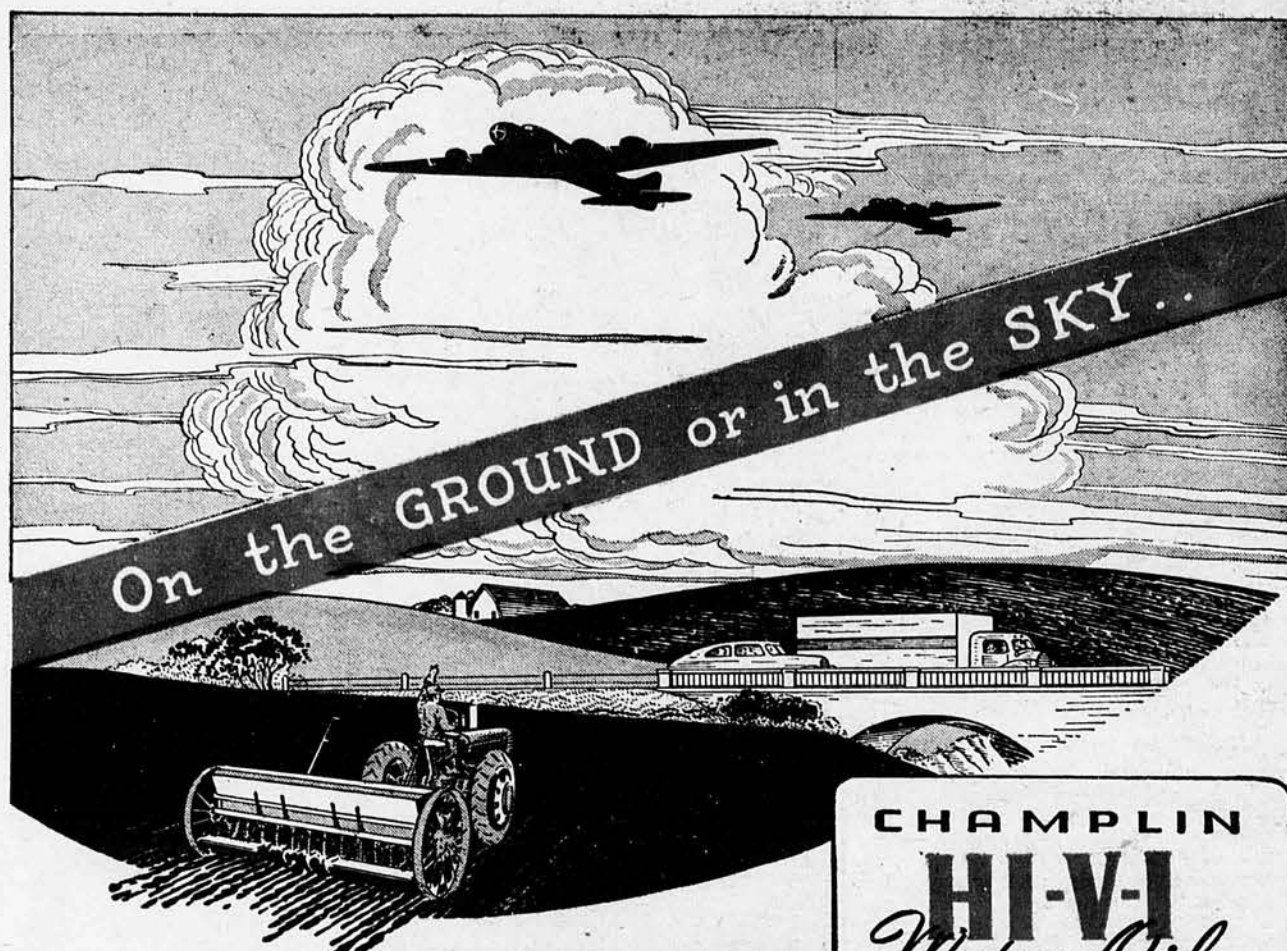
HD  
OILS

FOR YOUR  
TRUCKS AND  
TRACTORS



MOTOR  
OIL  
FOR YOUR  
AUTOMOBILE





**Ready For YOU!**

## A REMARKABLE NEW OIL THAT MEETS ALL SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY AIRCRAFT

Tomorrow's motor oil is here today!

And it's a truly great oil . . . refined by a special new solvent process from premium grade Mid-Continent Crude . . . the finest obtainable . . . and built to rigid Army and Navy Specifications for aircraft!

Called Champlin HI-V-I, because of its high viscosity index, it assures engines on the ground the positive lubrication essential in the sky! Think what this means to the efficiency and life of your power farming equipment!

Its high viscosity assures swift, thorough lubrication, even under extreme heat or cold, and gives close-fitting, moving parts real protection against friction wear. Then, through Champlin's new solvent treatment process, HI-V-I contains a minimum of carbon residue, and is highly resistant to oxidation. This reduces carbon, sludge, and varnish formations in motors to a minimum.

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Naturally, when you use HI-V-I, your farm machines will be able to fight harder, longer, and better in the battle for more food production . . . and you will be dollars and cents ahead.

So the very next time you drain and refill, try Champlin HI-V-I . . . the new aviation motor oil for your tractor and farm machinery, truck and car. CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY, producers, refiners, distributors of petroleum products since 1916. ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Some splendid territories are still open for reliable distributors. Write or wire.



# CHAMPLIN

## HI-V-I Motor Oil

"ON THE GROUND . . . OR IN THE SKY"

CHAMPLIN

**HI-V-I**  
Motor Oil

### CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES

Champlin HI-V-I motor oil meets all Army and Navy Specifications for Aircraft for gravity, viscosity index, color stability, carbon residue, and demulsibility. This assures you

Fast, Thorough Lubrication  
Cleaner Rings and Pistons  
Less Sludge, Gum, Varnish  
Better Compression  
Less Oil Consumption

### CARE FOR YOUR TRACTOR FOR YOUR COUNTRY



Today, when every tractor is essential to the war effort, Champlin HI-V-I comes as welcome news. Just as it has what it takes to keep planes flying, it will keep tractors rolling, too. But take no chance on needless breakdowns in the field. Check your tractor as thoroughly as the "grease-monkeys" check our planes.

#### See Your

#### Champlin Dealer

He will gladly help you keep your tractor, truck, farm machinery and car in trim. Let him show you the proper grade and weight oil to use and the best ways to grease. And remember, produce all you can.

"Food Fights For Freedom"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office  
Copyright 1944 Champlin Refining Co.

### Taxes Will Be Higher

(Continued from Page 6)

he estimates no taxable income in 1945—and saves paying income tax in a poor crop year on income derived in a good crop year.

The transition year—this year income tax-payers pay "on the books" on parts of 1942, 1943 and 1944 incomes—it is pretty complicated to figure, but down the road farmers may be glad that the income tax system was changed to pay-as-you-go.

The foregoing is not entirely in line with the popular 1944 pastime of damning the complicated income tax returns, but it is believed to be substantially in line with the facts.

#### A "Surplus Shortage," Maybe

Farm front news out of Washington these days is as full of contradictions as the propaganda—all sides—flowing about the second fighting front in Europe.

War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration release stress impending food and feed shortages. At the same time War Food Administration right now is struggling with food (alho not feed) surpluses—pork, butter and potatoes especially. The Government has warehouses crammed to overflowing with all sorts of stockpiles of foodstuffs and doesn't know what to do with them. Canada has lifted meat rationing; our own OPA has lowered point values on most pork products.

The odd thing is that in all probability the apparently contradictory stories are both true. Right now there are surpluses—compared especially with ration points outstanding—of pork, very temporarily of beef, and Government has a lot of other food in storage that it doesn't know what to do with.

But also, Government faces heavy drags on food supplies the next year heavy for our military forces, heavy for Lend-Lease—especially to Russia heavy for relief to occupied territories as rapidly, or as slowly, as these are wrested from Hitler. These stockpiles against future demands must be kept alho it looks like Government is keeping surpluses from being released for civilian consumption right now.

And also, War Food officials tend to get panicky over the feed situation the coming 18 months, especially if some one mentions the weather. There are more cattle, hogs, and chickens in the United States, by some 20 per cent than can be fed from feeds being produced. Industrial plants, particularly those making alcohol, are yammering for more corn, more wheat.

#### Machinery Goes Abroad

Washington is not worrying so much about farm machinery. It is felt that various directive and orders issued here will take care of the situation. If any American farmer is short of machinery, it may comfort him to know that Uncle Sam is facing squarely America's "responsibility" to set European agriculture on its feet the minute the war is over in any section of the Old World war zones.

Rep. Calvin D. Johnson (Rep.) of Illinois placed in the Congressional Record March 3 a table showing agricultural machinery programmed by "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" (UNRRA) for European distribution as rapidly as countries are freed from the Nazi. The table shows the number of each and the distribution among 13 nations.

"Every one of these countries is occupied at present in whole or in part by Axis forces," Congressman Johnson told the House, "yet these are to be ready for delivery by August 1944."

Representative Johnson summarized the table as follows: 30,000 tractors; 30,000 plows; 30,000 separators; 50,000 mowers; 17,000 reapers; 40,000 harrows and harrow sections; 12,000 binders and "small arms."

"Thirty thousand pieces of machinery to the Netherlands," Johnson continued, "15,000 pieces of equipment to Belgium and Luxembourg; 14,000 to Czechoslovakia; 21,000 to Denmark; 212,000 to France; 8,900 to Greece; 12,000 to Norway; 115,000 to Poland; 36,000 to Yugoslavia; 20,000 to the Baltic states; and 10,000 to Italy. In addition there is listed 13,000 tons of spare parts to repair machinery in Europe while our American farmers are using baling wire to hold the equipment together."





## "Boys, I'll tell you what Free Enterprise really is!"

It's a lot of little things—and some mighty big things, too.

But in a nutshell, it's our right to live our own lives, run our own farms and our own businesses in our own way—without needless interference.

It's our right to criticize the government, to pull out the umpire, belong to the Grange, to make a speech on the public square. It's our right to travel when and where we please—to work or not, as we please.

It offers opportunity to anyone who really wants it. It rewards thrift, hard work and ingenuity. It thrives on competition and raises our standard of living. It encourages invention, stimulates research and promotes progress.

It offers us a chance to save and invest and build and grow.

Under Free Enterprise men who have faith in an idea can take risks to develop it. Our country always started that way. So did the motor industry—and oil and steel and aviation and scientific mechanized farming.

Free Enterprise made small farms and factories into big ones—and then started

more small ones. And now, fighting a desperate war in which production will turn the scale, America is out-producing every other country in the world, hands down—and is doing it faster and better.

"Yet in spite of all this, some folks would like to change our American way of doing things—and rebuild our whole country under a *new and different* system.

"If they had their way, Tom here, wouldn't own this store. He'd be regimented with a lot of other storekeepers and told how to run his business by some bureaucrat who probably never tended store in his life.

"Ed's farm would belong to the state, and Ed would be told how to run it and what to raise by someone he wouldn't even know.

"Jim would be working for a state-owned factory—with his job and wages frozen. And I don't know *where* we country doctors would be.

"We fellows aren't rich—and probably never will be. But we've got a lot of self-respect and religion and decency and common sense. We own our own homes and farms, send our kids to college, have cars, radios, and a lot more of the luxuries of life than millions of

people living under fancy political systems and 'planned economies' in other countries.

"Sure, we're willing to put up with a lot of irritating things right now—in order to win the war—but I don't believe we'll stand for being pushed around much after it's over.

"Frankly, I don't like the name Free Enterprise for the system under which this country has grown great. I'd rather call it *American Enterprise*, because it's the most American thing we have. It really is America. Let's *keep* it."

### FIXING UP

Roofs that leak, foundations and floors that let rats in, and broken down fences may waste a lot of good food you've worked hard to produce—and that our fighting men need to win. Fixing up farm buildings and fences is good wartime citizenship—and good business anytime. It's a job that your neighbor, the Republic Dealer, can help you do. Good materials, helpful information, and a neighbor's knowledge of your farm and your problems are his stock in trade. Talk to him, if your barns and fences need fixing up. And take home a copy of the timely book "Wartime Conservation Suggestions for the Farm Front."

Buy War Bonds and Stamps—and Keep Them!

# REPUBLIC STEEL

GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

OLD IRON MAKES NEW GUNS—TURN IN YOUR SCRAP NOW!



The Army-Navy E flag waves over seven Republic plants and the Maritime M floats over the Cleveland District plant.





WHEN I CAN GET  
ANOTHER PLOW...I WANT  
THESE 3 FEATURES



● The pressure of wartime farming has made farmers feel the need of a better tractor plow. Many have had to continue the use of obsolete plows that put extra drain on power, with limited clearance that clogged up frequently, and other faults that wasted time and fuel.

While you may not be able to obtain a new plow this year, it will pay you to investigate the Massey-Harris No. 28—the plow that proved that “all plows aren’t alike.” The No. 28 Tractor Plow is a new kind of plow for today’s faster-working operations. It is specially built to do a real job behind a fast, modern tractor. Here are just three of its exclusive advantages.

**1—CONSTANT-CLEARANCE LIFT** saves time out for clearing a clogged plow. Whether you plow 5 inches or 10 inches deep, a trip of the power-lift rope gives the bottoms full 7½-inch clearance.

**2—DOUBLE “X” BRACES**, forged to fit snugly into heavy “I” beams, assure extreme rigidity and positive alignment for the full life of the plow.

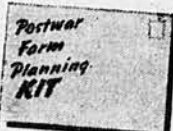
**3—CHILLED, CONE-TYPE BEARINGS**, easily adjustable to take up wear.

The No. 28 is made in 2, 3, 4 and 5 bottom sizes. If you want a lighter plow, see the No. 27 with most of the desirable features found in the No. 28.

Talk over your postwar problems with the Massey-Harris dealer. Massey-Harris Power-Plus Tractors, Self-Propelled Combines, Forage Clippers... and a complete line of farm equipment represent the advanced engineering of Massey-Harris.

#### FREE... POSTWAR FARM PLANNING KIT

Farmers who plan ahead will be best prepared for the problems of tomorrow's farming. This Massey-Harris plan kit will make it easy for you to plan a practical, profitable postwar program. Ask your Massey-Harris dealer or write us for it.



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General Offices: Racine, Wis. • Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N.Y.

## No Corn Acreage Boost

But Uncle Sam Asks for Higher Yields Than Ever

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

**C**ORN will be one of the most important crops farmers can produce in Kansas during 1944. It ranks second only to wheat in importance. The state is asked to plant 3,640,000 acres, or about the same as harvested in 1943. Since wheat acreage goals were not met in several counties last fall, there may be some additional land available for corn. Growers are asked to remember that the country not only needs wheat and corn, but also soybeans, flax, sorghums and others like the summer pasture crops. It is not desirable that excessive acreages over last year be devoted to corn. It is far more important that every acre planted to corn be made to produce the maximum yield.

There are many claims for hybrid corn, and great progress has been made in developing hybrids that are valuable in some sections of Kansas. The yields of many different hybrids in the major corn-producing counties in Eastern Kansas have been summarized. Corn hybrids are not all alike. Some hybrids are superior to the common open-pollinated varieties, some about equal to such varieties, and some definitely poorer. The best hybrids can be expected to yield about 5 to 7 bushels an acre more than the best open-pollinated varieties in Eastern Kansas counties.

#### Pick the Right Hybrid

If the producer can get the hybrid that is superior for his territory, he should use it by all means. If not, use the best open-pollinated variety. The best information that can be obtained on this question will be available at the county agricultural agent's office for each county and from recognized hybrid seed growers.

Pride of Saline is an exceptionally good open-pollinated variety for Kansas conditions. The best seed of open-pollinated varieties is that which is improved and produced locally. The adaptation of a hybrid does not depend upon the place where the seed was produced. A hybrid is a combination of certain inbred lines. It is the same combination regardless of where produced. The important thing is to know whether the combination is suited to the location and conditions where the crop is grown.

The main points about varieties are: (1) Get the best hybrid; (2) if this cannot be done, get the best open-pollinated variety grown as close to your farm as possible; and (3) rely on tests in your county for guidance on this question. With hybrid corn it is necessary to change seed every year. With open-pollinated varieties, it is not necessary to change seed.

The best time to plant corn in Northern Kansas is from May 1 to May 20; in Southern Kansas, April 10 to May 1. In the vicinity of Manhattan, it usually is desirable to have planting completed by May 10.

In past years, farmers frequently have planted corn only in straight rows and often such rows have run up-and-down hill. There are many disadvantages and losses from up-and-down hill methods, compared to contour planting and cultivation with or without terraces.

Many have experienced loss of high-priced seed by planting up-and-down hill rows in years when heavy rains occur before the corn plants become strong enough to withstand the washing. This not only causes the loss of the seed, but the planting operation has to be repeated, and the crop is delayed. From a more permanent standpoint, loss of soil is enormous under these conditions, and water that should have soaked into the soil is lost by runoff, which may not only reduce the yield of a crop but it contributes to floods and flood losses.

Probably more than 50 per cent and possibly 75 per cent of the total acreage planted to corn this year will be on upland farms where run-off will occur unless measures are taken to prevent this. Enough corn land now is being handled by the contour method

to demonstrate conclusively that touring of corn increases yields at along with other advantages.

With the contour method, it is desirable to construct terraces to provide more adequate protection of soil and save even more of the than the contour method alone save. Between now and planting almost every farmer who is going to plant corn on sloping land may be to get contour lines run.

The Triple-A program for 1944 includes practice payments to get contour lines laid out and the corn planted by the contour method. The payment amounts to \$1.50 an acre on land the slope is more than 2 per cent \$1 an acre where the land is less than 2 per cent. Seeding and cultivating corn must be done the contour if the payment is to be earned. Farmer must sign a 1944 farm plan May 1, showing his intended 1944 reduction in order to be eligible for payment. Along with the contour on this same acreage, if terrace built in 1944, a practice payment be made to the farmer amounting \$1.50 per 100 linear feet of terrace the land slopes less than 5 per cent and \$1 per 100 linear feet of terrace the land slopes more than 5 per cent.

#### Will Need the Feed

Congress authorizes Triple-A make these payments because practices will increase the yield of corn. With an all-time high of livestock on hand at the beginning of 1944, our Nation will need every bushel of corn that can be produced every acre devoted to that crop. Substantial contour and terrace payments are to encourage corn production to follow the contour and the method of producing corn," say Triple-A officials.

Much can be said about the methods of seedbed preparation, whether corn should be listed or planted. Farmers generally which method is better for their land. Both listing and surface planting their place. Limited machinery for will make it almost necessary for farmers to follow the plan they been using in the past. For 1944 method of planting is not a major factor in production because it usually done well. It is far more important to get the proper variety of seed and at the right time and get the across the slope, than it is to come from listing to surface planting from surface planting to listing.

Corn is expected to be in great demand. For this reason it should be the ceiling price most of the time. Government intends to support price of corn at 85 per cent of the and loans will be made thru themodity Credit Corporation and county Triple-A committees to guarantee farmers the 85 per cent. With such great needs ahead for next feeding year for all class livestock, it is very important that production methods be emphasized. Yields will be the highest possible grain crop failure now, with surplus depleted would be a major catastrophe for the livestock industry.

Material for this article was obtained from Luther Willoughby, E. A. Cleavinger of the Extension Service; Dr. H. H. Laude, of the cultural Experiment Station, and Lawrence Norton, chairman, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, U. S. all of Manhattan, Kansas.

#### Ornamental Shrubs

Suitable for all sections of Kansas are:

1. Flowering Quince.
2. Weeping Goldenbell
3. Shrub Althea
4. Snowhill Hydrangea
5. Amur Privet
6. Tatarian Honeysuckle
7. Sweet Mock-Orange
8. Common Buckthorn
9. Vanhoutte Spirea
10. Common Snowberry
11. Persian Lilac
12. Common Lilac
13. Odessa Tamarix





*When he stops  
blowing this whistle...*

### Why Industry will need men after the war

When industry has finished its war job, its immediate objective will be to convert to peace-time production and thus provide jobs. Here are some encouraging factors on which industry is basing its plans:

1. Millions of families will want new homes, new cars, radios and many other conveniences which have not been produced during the war...
2. Their war bond savings will provide billions of dollars of extra purchasing power to pay for these peace-time products of industry...
3. Many of the world's most vital operating facilities will have been worn out or destroyed when the war ends. To rebuild and re-equip them will call for the productive labor of American mills and factories.

As a result, a tremendous number of workers will be needed. Plans are already under way to rehabilitate, train and re-employ former employees disabled in the war.

**BUY MORE WAR BONDS** to do today's job...to provide tomorrow's jobs

*will this one  
blow for him?*



### How NICKEL helps in war and will help in peace

Today Nickel is helping industry provide the sinews of war on every fighting front. Nickel adds stamina to alloys used in the vital parts of war equipment.

Some happy day Nickel will return to its original peace-time purpose: improving steel and other metals to better the products that serve men and provide them livelihoods. When that day comes Nickel will be better prepared than ever to serve industry—to help improve the metals that go into the trucks, trains, buildings, cars, radios and other goods needed to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world.

Manufacturers confronted with problems involving metals are invited to consult with International Nickel's technical staff.

The International **NICKEL** Company, Inc.  
New York, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel...  
producers of MONEL and other high Nickel Alloys.





# WASHING

## Woolens and Blankets

**G**OOD, warm woolen blankets are among the housewife's most cherished possessions and she knows that washing is the most satisfactory way of reconditioning them. Scientific laundering methods preserve the original beauty, warmth and richness—that is, if the right methods for blanket washing are observed. Here is a tested recipe for washing woolen blankets. When followed, your blankets emerge from the suds soft and rich and lustrous. Shrinkage depends upon manufacturing processes, but also to some degree upon the skill used in laundering.

Always wash a blanket before it becomes badly soiled. This prevents long or hard rubbing which will mat the nap and cause shrinkage. Always wash blankets one at a time. Choose a warm, breezy day; do not hang them outdoors in freezing weather to dry, as the warm, wet fibers will contract and give the blanket a harsh texture.

Fill the tub with lukewarm suds, using soft or softened water, and enough soap to make a 3- or 4-inch suds. Press the blanket up and down in the suds gently, taking care not to rub, scrub or twist the wool. If the bindings are soiled, rub them lightly with a soft brush dipped in soapsuds. Repeat the washing with fresh suds if the blanket is very soiled. Squeeze out as much water as possible and rinse several times in clear, lukewarm water. To be sure that the wash water and the rinsing water is only lukewarm test it on your wrist.

If you use a wringer, be sure to adjust the rolls very loosely. Stretch the blanket gently until it is even, then hang it over parallel lines, 2 of them, and let it drip. Do not pin it to the line. Change the position of the blanket a few times while it is drying and shake it occasionally. Press the water from the corners as it accumulates. Shaking while drying makes the blanket fluffy. If the blanket is bordered with colored stripes, be careful to hang them straight, running toward the ground. This will help prevent the dye from running into the rest of the blanket. When it is thoroly dry, press the binding and brush the wool with a stiff whisk broom to restore the nap.

You may use your washing machine for laundering blankets but special care must be exer-

Lukewarm suds, soft water, then press the blanket up and down, taking care not to scrub the wool. Repeat again if badly soiled. Rinse several times.



cised. Dissolve just enough soap to give a 3-inch suds, and be sure the water is only lukewarm. Give the blanket two 3-minute suds baths, draining after each bath. Rinse in clear, lukewarm water until all the soap is removed.

Blankets now are labeled according to size, weight, percentage of wool, kind of wool, and amounts of cotton, rayon or other fiber. However, the same rules of temperature, time and gentle handling apply to all blankets containing 5 per cent or more wool.

Now, when conservation is so important on the home front, we are learning how to take care of woolen clothes. Most important in keeping woolens soft and warm is to keep them clean. Grease, grime, perspiration, spots and stains, are the enemies of woolens and in time will make them harsh and lifeless. Energetic brushing of a woolen suit or coat after each wearing helps to keep it soft and clean. If woolen clothes get wet in snow or rain, don't hang them over a radiator or near a hot stove to dry.

If a wool garment has not been washed before

and color fastness is doubtful, test a sample of the fabric by dipping it into clear, warm water and squeezing it between the folds of a white cloth to see whether the color runs. If it is not color fast, you had better send it to the dry cleaner. If you decide to wash it, treat it with as much care as the woolen blankets. Lift out of the suds keeping one hand beneath the garment so that it will not sag with the weight of the water. After squeezing out the water, shape or stretch the garment to the original size, place it on a hanger and dry it at moderate temperature. When dry, press with a medium iron on a damp pressing cloth.

Knit goods requires the same care in washing, but before washing a sweater, be sure to measure it. You may jot down the sleeve length, neck, shoulders and body length and after you have washed it, return it to its original size. For especially prized sweater, blocking will add to the appearance. This is done after the garment is dry. Smooth it flat on the ironing board and cover with a damp cloth. Steam it lightly with a moderately warm iron.

## Woodcarvings for a Hobby and a Home

**T**HE house was old when we purchased it, and the rooms were small. It had too many doors and the woodwork was dark and common. Altogether as I think back, the place must have been rather unattractive, yet today, thanks to my hobby, it is a home of which to be proud.

Beautiful wood and carving have delighted and interested me since my early youth which I spent in Europe. A paneled dining-room, a library with black heavily carved pieces, not to mention pulpits and pillars, made a deep impression on me. But I had no experience in wood carving, had not even seen it done until long after I settled in my present home. However, wood carving is simpler than is commonly assumed. It does not take strong hands, and with a few tools and a comparatively simple technique, astonishing results can be gained. Most important of all, an idea for a wood-carving project must be born. Aside from familiarity with the tools, one must cultivate the ability of visualizing beforehand what results your carving stroke will have.

There are many books with beautiful illustrations of furniture of good design. That is my source for general plans. A good etching can serve as a motif and perhaps you have one among your possessions. At any rate you need a good design, for any line that isn't just right on paper looks much worse carved in wood. Always one must remember that wood carving is cutting away—adding on is impossible, so great care is necessary.

After practicing on a few small pieces I attempted a new mantel board for the fireplace. The thick common slab of wood had long irritated me, so I chose a fine walnut board and made a simple

By KATE KEMPNER



This once was an old-fashioned china closet. Now it has 3 hand-carved panels and open shelves for my very best pottery.

border of pine cones and needles using a sharp chisel and liner for tools. Next came the dining room cupboard. It originally was an old-fashioned china closet made of dark wood. Three simple carved panels easily put into place brought about a remarkable change. I used birds of paradise, tulips for the motifs and afterward I stained the wood for color effect. After removing the top doors of the old china closet, I assembled on the shelves my most colorful pottery, some old, some modern.

My buffet was an old Mission sideboard, vintage 1911, complete with mirror and top shelf. The mirror now hangs in a hall, the faces of the 3 drawers and the lower doors are carved in natural oak. Handwrought iron handles provide interesting accents, and altogether the change is astonishing. I could describe my large coffee table or tell of the Morris chair which has perfectly good springs after 30 years, but which now has lost its missionary soul and acquired ancestry by gaining a carved headboard and side panels.

As my technique improved, I had a corner cabinet built, on the doors of which I carved some original designs. My last piece, built of rich Australian walnut, is a small "historic" table with symbolic designs of the fall of France and proud defiance of the British Lion in 1940.

Early in my carving experience I took lessons from a trained craftsman who taught me the names of tools needed and just how they were to be used. I could not have succeeded without her guidance and generous help. I have experienced unique satisfaction in this hobby and hope that others will be able to gain an interest as well as I. It is one of lasting pleasure, a source of satisfaction to oneself, family and friends.



## Try a "Business Center" For Your Home

**H**OMEMAKING is the biggest business in the world. Its success or failure affects so many human beings that it really deserves to be carried on with order and harmony. Do you in the farm home have a place to keep unanswered letters, grocery lists, the farm family record book, recipes, paper and pencil where all these responsible for the farm and home business can find things without digging around in the top drawer of the buffet? All this leads to the idea of a business center for every home.

If you can get nice wood, one built from "scratch" will no doubt suit your fancy better, but almost every home has a piece of furniture which would be generally more useful if made into a desk or desk center. Do you have an old-fashioned washstand, with one drawer at the top and two outward swinging doors below? Some very pretty ones were made in bygone days from lovely walnut and have been put to use in dining rooms or bedrooms for various purposes.

The kind of wood should not hinder one from making it over, for the outside finish can be varied in any number of ways. If it's walnut tho, or some other hard wood, finish it in the natural wood color. Take off the 2 lower doors and the shelf just beneath, to leave room for one to sit up to the transformed desk. Then partition off the drawer so that the little sections will fit the things you plan to put there. This will scarcely be enough room for everything and here's an idea for another section to accompany this old made-over washstand. A hanging wall section of various size pigeonholes may be built to hang just above this desk section. And, above all, make the pigeonholes to fit the things you have to store, for this is the secret of planning all good storage space.

### Use What You Have

An outdated library table can be used for the desk part of this business center and a hanging wall cabinet built to go just above it. One homemaker who is clever and ingenious rebuilt a radio cabinet and "came out" with a desk and all the storage space she needed. And it was good-looking.

To make a business center from an old chest, one can drop down the front of the drawer that is the right height for a writing surface, put on hinges and a chain to hold it in place. The thing to watch for in this is to be sure that the desk height is right and for this reason all chests will not be suitable. It should be about 30 inches from the floor.

One busy housewife used an unused

kitchen table which had one drawer. On top and to the back she constructed a series of pigeonholes made of plywood. She braced this firmly against the wall with metal braces.

Every desk or business center should have some little accessories, which can fit on top as a part of the desk such as a bulletin file, or recipe box—and, by the way, this can be indexed and all the recipes filed alphabetically. Correspondence card boxes are usually made of stout cardboard and these would do very well for recipe boxes. You might like to use a spindle, too, and your young son can make one from a finishing nail and a smooth block of wood. A wastebasket is a "must," and be sure to place it near the desk. It will be used by everyone. This is something too many housewives do without—if one is nearby, all kinds of scraps will get into it. Provide your new desk with small boxes for clips, pins, rubber bands, pencils and erasers. Places for things inspire youngsters and even grown-ups to keep things in order.

Lowering the telephone so that one can sit at the desk while talking will be a postwar plan. There's really not much point in standing while making telephone calls.

You will be happy to find that so much use is made of this desk center. You can plan the grocery list, keep the record book up-to-date, write letters, and the children can even use it for their homework. It will eliminate the "scatter-bill, scatter-letter" practice.

### Silver or Nickel Polish

If your silverware needs polishing and you need a simple preparation that is easily made, try this:

1 cup boiling water 1½ cups whiting  
¼ cup mild soap flakes or soap  
cut in small pieces

Dissolve the soap flakes in hot water but not boiling water. Remove from heat and add whiting until the mixture is smooth and free from lumps. Store in a glass jar with cover. Label the jar. Apply to silver in small amounts with a soft cloth, rubbing until the stain is removed. Wash the silver in hot, soapy water. Rinse and dry.

### No Scorched Taste

To keep fruitcake from burning, I make a cornmeal paste of cornmeal and water and line the cake pan with this, then put oiled paper over the paste and pour the cake batter on. The cake will be good to the bottom and have no scorched taste.—Mrs. L. H.

# IT'S THE FAVORITE THAT SELLS OUT FIRST!

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For one thing, more folks are asking for Butter-Nut Coffee today than ever before. The most popular coffee sells out first, of course.

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We regret any inconvenience this may cause you, but the needs of war must come first. Our supply of extra choice coffees is plentiful, so the Butter-Nut Coffee you do get will have that old-time, wonderful Butter-Nut Flavor. Butter-Nut is always the coffee to ask for first.



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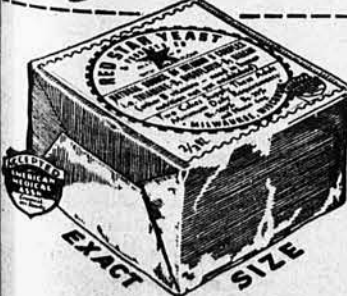


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From a farm boy's letter to his big soldier brother

## Letter to John

March 1, 1944

"Last Sunday Dad and I rode through the meadows down along the river to look over our steers. There hasn't been much snow this winter and we haven't had any bad storms. That's a good thing because we couldn't get much cotton cake last fall, but we had plenty of hay. The steers have come through in good shape. About the time you read this letter there will be lots of work to do. Dad says that, without you here to help, I will have to take on a man's work this year. That's all right with me. You're doing a lot tougher job, I guess."

An American ranch boy in Europe knows the words of this letter from home by heart. He feels good inside because it tells him the folks back home are doing their best to help him — by getting all the extra work done — even though he isn't there to lend a hand.

The production of beef and other meat is a mighty important war job. Meat keeps John and all the other American fighting men fit for the hardships of battle. Meat provides proteins and vitamins for home-front workers who are keyed to peak production of the things John needs.

Swift & Company is proud to share with livestock growers in the production, preparation, and delivery of meat. With plants and marketing facilities throughout the country, nation-wide meat packers help distribute meat efficiently and effectively.

And we have diversified our business through the development of many by-products and related products which fit naturally

into our business. This is important, for it means that none of the livestock grower's war effort is lost.

Farmers will confirm that there is never a year when all types of farming pay, never a year when all lose. So it is with us. When some departments make money, others show a loss. But through diversification, new markets for new products are developed, and improved outlets provided for the grower's cash crops.

### SWIFT & COMPANY

Chicago 9, Illinois

Although Swift & Company processes over 6½ billion pounds of livestock and other farm products a year, net profits from ALL sources average but a penny a pound.

Please feel free to ask us for the use of the following films:

- "A Nation's Meat"
- "Cows and Chickens, U.S.A."
- "Livestock and Meat"

## Farmers Started Something

(Continued from Page 1)

machinist immediately bought up an old lathe, rebuilt it to do the specific job of making these screws, and soon was turning out a perfect piece of workmanship. Similar instances have been occurring thruout the area.

A survey of the Beech Aircraft Corporation program discloses there are some 20 small shops in Kansas now doing subcontract work and many of them are operated almost entirely by farmers.

George Frederick, of near Caldwell, in Sumner county, is a good example. He works a full day shift as an assembler at the Caldwell Assembly Co. This year he has 600 acres of wheat and is feeding a few head of cattle. He lives on his farmstead and actively manages his farm in addition to the factory work.

When Mr. Frederick first went to work in the plant, a group of factory instructors showed him how to thoroly use and maintain various implements, such as air guns, drills, and other

equipment not previously familiar to him.

When the war is over he will turn his learning and experience to good advantage in the maintenance of his farm equipment. As he puts it: "The way I expect it to go is that there will be plenty of high-powered equipment for us farmers to put into use in our own shops. I have learned how to use these things and I can see now how with the equipment at hand, I can keep my machines going in good condition. This has broken the ice for me and there is no reason why I shouldn't have air hammers and guns and all the rest of this modern equipment."

### Also Farms Half Section

Emil Jaderborg, another farmer works for the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Manufacturing Co., at Enterprise. He works a first shift there now, but in other seasons switches to the second shift so he can care for his farm work. He is a machinist and mechanics almost are second nature to him. He farms about a half section 6 miles southeast of town. Early in the morning he gets up to do his milking and other chores, and his shift hours are such he gets home before chore time.

As a result of his training, he has saved many a dollar by learning to maintain his farm equipment. Like so many other farmers, he expects his training will help him get employment in shops and factories if and when a tough farming stretch comes around, or during slack seasons of the year.

While most farmers leave their homes to become company employees, a few have financed and now operate subcontracting shops of their own. One of these is John Weitzel, of LaCrosse. The Weitzel family has lived in that vicinity for many years and there are 3 sections of land in the family name.

John, the only son, went to Wichita early in the defense program era to learn a mechanical trade. He later opened a sheet metal shop at Wichita, then a subcontracting shop there. With Beech and other subcontracts, he shortly opened a second Wichita shop and then started the LaCrosse Manufacturing Co., at LaCrosse. In this latter shop all employees are recruited from surrounding farms.

After the war young Weitzel expects his aircraft subcontracting work will drop off some—enough, at least, to permit him to use what equipment he needs to keep the family farm implements in tip-top condition.

### Best Kind of Talent

Beech officials claim our Kansas farms are populated with men, and women too, with excellent mechanical talent. A lot of that talent has come to the fore in this war emergency and they believe the big companies will not overlook the possibilities of taking advantage of such talent after the war. A continued subcontracting program would develop and maintain a never-ending supply of skilled labor that would be equally beneficial to farming and industry, in their opinion.

Since the Beech corporation started its subcontracting program, 85 per cent of one plane, 50 per cent of another, and 41 per cent of a third trainer are being built in these small machine shops scattered over Kansas and 11 other Midwest states. Completed parts are shipped to the main plant at Wichita for assembly and final inspection.

"Our experience has proved that making these parts in small plants, then assembling them in the main plant, is both better and cheaper than the old method of concentrating labor and machinery," reports Mr. Bashaw. "Many of the parts being used in our planes now are being manufactured in small shops by farmers at only a fraction of their cost before the war, and in many instances these farm mechanics have voluntarily reduced contracted prices because of labor-saving devices and methods created thru their own ingenuity."

As farm methods progress to give Kansas farmers more spare time, it may well be that nearly every rural community will have its machine shop in which neighboring farmers can contribute their skill to the production of the many mechanical appliances to be found on postwar markets. Farm mechanics now making airplane parts could equally well make refrigerators, stoves, and hundreds of other articles.



## Livestock "Control" Harmful

Has Hampered Production and Reduced Amount of Meat

SPEAKERS at the annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association in Wichita, March 7, 8 and 9, lashed out viciously at federal control of the livestock industry which, they said, has hampered production and reduced the amount of meat to consumers at a time when livestock numbers are the highest in history.

The uncertainty of government policy is the biggest stumbling block to the livestock industry, speakers charged. Mark W. Pickell, editor, Grain and Live Stock Herald, Chicago, said the industry pointed out to OPA that it takes from 2 to 10 months to feed a steer and that it is a year from sow to marketable pigs. For this reason the industry must be notified far in advance of impending changes so producers can make the necessary adjustments.

"But," he said, "OPA has continuously made overnight rules without warning, completely upsetting production programs and making it impossible to plan ahead. Manufacturers are guaranteed by the Government against loss thru cost-plus and reconversion contracts, but the farmer is ordered to produce the livestock, then penalized for doing it."

"Wholesale meat prices are about 10 per cent lower than a year ago and substantially lower than food prices generally," reported Wesley Hardenbergh, Chicago, president of the American Meat Institute, who said the primary objectives of the Government's food program should be to produce an

adequate food supply. Attacking the Government's request for reduction of livestock numbers on a feed-shortage basis, Mr. Hardenbergh said the present supply per animal unit is 1,920 pounds, compared to 1,880 pounds for the 10-year average for 1933 to 1942, and has been larger in only 5 of the last 15 years. "There is nothing in the present feed situation to warrant a drastic reduction in production of livestock," he stated.

Dr. A. D. Weber, Rufus Cox and J. J. Moxley, Kansas State College specialists, told livestock men that the protein situation is somewhat eased, that there will be enough feed barring drouth and that there is some possibility of producers being able to get more than current needs of protein by next fall. Professor Cox pointed out that producers of all kinds of livestock have many mutual problems and should cooperate more for their solution, while Mr. Moxley urged further development of beef cattle with the depth and width to reach 1,000 pounds in weight the quickest on the least amount of feed.

The food industry was described as the largest in the world by Mrs. R. M. Keifer, secretary-manager, National Association of Retail Grocers, Chicago. It also has the lowest cost of distribution, she said. Mrs. Keifer predicts a boom in meat eating after the war because people will be meat hungry, and the grumbles heard in restaurants these days on "meatless Tuesdays" prove they will never accept any substitute.

Ed C. Robbins, Belvidere, charged subsidies were inflationary and that cattle ceilings were set when corn was 72 cents a bushel. Prices of cattle should be flexible according to costs, he believes. He also advocates that the income tax on cattlemen should be based on a 3- or 5-year average. Present prices on feedlot cattle are a factor in building up cattle numbers, he charged, forcing producers to hold them back on grass.

### Need Better Organization

Hogs to supplement other livestock programs and to utilize feeds otherwise wasted are needed on most Kansas farms, declared Joe G. O'Bryan, Hiattville, who expressed his belief that the great need for Kansas hog producers is better organization.

W. J. Brown, Fall River, was advanced from vice-president to president at the business session, and Dr. L. L. Jones, Garden City, was elected vice-president. Will Miller, Topeka, secretary, has another year to serve on his 2-year term.

Resolutions adopted by the livestock men called for discarding the present OPA program for the livestock industry in favor of the industry's own meat management program.

Recommended establishing, equipping, stocking and maintaining permanently suitable livestock ranches for research and demonstration purposes in the bluestem and short-grass sections of Kansas, under supervision of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station; the legislature to make provision for the necessary appropriation.

An extensive educational program for producers and loan agencies to encourage producers to liquidate cattle at this time—that income taxes be adjusted so as not to discourage the reduction of cow herds.

Commended legislature for helping in cattle grub campaign—will seek cooperation of U. S. Department of Agriculture in establishing grub-free areas in Kansas.

Urged that freight rates on packing house products and fresh meat from Midwest to Pacific coast be reduced.

Asked that governmental agencies in control of available protein supplies allot to producers an equitable proportion to fulfill needs.

Asked for federal agencies to assist and encourage manufacture of farm machinery and repair parts, with prompt allocation to livestock producers.

Opposed to any modification of existing sanitary embargos applying to countries where foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest, exist.

Urged Bureau of Animal Industry to encourage adoption of regulations recognizing calfshead vaccination for the movement of cattle interstate.

### Chic Apron

Who said ruffles and sweetheart necks are rationed? They're not! This apron has kitchen glamour. It can be made with or without the ruffles. If you're the tailored type replace the ruffles with rickrack. For Christmas presents they will be much admired. Pattern 4549 comes in sizes small (32-34), medium (36-38), and large (40-42). Small size, 1 1/2 yds. 35-inch material.



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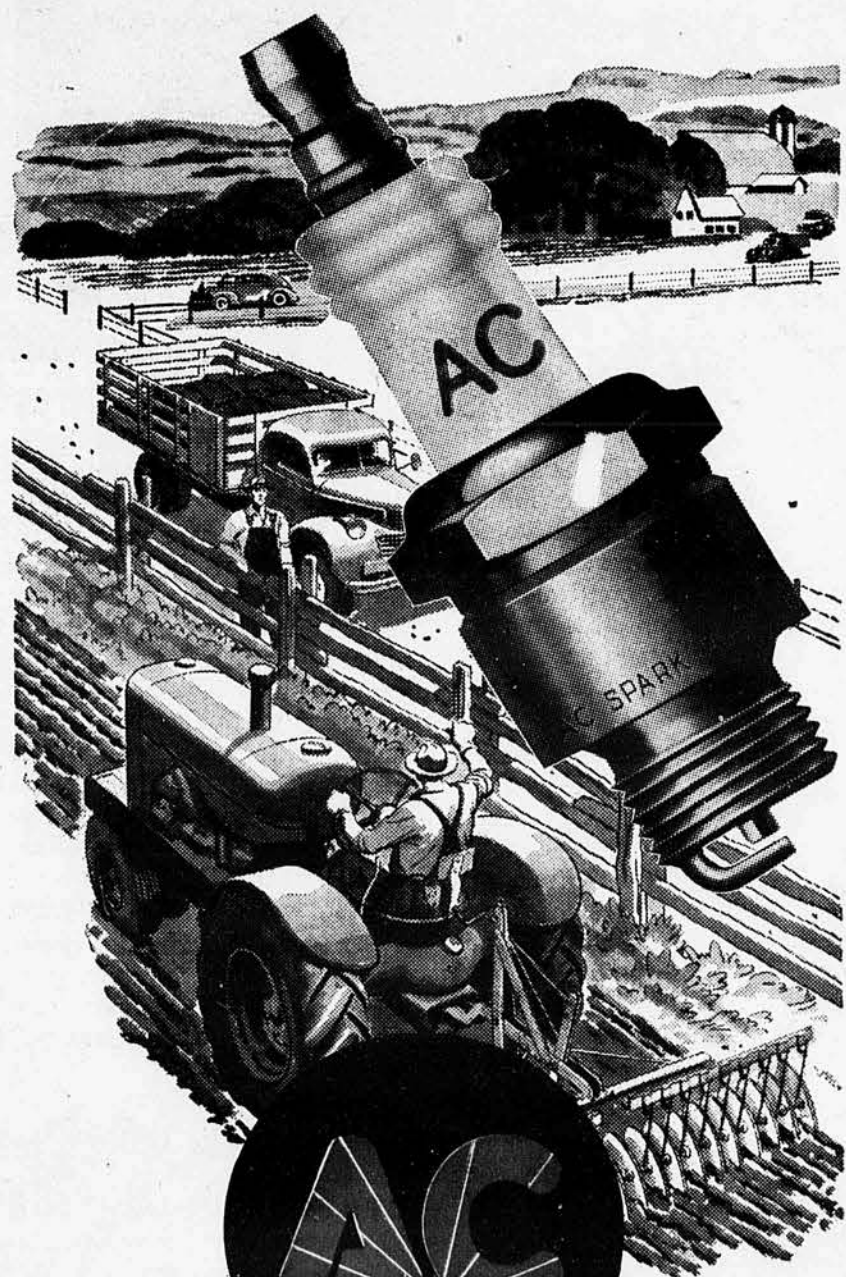
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**plus good gasoline will  
step up tractor power**

**YOU** can have all the advantages of power, flexibility, and convenience of operation for which high-compression tractors are noted. Have your dealer give your old low-compression tractor a *Power-Booster Overhaul* and use good gasoline instead of any heavier fuel.

Power-Booster Overhauls are easy to make. When you get your next overhaul, just ask your dealer to replace the worn pistons with high altitude pistons (or install a high compression head in some models), put in "cold" type spark plugs, and make the recommended manifold change or adjustment.

A Power-Booster Overhaul plus good *regular* gasoline—the *regular* gasoline sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—will enable your tractor to do more work in a day and do a bigger percentage of it in high gear. It will also make starting easier and save money

on oil by reducing crankcase dilution.

Even though you may not be ready for an overhaul for some time, try to let your dealer know as far in advance as possible when you will want one, so he can schedule his work and order necessary parts. Clean up equipment before you take it in for service and make minor repairs yourself, when you can, so the mechanics will have more time for major work. Saving your dealer's time may save you money.

For further information about Power-Booster Overhauls, write for the free booklet, "High Compression Overhaul and Service."



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## The Insects Are Coming

(Continued from Page 5)

Presence of a few in early March suggests something should be done to check them. The best way to check them is to drag a harrow over the plants to knock the aphids off. The harrow should be used only when the soil is dry and will crumble with light treatment. Brush drags or chain drags may be used to advantage after the harrow.

Many farmers built boxes to use as aphid catchers. The box should be 3 feet wide with ends and back at least 1 foot high. The front should be arranged so as to drag over the plants without too much injury to them. Pull the box at the rate of about 4 to 5 miles an hour, using a team or light tractor.

### Green Bugs Not Coming

There have been no reports of "green bugs" coming in from the south this spring. This pest attacks wheat, oats and barley in very early spring. The damage usually is severe on barley and oats in southern counties. At this time, it appears there will be none, or at least very few. This will be good news to barley and oats growers in southern counties.

### Webworms After Alfalfa and Soys

The small, black-dotted, web-spinning caterpillars usually appear in June, July and August. These web-spinning worms web together and devour the foliage of plants. The yellowish, buff, or grayish-brown moths have a wing expanse of about three fourths inch. They lay eggs in batches of 20 to 30 on the upper side of leaves quite close to the stem. The eggs hatch in 6 to 8 days into green-colored, black-spotted worms. Just as soon as the young worms begin to feed on the foliage, they tie it together with a strong web. They use the web for cover and draw the food inside. It usually is the second crop of alfalfa that is seriously damaged.

Farmers can see these webs and will know the worms are active. Just as soon as webbing is observed, the crop must be cut. Cutting plants before damage is done will save the crop and will move the worms to the mow. Worms that fall from plants during cutting and handling of hay will find the hot sun too much for them, and most of them will die. Birds will find the others. Sometimes it is necessary to cut the crop a few days too early, but to save it from damage will be better than waiting until the correct date to cut. Removing worms on the second crop will protect the third and fourth crops of hay, provided there are no other alfalfa fields in the locality.

### Chinch Bugs Bad Locally

Chinch bugs caused much damage to sorghums, especially the combine-type of milos, in the fall of 1943. The insect pest survey indicated there are plenty of bugs in all Eastern Kansas counties, and in some places in central counties there will be an abundance of them. The bugs found hibernation quarters to be excellent, and have lived thru the winter. They will be moving from winter quarters during the next

few weeks, and will move to wheat and barley fields. Chinch bugs like barley quite well and will take to it in preference to wheat or other crops.

It will be well for farmers in Eastern and Central Kansas to look in the clumps of bluestem grasses to see how many bugs lived near their fields during winter. The bugs will not move farther than is necessary to find food. They will be hungry when winter is over, so expect them in your fields just as soon as the weather warms up.

Now is a good time to plan to combat the chinch bugs. Plant immune crops where possible such as sweet clover, soybeans and other legumes. Also plant resistant crops such as atlas sorgo and avoid planting milo. It is of special interest to farmers in the border counties of the chinch bug area to look carefully into planting combine types of milo. The chinch bug seem to like these types of sorghum better than any others.

It will be well to plan the fields of corn will not be adjacent to wheat or barley. The bugs will raise one family in wheat and barley that will move on foot. They will move to green fields when small grain ripens. Keep corn as far from such crops as possible. If it is necessary to plant corn next to wheat or barley, then one should prepare to build a creosote cyanide barrier. Thru the co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, there is plenty of creosote in the state to begin this season. The creosote is stored in convenient places in the state and is in charge of the county agent. In due time, farmers will be notified where to get creosote for making barriers.

### Hessian Fly on the Job

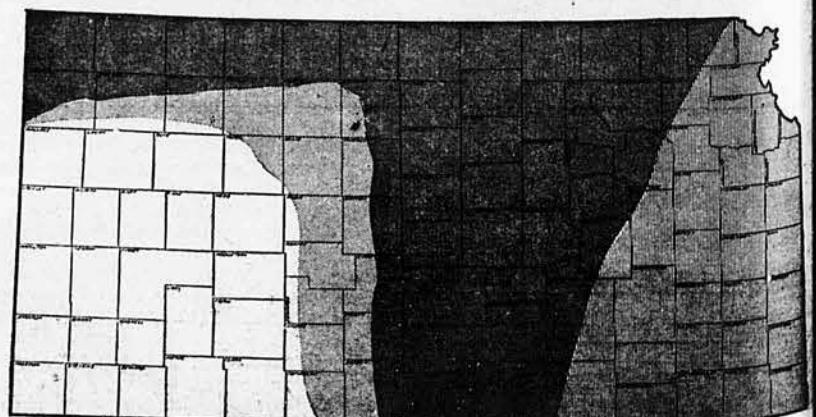
The fact that Hessian fly destroys upwards of 25 million bushels of wheat in 1943 does not mean they pulled up and left the state. There are too many wheat fields infested with them right now, and loss will be greater than most of us would be willing to guess. Farmers in many counties tried to combat Hessian fly in the fall of 1943 and in many areas they waited until the right time to sow wheat. It now appears they missed the fall brood of flies. In many areas, control by sowing wheat at the right time will show up in production this summer, for there is very little fly in those areas. There are other areas where no effort was made to combat the fly and in such areas this pest seriously damaged the crop last fall and is due to do more damage this spring.

There is very little that can be done now to protect the crops where too many seeded their wheat early. The fly is on the plants, and they are in dormant stage. In a few weeks, the brown flaxseed case will give up a tiny fly that will lay eggs on any wheat plant it can find. Damage by the spring brood will show up in May and especially in June when the plants begin to fall.

Infested volunteer should have been pastured heavily until about March 15 now it should be plowed under. Cover the plants by following the plow with

(Continued on Page 25)

## Hessian Fly Infestation



This map shows how much of the state is covered by the Hessian fly as we go into the 1944 growing season. "White" area has none; "dotted" area next to the "white" has some; "darkest" area has severe infestation; while the eastern or "vertical line" area has an "abundant" supply of the pests. Note the paragraph on this page about "Hessian Fly on the Job." For more complete information on the 1944 bug battle, please turn to page 6, and read the article, "The Insects Are Coming."



# Waiting Bothers a Hen

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

REGULARITY in work with our poultry flocks is one of the important things in getting good production. Hens soon become accustomed to a regular schedule and expect their owner at definite times. For early production it is necessary that in the form of mash always is available. Mash



Mrs. Farnsworth

hoppers and water should be filled before light, or the morning previous, which I much prefer. Hens almost invariably go to the water pail the first thing on coming off the perches in the morning. If there is no water or feed available and the hen has to wait until midmorning to get these necessities, we cannot expect many eggs, especially during winter when the daylight hours are short. Production depends on consumption of egg-making foods, and the longer the working day we can give our hens the better the production, if other conditions are right. That means food and water ready for the factory work as soon as they can see to get it. Hens are artificially lighted and water should always be ready and lights are clicked on. There should be plenty of hopper space. There is to allow 1 foot for each 4 hens. Stirring the mash every time one goes thru the house, or putting in a supply frequently, encourages consumption. Also, putting in water 2 or 3 times during the day is better than giving a longer supply. Have a definite time to go to the hen house each day to give feed and water and gather eggs. Eggs for hatchery at this time of year should be gathered 4 times a day when the days are very cold. If producing only market eggs then at least twice a day, unless nests are crowded which may mean many broken eggs. It takes very little time to pick up eggs and store away in a cellar or cool basement. Gathering often keeps hens from developing the egg-eating habit. If this habit does develop the eggs should be picked up more often and the nests cleaned.

## Soon Will Be Normal

One reader inquires as to the cause of double-yolked eggs. This usually occurs when a flock of pullets has just started well into production. It is caused by more than one yolk breaking from the ovary and entering the duct at the same time. When the eggs get settled into steady laying, in 2 or 3 weeks, the eggs usually become normal, although there are hens which seem to have a tendency to produce double-yolk eggs. In such cases there is nothing that can be done, except to serve friend husband a double portion at breakfast.

Blood spots on the yolks when laying heavy, especially in the spring, is caused by rupture of a tiny blood vessel in the yolk leaves the ovary. If a hen is producing many such eggs it may be caused by feed too high in protein or the pullets may need a physical

or more green feed. Fresh green stuff is better, but if not available, alfalfa leaf meal added to the ration will help.

One thing to keep in mind considering the feed situation is to keep only the best layers, thus lowering feed costs and feed requirements. A flock of hens that lays a 200-egg average will produce this number with only 4.53 pounds of feed a dozen eggs, against a flock that averages 160 eggs and requires 5.35 pounds a dozen eggs. Feed cost for maintenance is the greatest upkeep in the hen factory. It is the use to which a hen puts the extra feed above maintenance that counts. When feeding the grain to the flock it has been suggested that it be fed in troughs or hoppers or on top of the dry mash. It is more sanitary and economical.

Avoid all sudden changes in feeding and management when hens are laying heavily. One poultryman last year in March discontinued using lights with flock and caused a molt which meant a slump in production in the peak season of production. It had done this gradually, no harm would have resulted. Any drastic change in the care or feeding of a flock should be brought about gradually.

## Many Like Hybrids

Just why do people prefer hybrids? If the 2 standard-bred varieties are outstanding in size, vigor and production ability, then it seems the first cross of 2 such varieties gives stronger chicks that grow more rapidly and are healthier than either of the standard-bred varieties. For broilers or fryers this may mean earlier marketing, with better use made of the feed consumed. Some people like the pullets to keep for layers. Of course there must be no hatching of eggs to carry on the flock from year to year, as second crosses seldom amount to much. This is one reason possibly why more hybrid pullet flocks are not kept. Many people sell hatching eggs to their local hatchery, and they prefer to keep either a flock of standard-bred hens and males, or else both standard-bred and altho of different varieties or breeds. One cross that is growing in popularity is that of White Leghorn females and Black Australorp males. Such a cross gives chicks that may be told at hatching time by noting the color of their plumage or down. In this particular cross the pullet chicks have black specks spread over the body fluff, while the cockerel chicks are pure white. At maturity the pullets will weigh around 6½ pounds and are very disease resistant and vigorous. The males are good marketers.

The Black Australorps have a very interesting history. They were developed, it is claimed, in England by a fancier, William Cook, who lived near the village of Orpington, some 60 years ago. For developing this new variety he used Black Minorcas and Black Langshans, and then in turn used this cross on black sports from the Plymouth Rock breed. He later sent many of these fowls to New Zealand and Australia where they became great favorites.

## Has Made Many Friends

There have been a few new varieties and breeds developed that may appeal to those poultry raisers who like fowls a bit different. One that has become very popular is the New Hampshire. Developed by a group of New Englanders for its hardiness and without regard to any certain color pattern, this breed has made many friends since it was finally accepted as a standard breed in 1935. Then there are the Lamonas which are odd in that they have a red ear lobe but lay a white egg. Perhaps they are too much the size and type of some of our more popular breeds to ever become outstandingly popular. But there are old varieties that are still "rare" because of color plumage which is difficult to produce true each year but they do give interest and variety to poultry raising.

The old, proved, dependable breeds and varieties always are popular and as more intensive breeding for heavy laying has been done among the more popular breeds they do give the best satisfaction in most cases. However, there is quite a difference in various strains of the same breed. Some person may take a certain family of Leghorns, Rocks, Reds or any other breed

## Good Fly Traps

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and by working over a period of years they develop a strain that lays more eggs, larger size eggs and the fowls have better vigor. So before ordering any more chicks, why not spend some time finding out about the breeding back of the chicks you plan to order. You may have a preference for yellow or white skin, or white or brown eggs, and the size of the pullets and cockerels when they mature. Select the breed that best fills your needs. If egg production is the main consideration, then why fill up your house with Cochins? Two small hens can be housed in the space taken up by the large fowl, they will eat less and stand a chance of producing twice as many eggs. When the chicks are bought in the spring, the foundation is laid for next autumn.



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Ever watch an extra careful judge in the show ring deciding which baby beef gets the blue ribbon... how the winner must meet certain "standards"? Well, we're particular, too, when it comes to buying things for you... yes, in buying those important drugs and chemicals we use in making Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal.

To make sure we get the desired quality, our suppliers are told, ahead of time, just how good those drugs must be. We set up rigid specifications which every drug must meet. These quality standards are such that certain drugs are made especially for us! Yet that is just one of the many ways in which we make sure that genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal does double duty.

Your chicks get double benefits because genuine Phen-O-Sal is non-oxidizing. It doesn't lose strength in the water or in the chick. Phen-O-Sal's ingredients stay active longer... in the drinking water, and in the chick's digestive tract. So, start your chicks right with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine.

Follow the "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program's recommendations. For sound poultry advice and Dr. Salsbury's proved products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores displaying these emblems.

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

## Plans for Poultry

- No. 145—Poultry Equipment, Furniture for Biddy.
- No. 155—Brooder House and Range Shelter—Sanitation.
- No. 144—Straw-Loft Poultry House—Comfort for Biddy.

Blueprints for making or building poultry equipment of various kinds; brooder houses and straw-loft poultry houses are published by Kansas State College Extension Service. The blueprints include a bill of material required for making or building equipment and houses. A free copy of any one or all of the circulars will be sent upon request. Please order by number and address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.





## GUARD AGAINST Sabotage!

Don't let neglect sabotage your water lifting equipment. If you own a Johnston Pump give it normal care and it will give you superb service. There never was a time when so much depended on abundant crops, and everything required to produce them. If your pump needs service call the nearest Johnston agent.

### JOHNSTON PUMP COMPANY

Mfrs. of Deep Well Turbines and Domestic Water Systems  
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## BUY WAR BONDS NOW

### You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start at once—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

### Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

## Now She Shops "Cash And Carry"

### Without Painful Backache

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney-tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

## Produce Better Buffalo Grass

A NEW variety of Buffalo grass having several advantages over previous varieties has been developed at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. The new variety, identified as One-I until named, has a high yield of seed and forage and the seed grows higher off the ground, making harvesting easier, according to L. C. Aicher, station superintendent.

A 10-acre field of this variety, all from 1 mother plant which was planted by vegetative propagation, produced its first seed crop in 1943. Another 9 acres are being planted this spring to an even better unnamed selection. No seed on either of these varieties is available, but the improvements are being made with the view of reseeding large areas of Western Kansas after the war.

The experiment station at present is treating 50,000 pounds of Buffalo grass seed for the Army to be used in planting on airfields. Under supervision of Mr. Aicher, a seed-drying machine has been designed to handle the huge job.

The drier, which handles 250 pounds an hour, consists of a series of wire screen conveyors at various levels. The seed is spread by gravitation feed over the top conveyor screen and gradually works its way to the bottom level. During the process heated air at a temperature of 100 degrees or above is forced over the seed.

Reason for use of the drier is explained by Mr. Aicher, who states that Buffalo grass normally has a germination of only 7 or 8 per cent. This germination rate is stepped up to 75 or 80 per cent by treatment and refrigeration, but following the treatment the seed must be dried quickly to prevent germination before planting. Under the present program being followed at the station, the germination rate is brought up to a high figure and then the seed is dried within a 35-minute period, and following this the high germination will exist for several years.

## Pastures Will Do More

(Continued from Page 4)

small area of the grain field at that time, for by then the crop will have begun to grow so rapidly that one fourth to one half acre should carry a full animal unit. It is desirable to keep the cereal pasture grazed closely during the late spring to prevent formation of seed stalks and to encourage leafy growth. If this is done the grazing season will be extended somewhat.

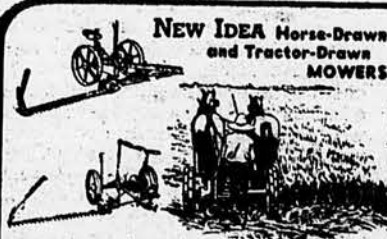
Still another important crop is sweet clover. There is no other crop for Central and Eastern Kansas which will produce as much spring pasture as a good stand of sweet clover in its second season of growth. Fall-sown sweet clover will make a similar, but somewhat smaller and later growth. This crop should be grazed hard as soon in the spring as there is sufficient top growth to permit easy cropping by the livestock. If it is kept short by close grazing it will not send up coarse seed stalks but will remain green and leafy well into the summer.

A third type of supplemental crop, limited to Eastern Kansas, is the so-called tame pasture of brome grass and other similar species seeded with alfalfa. Pastures of this type start growth fully a month earlier than native grasses and continue fall growth long after the native species have ceased growth, but they usually have a period of semi-dormancy during the heat of the summer at which time they need protection from grazing. The 2 types supplement one another perfectly, each providing large quantities of high-quality forage at the season when the other needs protection.

Two other crops of great importance, but for summer grazing, are Sudan grass and Korean lespedeza. Sudan grass is adapted to the entire state and when planted about June 1 will provide much feed during July and August when supplies of other pastureage is likely to be short. Sudan grass sown earlier may make its maximum growth before this critical period, and it therefore is advisable to delay seeding at least a portion of the Sudan until June 1 or after.

Korean lespedeza is limited to Eastern Kansas, especially east of the Flint Hills, and is best adapted to the south portion of this region. It is widely used thruout Eastern Kansas. Like Sudan grass, it provides pastureage during the summer.

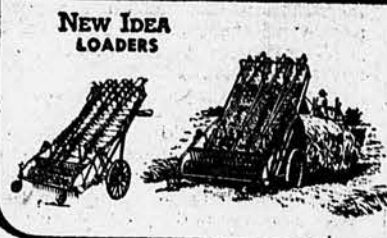
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Keep in touch with your NEW IDEA dealer on all farm machinery needs. If unable to supply new machines, he will do his best to help you locate used or rented ones.

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## KEEP 'EM Sturdy FROM THE START

## FEED DANNEN CHICK STARTER!

All the eggs and poultry meat you can produce are needed to feed our fighting forces and the hungry women and children who are looking to America for food. And the more chicks you can raise, the better; and the faster they develop into layers, broilers, and fryers, the sooner this fighting food will get into action.

Dannen Chick Starter contains those necessary ingredients... vitamins, proteins, and minerals... in the right combination to help your chicks feather out properly, gain weight fast, and to build sturdy bones and sound body structure. It's mighty economical, too.

So see your local Dannen dealer today and make arrangements for your supply of Dannen Chick Starter.

### DANNEN MILLS

St. Joseph

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Ask For

## DANNEN FEEDS

AT YOUR LOCAL DANNEN DEALERS



Complete POULTRY FEEDING PLAN  
Start your chicks on Dannen Chick Starter.  
At 7 weeks change to Dannen Chick Grower.  
At 14 weeks change to Dannen Pullet Booster.  
At 21 weeks, start feeding Dannen Egg Feed.  
Write for full details.





## From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have a flock of good-quality ewes with a number of good-sized lambs at foot, but many of the ewes have not bred yet. Early pasture has been

slow in developing, so the early lambs may not carry enough finish by the time they reach the usual market weight of 80 to 85 pounds. Should I sell them at that weight or finish them?—R. J. C.

If your lambs are good enough in quality to warrant a high degree of finish you should finish them regardless of weight. As usual, buyers probably will pay a premium for finish this spring and they have discontinued the practice of docking lambs for overweight up to a weight of 100 to 110 pounds. Top out your lambs and market them as they become finished.

I always used to keep some reserve feed against the possibility of high feed prices if crops should be poor. With price ceilings, is there much use to do this?—R. E.

From a price standpoint there isn't any reason for holding grain in expectation of higher prices. However, in areas where production of feed is not certain, carrying a reserve will continue to be a good policy. A reserve of feed makes it possible to continue livestock plans without interruption.

I have read a lot about not having enough feed for the livestock which we have. What should I, as a farmer, do about it?—G. B.

Some further adjustment between livestock numbers and feed supplies will be necessary. Such adjustment will be brought about by changes on

individual farms. Many farmers are culling out animals which are inefficient users of feed; culling a few more hens than usual. Producers who over-expanded because of favorable feeding ratios in 1942 are going back to normal numbers. For example, farmers who last year kept 10 brood sows in place of the usual 5 are reducing brood sow numbers.

Several operators here have some good quality 750- to 825-pound held-over steers. They were not fall-fed because existing conditions at that time were not favorable. They propose to give them a short feed from now until grass time instead of going to blue-stem. What do you think of this program?—H. C. M.

If these steers have been wintered well enough that they can go to grass and be in good killing condition for their grade by mid-July it probably would be just as well to go to grass with them where grass is available, because gains on grass will be so much cheaper compared with those obtained in the dry lot. If these steers cannot be put into good killing condition on grass by the time indicated then it may be well to boost them along on grain.

The level of cattle prices this fall will be affected by conditions which develop as the year progresses. These influences are hard to judge at this time. With record numbers of cattle on hand our pastures will be carrying heavy loads. If adverse weather conditions should develop, enough forced liquidation might take place to cause a lower level of prices.

## Now Available

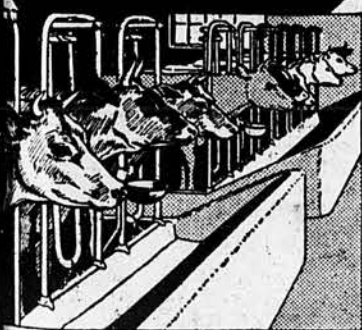


## Hydraulic Hoists For Your Grain Bodies

BUCK PARTS & EQUIPMENT CO.  
E. Harry Wichita, 11, Kan.

## CONCRETE DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS

can help America increase food production



The Department of Agriculture has urged greatly increased milk production to meet the needs of the United Nations for dry milk, butter, cheese. Concrete improvements—such as a new milk house, cooling tank, dairy barn floor, granary, manure pit or storage cellar—will help many farmers do a bigger production job. Concrete improvements are fire-safe, sanitary, cost little to build, last for generations. Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

—Paste on penny postal and mail—  
**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**  
Dept. G3c-2, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Please send booklets checked below:  
☐ "Dairy Farm Improvements of Concrete" with pictures, drawings and "how to do it" information.

☐ Name other concrete improvements on which you want booklets.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
R. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

## Readers Speak Their Mind

### No "Forced" Medicine

Dear Editor: In your February 19 issue of Kansas Farmer you asked what your readers think of the planned medical care which is a part of the New Deal plan to inflict upon the public. Considering the way the said New Deal has conducted everything else they have undertaken we certainly don't want it. A doctor is such a personal matter with the individual that no one would be happy under a plan by which one was forced to patronize an M. D. he perhaps had no confidence in. The people of the U. S. should yield no more power to the Federal Government, but should recapture much that is lost.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hay, Parker, Kan.

### Need the Group Plan

Dear Editor: You ask for your readers' opinions on planned medical care. I am convinced that it is time we took steps to provide hospital care for our rural population. Industry is ahead of us in that. Hospital insurance is offered workers for the entire family at a small sum paid monthly. Paying the doctor is usually comparatively easy, but few people have the reserve to pay from \$5 to \$25 daily for hospitalization. Such expenses quite often strangle a family financially for years.

As farmers we tangle with the weather, prices and Government regulations. We can eliminate gambling with the heaviest expense concerned with illness or accident if we join the group plan of hospital insurance.

The Blue Cross organization of hospitals offers to qualifying groups the plan in which a small sum is paid by each family monthly in return for which all members of the family are entitled to care for as many as 30 days each year. Member hospitals are within reach of all. The plan is used in the East and other industrial areas with great satisfaction. Where this protection obtains, fewer man-hours are lost for sickness and workers are more contented with their jobs because a big worry has been removed. When the cost of hospital care isn't considered people go there before becoming dangerously ill—thus recovery is often much more certain and more rapid.

I understand that a Farm Bureau unit in Brown county, Kansas, Meadowlark of Fairview, sponsors the Blue Cross plan for the benefit of its 13 families. Wouldn't that be a worthwhile project for other farm groups? Some have visions of hospital care for all thru Government-owned hospitals and Federally-paid doctors. We need not wait for that. Let us take the responsibility by co-operating thru local groups to look after ourselves.

I don't believe it will be difficult to sell the public on hospital insurance at reasonable rates. In every community you will find the "burned child" family which has suffered heavy loss thru hospital expenses. Altho we might never have to go to a hospital for care, I believe most of us would agree that the peace of mind insurance brings is worth at least a few dollars a year to everyone.

Let's talk it up and GET GOING!—Mrs. O. A. Erickson, Leona, Kan.

### Vitamins Got Away

Research conducted in the last 20 years has convinced scientists that dehydrated vegetables used in 1917 and 1918 during the first World War could not have been good except by accident, since their vitamin content was negligible.

A dehydration process is not acceptable unless it preserves vitamin value, yet scientists knew nothing certain about vitamins until 1930, so in the last war did not know they were not being preserved in the dehydrated food.

### Saves Sweet Spuds

Mechanical damage in harvesting sweet potatoes was reduced 20 per cent in Mississippi tests last fall by use of a 16-inch broad-base plow instead of the common narrow plows and middlebushers. There also was a 40 per cent saving in harvest labor. Something worth trying.

## Giant Victoria RHUBARB

Large red stalks; tender, juicy and crisp; makes delicious sauce and pies; easy to grow; produces year after year. No garden complete without this fine standard variety.

**12 VIGOROUS \$1.00**  
ROOTS FOR POST PAID  
Buy Now—Plant Early

FREE CATALOG Ask for our new color-illustrated General Catalog.

**Willis NURSERIES**

Dept. B-1 Ottawa, Kansas



## A GOOD OLD NAME ON A MODERN PRODUCT

We've never been sold on the "mossy corner stone" style of advertising, but when a good name can survive through all the automotive years and remain progressively modern in industrial achievement—that's something to crow about.

Marvel-Schebler is one of the oldsters among carburetors, but down-to-the minute when it comes to handling modern fuels in modern farm power plants.

You will find Marvel-Schebler Carburetors on many of today's best Tractors, Combines, and other fuel-operated farm machinery.

Another thing that looks mighty good to Marvel-Schebler users is Marvel-Schebler V-(for Victory) Maintenance Service. We're a year ahead on that score and it has made us a lot of friends.

**MARVEL-SCHEBLER CARBURETOR DIV.**  
BORG-WARNER CORP.  
FLINT 2 MICHIGAN

**MARVEL-SCHEBLER**  
Carburetor

### Change Combines From CHAIN to V-BELT DRIVE

**Without Removing Sprockets**

Westwood Sprocket Pulleys Bolt on Over Original Combine Drive Sprockets

Perfect Alignment—Quickly Changed

New Westwood Pulleys are centered over old sprockets, saving many hours of adjustment time.

Can be furnished for all Gleaner-Baldwin and 12 ft. M-M Combines. Over 500 Dealers can testify to the efficiency of these drives, now in their sixth year of service. These Pulleys are all equipped with Gates Belts.

Announcing the new UNIVERSAL solid pulley equipped with interchangeable hub to fit any size shaft. This type can be furnished to fit any make of combine or any chain drive machine where there is room for the increased size pulley and belt clearance.

We expect to have descriptive information for most popular makes of combines by harvest.

If no dealer in your vicinity, write us direct for literature.

Manufactured by  
**SERVICE FOUNDRY**  
330 N. Rock Island  
Wichita, Kansas



## Wonderful Results

### Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

### You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00; breeders sizes \$2.50 and \$4.00.

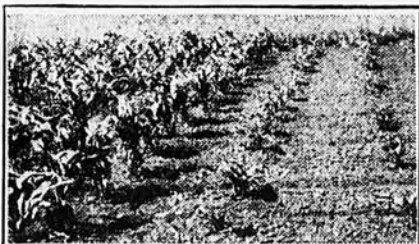
Walker Remedy Company  
Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa



## Seedling VIGOR is another Dekalb EXTRA

Getting off to a good start is half the battle in life—especially in the life of a young corn plant. For, when you plant a kernel of corn it is strictly on its own—exposed to the mercy of the weather, over which you have no control. DeKalb hybrid seed corn is ready to germinate quickly and surely once you entrust it to the warmth, moisture and richness of your soil. The extra years of good breeding packed into each kernel of DeKalb, enable it to take in its stride nature's widest variations in weather—to make the best of your soil and growing conditions, whatever the season may bring. Plant your corn wisely and well, when your soil is ready and right. Protect this valuable heritage of hybrid vigor in DeKalb hybrid seed corn and it should reward you with larger, more profitable yields.

DE KALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION • DE KALB, ILL.



The DeKalb hybrids shown on the left (above) are bred for vigorous, early growth to get ahead of weeds and to simplify cultivation. In an unfavorable season, this may mean the difference between profit and loss on your crop.



Shown above are two blocks of inbreds at a DeKalb breeding station. The rows of plants on the right show ability to resist cold while the others were very susceptible and were discarded in the breeding program.

The first choice of America's farmer  
**DEKALB HYBRID CORN**

## What AAA Will Pay On 640-Acre Farm

Second article on the 1944 AAA program with special reference to Western Kansas. A similar article for Eastern Kansas appeared on page 16 of the March 4, 1944, issue of Kansas Farmer.

FOR Western Kansas, the purpose of the agricultural conservation program for 1944 is to increase total food production and conserve soil and water. There are several conservation practices of particular value in preventing water losses in this area. Farmers are being encouraged by means of practice payments to use more conservation farming practices during the present year than they have used in the past. And Congress is providing about 1½ times as much money for conservation as they have provided in recent years. If a farmer does use one or more of the designated conservation methods he is eligible for a practice payment which will pay a part of the extra cost of installing these practices.

To illustrate how the 1944 agricultural conservation program can be used, let us take an example Western Kansas farm of 640 acres. On this are 240 acres for summer fallow in 1944, 200 acres of wheat to harvest this summer, 20 acres of Sudan grass, 80 acres of forage or grain sorghum, and 100 acres of grass land.

Most farmers in Western Kansas summer fallow some of their land for

wheat. Wheat seeded on summer fallow has proved a much more certain way to get a wheat crop than any other method. It has more than usual importance to this nation in 1944, because we have used a large part of our carryover supply of wheat and farmers were asked to increase their seedings in the fall of 1943. They almost certainly will be asked to increase wheat acreage again in the fall of 1944, Triple-A folks say.

Farmers in Western Kansas are asked to consider the nation's need for wheat in the coming year when they make their plans this spring.

Some growers therefore may not wish to plant an unduly large acreage of barley, or an unnecessarily large acreage of sorghum this spring. Instead, they will want to plant enough to supply feed requirements for their livestock, but probably will summer fallow more land so they will have the best possible chance for a wheat crop in 1945.

The conservation program encourages the use of good summer fallow. This year a farmer may earn \$1.25 an acre for carrying out the summer fallow practice. On our example farm where we have 240 acres, the summer fallow payment will amount to \$300. The summer fallow practice requires prior approval of the AAA County Committee. Also, payment will not be made on any one farm for more than one half the crop land acreage. Vegetative growth must be destroyed prior to May 1 to qualify. A farmer is required to sign a farm plan by May 1 showing the crops he intends to produce in 1944 in order to be eligible for the summer fallow payment or any other payment.

### More for Contour Seeding

Most of the fallow acreage will be seeded to wheat in the fall. If the grower seeds the wheat on the summer fallow acreage on the contour, under the agricultural conservation program the practice payment will amount to 50 cents an acre. On our example farm this payment for 240 acres of wheat will be \$120 for contour seeding of wheat.

Our example farm has 80 acres of grain and forage sorghum. Let us assume the field which is to be used for these crops is one where terraces are desirable. Between now and seeding time, the farmer will have time to get the lines laid out and the terraces built. If he gets them built during 1944 up to the specifications required, he can receive \$1.50 per 100 linear feet if the slope is less than 5 per cent. On our example farm, 6,000 linear feet of terraces are needed. The farmer would be eligible to a payment of \$90 for terracing his sorghum land this year.

In addition to the terraces, the farmer will plant the grain and forage sorghum crops on the contour with the terraces as the guide lines. For the contour planting and the cultivation of the crop on the contour, the payment is \$1.50 an acre if the slope is more than 2 per cent. The payment will total \$120 for this farm.

Our example farm has 20 acres of Sudan grass. If the farmer plants this crop on the contour in rows and cultivates it and the slope is 2 per cent or more, he is eligible for a practice payment of \$1.50 an acre. On this farm the payment would be \$30 for performing this practice.

The farmer on our example farm may need a trench silo. This is a good

way to conserve feed in Western Kansas. If he builds the silo this year and fills it before December 31, 1944, he is eligible to the practice payment which is available to encourage feed conservation. The payment rate is 10 cents per cubic yard of earth moved up to the first 1,000 cubic yards, and 10 cents a cubic yard for earth moved in excess of 1,000 yards. On our example farm, there are 800 yards of earth moved, so the practice payment will amount to \$120.

Other practices which have not been illustrated on our example farm and which apply to Western Kansas are: Building ponds on grazing lands; harvesting native grass and legume seeds; cover crops; contour strip-cropping; contour listing, furrowing and chiseling of pasture; blank listing; establishing sod waterways for terrace outlets; preparation of land for irrigation; pasture wells; and noxious weed control.

In this article for Western Kansas and in the preceding article—page 16 Kansas Farmer for March 4—describing the 1944 agricultural conservation program for Eastern Kansas, example farms have been used where a large number of conservation practices apply. Farmers with other conditions and needs will find in the program appropriate conservation practices for their situation.

### No Acreage Restrictions

In 1944, the conservation program to be administered thru the County Agricultural Conservation Association is an outright conservation practice program. There are no acreage restrictions or special crop payments or parity payments. Farm prices are at or above the "parity" price on virtually all farm products. Therefore, there is no need or purpose in having special crop payments to bring prices to farmers up to parity in the sense that this has been desired thru the farm adjustment program in the past.

Farmers are asked to adjust production upward in 1944 to a new high record. During the last war new acreage of land was brought into production of food and fiber. New acreages are not available to obtain increased production now. Increased production can come only because producers do the best possible job with the resources available for each crop or livestock product. This means that farmers are asked to use the best varieties, treat the seeds for diseases when this is necessary, plant at the right time and do all of several different things that increase yields. Use of conservation practices also is vitally important in 1944. These practices have demonstrated in experiments and in practical farm use that they will increase yields.

### Breed Barley to Order

To make possible the breeding of a barley strain to fit any locality or condition, the U. S. Department of Agriculture maintains a collection of about 4,000 established varieties and strains.

When a need comes up for a new barley having certain qualities to meet conditions in some particular area, plant breeders know or soon can find out what varieties are likely to supply the qualities they want to combine.

To illustrate, barley breeders are now developing new varieties resistant to the green bug, which in 1942 caused a loss of more than 3 million dollars in Texas and Oklahoma. They have several varieties resistant to the green bug, but that do not grow or yield well in those states. Efforts are being made to combine the qualities needed both for resistance and yield.

## What AAA Will Pay

With the practices described for our example Western Kansas farm, it is possible for the farmer to earn practice payments as follows under the 1944 agricultural conservation program:

200 acres of wheat for harvest 1944	No Payment
240 acres land	
Summer fallow of above acreage	\$300
Contour seeding wheat fall 1944	120
80 acres grain and forage sorghum	
Terrace construction	90
Contour seeding and cultivation	120
20 acres Sudan seeded and cultivated on the contour	30
Trench silo	120
Total amount earned on example farm	\$780



## The Insects Are Coming

(Continued from Page 20)

a harrow. Allow the field to stand several weeks, and then plant the new crop. There are fields that were sown so early there is scarcely a plant in the field that is not infested. Such fields are loaded with fly in the dormant stage, only waiting for warm days to start the young plants and change them to adults. It is not a good practice to plant oats or barley in a wheat field that is heavily infested with fly. Plow it under and plant sorghum later.

The southwestern corn borer is more

or less a new pest to Kansas corn. It came into Kansas from the southwest in the summer of 1939, and during the short period of 1939 to 1943 it has spread over the western section, has become a serious pest in many central counties, and now has moved into several southeastern counties. It has caused much damage to corn in 17 central counties.

The borers are the larval stage of a moth. The overwintering stage is the full-grown borer, and it may be found in the pith of cornstalks any time after late fall. The borers lived thru the winter in old stalks where they fed last fall. They will remain in the old stalk until about the middle of June. In late May, the borer changes to a pupae; and about the middle of June, it will be an adult moth. The white-colored moth flies at night and lays eggs during the flying time. The moth lays her eggs in small batches on corn leaves. The eggs hatch into tiny borers which feed on the foliage for a short time before entering the stalk. The feeding larvae cut the foliage of the corn plants quite badly. They can be identified by the ragged appearance the last week of June and the first week of July. In late July, the plants show a dead top which has been given the name of "dead heart" by farmers. Leaf cutting and "dead heart" injury are caused by the first generation, and it is often the most serious injury to the crop. Many thousands of acres were badly damaged by this brood in 1943. The second brood of adults lay eggs on larger stalks, and the borers developing from these eggs drill into the stalks for feeding. Late in the summer, they cut a rim on the inside of the stalk which causes the stalk to break down later.

Observations made in 1942 and again in 1943 indicated that the moths fly long distances and appear to come in swarms from the south. The heavily-infested fields in Reno county in 1943 following the winter of 1942-43, which was very cold and which appeared to kill virtually all the borers, indicated that the moths came from long distances. Infested fields in Northern Kansas indicated that numerous moths flew from the south to the northern fields. It may be that farmers can plant corn early or at a right time to miss the moths and borers, but that time has not been definitely determined. It appears that the borers do not damage some of the sorghums. They have been found in atlas sorgho and some of the canes but very few in feterita and milo maize. Farmers who grew combine types of milo had good crops in the area where the borers were the most numerous in 1943.

### Wheat White Grub Is Different

White grub worms caused a lot of damage to wheat in the fall of 1943. This species is most generally found in central and western counties. It is not common to Eastern Kansas. This grub worm has a 2-year life cycle, and in that it differs from many other grub worms that are found in fields and gardens. The beetles differ from most other June beetles by being gray-colored, and by the fact that they feed during the day while most all other June beetles feed and fly during dark hours.

The June beetle that lays eggs which hatch into the wheat white grub worm feeds on weeds growing in the fields, and is especially fond of a weed called "leather root" or "wild alfalfa." During the time the beetles are feeding, they lay their eggs in the soil. The white-colored eggs hatch into tiny white grubs. The grubs first feed on decaying straw and later develop an appetite for roots of wheat plants. The grubs feed on roots of the plants for nearly 2 years and then change to beetles.

The beetles lay their eggs in wheat fields, and the grubs stay in those fields thruout their entire life. The beetles are wingless, so they do not travel far in going from one field to another. This grub may be readily destroyed by timely tillage of the soil, rotation of crops, or summer fallow. Tillage of the soil must be during June of even numbered years; the field must be summer fallowed during the even numbered years; and rotation must be done during the even numbered years. The grubs get their start during the even numbered years and do their

worst damage in the fall of odd numbered years. This year, 1944, is the year for rotation and summer fallow.

### Cows Ease Up

Altho the number of milk cows on U. S. farms increased 2 per cent in 1943 over 1942, total milk production dropped 1.1 billion pounds, or nearly 1 per cent. The entire decrease was due to smaller production to the cow, which averaged 4,604 pounds in 1943 as against 4,738 pounds in 1942, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. An intensive milk production plan now is in progress.

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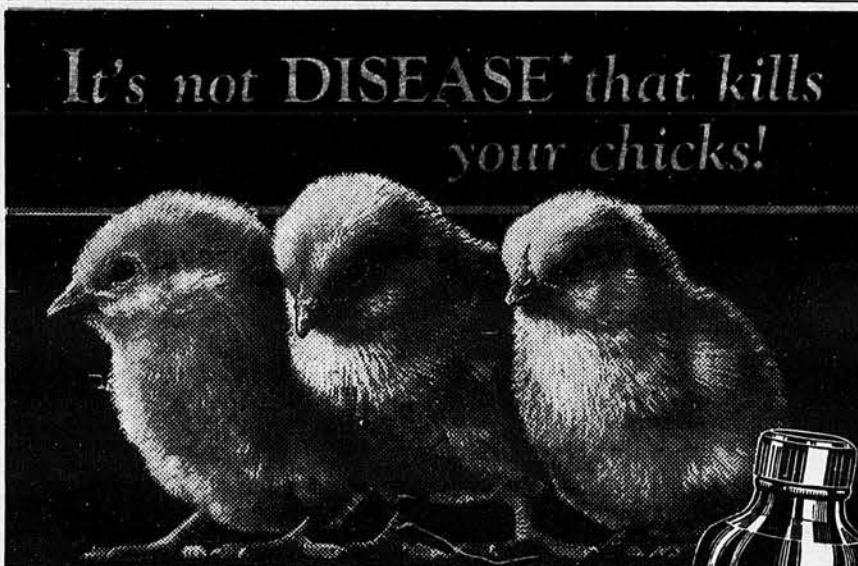
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Imported Pullets—White Leghorns, White Romanesque, Hybrids—Range Size or 4 weeks old. Up. Discounts Feb., Mar. delivery. Catalog free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-474, Channah, Missouri.

White Leghorns, pullets, Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade, \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chickens, Abilene, Kansas.

High Egg Record ROP-sired Big English White Leghorns, our specialty. Official 273-345 egg records. 95% livability guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Reasonable prices. Illustrated catalog free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, 2419 N. South Omaha, X, Nebraska.

350 Pedigreed sired big type Egg-Bred "AAA" White Leghorn Pullets \$18.90. Unsexed \$30.90. Cockerels \$4.00. Four-week-old "AAA" Pullets \$32.00. 95% Sex Guaranteed. Catalog. Marti Lechner Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

White Leghorns, pullets, Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade, \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chickens, Abilene, Kansas.

Large of large white eggs from our "Big Type" White Leghorns. Free literature, discounts. Bockenstette's, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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Brahmas, big type Brahmans. Heavy early layers, quick maturing. Foundation stock. Cockerels or pullets. Bloodtested, guaranteed. Low prices. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box 44, Atchison, Kan.

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The Finest than Krehbiel White Giants. Great egg layers, biggest of all white breeds, fine roosters, capons. We have a reputation for fine Giants. Improved breeding. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Illustrated broadside, complete breed information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 102, Trenton, Missouri.

Working Orders For Chicks—Jersey Giant (White or Black). Specialty Breeders for Giants for years. Also Golden Buff Minorcas. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

**LEG-SHARES**  
Leg-Shares, pullets, Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade, \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chickens, Abilene, Kansas.

**MINORCAS**  
Horne's Black Minorcas win high US Pen. In honor 1942. Second High Pen 1943. In Oklahoma Test 1943. Many other honors. Line-bred, progeny-tested, trapnest. High production strain. Lay 28 to 29 ounces. Nonbroody. Write for illustrated folder on egg and pedigree breeding stock. Art Horne, Oxford, Oklahoma.

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New Hampshire, Improved type. Improved type. Highest livability. Fast maturing, quick feathering broilers. Early maturity, heavy layers. Famous Christie strain. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 7, 2419 N. South Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

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VITALIZED  
WHITE ROCKS

Sturdy White Plymouth Rock Chickens. R. O. P. bloodlines. Bred to live longer, more eggs and make more money. Write for free catalog and low prices.

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White Rocks. Winners more Egg Contests. Championships and Awards than any other strain White Rocks in America. They lay big eggs, consume less feed, make greater gains, so this year get the best. Bred for 30 years. Thousands chicks hatching weekly, \$10.40 per 100 up. Discounts on Advance Orders. Write for Free Catalog today. Bagby Poultry Farms, Box 685, Sedalia, Missouri.

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Leg-Orca Hybrids. One of the very best. Extra large white eggs. Practically no broodiness. Very hardy. Easy to raise. Develop rapidly. Superior grade pullets \$22.90-100. Champion grade pullets \$24.90-100. Baker Chickens, Abilene, Kansas.

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White Wyandottes, pullets, Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade, \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chickens, Abilene, Kansas.

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Dark Cornish Cockerels \$2.00. Hybrid Bantam eggs, 15-1.00; Toulouse-Emden Geese eggs 35c each. Pekin-Mallard duck eggs, 12-1.50. White Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 each. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

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Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! It's patriotic and profitable to raise Milking Shorthorns. Get the facts—Free! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50c; one year \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Illinois.

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Free! Complete information Bang's Abortion and government licensed vaccine. Strain 19. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Dept. P, Kansas City, 15, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus.

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

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

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

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**RECLAIMO SALES, ELGIN, NEBRASKA**

Cut your Brush with a Northland Brush axe, made like double bit axe, no stooping—cuts large and small brush level to ground. \$2.50 postpaid. Northland Brush Axe, Randall, Minn.

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

Save Money on Tractor Parts, new, used. Inquire today, specifying parts needed, tractor make, model, year. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Wichita, Kan.

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. 342, Boone, Iowa.

Combine, 10-ft. No. 22 International Harvester, in good condition. Frank Neils, R. 2, Eudora, Kansas.

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Want several big 1937 and later farm tractors. Also other farm machinery. Describe fully and price in first letter. Wm. Jevons, Clay Center, Kansas.

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World's Leading Full Pulsating Milkers in portable, pipe line and short-tube models. In stock for prompt shipment. Write or phone today for complete literature and prices. Get the best for less money. Get your milkier now. Automatic Milking Machine Washers, Automatic Water Systems, Pump Jacks, Stock Tank Water Heaters, Well Points, Cylinders and Pipe, Irrigation Pumps, Range Boilers, Electric Motors, Gas Engines, V Belts and Pulleys, Auto Water, Bowls, Electric Drills, Farm Scales, Milk Strainers, Pails, Scales, Bottles and Caps, Calf Feeder Pails, Dairy Brushes, and Brooms. Farm Hose, Salve 600 Washing Powder, HTH Sterilizer, Electric Fencers and Prods, Pressure-Windmill and Pitcher Water Pumps, Dairy Wash Tanks, Electric Wire and Line Fittings, Automatic Water Heaters. Your Dairy, Farm and Electrical Supply House. Midwest Dairy Supply Co., 224 W. 4th St., Grand Island, Neb.

Two Cow Dairy Queen portable milker again available for shipment anywhere. Rubber lined squeeze action test cups. Complete with electric motor \$179.00, with gas engine \$204.00. Literature free. Dairy Queen Milking Machine Manufacturing Company, 1334 E. 53rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Perfection two-unit milker with Compressor. Complete except motor. Stonehaven Farm, Route 1, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

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15 YEARS  
BREEDING DEVELOPMENT  
Developed by  
LIFETIME POULTRY BREEDERS

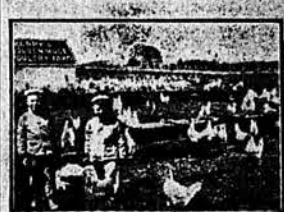


Photo above taken in 1904, shows Ernest and George Berry in father's poultry yard—trained to breed chickens from childhood.



Berry Brothers today have invested half a million dollars in 12 big farms and hatcheries to give you chicks that bring back bigger egg and poultry checks.



FREE BOOK tells the amazing story about Berry's Austra-Whites and other leading Pure-Bred and hybrid chicks they have developed for extra profits.

MAIL A CARD TODAY so you can learn about the EXTRA PROFITS IN POULTRY!

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**BERRY BROTHERS HATCHERY**  
BOX 211 ATCHISON, KANSAS

25,000 in 1930 - OVER 8,000,000 in 1943  
WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS of

**AUSTRA-WHITES**  
*Sensational MONEY-MAKERS*  
WITH AUSTRA-WHITES YOU CAN BE SURE OF  
1. HIGH LIVABILITY  
2. HIGH EGG YIELD  
3. HEALTHY CHICKENS  
4. HIGH PROFITS  
**HYBRID**

Tomorrow's American farmer's demand for Improved Chicken TODAY!

money they are making with this discovery. By 1930, experienced stations and colleges had proved the superior ability of hybrids to live, grow and turn feed into more meat and eggs. Berry Brothers conceived the idea of crossbreeding two world's champion laying breeds—White Leghorns and Australorps (Australia's phenomenal laying heavy breed). Thus we originated Austra-Whites, the HYBRID that produces such amazing returns in eggs and meat from each 100 lbs. of feed.

**What Do You Expect Your Chickens to Do?**

**GROW FAST** Gov't figures prove hybrids attain fryer size 2-4 weeks faster than purebreds and Austra-Whites often begin laying at 4 to 6 months and should be in 50% production in 31 months.

**REDUCE DEATH LOSS**

**RESIST DISEASE**

**DEVELOP for MARKET**

**QUICKLY, ECONOMICALLY**

**WONDER LAYERS**

**CONSERVE FEED**

Austra-Whites are quiet, gentle. Less nervousness means feed turns into more meat and eggs. Tests show that hybrids produce more meat on the same feed than purebreds.

**Why BERRY'S AUSTRA-WHITES make EXTRA PROFITS!**

The profits you can make with hybrids depends on the kind of purebred parents used in crossbreeding. It's the KIND of Austra-Whites you get which make the difference. Remember that BERRY'S Austra-Whites have unusual parents. FIRST: As originators of Austra-Whites, Berry Brothers have a higher value to offer you in Austra-Whites because we have bred A LONGER TIME for HIGH EGG PRODUCTION AND BODY SIZE. Take Berry's Wonder-Lay Mating Austra-Whites, for example. In White Leghorns, Berry Brothers have for thirty years bred from pedigree stock, and today, on our own pedigree breeding farm, use trapnested and pedigree White Leghorns exclusively. These are crossbred only with trapnested Australorps, many from imported pedigree Australian bloodlines. That's the great difference in breeding which makes Berry's Wonder-Lay Austra-Whites pay such big extra profits.

**23 OTHER KINDS ... INCLUDING YOUR FAVORITE BREED**

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Austra-Whites open new horizons to poultry raisers. Women with small backyard flocks; giant commercial egg and poultry producers alike tell experiences that are a revelation. Mail coupon today for full details in FREE COLOR BOOK.

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It costs nothing to see our new year book for chicks. Box legal price and the story of Austra-Whites.

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**TURKEY SADDLES**  
Heavy Duty 18 oz. White Canvas; Webbing Straps, edges hemmed—prevents fraying and wear. Assures efficient breeding and perfect birds. Immediate shipment. Free samples.

100 saddles .....\$30.00  
500 saddles .....\$27.50 per 100  
1,000 saddles .....\$25.00 per 100

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622 Prospect, Kansas City, 1, Mo.

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**WANTED FARM LIGHT PLANTS**

Will pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and 32-volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

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Exchange Your Light Plant. Get a rebuilt Delco or Westinghouse. New parts of our make generously used. We pay freight on your plant. Liberal allowance. Quick shipment. New Batteries and plant parts. "Farm Light Plants Since 1918." Republic Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

**Welders** new and used, \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circulars. Allmand, Holdrege, Nebr.

International Electric Fence far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fences. Dealers wanted. International Electric Fence Co., 910 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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**COLONIAL AUSTRALWHITES**

Get Best grade Colonial Australwhite chicks, from R.O.P. Sired hens. Full of hybrid vigor, rapid growing and egg laying ability. Tops for eggs and meat. Straight run or sexed. Low prices. Catalog free. **COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Wichita, Kansas.**

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Many Customers report laying at 4 1/2 months, 2 lb. fryers 7 weeks. Year around layers. Disease resistant. **BLOODTESTED**. Baby Chicks, Sexed or Started. Poultry Book FREE. Write Today. **BERRY BROTHERS FARMS, Box 502, Atchison, Kan.**

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Fast Growers—Good Livability—Very Profitable from 300 egg breeders. Customers say "MORE EGGS." Write for Free Catalog—Low Prices. 26 other breeds. **BUSH Farms & Hatcheries, Box 533-H, Clinton, Mo.**

Cornhusker Austra-White Hybrids from best egg strain White Leghorn flocks mated with world's Record Black Australorp males. Record 364 eggs in 365 days. Pullets lay like best of Leghorns. Cockerels sell as heavy. Here's your money-making combination. Hybrid egg vigor, hardy healthy, high livability, fast growth, early maturity, steady production make them the Nation's favorite "Egg Hybrid." Thousands weekly, all from bloodtested, famous egg breeding. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability, sex accuracy guaranteed. Illustrated literature free. **Cornhusker State Hatchery, 2419 N. South Omaha 72, Nebraska.**

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Free Facts About Austra-Whites. Breeding Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super Deluxe Leghorn Hens mated with Record Australorp Males. 200 eggs yearly per hen flock average. Lay 4 1/2 months. Develop faster, healthier, high livability. Cockerels weigh 2 1/4 pounds eight weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Write for Illustrated Catalog. Low Chicks Prices. **Berry Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.**

Super Austra-Whites, America's Greatest Hybrid Strain, scientifically mated by Bartlett Farms. Pedigree record breeding produces unusual quality. Quickest maturing for meat and eggs. Sexed and non-sexed. Reasonable prices. Free literature. **Bartlett Farms, 1705 So. Hillside, Dept. B, Wichita, Kan.**

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Horton

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Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed  
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas  
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Flax: Linota.  
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Write for list of growers.

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Seed, scarified \$8.00 bushel. H. E. Davis,  
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Eliminate risk. Buy our Kansas  
Grown adapted varieties, with re-  
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#### Prices Prepaid to YOU

Flats—\$8.60 per bu.

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Dunfield Soybeans  
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Grimm \$21.00, Sweet Clover 99% Pure \$10.20.  
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Samples sent upon request.  
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Seeds—Special Prices. Postpaid. Beans, Peas,  
Sweet Corn, Lb. 35c. Radishes, 10c. Lettuce  
15c; Beets 15c; Cucumbers 20c; Onions 40c;  
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(New address—We are now at 1004 N. Kansas  
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For Sale—Kansas adapted Hygeria seed, germi-  
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Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants—Large,  
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Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms,  
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Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cab-  
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Victory Garden Plants. Get earlier and better  
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Free: 1944 color catalog of Cabbage, Onion,  
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Money for your cream by return mail; correct  
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Ship your cream direct. Premium prices for  
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Popcorn, Sweet Clover, Lespedeza, Sweet Corn,  
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Tobacco—Special bargain offer. Guaranteed  
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duces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

Quilt Pieces—Colorful Cotton Prints, 2 pound  
box and Quilt Pattern book \$1.00 Postpaid.  
Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

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

Quilting? Silks, Cottons, Velvets, Woolens. Sam-  
ples free. Rainbow, Decherd, Tenn.

#### FEATHERS WANTED

New Higher Feather Prices. Ship now. Every  
pound needed. White or Grey Goose \$1.37 1/2.  
White or Colored Duck \$1.10. For highest prices  
of used feathers send samples. Thousands of  
satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co.  
6754 So. Halstead St., Chicago, 21, Ill.

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

New Goose and Duck Feathers wanted. Posi-  
tively highest prices paid. Payment day re-  
ceived. Send for latest prices and shipping la-  
bels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works,  
1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago.

#### FARMS—KANSAS

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

80 Acres—4 miles town. 60 plowed, 20 pasture,  
40 in wheat, oats, barley, fair buildings, only  
\$2,650 with possession and crop. T. B. Godsey,  
Emporia, Kan.

#### FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Stock, Tools, Feed Included—120-acre Western  
Missouri farm, \$3,900! Complete with 5 milk  
cows, 6 Hereford calves, 2 brood sows, 13  
shoats, flock hens and chickens, 3 horses, farm-  
ing tools, corn, hay and feed time of sale in-  
cluded! On good country road, mail route,  
only mile school, 4 1/2 to depot town; 38 acres  
tiltable, few in cultivation, over 90 acres de-  
voted to pasture, running branch and pond,  
large wooded area, bearing orchard, 100 apple  
trees, practically new small frame house,  
front porch, well water, good frame barn, hip  
roof, good poultry buildings, hog house; low  
taxes; real bargain at \$3,900 complete. Free  
Spring catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency,  
KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

#### Naming the Calf

When registered livestock breeders  
select animal names that indicate the  
sire and are able to repeat those  
names when asked by interested parties,  
it is good salesmanship, says the  
Holstein-Friesian Association.

The News offers 4 suggestions in  
selecting valuable names for regis-  
tered animals. First, select a prefix  
and use it. Second, select short names,  
preferably under 20 letters. Third,  
have one word in the combination  
represent the sire and use this same  
word in the names of all his daugh-  
ters. Fourth, for the third word in the  
name use something simple like  
"Betty," "Blanche," "Lucy," or  
"Queen," all names that will be used  
in the barn.

When breeders use such a system it  
no longer is necessary to "hunt up the  
papers" everytime someone inquires  
about an animal, and much time is  
saved in registering, transferring or  
recording production of animals.

#### Give Bounty Plan a Trial

Dear Editor: Have read your article,  
"Too Safe for Coyotes," and given it  
much thought. You are right, we do  
have too many coyotes. But I sure  
don't believe we need government  
trappers.

What we do need is the bounty sys-  
tem put into force and not just a prom-  
ise to pay, like the state has been doing  
in the past.

Here in Reno county we have not re-  
ceived enough money from the state to  
even start to pay any bounties. Last  
year, 1943, the county of Reno only  
paid 57 cents or 59 cents on a coyote,  
and that was only on coyotes turned  
in from March 1 to September 1.

Why not give the bounty plan a real  
try before calling in government trap-  
pers because we will sure pay more in  
the long run for the government  
trappers.

Here is my plan. See what some of  
your readers think of it. First let the  
state put up \$2 and also the county  
put up the same amount or a total of  
\$4. This plan would not hurt the state  
or the county funds. We spend a lot of  
money here in Kansas on roads and we  
do not think anything of spending  
\$100,000 for a new road that only  
covers a county or two.

Let the Kansas farmers and live-  
stock men have some fun and get paid  
a little for their trouble in cleaning out  
the coyotes. The fellow at home who  
likes to trap the coyotes will not have  
to put up his traps like he would if  
the state hired government trappers.  
A lot of these government trappers  
will not trap if the local boys have

their traps setting in the district where  
they are working.

I am a farmer and stockman myself  
and I am sure we have lost from 2 to  
3 dozen young chickens every year for  
several years, but I sure do not want  
to see government trappers.

Just put the bounty up to where it  
belongs and the coyotes will soon be  
cleaned out. This \$4 will not amount  
to as much as we will have to pay to  
we get government trappers.

Now what I mean by bounty is for  
the state to have the money at each  
county seat and not just promise to  
pay later. Why can't our state pay  
bounty if it is a law? Did the men hold-  
ing office go without pay this last  
year? No, they did not. They did not  
run out of money to pay themselves  
but did not have enough to take care  
of a law passed.

After this plan is in force for a year  
or so, you will see the local boys and  
men hunting with dogs again and also  
a lot of fellows setting traps for the  
coyotes. . . .

I say the man who is losing his live-  
stock or poultry get his own coyotes  
and also get enough to pay for part of  
his loss.—Vernon Drake, Sterling.

#### Culled His Best Hens

"Hens that look the toughest in Sep-  
tember are the best layers in the flock,"  
says Willard Colwell, of the Colwell  
Leghorn Farm and Hatchery, Lyon  
county. He learned 22 years ago that  
he had been taking his best hens to  
market every fall and keeping all the  
loafers to improve his flock. This les-  
son was learned at a culling demon-  
stration that started Mr. Colwell on  
the road to development of his present  
certified hatchery flock.

Success of the Colwell program is  
indicated in the flock record for 1943.  
The average number of hens during  
the year was 780 with an average pro-  
duction of 204.43 eggs a hen.

This means the Colwell hens pro-  
duced a total of 156,706 eggs, or 13,059  
each month for the entire year, which  
is more than a carload, or a total of  
435 30-dozen cases.

Mr. Colwell does not believe the fine  
record set by his flock is anything un-  
usual and says anyone could do as well  
by adopting and following proved prac-  
tices. He is a strong believer in high-  
production pedigreed males of known  
origin, plus good care, a well-balanced  
feeding program, and proper culling.

#### Mower Gets Weeds

Pasture weeds, in general, can best  
be controlled by mowing when they are  
in the bud stage, according to a bulle-  
tin issued by the extension division of  
Kansas State College. They also may  
be eradicated by grubbing, burning,  
and the use of herbicides, but mowing  
is recommended as the best method,  
particularly in small farm pastures  
sufficiently smooth to permit use of a  
mowing machine.

Some of the more important Kansas  
pasture weeds needing attention in the  
next few months, and their method of  
control, are as follows:

Ironweed and Blue Vervain, mow  
about June 10; Pasture Thistle, use  
sodium chlorate; Bull Thistle, sodium  
chlorate, mow about June 10; Mule  
Tail, or Mare's Tail, mow early in June;  
Wild Oats or Downy Brome, clean cul-  
tivation, mow to prevent seed matu-  
rity; Little Barley, same treatment  
as for Wild Oats; Rockweed, mow  
about June 20; Foxtail, mow before  
seed matures; Wild Alfalfa, mow about  
May 15; Prickly Pear Cactus, remove  
all top growth below crown and re-  
move from pasture; Buckbrush, mow  
early in May; Sumac, mow early in  
June; Sagebrush, mow in June or July;  
Croton, mow about June 15; Penny-  
cress, mow, prevent seed maturity;  
Shepherd's Purse, same as for Penny-  
cress; Buckhorn, clean cultivation;  
Yarrow, mow when heads first ap-  
pear; False Indigo, mow about May 1;  
Prairie Clover, mow about June 15;  
Red Sorrel, clean cultivation or so-  
dium chlorate; Mullen, mow, prevent  
seed maturity.

#### "Cork" From the Farm

Farm waste products again have  
proved to have a valuable usage in re-  
placing critical war materials. The lat-  
est substitute is made of pith and fi-  
bers from farm waste, together with  
animal or vegetable glues and sugars,  
apple honey or glycerin, and is said  
to be the equal of cork discs used in  
bottling food and beverage products.



# Make Postwar Plans

Agriculture Heads List With Big Jobs to Do

FARM, science and industrial leaders met at Emporia recently to discuss mutual problems, and to plan for co-operation in expanding the economic possibilities of Kansas after the war.

It was significant that all those attending the clinic agreed that agriculture always will be the No. 1 industry in Kansas. All postwar planning will be based on that belief and any changes contemplated will be made with the idea of stabilizing agriculture within

the state and expanding the use of Kansas' natural resources.

One industrialist pointed out that if agricultural by-products are to be utilized in industry, crop production must be stabilized. Industry cannot be run on the basis of a bumper crop 1 year and a total failure the next, he said. He suggested irrigation wherever possible or practicable, soil and moisture conservation, and planting of adapted varieties. Dean L. E. Call, Kansas State College, also warned that some better method of collecting crop residues must be found, since strawboard plants in the state have had difficulty in operating altho there was an abundance of raw material within the state.

Possibilities for development in the state can be realized when it is understood that Kansas has the largest natural gas supply in the world, ranks about fourth in oil production, has a tremendous supply of coal, and 5 times as much mineral wealth as Alaska, which is considered valuable because of its minerals.

Kansas clays will play an important part in postwar development of the state, it is believed. Nearly all sections of the state have valuable clay beds suitable for fire bricks, pottery, and other uses, and one large bed in North-Central Kansas has a high aluminum content.

Conversion of the Jayhawk Ordnance Plant, near Pittsburg, after the war may affect the economic welfare of the entire state. Conversion will depend on Government policy and available markets for products, but it is believed this plant can supply the basic chemicals for possibly a dozen industries scattered over the state and, in addition, turn out a high nitrogen content fertilizer for the entire Midwest area.

Since the animal industry brought more money to Kansas in 1942 than the wheat crop, and 50 million dollars more than all minerals produced, Wayne Rogier, Matfield Green, prominent stockman, told those at the meeting much research is needed on Kansas grasses to determine how meat can be produced more cheaply to meet postwar competition and market conditions.

Milton P. Fuller, of the Page Milling Company, Topeka, believes considerable more research should be done on flour as Kansas is the No. 1 flour milling state in the nation.

Research into operating and distribution practices with the aim of making more and better meat products available to more customers at lower costs was suggested by Robert Owthwaite, general manager of the Morrell Packing Co., Topeka. Improvement of products marketed would involve increased attention to standardization, grading, sanitation, and other factors.

Altho leaders of all 3 groups were optimistic over postwar possibilities in Kansas, there was an undercurrent of fear in regard to Government control and policies. Should free enterprise be given a clear track and incentive for investing capital, Kansas may look forward to a great expansion of rural electrification, establishment within the state or nearby of a large research center, sub-contracts from big industries, small industrial plants scattered over the state and largely utilizing farm by-products, and great strides in research to develop or stabilize all farm products.

## Send Gardens Overseas

Seed kits, labeled "From friends in the United States," recently have been shipped to families in Russia and the United Kingdom for planting vegetable gardens.

The kits contain about 2 pounds of seeds—enough to plant a complete home garden of beans, peas, cabbage, carrots, onions, radishes and other vegetables.

Farmers and gardeners in the U. S. will get 275,252,000 pounds of our estimated 391,000,000-pound supply of vegetable seed.

## Can Beat Nature

Thru seeding grass species typical of the original prairie sod, scientists of the Soil Conservation Service have restored grass covers for Kansas soil in from 2 to 3 years. It takes nature 20 years to do the same job.

Using sideoats grama, Indiangrass, switchgrass, big bluestem, little bluestem, and tall dropseed, scientists found that 2 years out of 3 they got stronger seedlings when they planted on land which had been in oats the previous year. The land was plowed in July and a firm seedbed prepared in late April of the following spring. Where one square yard of test plot was found to produce 16 thrifty seedlings, a satisfactory sod usually could be established in 3 years. If more seedlings survived, sod-formation was cut to 2 years.

## Feed Garden Waste

Feeding trials to determine the value and palatability of dehydrated vegetable wastes in broiler mashers are being conducted by the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station. Chemical analyses already have shown that these wastes contain liberal amounts of carotene, riboflavin and protein.

Dehydrated wastes being studied are pea vines, lima bean vines, turnip leaves, broccoli, and carrot tops. Of this group, broccoli is the most promising from the chemical analysis, as it contains 34 per cent protein, 500 micrograms of carotene and 28 micrograms of riboflavin a gram. This would indicate it is superior to alfalfa meal.

## Grass Has It

Neither fat nor lean beef is as good a source of vitamin A as butter, according to agricultural scientists. Cows fed on rich, green pasture produce milk and butter with a higher vitamin A content than those fed in the stable on grain and hay. Grass-fed beef animals also produce higher vitamin A beef than those in the feed lot.

Carotene content of the feed is a controlling factor in the vitamin A content of beef. Roasting the beef destroys part of the vitamin A value, but the roast beef from grass-fed cattle remains richer than similar roasts from cattle fed in dry lots.

## Crops May Benefit

A new, high-analysis, low-cost source of plant food nitrogen for all crops has been found in granular ammonium nitrate, now available in quantities because of large factory capacity developed to produce it for war explosives.

Chemists have devised a granulation process and found suitable materials for coating the granules to prevent caking of the fertilizer and permit it to flow freely from distributing machines in the field. Granular ammonium nitrate is one of the products that could be manufactured after the war by the Jayhawk Ordnance Plant, near Pittsburg, Kan.

## Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**  
 March 27—Louis Kleinschmidt, Hope, Kan. Sale at Herington, Kan. Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan. Sale Manager.  
 April 10—Reno County Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 April 11—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association, Walter Scott, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.  
 April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
 March 21—Nebraska Aberdeen Breeders, Columbus, Nebr. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr., Sale Manager.  
 May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.  
 May 8—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr., and Sunflower Farms, Everest, Kan. Sale at Horton, Kan.
- Guernsey Cattle**  
 May 5—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Columbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Columbia, Mo.
- Jersey Cattle**  
 April 5—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.  
 April 6—Muses Jersey Farm, McPherson, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
 March 28—Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders, Joplin, Mo.  
 March 29—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan. Sale Manager.  
 March 30—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Riley, Kan. Secretary.  
 May 1—Shi-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.
- Holstein Cattle**  
 April 5—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.  
 April 4—George Worth, Hutchinson, Kan. (Dispersal.)
- Brown Swiss Cattle**  
 April 19—C. Ravenstein, Belmont, Kansas.

## Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
 1/4 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

## HOGS

### HAMPSHIRE-BRED GILTS

Twenty-five head of gilts sired by Special Balance and McClure's Roller and bred to Roller Model Ace, son of all-American Grand High Roller and to Pick's Model 1st, grandson of Century Hi Roller. Due to farrow in March and April. Also a good set of fall pigs by Newtimer. C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

### Quigley Hampshire Farms

All March-farrowed boars sold to Kansas commercial herds. Have three Perfect Registry-of-Merit May boars. Choice bred gilts for March and April farrowing for sale. Registered. Immured. Guaranteed. High Score and Roller breeding.

Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.



**O'Bryan's Ranch**  
 Hampshires  
 Hiattville, Kan.

Prolific—Easy Feeding—Packer Type.  
 STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

### SHEEL OFFERS HAMPSHIRE GILTS

Bred for March and April to Commander's Roller, one of the good sires of the breed. The all-American 1943 aged sow was bred here at Ethyle-dale. Curs are the thicker, easier-feeding kind. Inspection invited. Dale Sheel, Emporia, Kan.



**Pedigreed O. I. C.**  
 Spring Pigs  
 BOOKING ORDERS.  
 PETERSON & SONS  
 Oskage City, Kansas

### MAR-JO FARM DUROCS

Quick-growing, short-legged, heavy-hammed, smooth young boars ready to use. Priced at \$50.00 for immediate shipment. Registered. Immured. A few extra choice open gilts.

MAR-JO FARM, 1101 W. 17th, Hutchinson, Kan.

### Duroc Fall Boars and Gilts

Pairs, unrelated, short legged, broad backed, heavy hammed and cherry red in color. Golden Fancy and other best known strains. Farmer prices. Inspection invited.

ARTHUR ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KAN.

### Duroc Jersey Boars

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

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

### Choice Bred Gilts and Sows

March and April farrowing. Excellent boars, all ages. Breed's best breeding. Prolific, easy feeders. Registered. Immured. Prices right. Come, phone or write. Durocs only since 1894.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

### OVER DUROC BRED SOWS

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

### DUROC BRED SOWS

Good medium type, best conformation. In the pink of condition. Will make good for 4-H Clubs or farmers. Champion bred. Registered.

B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

### FIESER'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Bred gilts all sold but have some choice fall pigs, boars and gilts. Unrelated pairs. Immured and registered. EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

### Dual-Purpose CATTLE

#### RED POLLED BULLS

Am offering dual-purpose bulls from weaning age to two years of age.

WM. WIESE, HAVEN, KANSAS

### Milking Shorthorn Bull

For sale: Age 4 years. Name, Pilot Knob Hero M 2019068. Must sell as I can't use him any longer.

LEROY McRAE, LEOTI, KANSAS

### Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

ready for service from imported sires and dams. R. M. ancestors. Best of type. Nice reds.

J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KAN.

### Registered Milking Shorthorns

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



**Buyers Pay the Auctioneer**

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

**HAROLD TONN**  
 Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

**April 1**  
**Will Be Our Next Issue**  
 Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by  
**Saturday, March 25**



**WORMS**  
 Stunt Growth  
 OF PIGS!

**Peters**

**SWINE MIXTURE POWDER**  
 Contains PHENOTHIAZINE

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

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

Equally effective with poultry

If your druggist doesn't sell Peters Products, write us.



Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Mfrs.  
**Peters Serum Co., Laboratories**  
 KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



**Dodson**  
 "Red and White Top"  
**SILOS**

New, up to now improvements. Long life doors; triple 3-coat plaster finish; water proofed cement; long guaranteed staves.

**WE CAN DELIVER NOW**

Until Quota Is Sold

Write or phone for free literature and prices. Place your order early for 1944 erection. Distributors of Blizzard Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers.

Manufacturers of Concrete Boards for Poultry Houses, Cattle Sheds, Round Roof Barns and Water Tanks.

**Dodson Mfg. Co., Inc.**

Plants at Wichita, Concordia, Kan.

## SILO Now AVAILABLE

The New K-M Silo First in every feature you want. Beauty, Strength, Durability, Vibrated Curved Staves, Waterproof Cement, Triple Coat of Plaster. Ten-year guarantee. 20 years' experience building Silos.

**WE HAVE NO SALESMEN**  
 Write, Phone or Wire us direct; or, better still, come and see us. Place your order now for early 1944 erection.

**KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO CO.**

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

## ONE MAN HOLDS LARGEST HOG WITH

MR. RINEHART'S HANDY HOG HOLDER  
 The best friend you can have for worming, vaccinating, castrating, etc. Fits any size hog or pig. Made to last a lifetime. Thousands of satisfied users. Price only \$1.50, postpaid. Worth the weight in gold. At your dealers, or order direct from us.

No Fight  
 No Fuss  
 It's Easy

MR. RINEHART'S HANDY HOG HOLDER CO., P.O. DRAWER 191U  
 GALESBURG ILLINOIS

Send \$1.50 Today

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

## NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

Everlasting TILE SILOS  
 Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.

**NO Blowing in Blowing Down Erect Early**  
 Freezing Immediate Shipment

Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters. Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## WANTED

Old Live Horses and Dry Bones  
 We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else

Delivered Our Plant  
**HILL PACKING CO.**

Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524



## North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale



Beloit, Kansas  
Thursday, March 30, 1 p.m.

50 HEAD (horned and polled)  
27 BULLS (11 dropped in 1942  
and 15 before June 1, 1943)  
10 MATURE COWS  
13 BRED and OPEN HEIFERS

Show and Judging at 10 a. m.  
H. D. Weber, Judge

For Catalog: Write Edwin Hedstrom, Secy., Riley, Kansas  
Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

### Offering Chosen From the Following Herds:

John H. Rose, Clay Center  
Emerson S. Good, Barnard  
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center  
Julius Olson, Manhattan  
R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne  
Booker & Peterson, Beloit  
E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale  
Earl Clemmons, Waldo  
Hedstrom Bros., Riley, or Wallace  
Arthur Nelson, New Cambria  
Clyde Miller, Mahaska (Polled)  
Ed Visser, Riley  
Johnson Bros., Delphos  
G. V. Williams, Hunter  
Alfred Tasker & Son, Delphos

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

A half dozen registered **HOLSTEIN** bulls have been bought in the United States and shipped to India to be mated with Sacred Brahama cows, in an effort to increase the milk supply of united nations army and navy men stationed there.

**H. J. OLIVER**, veteran Poland China breeder located at Danville, in Harper county, has saved 6 sows for spring farrowing as against 20 last spring. Mr. Oliver says there is a heavy decrease in breeding sows being kept in his section of Kansas.

**G. M. SHEPHERD**, Duroc breeder of Lyons, reports recent sales to Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska and Virginia. Mr. Shepherd is an old-time breeder and has gone thru many periods of low prices and little demand. He appreciates the fact that better Durocs are now in the money.

A good crowd attended the **HEREFORD ROUND-UP** sale at Kansas City on February 28 and 29, where 405 head were sold. The top was \$4,500 and the buyer was Charles Blanchi, Macon, Mo., and John C. Wisdom, Bloomfield, Iowa. The top 50 bulls averaged \$859 and the top 100 averaged \$578. The 405 head averaged \$279.

**HERMAN SCHRAG**, sheep specialist and manager of the **RENO COUNTY SHEEP ASSOCIATION** reports that one county extension agent has written that 50 breeders and farmers will need rams for replacement in his county alone this fall. The Reno county association plans a sale to be held sometime in the spring or early summer.

**GEORGE WORTH**, the first Holstein breeder in Kansas to have his herd officially classified, dispersed his herd some years ago and was inactive for a time. But more recently he laid the foundation for another herd thru buying descendants of his former herd. Since that time he has lived on a farm purchased just south of Hutchinson. He recently sold the farm and will sell all of his cattle at auction.

The **BONNIE BRAE MILKING SHORTHORN** herd located at Pittsburg, was dispersed recently. One of the good herds of the Midwest founded several years ago by Major H. J. Veach, the dispersal was made necessary by the absence of the Major now in active service. The cattle went largely to Kansas and Missouri buyers. Selling without any fitting, an average of a little more than \$250 was made on the 49 head.

The **FLOYD JACKSON AYRSHIRE** dispersal sale, held at Hutchinson, March 2, was attended by about 350 buyers and spectators. Nineteen head were sold, all of them staying in Kansas. The top animal brought \$310, going to the state reformatory at Hutchinson; the same buyer took 4 cows at a total of \$1,085. The average price on all females was \$228; the baby bulls averaged \$58. Local demand was good.

**EDWIN HEDSTROM**, for many years county extension agent at Clay Center, is now located at Riley, where he is engaged in the grain business. However, Mr. Hedstrom continues as secretary of the **NORTH-CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**. With his usual good humor and careful attention to details he has prepared advertising copy for the various publications and a catalog which is free for the asking. The sale will be held as usual at Beloit, Thursday, March 30.

The **HEREFORD CATTLE BREEDERS OF STAFFORD COUNTY** have organized a county association with the following officers: President, Courtney Cornwell, St. John; vice-president, Fred Lamb, Macksville; secretary, Eldwyn McCune, Stafford; treasurer, F. Bryce Lamb, Macksville. Plans are to have a county show herd at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, this fall and to provide and keep on hand at all times a list of salable breeding stock for the convenience of local as well as outside buyers.

The **COWLEY COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS** have organized a county association and made a tour among leading breeders of the territory. Arrangements have been made for a county show herd for the state fairs this fall. Such a herd will consist of selected animals from at least 4 herds in the county. Kenneth Waite is president of the new association, and Charles T. Wright, of Geuda Springs, is secretary. Mr. Waite lives at Winfield, and is one of the junior members of the Leon A. Waite & Sons firm.

I have just received a very interesting letter from **KENNETH WAITE**, one of the brothers, who with their father Leon Waite, have during the last few years built a herd of registered Herefords good enough to attract not only the attention of men who judge for the big shows, but others who want the best for replacement and for establishing herds. Waite & Sons recently sold 30 heifers to Glad Acres Hereford Farms, at Dallas, Texas, to be mated with the \$38,000 T. Royal Rupert 99th. Other high points of the letter are that 70 calves have been dropped so far this spring and others are arriving every day. A new addition to the herd bull family is a son of the \$23,000 Real Domino 51st, with a dam by Prince Domino Return.

**KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS** proved their appreciation and backed their judgment with dollars in the **C-K RANCH** sale held at Brookville, February 21. The top bull went to Robert and Roland Kolterman, Wamego, at \$1,400; the second top to George Conrardy, Kingman. The top female, 11 years old, was purchased by H. L. Dinges, of Hays, for \$1,700; this price included a bull calf of exceptional quality and breeding. The calf was sold back at \$1,000, the offer having been made before the purchase and accepted after the sale by Mr. Dinges.

Other Kansans paying from \$500 to \$1,250 were Fred Osterkamp, Waterville; Lester Reed, Manhattan; Francis Dodge, Penasola; A.

## Beef CATTLE

### Outstanding Shorthorn Consignment Beloit Sale, March 30

Kemburn Superb 2192224, dark roan, calved Aug. 2, 1942 (sire Kemburn President, by Sni-A-Bar President), dam Augusta Collynie, by Divide Superb.

Kemburn Supreme 2192225, dark roan, calved Aug. 17, 1942 (sire Missouri Supreme, by Sni-A-Bar Dreadnaught), dam Mayflower 32nd 1788976 by Proud Archer.

A real pair of bulls ready for hard service.

EARLE CLEMMONS

Waldo - - - - - Kansas



Shorthorn  
Bulls  
for sale or  
trade for  
Heifers

Romeo Clipper 2039050, red, July 7, 1940, sired by Canadian Clipper Count 1854321, bred by W. A. Dryden, Moravia's Gift 2nd 209959, red, Jan. 3, 1942, sired by Moravia's Gift 2nd 195322, bred by Kuhrt Farms.

Bowen Bros., R. 2, Hoxie, Kan.

### Our Consignment to Beloit Shorthorn Sale

One large red cow with red bull calf, by Glen Burn Lavender 2d; one Laura cow with roan heifer calf; two young cows that will calve before the sale; two yearling heifers.

See us at the sale March 30

HEDSTROM BROS.

Riley or Wallace, Kan.

### Amcoats Shorthorns Sell March 30

At the North Central Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

BELOIT, KANSAS

We are consigning a 2-year-old Violet heifer by Sni-A-Bar Mintmaster, probably as good a breeding bull as we ever used. This heifer has a choice young heifer calf at foot sired by a son of Sni-A-Bar Farm's herd sire, the imported Cruggeton Aspiration. This calf is very promising. The Violet family is one of our best families.

Also selling a red yearling bull by Sni-A-Bar Mintmaster, he looks good enough to head any herd. He is from the Gwendolyn family and his two top sires are right up to imported bulls.

We have other good bulls for sale.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

### Johnsons' Shorthorn

Consignment to the Sale at  
Beloit, Kansas, March 30

2 yearling heifers; 1 yearling bull. All bred by the Miles of View bull Red Crown 1902253. Also 3 yearling bulls for private sale.

JOHNSON BROS., Delphos, Kansas

### At BELOIT, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30

We will sell 4 choice Shorthorn bulls and an outstanding heifer bred to a son of Imp. Calrossie Prince Peter. At the farm we offer at private treaty 8 bulls of equal quality and breeding. All reds and roans.

E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

### 2 RED SHORTHORNS SELL At Beloit, Kan., March 30

We are consigning to the North Central Kansas Shorthorn Sale 2 red calves out of exceptionally heavy milking cows. Look Up Lots 2 and 3. Our herd bull is Will-O-Pat Prince by the imported Calrossie Prince Peter.

EMERSON GOOD, BARNARD, KAN.

### Compact Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Offer 12 red sons of Coronet's Master up to 10 months at farm. Will also sell 3 good ones in the Beloit, Kansas, Sale March 30.

CLYDE W. MILLER

Mahaska - - - - - Kansas

### Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

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

### Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. BANBURY & SONS  
Plevna, (Reno County) Kansas Telephone 2897

**SHORTHORN BULLS AND FEMALES**  
One red bull 15 months, good breeding, desirable conformation. Also younger bulls and few heifer calves. Products of 20 years of breeding Shorthorns.  
N. E. Bert, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

### Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choice bred of Bari Marshall and Friesmer breeding.

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

### Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Proud Cap K. 541403 and Elba July 2nd 652100.  
(Where beef type predominates)  
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

## Jersey Dispersal Sale

On the farm 5 miles east and 2 miles south  
of McPherson, Kansas

Thursday, April 6

47 Registered and High Grade  
Jerseys

20 cows—17 heifers bred to outstanding bulls for fall freshening—9 heifer calves—dandy 4-H prospects. 1 bull, 18 mos., by Laburnum Blonde Lad, excellent. 3 times State Fair champion, out of a good sister of Coronation Sybil Master (the sire of the heifers), an outstanding proven sire that increased daughters over dams. 96 pounds fat. Cows 3-year tested. Younger cows and heifers calfhood vaccinated. 7 years D. H. I. A. testing. For catalog write

MUSES JERSEY DAIRY, McPHERSON, KAN.

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, Ted Krehbiel

## Reno County Hereford Association Spring Sale

State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kan., Monday, April 10

35 BULLS --- 27 COWS

Specially selected by a sifting committee. An exceptional offering of Cows and Calves. Bulls from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Show in morning, Sale 1:30 p. m. Consignment consists of unusual choice breeding, Hazlett, Prince Domino, Mischief Mixer, WHR. These cattle have been wintered by the consignor. They will be ready for you at grass time. Come to this sale for top breeding stock.

Write DON SHAFFER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, for Catalogue  
Fred Reppert and Harold Tonn, Auctioneers Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

## Annual Spring Sale MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Tuesday,  
April 11,  
Council Grove,  
Kansas

69 HEREFORDS

45 BULLS—23 yearlings, 20 2-year-olds and 2 3-year-olds. These are real prospects for herd bulls.

24 FEMALES—Those who are seeking foundation females or 4-H Club heifers will be pleased with these consignments. The sale is composed of selections from leading Hereford herds with the idea of getting together an offering which is tops in quality.

### CONSIGNORS

Royce & Beck, Council Grove	Mrs. Miles True, Dwight	James W. McKnight, Eskridge
B. H. Bieker, Dunlap	Philip Adrian, Moundridge	Wm. Belden, Horton
J. J. Moxley, Council Grove	John Bettles, Herington	Gordon & Hamilton, Horton
J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap	Miller & Manning, Council Grove	Mrs. W. G. Amstein, Manhattan
Ewaldt Kiekhaefer, Herington	John O. Miller, Manhattan	Wm. True, Paxico
Rodney H. McCallum, Elmdale		Norton S. Saunders, Miller

For Catalog Write:

Walter O. Scott, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.; J. B. Pritchard, President, Dunlap, Kan.  
Col. Fred Reppert, Auctioneer

## Serviceable Age Registered Hereford Bulls for Sale

12 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS—Sired by Domino Lad 360th 2331256, from the J. C. Robinson & Son herd, Evansville, Wis.  
O. H. Roll Domino 1st 2481190, bred by W. W. Rubel, Kansas City, Mo.  
Prince Blanchard 2287992 from the F. H. Belden herd, Horton, Kan.  
Unawep Advance 119th 2591400, from the J. S. Casement herd, Whitewater, Colo.

10 YEARLING BULLS—herd bull prospects.  
HERD BULLS—The herd bulls which have been used in this herd were selected and assembled by the late Thomas F. Doran.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

DORAN'S OLD HOMESTEAD

Thomas F. Cosgrove, owner  
Council Grove, Kansas





## Beef CATTLE

**22 Young Hereford Bulls**  
The Blue Valley Hereford Ranch  
Irving, Kansas

—is offering 22 Head of Young Bulls. Some past 1 year, all in good condition, tame and better broke.

Sired by Arcola Domino the 17th and Galaxy, one of Hazlett's best bred bulls. The dams were sired by Ronda's Rupert, a Hazlett bred bull by Galaxy.

Priced from \$125 to \$200. Special price on the bunch.

FRED M. COTTRELL, Owner  
Irving, Kan.

**Our Consignment—**  
**Reno County Hereford Assn.**  
**Sale—April 10**

One Bull (18 months old).  
Two choice Heifers (ready to breed). Good ones. WHR and Matthews breeding.

Stock on farm usually for sale.  
EARL HANES  
Castleton - - - Kansas

**Cedar Nole Hereford Farm**  
120 breeding cows in herd. Young Bulls for sale. Sired by M. L. F. Dandy Domino 7th, Beau Domino 7th and Yankee Domino.

RAY RUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

**For Sale HEREFORD BULLS**  
One 1-year-old, and 5 yearlings. All registered. Real Prince Domino breeding. Write or come. Priced to sell. Price Bros., Salina, Kan.

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

**Registered Polled Herefords**  
A choice lot of bulls and heifers from 10 to 20 months old.  
HARRY and GEORGE RIFFEL, HOPE, KAN.

**28 High Grade Angus Cows**  
now dropping their second crop of calves. They are for sale. Also their first crop of calves. Come and see them or write.  
HARRIS HOUSTON, Potwin, Kan.

**Dairy CATTLE**  
**Breeding Better Holsteins**  
(Like) Building Better Homes  
REQUIRES A GOOD FOUNDATION. Perhaps we can help you as we have many others.  
SECURITY BENEFIT FARMS  
Topeka, Kan.

**Sunnymede Farm**  
King Bessie Jemima Boast  
Senior Sire  
Herd now on 14th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.  
C. L. E. Edwards Topeka, Kansas

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

**Registered Jersey Bulls**  
4 to 9 months old. Sired by 2 and 3 Star bulls out of classified and record dams.  
CHESTER JOHNSTON  
Route 5 Ft. Scott, Kan.

**High Grade Heifer and Bull Calves**  
(From Selected Herds)  
Choice Jerseys 1 to 3 weeks \$22 each. Six for only \$122 delivered prepaid express. Truck lots also. Also Guernsey, Holstein, Short-horn, Whiteface and cross-bred calves. Shawnee Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

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

**WANTED**  
Registered Ayrshire Bull Calf up to 6 months. Give breeding and markings.  
JESSE SMERCHER, WAKARUSA, KAN.

**BERT POWELL**  
AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1831 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

C. Botz, Talmage; George Stewart, Amy; Cecil McKeever, Sharon; Frank Putman, Salina; Elmer & Ruffel, Enterprise; R. S. Rhodes, Tampa; Elmer Peterson & Son, Marysville; Sundgren Farms, Falun; Henry Herman, Russell. The 25 top bulls averaged \$663 and the 25 high-selling females \$624. Eighteen uncataloged range bulls sold for an average of \$288. Art Thompson was the auctioneer. The high-quality demand and willingness to pay for what suits, indicates the high place Kansas has taken in the Hereford affairs of the country.

The HARRY SCHLICKAU registered livestock sale, held on the Schllickau ranch in Harper county near Argonia, March 2, was one of the interesting livestock events of the season. A big crowd of Kansas farmers and breeders from Central and Southern Kansas attended and purchased the stock at good but not high prices. The event was strictly a production sale—25 Hereford cattle, 25 Hereford hogs and about the same number of Hampshire sheep, virtually the entire offering bred and developed on the ranch. The cattle topped at \$290 for females and \$250 on bulls. Bred gilts and sows averaged nearly \$80, with an \$81 top. Sheep sold from \$25 to \$30. Everything sold in ordinary breeding condition and was backed by a full guarantee. The auctioneers were Guy Pettit and Harold Tonn.

The SCHRAG BROTHERS HEREFORD cattle dispersion sale, held on the farm near Pretty Prairie, was one of the highlights of Hereford sales so far held this season. The little pavilion with a Coleman lantern the only means of light was crowded to overflowing. Schrag Brothers were not well known away but local buyers made plenty of competition for a couple of Oklahoma breeders. A general average of almost \$200 was made on the entire offering. The cows averaged \$225, with a top of \$410 on a fine cow going to Lawrence Coffman of Pretty Prairie. The top bull sold for \$340, to S. S. Stanley, of Moundridge. The bulls, most of them quite young, averaged \$178. Again it was proved that Central Kansas farmers and breeders appreciate good Herefords. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer, assisted by Don Shaffer acting as pedigree interpreter.

The WREATH FARM AND HARRY GIVENS DUROO sale held on Wreath farm near Manhattan, February 19, was one of the good sales of the entire winter and it should have been. The offering was highclass from the standpoint of quality, breeding and condition. The average of \$72.50 was made on each herd. Delbert Smith, of Enterprise, bought the top bred gilt at \$106. Robert Johnston, of Marysville, paid \$75 for the top fall boar. The fall boars averaged \$45.75. A judging contest was held in the morning, the only event of its kind for the state this year at a public sale. About 50 boys entered the contest, all F. F. A. and 4-H members. Dale Collins, of Junction City, was the high winner for which he received \$10 in payment on a gilt purchased at the sale. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

One hundred nineteen Hampshires sold well in the O'BRYAN sale held at Hattville, February 26. From the standpoint of demand and satisfactory price ranges this was one of the best if not the best sale ever held by this firm. The general average of \$126, considering numbers sold and ages, was assurance of the high quality of the O'Bryan kind, as seen by buyers from many states. Dwight Chapin, of Wichita, was the big buyer, taking about 20 head. The top price of \$355 was paid by an Iowa breeder. As usual Kansas buyers took a big share of the offering. Among them were A. J. Cripe, Pittsburg; Harold Aiken, Elk City; R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph; Steve Stephenson, Bucklin; Dale Scheel, Emporia; Gus Arzburger, Paola; Billy Gagahan, Walnut; and Roy Evans, Dodge City. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Buyers from a wide area purchased the registered HEREFORD HOGS sold in the 4-State Breeders' Sale held at Kansas City on February 18. Thirty-eight bred sows and bred gilts averaged \$84.50. Twenty-three open gilts averaged \$50.50, and 10 boars averaged \$82. A show was held the morning of the sale and the champion gilt bred for an early litter, consigned by O. B. Shaw, Chillicothe, Mo., sold to Raymond Ashby, LaPlata, Mo., for \$275. The champion boar, consigned by C. A. Williamson, Briggsville, Ark., sold to Charles Boos, Portis, Kan., for \$135.

Kansas buyers were Floyd Brumbaugh, Portis; M. S. Haag, Holton; W. W. Foster, Downs; Gilbert Simpson, Alton; Jess Lannan, Portis; Easton Green, Osborne; C. Boos, Portis; E. C. Bird, Leavenworth; Paul Paney, Mt. Hope. Bert Powell, and Roy Schultis, were the auctioneers.

Almost before the Longhorns had disappeared from the plains of Central Kansas a few progressive cattlemen had founded small herds of registered Herefords. Among the first herds were foundation purchases from the noted Gudel & Simpson herd. Much of the earnest energy that now controls and makes the RENO COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION leadership dates from what was started many years ago. Many of the old herds are still headquarters for breeding stock. Don Shaffer, the association's hard-working, enthusiastic secretary was born on a Reno county farm only a few miles from the birthplace of the noted stallion Dan Patch. Mr. Shaffer, a successful attorney, gives freely of his time and talent to help make Reno the "Herefordshire of Kansas." Requests for a catalog of the association's April 10 sale should be made to Mr. Shaffer at Hutchinson.

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.25	\$16.25	\$16.75
Hogs	13.75	13.55	15.35
Lambs	16.10	16.45	16.35
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.32	.33	.36½
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.47
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.68	1.68	1.41
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.13½	1.13½	.99
Oats, No. 2 White	.87	.87	.67
Barley, No. 2			.90½
Alfalfa, No. 1	34.50	32.00	24.00
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	17.00	12.00

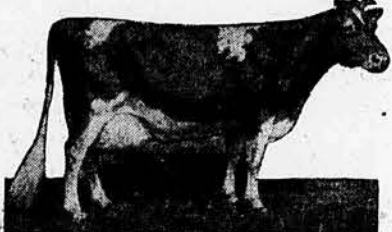
**Complete Dispersal Sale --- Certified Dairy Herd**  
**758 Dairy Cattle Sell**  
**Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.**

**Sell Their Entire Herd**

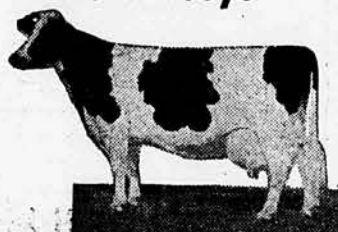
**2-Day Auction**  
**10:00 a. m.**  
**April 5 and 6**



500 Jerseys



100 Guernseys



150 Holsteins

We are going out of the dairy business and are selling our herd of 758 which includes over 450 cows, 300 heifers and calves, and 8 herd sires. Of these, 500 are Jerseys; 150, Holsteins; 100, Guernseys.

More than five hundred have been vaccinated as calves against Bang's disease, and a Health Certificate will be furnished with each animal at the time of sale. Bang's and Tb. tests will be made within two weeks of sale date. This is a clean, healthy herd of high grade milk cows in good condition. In order to produce and sell Certified Milk, we have had to test the herd regularly for the past nine years. There have been Bang's tests every thirty days, with all positive and suspect cows removed. The ages, freshening and breeding dates, and production of each individual cow will be announced as she enters the ring. Every animal will be offered, and where more than two bids are received, the animal will be sold.

All dairy and can-house equipment will be sold.  
**LONGVIEW FARM, LEES SUMMIT, MISSOURI**  
Russell Parker, General Mgr.  
(Lees Summit is 20 miles southeast of Kansas City on Highway 50)  
Aucts.: Roy Johnson, Belton, Mo.; E. E. McClure, St. Joseph, Mo.; Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson Representing Kansas Farmer

**Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' ANNUAL SHOW and SALE**

C. B. Team Horse and Mule Barn  
**Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, March 29**  
Show at 9:30 a. m.—Sale at 1 p. m.—A. D. Weber, Judge  
**37 BULLS — 21 FEMALES**  
Including Tried Sires of richest Scotch ancestry. Young Herd Bull prospects. Bred and Open Heifers. Cows with calves at foot.  
Probably the best offering ever made by the members of this Association. Twenty top herds are consigning.  
A luncheon and program have been arranged for evening preceding sale. Headquarters at the Broadview Hotel in Wichita. Reservations should be made early. Kindly write sale manager if you intend to be present.  
Catalog on Request. Hans E. Regier, Sale Manager, Whitewater, Kan.  
Halsey and Newcom, Auctioneers Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

**Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Sale**  
**JOPLIN, MO., TUESDAY, MARCH 28—1 p. m.**

**29 BULLS—9 FEMALES—2 STEERS**  
The sales offering: This splendid draft of well-bred, high-quality registered Shorthorns will fill the requirements of breeder or farmer who wants to improve his herd.  
The consignors: Earl Anderson, Springfield, Mo., 4 bulls; Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., 2 bulls; Max Freeman, Siloam Springs, Ark., 1 bull; Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo., 10 bulls and 2 females; Andrew Drumm Institute, Independence, Mo., 2 bulls; Will-O-Pat Farm, Opolis, Kan., 2 bulls; E. W. Sawford, Ottumville, Mo., 3 bulls; John M. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., 2 bulls and 1 female; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, Mo., 2 bulls and 4 females; M. R. Hartley, Baxter Springs, Kan., 1 bull; C. L. Mattix, Girard, Kan., 1 female; F. B. Brummett, Carthage, Mo., 1 female.  
W. A. Cochel consigns two steers, very desirable for 4-H or vocational work.  
This Sale Is Sponsored by the Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association  
For Sale Catalog Write to L. Russell Kelce, 114 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
J. E. Halsey, Auctioneer Bert Powell Representing Kansas Farmer

**Kleinschmidt's Hereford Sale**  
**Herington, Kan.**  
**Monday, March 27**

43 Head bred and fed to meet the needs of beginners, farmers and breeder replacement. (Selling without the big fat.)  
14 Bulls—29 Cows (many with calves at foot).

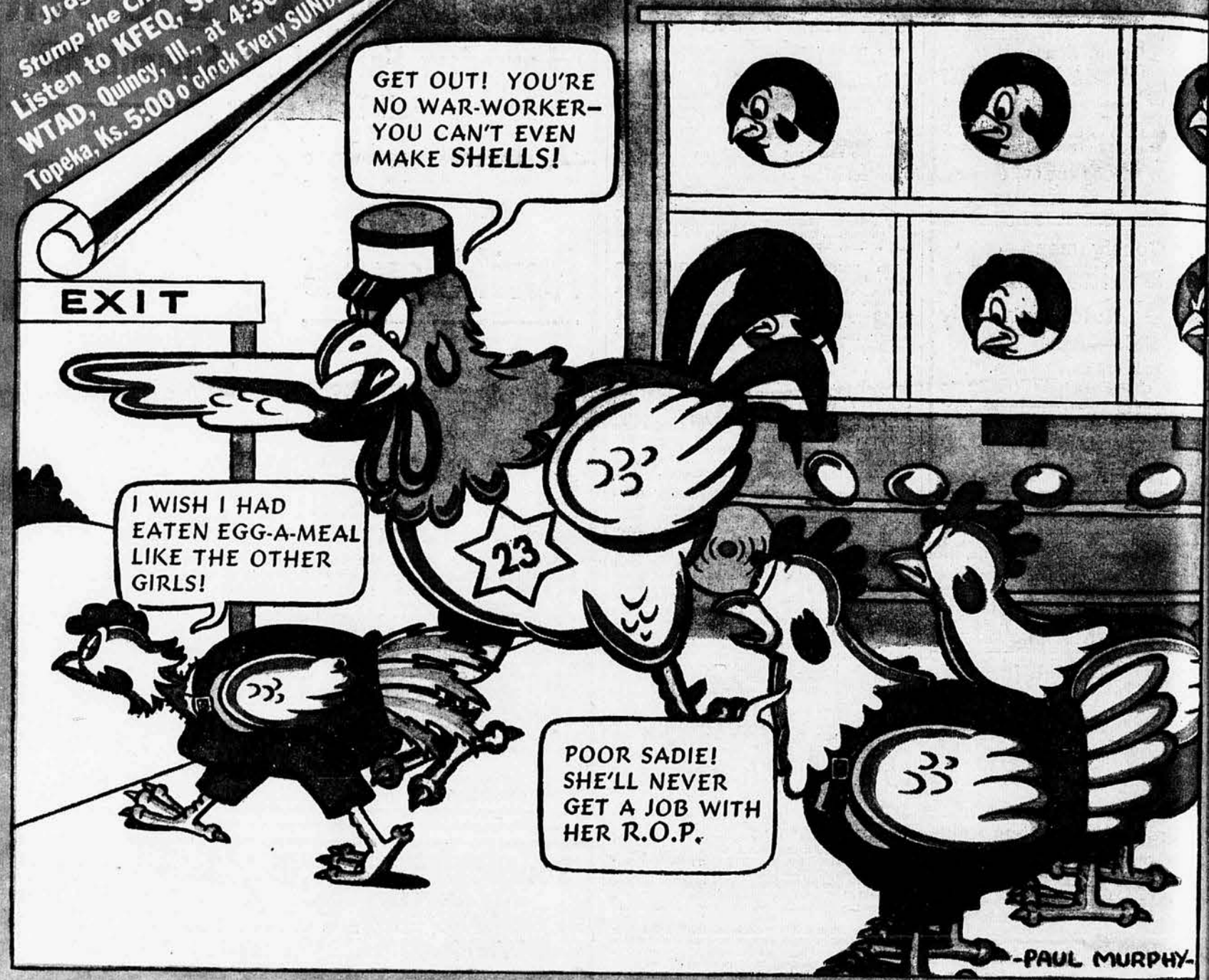
For Catalog Write  
**LOUIS KLEINSCHMIDT, HOPE, KANSAS**  
Harold Tonn, Manager and Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



LIBRARY  
1944

Help  
Judge Maybe  
Stump the City Slickers—  
Listen to KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo.  
WTAD, Quincy, Ill., at 4:30 and WIBW,  
Topeka, Ks. 5:00 o'clock Every SUNDAY AFTERNOON

FOOD FOR THOUGHT FOR THOUGHTFUL FEEDERS



-PAUL MURPHY-



## Barn Yard Slackers sabotage Production and Profits!

Now, more than ever before, it is important to cull your flock properly. Non-producing hens eat just as much food as your best layers. Get rid of them. Sell them for meat. Save the food they would eat for the workers. They are the ones that deserve the best. They'll pay

you for the care and the food you give them. To increase and to sustain production, feed May Way Egg-A-Meal, the food that makes more eggs. May Way egg mashes give your hens proper nutrition, furnishing those body-building and egg-making factors in correct proportions for abundant egg production.



# MAY WAY *Nutritional* FOODS

COPYRIGHT 1943, MAY WAY MILLS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

### CHICKEN FOODS

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

### TURKEY FOODS

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

### HOG FOODS

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

PORK-A-MEAL—For fast pork production—60 pounds to market

RICH-A-MEAL—For unthrifty, slow growing, rough pigs

### CATTLE FOODS

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