

FEBRUARY 3, 1945



# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Best way Kansas hog producers can come near meeting increased pork goals for 1945 is by saving more pigs. Good practices could materially cut the present pig losses of 30 to 44 per cent.



Some pig diseases can be controlled thru medication but every disease contracted is costly. Prevention always is the better and cheaper way.

## Reducing 30% Pig Loss

... ONLY WAY TO MEET 1945 PORK GOAL

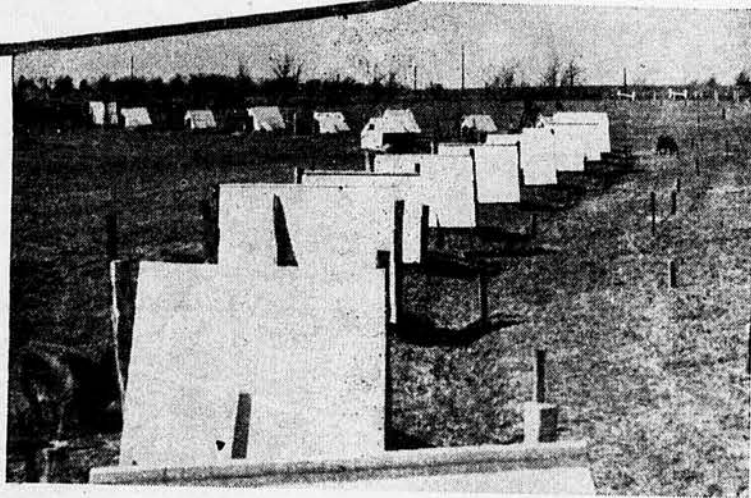
**T**HE little pig that never goes to market because he doesn't live to get there, will not help meet food goals for this critical war year of 1945.

Along with Nebraska and the Dakotas, Kansas this year was called upon by the Federal Government for an increase in spring farrowings of 31 per cent, while other states over the country were told to reduce production. The increase for Kansas and other states in this area is due to the unusually high feed supply available. Pork goals since have been raised but the nation will be unable to avoid a pork shortage.

The sad part of the situation is that requests for this increase in spring farrowings came too late for Kansas hog producers to change their breeding program. The Government planned on those producers who normally carry a hog project in good years and had to come thru with the increased farrowings. There was no desire for a repetition of the debacle which occurred last time.

Any increased pork production obtained in Kansas this spring must come in saving and marketing more pigs. U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show that from 30 to 44

Ninety-nine per cent of parasite troubles in pigs could be eliminated by keeping sows and pigs on fresh soil, as in this picture, and seeing that farrowing houses are clean.



per cent of all pigs die before weaning time, which gives the farmer a real challenge and a real opportunity for an outstanding contribution to the pork supply.

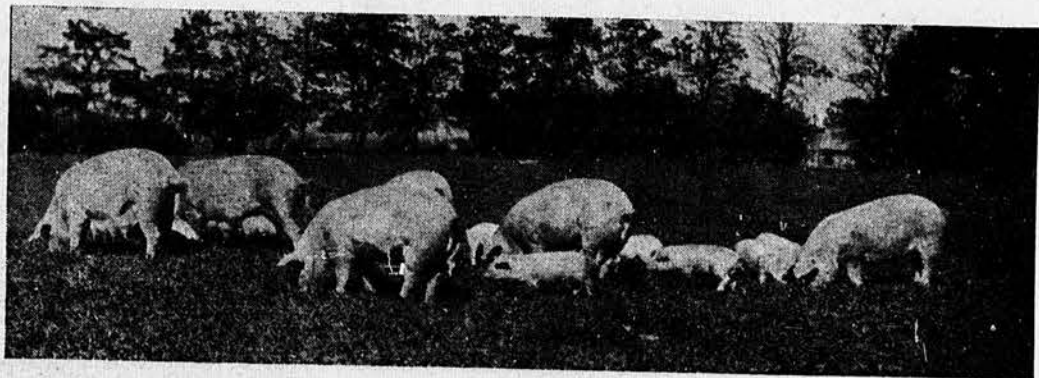
Many good Kansas pork producers already have cut their pig losses to 15 or 20 per cent, according to Carl Elling, Kansas State College Extension swine specialist, who believes every producer can cut losses to some extent, and many can save up to 50 per cent more pigs. The farmer's patriotic desire to do his best for our fighting men is a big inducement for improvement, and a further inducement

comes in the form of new support prices for heavy hogs. "We are going to need more pork regardless of any reports of surpluses," says Mr. Elling.

Going into the problem of how Kansas farmers can cut down pig losses, Mr. Elling outlines the following general program:

All farrowing houses should be on dry, well-drained locations, tight walled, well bedded, and well ventilated. Use of an electric brooder, where possible, is recommended. A good homemade brooder can be made with a barrel and a light thru the bung hole, using a reflector for directing the heat.

In using such a brooder, however, Mr. Elling warns that the sow will try to get into the barrel with the pigs. There have been several cases in which sows have broken down flimsy brooders, causing fires when the light bulbs came in contact with straw in the barrel. A 100-watt bulb, with reflector, is sufficient, and the entire brooder should be fixed so the sow cannot tear it down [Continued on Page 19]



Good pasture for the sow before farrowing, and for sow and pigs after farrowing, is a practice that cannot be overemphasized for strong, healthy pigs that will live to reach the market.



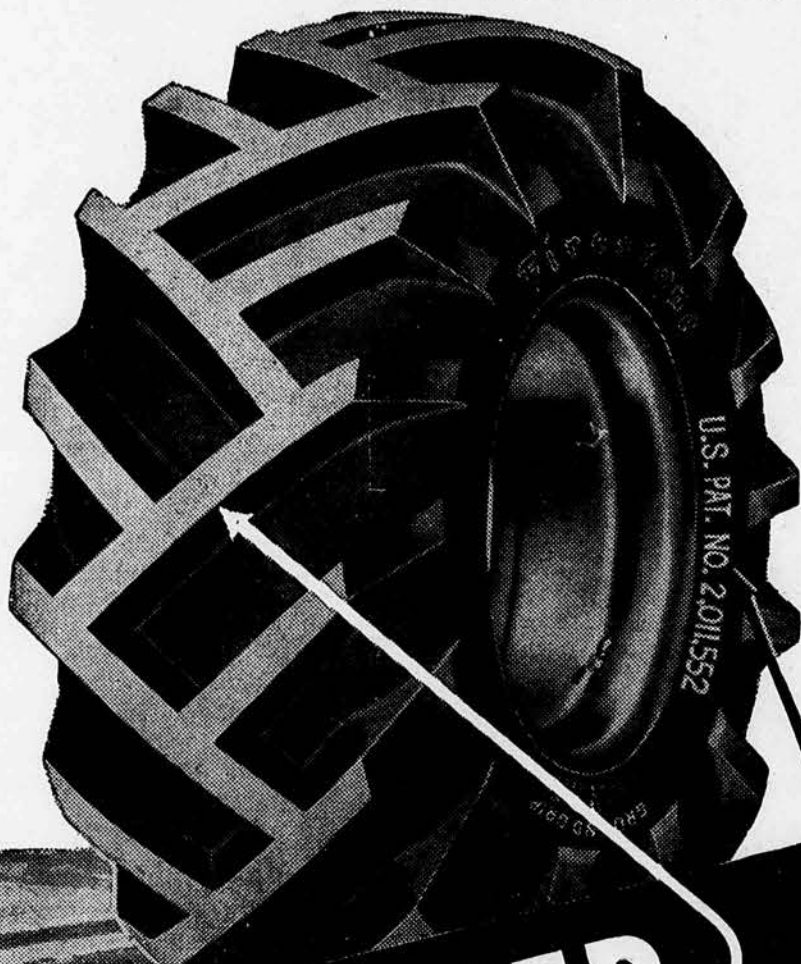
# BEST BY EVERY TEST

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**IMITATED  
BUT NEVER  
DUPLICATED**

For POSITIVE CLEANING, MAXIMUM  
TRACTION and LONGER LIFE

# Firestone

## GROUND GRIP TIRES

**FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER**

### Winter Wheat Not Insured

**T**HE War Food Administration reports that a program is being developed as rapidly as possible to insure producers of cotton, spring wheat, and flax against loss on their 1945 crops, under legislation recently enacted by Congress. Plans also are being developed for putting into operation in a few counties, trial insurance on corn and tobacco, also authorized by this legislation.

Under this new legislation, insurance is provided on wheat, cotton, and flax up to 75 per cent of the recorded or appraised yields for losses incurred from unavoidable causes. Insurance may be provided in any county where written applications for contracts cover at least 50 farms or one third of the farms normally producing the commodity to be insured.

Since winter wheat to be harvested in 1945 already is planted, only spring seedings of wheat can be covered for 1945. Insurance will be offered for the 1946 winter wheat crop. Trial insurance of corn and tobacco is permitted in 1945 and not more than 3 additional crops can be added each year. Trial insurance for each crop is limited to 20 counties and for a period of 3 years.

### Gas Tax High Enough!

Dear Editor—We have been reading Kansas Farmer tonight and see that you invite us to write our opinion of the gas tax increase. The gas tax is high enough at present, and the driver's license at 40 cents seems fair to us. We also think a person should not have to pay as much for an old, worn-out car as for one nearly new. Our old Ford just runs if we keep fixing it, and that is about all. So we think \$5 is plenty of tax for a car like it. A lot of the light trucks around here should still pay \$5 instead of \$10 as they are old and have seen lots of wear and tear on the road bringing cream, eggs and chickens to town every week, as well as some grain to feed stock on the farm. Many farmers feed mash to chickens all the time and sell eggs to buy the mash, therefore they need something to haul supplies, which is all the car they have.

We also wish they would get together this year and vote on the content of alcohol in the beer and all other drinks in Kansas at the war camps and in taverns and stores that sell drinks as they are sure hurting the young men in camps who have been kept clean at home. If we must fight, the men should be kept sober so they can think quickly in time of danger.—Mrs. L. M. B., J. F. K. and Mrs. P. E. N., Sumner Co.

### Win Scholarships

Outstanding work in fire prevention and project excellence has won college 4-H Club scholarships for Billy Gfeller, Geary county; Elsie McGrew, Lyon county; and Janice Nuttle, Butler county, says J. Harold Johnson, state club leader.

### Senator Capper on Radio

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

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze  
Topeka, Kansas  
Vol. 82, No. 3

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Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Agricultural Publishers Association, National Publishers Association.

Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.



## Pork Producers Do Good Job

**G**OOD pork producers are W. Fred Bolt, of Pratt county, and John Otte, of Jewell county. They have been announced by Carl G. Elling, Extension swine specialist of Kansas State College, as winners of the 2 divisions in the 1944 Kansas Swine Production Contest.

Division I, won by Mr. Bolt, with T. M. Sylten, of Brown county, as runner-up, was for herds of from 3 to 7 sows. Division II, won by Mr. Otte, for the third time, with Albert Brockhoff, of Brown county, as runner-up, was for herds of 8 or more sows. The contest is sponsored jointly by Kansas State College and the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce.

Winners in the contest were given recognition and awarded cash prizes during the district extension swine schools held recently over the state.

John Otte had 16 sows in the contest. These sows farrowed 145 pigs and weaned 121. At 6 months these 121 hogs had an average market weight of 220 pounds. The return for 110 pounds of feed plus labor was \$3.01.

Mr. Brockhoff had 8 brood sows that farrowed 80 pigs and 64 reached market at an average weight of 216 pounds at 6 months.

Mr. Bolt's 6 sows farrowed 61 pigs, with 49 reaching market at an average weight of 214.5 pounds at 6 months. Mr. Sylten's 3 gilts farrowed 34 pigs and 30 head went to market in 6 months at 204.2 pounds.

All 4 winners out of the 30 original contestants used a pasture program.

Scoring for the contest was based on average final weight of pigs at 180 days, 40 points; number of pigs saved to the litter, 10 points; selection of breeding stock and feed and management of sows during gestation and suckling period, 15 points; efficiency of production (rations and pasture) 20 points; sanitation, disease, and parasite control, 10 points; contestant's written report covering details of enterprise, 5 points.

## Head Veterinarians

Dr. George Rathman, of the office of State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka, was elected president of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association at its annual meeting held recently in Emporia.

Dr. J. F. Knappenberger, Hutchinson, was elected vice-president; Dr. Charles W. Bower, of Topeka, was re-elected secretary-treasurer; and Dr. E. E. Leasure, Manhattan, was named to the executive board.

## Hereford Sale Coming

J. J. Moxley, secretary of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, announces the annual winter sale of Herefords assigned by breeders of the state will be held at the State Fair Pavilion, Hutchinson, on Thursday, February 22. The offering will include 75 carefully selected bulls of top quality, and 25 selected females from the best herds in the state.

## OPA Explains

Placing ceilings on live cattle was necessary to curb black markets, says the OPA in a special bulletin explaining the recent action that has caused a furor among livestock producers. Previous ceilings on retail prices

without any control over producer prices played directly into the hands of the black marketeers, who were able to bid above legitimate processors for good and choice cattle, explains the OPA. This meant that the honest packer and the honest retailer were left holding the sack, while dishonest operators reaped the profit and too much meat was shunted from regular consumer channels.

Retail ceilings could not be raised, says OPA, because of an order from Congress to hold the line on consumer prices. A live ceiling on cattle was the only action that seemed to offer a fair break all along the line.

## Balbo Pasture Worth Trying

**B**ECAUSE Balbo rye is not subject to Hessian fly damage, and thus can be planted earlier than wheat, it is one of the best fall and winter pastures, thinks N. L. Harris, Leavenworth county agent. If the ground has been plowed early and worked to conserve moisture Balbo should be drilled from August 15 to 30. Care should be taken, however, to see that true Balbo is seeded and not just common rye.

In 1943, John Hund drilled 12 acres of Balbo rye the last of August and started pasturing it October 1, when it was about 8 inches high.

On this acreage he pastured 25 cows all winter except when muddy or covered with snow. Cows were taken off the Balbo April 20, 1944.

He estimated getting 155 days pasture which replaced 15 tons of alfalfa hay worth \$330. The rye gave him pasture valued at \$27.50 an acre. He also harvested 175 bushels of seed worth \$350. On this basis his Balbo was worth \$56.50 an acre.

C. A. Beckwith planted 15 acres of Balbo in the fall of 1943, but did not pasture it until spring, when he turned 25 heifers on the 15 acres for 60 days. After removing them from the rye he had to feed them 4 bales of hay and 1 bushel of grain to replace what they had received in feed from the Balbo. The daily cost of this extra feed was \$3.80.

His Balbo pasture replaced \$228 worth of hay and grain and, in addition, he harvested about 25 bushels of seed an acre to boost his income an acre to \$65.

## Best Pasture

A pasture mixture containing prairie grass, bluestem, brome, lespedeza and sweet clover put more growth and weight on calves last year than any pasture they ever used, report V. C. and C. E. Leinweber, of Marshall county, who operate 2 ranches of 1,960 and 960 acres. They have about 1,300 acres of pasture for their purebred Angus and Herefords and stock cattle.

To save labor and utilize grazing as much as possible they have divided their cattle into smaller herds and rotate their permanent and temporary pastures for maximum use. One bunch of calves was put on the grass mixture and this bunch outgrew and outgained the others easily, say the 2 men, who are planning to seed down more of their land this year.

Next to utilization of pasture they have found their best labor-saving machines are the pickup hay baler, the mechanical corn picker and an elevator for both baled hay and ear corn. One man elevated 80 bales of hay in 10 minutes last fall, they report.

## Head State Board of Agriculture



Front row, left to right: R. C. Beezley, Girard; P. A. Wempe, Seneca; Gaylord R. Munson, Junction City; J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Topeka; William H. Wegener, Vice-President, Norton. Back row, left to right: Herman A. Praeger, President, Clafflin; C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado; Harold Stoadt, Treasurer, Ottawa; B. H. Hewett, Coldwater; W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville; J. A. Martin, Mound City; Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha; Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center.

# The Plow for Advanced Practices



### ... for Building Terraces

Terracing is just a part of farming when you have a Case Centennial plow and a fast-working, sure-footed Case tractor. Superior scouring of Case high-speed plow bottoms and extra clearance above and between them help you handle a lot of loose soil fast. Easy-reach levers and wide range of adjustment enable you to set the plow exactly right for each round.

### ... for Contour Tillage

In throwing furrows up the slope... most effective in controlling run-off and erosion... the big rudder-action rear wheel of the Case Centennial plow carries the added side-thrust easily and surely. Its easy adjustment takes care of varying soil conditions, saves power by preventing landside friction. Similar quick adjustment guards against waste of power in furrow-bottom friction.

### ... for Better Seedbeds

With soils in friable condition... as they usually are when plowed for early planting... Case high-speed bottoms give both a good crumbling action and a firm turn which make a compact seedbed with less added tillage. Operated a little slower, they leave a more lumpy, ridged surface that holds rain and snow, reduces hazard of loss by wind or washing.

### ... for Cover Cropping

Extra clearance above and between bottoms enables the Case Centennial to go right along amid amazing amounts of tall green growth or surface trash. High, quick, level lift guards against dragging trash on turns. Choice of bottoms and adjustments provides clean, complete covering or allows stubble to stick up for holding soil and snow, as may be best for soil and season.

Send postal for Centennial plow book and free booklet by soil scientist Albrecht, "Why Do Farmers Plow." Also free bulletins on terracing with your own plow and level farming on sloping fields. See your Case dealer for service to keep your power and machinery in tip-top shape. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

# CASE



**A**BOUT as many fruit men from the Kansas side of the river attended the Missouri State Horticultural Society's 2-day meeting in St. Joseph recently as did Missouri growers. The program provided was unusually good and most of the speakers had something worth-while to say.

An address all had looked forward to eagerly was the one given by D. P. Dell, a large-scale orchard operator at Grafton, Ill., in which he told of his experiences using the new speed sprayer.

## Hear About Speed Sprayer

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

This is a machine entirely different from anything that ever has been used in orchard operation before. Up to the present only a few have been manufactured, but after the war the speed sprayer undoubtedly will replace hundreds of obsolete sprayers now being

made to do in the orchards of Kansas. To illustrate his talk Mr. Dell used motion pictures made in his 500-acre orchard showing the speed sprayer in operation. This new machine does not even look like sprayers we use now for it does not have the 2 guns and long hose. There are no agitators in the 500-gallon tank. It does not have the pressure mechanism of the familiar spray machine for instead of developing from 400 to 600 pounds pressure so necessary with our present machine the speed sprayer does a far more efficient job with only 40 pounds of pressure.

Yet the spray solution is shot from 30 jets in a semi-circular drum at the rear of the machine with such force that all the leaves on one side of an apple tree are turned "wrong side out" as the machine quickly passes and both sides of the leaves are thoroughly covered. The liquid is forced thru the jets by a rapidly revolving propeller and leaves the machine as a finely divided mist which envelopes one whole side of a row of trees in a dense fog.

Mr. Dell has found he can do a more efficient job when only one side of a row of trees is sprayed at a time. When he reaches the end of a row he wastes no time turning back into this same row but turns into another more conveniently. Then after the whole block has been gone over spraying one side he goes back over it spraying the other side. One reason he does this is because the sprayer covers the ground so rapidly that the leaves are still wet when he goes immediately down the other side of a row that has just been sprayed and a great deal of the spray liquid is wasted by runoff. Still slides were used to show the perfect coverage of both apples and leaves.

### Removes Bark New Way

To better control codling moth in his large orchard Mr. Dell removes the bark from the trunks and larger limbs of his trees. But he does not do it the way we do it here. In this operation he makes use of the regular sprayer with guns and hose. He had movies to show the speed and efficiency of this method of removing bark. A stream of water under high pressure is forced against the trunk and branches and the scales of bark are quickly removed taking with them the codling moth larvae hidden there. By this method as many as 200 large trees a day can be debarked. By the usual method of hand-scraping it would take one man 80 days to scrape 200 trees.

Mr. Dell, not so many years ago, was resident salesman in this section for a widely used brand of spray oils.

Another good address was given by Paul H. Shepard, director of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove. Of interest to grape growers was his discussion of how they start to train a young grapevine. A newly set cutting puts out many shoots or canes. Only one of these is allowed to grow, the rest being rubbed off before they attain any size. The one that is left is allowed to grow until it reaches the top wire when it is cut off just above a bud. It then is pulled straight and tied to the wire just below the bud which helps to hold the strings in place.

If the Kniffen system of pruning is to be followed all buds which develop along this straight cane are rubbed off except 2 near the lower wire and 2 near the top wire. These will make the 4 canes used in this system, one in each direction on the top wire and one in each direction on the bottom wire.

Mr. Shepard told of something new in orchard pollination that was quite interesting. Hives of bees are distributed thru the orchard in the usual way but the entrance to each hive is equipped with a trap which permits the bees to enter only thru one side and to exit only thru the other side. Pollen, obtained from commercial sources, is scattered just outside the exit so each bee must walk thru it on the way out. In this way a thoro job of pollination is accomplished.

"Arsenical injury to apple foliage increases as the spraying job is done more thoroly," stated Prof. H. G. Swartout, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. "Conditions the last several years have been especially favorable for arsenical injury," he said, "and with more sprays and the higher dosages of lead arsenate that

have been necessary for control of codling moth, spray injury has been on the increase. Damage has been especially severe on Jonathan and Ben Davis, altho injury to some extent has appeared on nearly all commercial varieties."

Another outstanding speaker was John C. Dunegan, pathologist of the division of fruit and vegetable crops, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fayetteville, Ark., who had for his subject, "Tests With Organic Fungicides for the Control of Apple Scab, Blotch and Bitter Rot." In discussing the two fungicides that have been standard for years the speaker pointed out that lime sulphur produces a stunting of twig growth and Bordeaux causes a dwarfing of the apples. Copper injury to foliage often follows use of Bordeaux, and lime sulphur is not always safe to use.

In their efforts to find an ideal fungicide manufacturers have put on the market certain soluble sulphurs, the products of experimentation. But these have proved not as effective as either lime sulphur or Bordeaux, and the new copper compounds give as much injury as Bordeaux and do not have the sticking quality of that old standby. Recently a great deal of experimentation has been done with complex organic compounds. Doctor Dunegan told of 11 of these compounds that had been tested and said that all but 4 of them had been rejected.

Of these, a product called Fer-mate (ferridimethyldithiocarbamate) seems especially promising. This complex chemical, an iron salt, is a black, soluble powder not toxic to man or animals. It has a tendency to stimulate a dark-green color in leaves. Dithane, another material of the thiocarbamate group leaves no spray deposit and offers special promise for use later in the season as fruits approach maturity.

### Called Off

The second annual farm-industry-science clinic, which was to have been held at Emporia, February 9-10 has been voluntarily canceled in compliance with a recent ODT directive, it is announced by President James F. Price, Emporia State Teachers College, program chairman. The clinic was expected to attract 300 Kansas leaders of industry, science, and agriculture.

Meetings will be resumed following the war.

### Resist Disease

Several new disease-resistant varieties of vegetables are available to 1945 Victory gardeners, says John O. Miller, Kansas State College Extension plant pathologist. New types of wilt-resistant tomatoes also have been developed.

Wilt-resistant varieties most suitable for Kansas are Rutgers, Marglobe, and Pritchard. Best "yellow-resistant" cabbage varieties are Marion Market, yellow-resistant strain of Golden Acre, and Wisconsin All-Seasons.

A new pepper variety known as World Beater No. 13, is resistant to "mosaic" disease. Watermelon varieties resistant to "fusarium" wilt are Hawbury, Stone Mountain No. 5, and Kleckley Sweet No. 2.

### No Farm Week

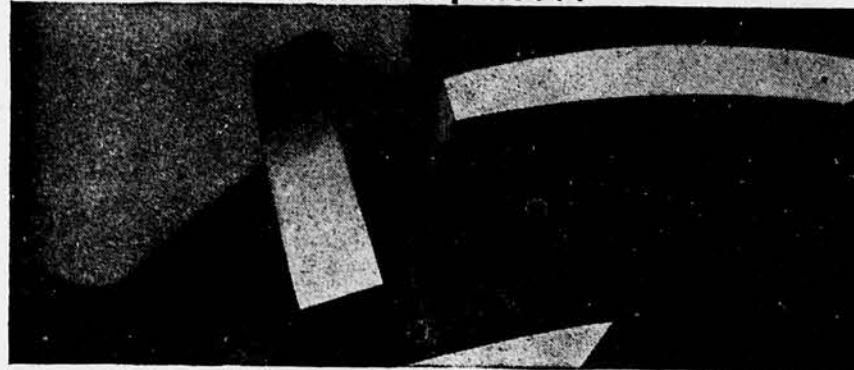
Cancellation of the entire Farm and Home Week program, scheduled for Manhattan, February 6 to 9, has been announced by Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College.

In calling off the week's activities President Eisenhower said: "Because transportation is becoming one of the real bottlenecks in the war effort, and in keeping with the ODT effort to restrict travel, the College has decided to call off Farm and Home Week for the second time in 77 years."

Also canceled were the activities of Master Farmers and Master Farm Homemakers, who were to have had a series of special meetings. These special meetings, a feature of past Farm and Home Week programs, will be resumed in 1946, if war conditions permit.



1. Cleats in pairs . . .



2. No mud-catching pockets



3. Can't tear loose . . .



4. Free . . . . .

## Free book for tractor owners tells about tractor tire traction

**H**ERE'S a new book crammed with useful information for every farmer who owns a tractor. It contains 68 pages of pictures and facts on such subjects as care of farm machinery, use of liquid weights in tractor tires, getting more power out of wartime gasoline, etc.

It explains how B. F. Goodrich tires on your tractor get farm work done faster and easier—how B. F. Goodrich studied the farmers' problems, trying out hundreds of different tread designs to learn more about traction.

### How Cleats Work

To get the most out of the cleats, they are best arranged in pairs (see photo 1). One cleat is long, the other short; then there is another pair of long and short cleats on the opposite side of the tire. The long cleat crosses the center; the short one is a shoulder cleat—yet they don't touch each other. These paired cleats give a continuous, overlapping grip on the soil. As the tire turns and one cleat leaves the ground, another is grabbing hold. You get continuous traction, a steady pull. Work is done faster.

The B. F. Goodrich tire has an open center. There are no mud-catching pockets. The tread is self-cleaning. Because of this open design, the tire tread is flexible. It gives as it rolls. Mud drops out.

Height of the cleats is determined to the hundredth of an inch—worked out by farmers and tire engineers working together. If cleats are too high they are apt

to bend, reduce traction. They also may chip, or break off, wear down quickly on hard surfaces. Low cleats provide less traction. And each cleat in a BFG tire is shaped like a pyramid, reinforced at the base so it won't tear loose. (See photo 3.)

It's easy to see that B. F. Goodrich has considered the farmers' problems from every angle in designing tractor tires. With B. F. Goodrich tires you get extra traction—added bite, grip, and pull to handle the hardest jobs. And you get long life, too. For any tractor or implement tire need, see the B. F. Goodrich man next time you are in town.

### Write for the Farmer's Handbook

Some of the other subjects included in the Handbook are: costs of rubber tires; winter care of tractors; handyman hints; how to use concrete on the farm; principles of farm drainage; the miracle of synthetic rubber; driving tips; tire buyers' guide; facts on silos and silage; painting methods; and much other useful, money-saving information.

Write your name and address on a postcard, or in the margin of this page below, tear off and send to "Handbook Editor," Dept. 143, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

**B. F. Goodrich  
Farm Service Tires**



**"GOING TO TOWN"  
WILL SEEM A LOT  
SHORTER . . .**



# There's a *Ford* in your future!

▶ That trip to town won't be nearly the chore it once was. For in the coming days of peace there'll be a new Ford car—a big, sturdy, roomy car that will make it smooth going all the way. . . . Then you'll watch the miles melt into the air. In front seat or back, you'll ride at ease—and be fully relaxed.

. . . But that's not all! Many other refinements will be found in this new car. Smart, improved styling. A new richness, inside and out. And, of course, the famous thrift and economy and sturdiness that are traditional with all Ford cars. . . . "How soon?" We'll be ready to start production plans whenever we get the

"go-ahead." In the meantime, of course, our total efforts and resources are devoted to speeding Victory.

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY**







Here grasshoppers cut off wheat heads just at ripening time causing severe damage. There are plenty of 'hopper eggs in fence rows right now.



Here is a creosote line that held. On left side of the line bugs took all of the corn but couldn't get across to bother the excellent stand at right.

# 3 Crop Pests

... That Promise Serious Damage in 1945

By E. G. KELLY  
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

FALL and winter insect pest surveys, just completed, definitely show Kansas has more chinch bugs in hibernation than for many years, the grasshoppers laid numerous eggs late in the fall and over quite a large part of the state, and that Hessian fly is very abundant in many wheat fields in Central Kansas and bordering counties. There is little doubt that these 3 major crop pests will do serious damage to crops in 1945.

Kansas farmers have had considerable experience with these insects during the last few years, and they know quite well that outbreaks of chinch bugs, grasshoppers, and Hessian fly are unpredictable. Spring and early summer weather conditions will determine to a great extent the infestation that eventually will develop. Warm, dry weather in April, May and June will have great influence on chinch bugs. Grasshoppers will get a better start with plenty, but not too much, moisture in April and May, and then develop great strength in a warm and dry June and July. The Hessian fly seems to develop best in a warm, moist May and June.

There are more chinch bugs in hibernation this winter than we have seen for many years. They are well hidden in the trash and loose soil of the clumps of bluestem and other clump-forming grasses. There are very few in the thin, dry patches of crab grass, foxtail grass, and other thin grasses, and very few in the stubble of corn, sorghum, and Sudan grass. In other years, we have suggested that clump-forming grasses which harbor chinch bugs be burned during the winter. This was not a good soil-conservation practice, so we abandoned the suggestion. In some of the bluestem clumps, there are hidden as many as 6,000 to 10,000 chinch bugs.

These chinch bugs will live thru winter and move to wheat, barley and rye fields in the spring. Just when they move will be determined by the weather; the bugs like warm, dry days for moving. Sometimes the chinch bugs do not move from winter quarters until late April or May. When they alight in a field of small grain, they begin feeding;

Making poison bait with a concrete mixer in Western Kansas. Application of this bait can save many fields of wheat and alfalfa.



In chinch bug fight, this sled is good to smooth the furrow slice; loath is nailed to bottom of sled for the last time over as it makes a good groove in which to pour the creosote.

and about the middle of May, they lay a lot of eggs. In late May and early June, there will be numerous red bugs. These are familiar to Eastern Kansas farmers, and not quite so familiar to Central Kansas farmers. However, Central Kansas farmers will probably become well acquainted with the red and brown bugs next spring.

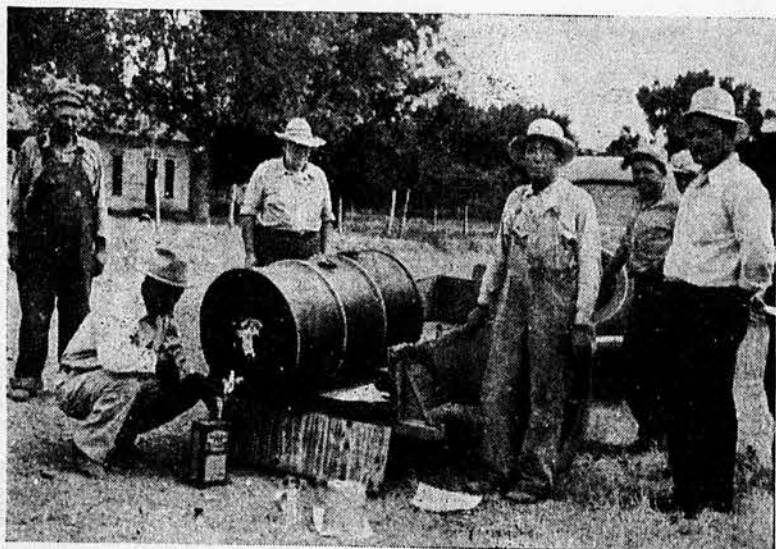
When the small grain begins to ripen, the chinch bugs get restless and begin to hunt for greener food. They move out to corn and sorghum that is nearby. When they begin to move, you have the best opportunity to destroy them. Often chinch bugs hasten the ripening of the grain, especially during a dry time. They may be delayed from moving from the small grain by timely rains that will keep the wheat and barley stalks green a few days longer; and, too, the rains may start the crab grass and foxtail grass which will afford food for the traveling bugs. When the bugs reach the corn in late June and early July, the plants are generally small and are quickly damaged.

There is no better time to study the chinch bug problem for the average farmer than

bluestem grass that is growing along the fence or road, or dig one from the hillside near the corn and sorghum stubble. Take the bunch of grass into a warm kitchen or basement and let it stand an hour or two, or put it in a paper bag and let it stand overnight. Tie the top of the bag to keep the warm bugs in. The next morning reach into the bag, pull out the clump of grass, pour the dirt into a large pan that has tall sides, and then turn the grass upside down and shake the loose dirt and bugs into the pan. Count them. If there are 15 bugs, there is light damage ahead for wheat, barley and corn. If there are 50 bugs, there is likely to be considerable damage to wheat and barley and need for a creosote barrier between wheat, barley and corn. If there are more than 100 bugs in the clump, there will be much damage to wheat and barley and a sure need for a creosote barrier between barley, wheat and corn.

There is need for more chinch bug control planning. Surveys made during the last few weeks indicate there are a lot of chinch bugs in nearly every county from Smith south to Harper and eastward. A lot of crops can be protected in this area by timely planning of the kind of crops to be planted in 1945. There are several kinds of crops that are immune to chinch bugs; that is, the chinch bugs will not eat them. In that category are all legumes. Our Government is calling for more soybeans, and now is a good time to consider planting the maximum acreage of that crop. Our Government is calling for more flax seed. Chinch bugs will not eat flax, so here is another crop to plant this year. In ordinary times, it always is well to plant sweet clover, clover, and alfalfa, and in some sections lespedeza. It will be money in your pocket to plant

[Continued on Page 13]



A farmer's handy way of handling creosote for his job of holding the line against chinch bugs; more of them in hibernation this winter than for years.





**M**ARVIN JONES, War Food Administrator, has asked the farmers of America to increase food production above the goals set for 1945 by WFA last fall.

The War Production Board at almost the same time announced that manufacture of farm machinery is behind schedule between 25 and 30 per cent.

And almost at the same time General Hershey, Selective Service Director (at the direction of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes and at the command of the President), sent a directive to state directors and local boards so worded that it seemed to direct that all farmers and farm workers of the 18 thru 25-age group be inducted into the armed services, regardless of whether they are essential to food production.

Summing it all up, it looks like a tough year on the farm. Matter of fact, it looks like a tough year all around.

It seems now that last fall everyone connected with the war effort, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the OWI, got the idea the end of the European war and the general election would be practically identical twin events.

Now the picture is seen in much darker colors. The German drive thru our First army in Belgium has postponed our offensive into the Reich several months.

Also the casualties promise to be heavier than was thought last fall, altho the Army people tell me that the casualties of our drive thru France and the Low Countries were much less than had been anticipated.

Another angle that has turned out differently from what was expected is the food situation in the liberated countries. It seems these people are depending much more upon being fed from America than our higher-ups had arranged for. And in some instances they are becoming resentful, particularly in Italy, because the food from America is not arriving in the quantities the OWI broadcasts had led them to expect.

From what I can learn, it is not altogether the fault of advance planning which is responsible for this particular development. The shipping demands for additional troops, war materials of all kinds, and supplies for the troops are so heavy that there isn't transportation for food for the civilian populations in the liberated countries.

Summed up, all this just means that the Kansas farmers, the American farmers as a whole and individually, are going to be called upon to produce more with fewer men and with less machinery and equipment than they have had for the last 2 years. It is not a matter of choice, just plain military necessity. And you know and I know that the farmers of America will respond to the call. They will not let down the men and boys and women in the military services overseas.

As a matter of fact, I believe that the efforts of the members of Congress from the farm states, have resulted in modifications of the original directive on drafting men deferred as essential to food production (under the provisions of the so-called Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act), so that the bulk of the farm help needed on the farms will be allowed to remain there at least thru another harvest.

I might say that as soon as it was learned here that the Hershey directive of January 3 was being interpreted by many local boards to mean a direct command from the President to draft all men in the 18 thru 25-age group, regardless of the law as expressed in the Tydings amendment, and regardless of the effect it might have on food production, members of Congress, including Senator Reed and myself and the House members from Kansas, got in touch with General Hershey.

General Hershey said he never told any state director or local board to disregard, or modify in any way, the Tydings amendment. But he didn't seem to think he could do anything more about it. It took four appearances before Congressional committees to get him to say to the draft boards, officially, what he had been telling us all the time; namely, that unless the local boards knew that the man could be replaced, he should not be inducted if the board had found him essential under the provisions of the Tydings amendment. I hope that word got to the boards in time.

But all of us may as well face the fact that we have bitten off two very big wars, both thousands of miles from home. And our commitments to feed and clothe and rehabilitate our Allies and the people of the liberated countries are also very heavy. Before we are thru, the military are warning us now, it may be necessary to do the necessary work on the home front without any able-bodied young men at all.

Personally, I am hoping the present pessimism may prove as unwarranted a few months from now as was the certainly unwarranted optimism of last fall. Meanwhile, let's get the job done the best way we can.

### Farmers Think Deeply

**I** SHOULD like to comment briefly on four resolutions adopted at the 74th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, recently held in Topeka, that fit into the national picture. This great farm convention, as you know, is attended by leading farmers from every county in the state, who represent every currently operating farm organization in Kansas. Their expressed thoughts, therefore, are worthy of special study.

The first resolution I wish to mention concerns agricultural policy making. The Kansas convention insists that producer representation and opinion be fully recognized in developing national and international policies concerning production and distribution of farm commodities, and that the farm industry be represented on any agencies dealing with these all-important problems, as well as at peace conferences.

I say this is one of the most reasonable demands, one of the most sensible demands, any group could make. It also is one of the most essential demands. Why shouldn't farmers be represented and fully recognized when it comes to questions affecting

their business, and questions affecting their country? Farmers comprise a high quality 25 per cent of our population. They unquestionably will bear their full share of the national debt, which right now is nearing 233 billion dollars. "Taxation without representation" to farmers is unthinkable—should be to every loyal American.

But the fact remains that resolution for representation was made out of necessity. Good, sound farm interests have been sacrificed too often in the past. If farmers have to fight for their proper place in the economic future, and I think they will, they can do a thoro job of it. And I shall do everything I can to help them.

Kansas farm folks meeting at Topeka, didn't feel their interests were considered in the alleged world wheat deal. One resolution speaks out against our getting only 72 million bushels export a year, in view of the fact U. S. wheat exports from 1915 to 1940 averaged more than 152 million bushels a year. My Kansas farm friends are unable to subscribe to the proposal of the International Wheat Council that our share in the world wheat market be trimmed so severely. This resolution, also, was born of necessity, because producer representation and opinion were not fully recognized in developing an international policy.

And here is a third resolution which should be read and remembered: "While recognizing the need for some international organization to guide world affairs, we strenuously object to the United States becoming THE paying member of any group so formed. News which reaches the grass-roots indicates that other nations are long on plans and authority but hesitant on supplying cash to activate supervision. Let us be forever mindful of our own interests, for what is our country profited if it shall succor the whole world and lose its rightful heritage thru impoverishment?"

I think that statement can stand considerable study in the light of current happenings. This idea of playing the great, big, hale fellow well met—eager to pay everybody's bills—becomes irksome beyond words when the national debt heads toward the 250- or 300-billion-dollar mark. Farmers can distinguish between being a good neighbor and being gullible to the point of bankruptcy.

I believe farm folks meeting in the Topeka convention were thinking of the good of agriculture, and the good of the individuals concerned, when they considered the matter of farms for returning war veterans. Without at all closing the doors to others, they stated quite frankly, "We think it prudent to warn that there is no new land not already included in our farms and that, in general, men and boys of farm background and experience will have the greatest chances of making a success of this vocation." Such a statement could only come out of calm judgment and experience. I feel very sincerely that we should encourage our farm-bred men to go back to the soil. They are needed there for the good of the future of agriculture.

Washington, D. C.

## Confusion Was "Just Another Mistake"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C.—Farmers always have had to face the uncertainties of weather, winds, hail and drought; the uncertainties of market prices, of consumer demand. Farmers know, what most city folks have forgotten or never have known, that nature is not a machine subject to automatic control.

To these now are added the uncertainties of government policies. Handling farm draft deferments, under the so-called Tydings amendment to the National Selective Training and Service Act, is one of the latest examples.

The Tydings amendment, intended to keep on the farms sufficient able-bodied labor to get needed food production, in substance provided that

local draft boards should not induct into the armed services a farmer or farm laborer "essential" to food production, unless a replacement not only was available, but actually on hand to take over the work of the inductee.

On January 3, Justice James F. Byrnes, War Mobilizer, sent a directive to General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, informing that need for men for the armed services was so great that every available able-bodied man in the age group 18 thru 25 must be inducted into service, and calling for a re-examination of all in this

group. The Byrnes order, as embodied in the resultant Hershey directive to state directors, was followed by another Hershey paragraph (friends of Hershey say he was ordered to include it).

It should be stated that the part of the Hershey directive purporting to be from Byrnes, specifically called attention to the Tydings amendment, and its provisions regarding deferring farmers and farm workers classified as "essential" under that amendment.

Marvin Jones was quoted in the Byrnes section as saying, "As long as

you comply with the Tydings amendment, that will be all there is to it and we can get along."

Byrnes also said: "I have reported these facts to the President. He has found that the further deferment of all men (note the use of the word all) in the 18 thru 25-age group is not as essential to the best interest of the war effort as is the urgent and more essential need of the Army and Navy for young men." The President feels in view of existing circumstances, agriculture, like our other war industries, can, with few exceptions, be carried on by those in the older age group."

Then General Hershey added apparently on his own another paragraph in (Continued on Page 17)





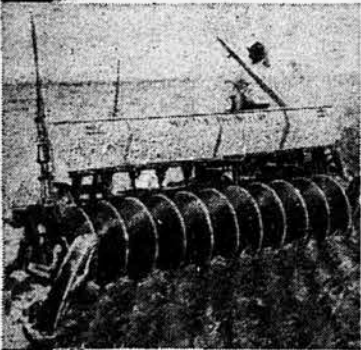
In many parts of our America, the land, the fertile fields, the pastures and the waste lands—all are covered with snow. In many places, the snow covers the sins of man to his land—but only for a while. When spring comes, many formerly fertile fields will show the marks of erosion by water, by frost and by the winds. Many good tillable acres, however, will be revealed and many with telltale marks of attention NEEDED. Action will be needed if that land is to remain fertile and free from erosion. Now is the time to plan to farm in such a way that not only will you produce more per acre, but also keep the acres fertile for

more crops to come for yourself and for your children and their children. It is time NOW to plan to do things to keep the top soil from going to the seas or blowing away. Let us think of China where in a period of less than 200 years most of the fertile acreage was destroyed by erosion in one form or another. If erosion is not one of your problems, it is still time to think of the fertility of the soil. During these war years, you may have taken more out of your ground than you have put back in. It is time now to think of restoring some of the fertility. During the time when most of China's fertile soil was destroyed and washed to the seas there were no modern methods or modern machinery to control the situation. That is NOT true here in America.

Farmers of America know we have the means, the modern methods and modern machines to keep up the producing power of all our land. Now is the time, then, to order all the repair parts you need, to put your machinery in tip-top condition, and NOW is the time to talk to your dealer about the overhauling jobs you will have to have done on your tractor and other machines. If you need new machinery, now is the time to place your order and it is wise to get genuine MM Tractors and Machinery if you can possibly get them . . . quality built to do the work for which they are intended.

You can have free literature on farm machinery you are interested in buying . . . Keep on Buying War Bonds and keep them. Think safety . . . and act safely.

**BUY MORE WAR BONDS**



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## Need More V-Gardens

By JAMES F. COOPER

FOOD is just as necessary as guns, tanks and planes. Home gardeners produced 40 per cent of the fresh vegetables last year, and we are asking them to better this record in 1945," says WFA administrator, Marvin Jones.

Leaders ask that 20 million Victory gardens be planted—an increase of 1½ million over 1944. It might be pointed out that even a small farm garden easily can yield from \$100 to \$150 worth of food, according to commercial prices. This is based on reports made from Victory garden studies by W. G. Amstein, Extension horticulturist at Kansas State College.

Last year, Amstein reports, 108,000 gardeners put into practice recommended methods of plant disease and insect control. In 45 counties, a correlated program was conducted by the Extension horticultural, plant pathology and entomology specialists. A Victory garden program was carried on in all 105 counties.

A garden plan, urgently recommended by Amstein as a means of conserving the gardener's time and energy, was used by 47,000 families. More than 4,300 families in 72 counties kept garden records.

Last year 38,000 gardeners followed recommended soil fertility practices, and 6,600 planted windbreaks—good crop protectors, especially in the central and western parts of the state.

As a further report on the success of last year's production, Dr. E. G. Kelly, Extension entomologist at Kansas State College, said that 50,000 farmers used approved practices for control of staple crop insects. County agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and club agents spent 4,000 days last year on insect control.

### Most Important Crops

Vital war crops, called for last year by WFA, again are the most important for Victory gardens. These crops are: Beans, lima, pole, snap, and wax; cabbage, beets, carrots, cowpeas, kohlrabi, lettuce, leaf and head; onions, parsnips, peas, potatoes, Irish and sweet; spinach, swiss chard, soybeans, edible; tomatoes and turnips.

Victory gardeners who had disappointing results with their Irish potato crop last year should not be discouraged when planting time comes around March 15, says John O. Miller, Kansas State College. "It is hoped that gardeners in Kansas will realize weather conditions last year were very unfavorable," he said.

In selecting proper varieties of vegetables for planting this year W. G. Amstein makes the following recommendations:

Asparagus: Mary Washington. Beans: pole, Kentucky wonder; snap, stringless green pod; wax, golden wax. Cabbage: yellows resistant golden acre, Chinese, Chihli. Beets: early wonder. Carrots: Chantenay. Cowpeas: black eye or crowder. Kohlrabi: early white Vienna. Lettuce: Grand Rapids (leaf), big Boston, (head). Onions: multiplier; plants, Bermuda Spanish; seed and sets, prizetaker yellow globe Denvers. Parsnips: Hollow Crown, Guernsey. Peas: little marvel. Potatoes: cobbler and warba or red warba, (use certified seed); sweet, Nancy Hall. Spinach: Bloombdale long standing, New Zealand (summer, drought-resistant).

Insecticide supply this year will be about the same as last year; rotenone and pyrethrum, as well as nicotine dust, will be short. By substituting one chemical for another, making surveys that enable us to prepare for serious infestations, and by using controls promptly, we probably can get by again without widespread serious crop losses.

Some insects which might cause trouble, and methods of elimination are:

BEANS: Bean leaf beetle—dust underside of leaves with rotenone; bean leaf hopper, spray with Bordeaux; aphid, use nicotine dust; red spider, wettable sulfur; corn earworm—pick beans timely.

CABBAGE: Velvety-green worm, dust with rotenone; cutworm, apply poison mash before setting plants in garden.

CORN: Corn earworm, apply highly refined oil to silks as they begin to

brown, dust brown silks with powder of lead arsenate and dusting sulfur; common stalk borer, keep coarse grass, barley, oats, and weeds near garden cut to ground in May to June.

BEETS: Flea beetle, spray with 3-6-50 Bordeaux; webworm, spray with lead arsenate; corn earworm, gather infested fruits as soon as discovered—destroy.

SPINACH, LETTUCE, CHARD: Aphids and cutworms—rotenone dust. Do not use arsenicals!

CANTALOUPE, WATERMELON, CUCUMBER: Aphid, use rotenone; cucumber beetle, dust with lead arsenate.

CARROT: Carrot beetle, watch for yellow leaves, hand pick beetle from crowns.

ONION: Onion maggot, moisten soil at base of plants with solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water; green onion plant bug, spray with nicotine solution, 1 pint in 800 pints of water; add soap.

POTATO: Aphid, spray with rotenone; white grub, plow under green legumes such as vetch, sweet clover; Colorado potato bug, dust with lead arsenate.

TOMATO: Cutworm, apply poison bait 2 or 3 days before setting out plants; flea beetle, dust plants with rotenone before setting out. Dust every 3 to 5 days until beetles leave. If numerous, spray with Bordeaux mixture, 3-6-50.

A vegetable calendar dating from February to April, gives approximate dates for the best planting times. The calendar was prepared by W. G. Amstein:

### FEBRUARY

1—Get manure for hotbed, make hotbed. 10—Plant hotbed with cabbage, cauliflower, and head lettuce.

Plow garden if it has not been fall-plowed.

25—Plant grapes, asparagus, and rhubarb.

### MARCH

Prepare garden soil for planting early vegetables.

1-15—Transplant cabbage and cauliflower plant.

7-10—Plant hotbed with tomatoes, peppers and eggplant.

15—Plant Irish potatoes, radishes, spinach, kale, lettuce, Swiss chard, parsley, onion sets and plants, peas and turnips.

### APRIL:

1-15—Transplant or thin hotbed plants.

Plant sweet potatoes in hotbed.

15—Plant beets, carrots, parsnips, green beans, second planting of lettuce and radishes, onion sets and plants, early and mid-season peas. Plant strawberries and horseradish.

Cultivate lightly, if weeds appear.

## Garden Bulletins

Up-to-the-minute information is given in these Kansas State College Extension Service publications which are prepared by specialists in their field. Free copies may be ordered from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. B-51—Adapted Crop Varieties for Kansas.

No. B-62—Controlling Crop Insects.

No. B-278—Sweet Potatoes in Kansas.

No. B-322—Potato Production in Kansas.

No. B-313—Tomato Production in Kansas.

No. M-34—Home Fruit Production.

No. M-42—Control of Vegetable Diseases.

No. M-50—Garden Insect Calendar.

No. C-101—Garden Guide for Farm and Town.

No. C-158—Farm Garden Irrigation.

Miscellaneous Publications: "Cabbage Diseases," "Tomato Diseases," "Vegetable Varieties for Kansas," "Victory Gardens."



# VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



## WORKING TOGETHER

It takes a lot of work to make an apple pie—

Or a crop—or a healthy and profitable herd—or anything else that farmers produce.

And it takes a lot of cooperation! Nobody knows like a farm family how important *working together* is. There are jobs for everybody on a farm, and everybody has to do them or things just don't run smoothly or come out right.

It's the same way in industry. It takes all kinds of people to keep the wheels turning. And it takes all kinds of organizations, too—both small and large.

And so, over the years, American industry has become a network of related skills and talents, a great system of cooperating companies—some large, some small, some medium-sized—doing business with and for each other—turning out goods by *working together*, like the cogs of one great machine, in mesh.

For instance, during its war production, General Motors has drawn on nearly 19,000 different concerns scattered all over the country, for parts, materials and supplies. Some are big concerns. But three-fourths of the companies supplying us with fabricated parts for war production employ less than 500 people. Nearly half employ fewer than 100.

The same thing happens in peacetime. Manufacturers, small and large, have to *work together*, just as farm people do—each giving as *much* as he can of *what* he can. That's the kind of *teamwork* that has made American mass production the envy of the world.

It's interesting to consider these facts when we hear people talking about "big business" and "little business." It's pretty hard to tell where the activities of one leave off and the others begin—they're so woven together.

And each depends on the other. General Motors, for example, depends on parts makers, and both depend on other producers—of coal and ore from the mines, of wire and electrical goods, of steel and lumber and paint and glass, of many products of many kinds—including the wool and cotton and leather and other things that come from your farms.

Yes, it takes a lot of work to make a pie, a crop, a tank—and a busy, prosperous, sound and solid nation.

It takes a lot of working TOGETHER!

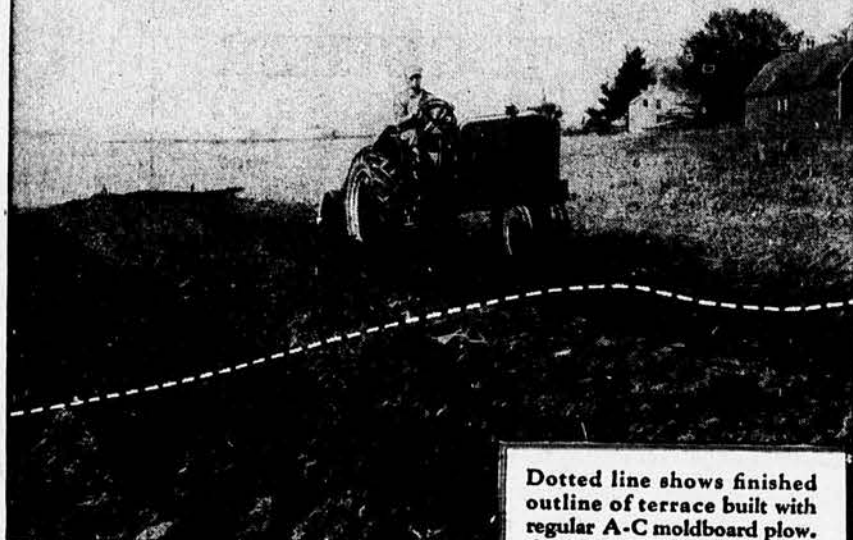
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Dotted line shows finished outline of terrace built with regular A-C moldboard plow. Consult your county agent or soil conservation specialist for guidance in locating contour lines.

Home-owned family farm equipment is helping bring about the most important forward step in the history of agriculture — the mechanized science of saving and replenishing soil fertility.

Behind it is the guardianship of the soil and love of the family for its own home farm. Implementing it are new methods of soil and moisture conservation with regular family-operated tractor equipment. Terracing . . . contouring . . . strip-cropping . . . grass waterway and reservoir construction . . . seed harvesting . . . forage harvesting . . . trash mulching . . . no longer require special equipment or custom-operated machinery.

Allis-Chalmers from the first has recognized the need of a complete power farming outfit priced within the reach of every size family farm, for every field and farmyard operation. Today we visualize America as a land of mechanized family farms . . . with a future of security and good living for you and your family.



**HARVESTS SEED AND GRAIN**  
Before this field was contoured and strip-cropped, it yielded only one load of native grass hay per year. Today? Eleven loads of alfalfa. Plus 360 bushels of oats and valuable alfalfa seed harvested by the All-Crop Harvester.

**<RESERVOIR FOR RAIN** Thousands of these "water tanks" built with tractor and scraper are storing water for stock, preventing floods. This reservoir collects water from a grass waterway.

In the interest of soil conservation, Allis-Chalmers has published the book, "You Have What It Takes to Contour and Terrace," giving detailed instructions. Write for this valuable free guide today!

## Bindweed Is Hardy Pest

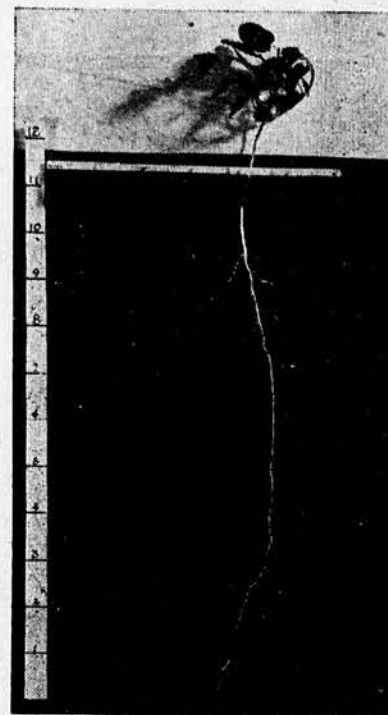
By J. W. ZAHNLEY  
Kansas State College

WHEN land is exposed to bindweed by planting crop seeds or nursery stock or by feeding feed grains, roughage or screenings that contain bindweed seeds, it is a much more serious matter than most people realize. When a person or an animal is exposed to a contagious disease, if the disease is not contracted within a few days to a few weeks, the danger from that source of infection usually is past. It is not so when land is exposed to bindweed by introducing the seed in whatever manner.

F. L. Timmons, in charge of the federal-state bindweed control project at the Fort Hayes Branch Experiment Station, Hays, has found that bindweed seed may remain in the soil more than 20 years before all of it germinates and the danger of infesting the land is past. In 1941, he found an average of 5 bindweed seedlings to the square rod on a 14-acre area from which bindweed had been eradicated in 1921. This area has been inspected 2 or 3 times each year since 1941 and in every case some bindweed seedlings have been found. Since no bindweed has been present on the land since 1921, and no bindweed seed has been introduced in crop seed or feed, the bindweed seedlings undoubtedly were developing from seed that had been produced on the land previous to 1921.

The implications of these findings at the Hays Experiment Station are of far-reaching importance. It can logically be concluded that most of the 200,000 acres of crop land in Kansas that are known to be infested with bindweed or from which bindweed has been eradicated, probably have a supply of bindweed seed in the soil that will continue to produce seedlings every year and remain as a constant hazard of reinfesting the land for 20 or more years after the original stand of bindweed has been eliminated. On the other hand, there are more than 21 million acres of crop land in Kansas that are free from bindweed and presumably have not been exposed to bindweed thru introduction of the seed in any manner. Protection of this bindweed-free acreage should be of utmost concern to every farmer and citizen in the state.

One important help in preventing the spread of bindweed and other bad noxious weeds in Kansas is the State Seed Law which makes it unlawful to sell as seed any crop seed containing seeds of these noxious weeds. On the other hand, it is entirely lawful in Kansas to sell nursery stock balled in dirt or packed in material that contains noxious weed seeds. It also is legal to sell as feed any grains, screen-



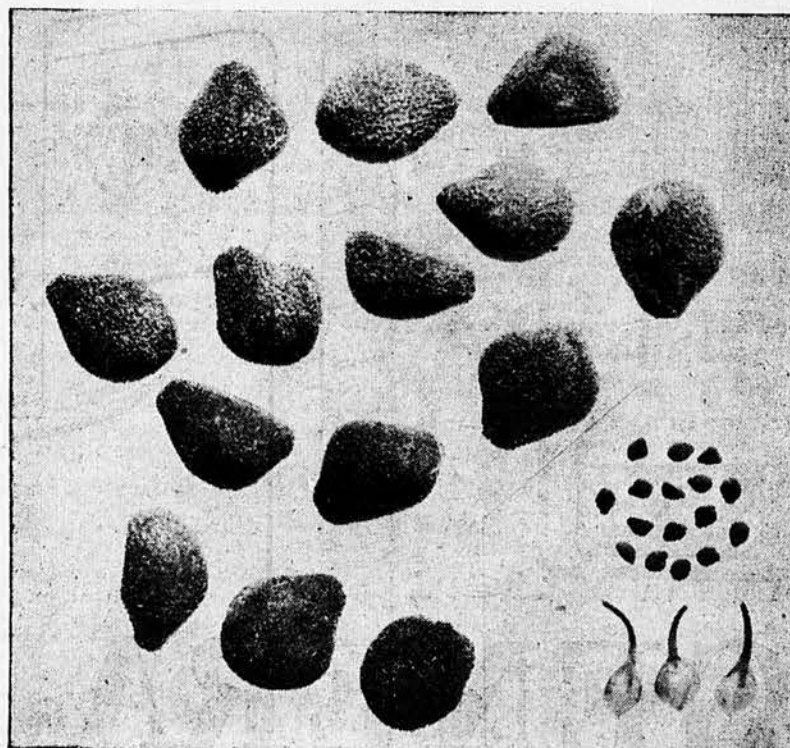
This bindweed plant is only 6 weeks old, yet its roots go down 12 inches and spread sideways 4½ inches.

ings, hay or roughage containing bindweed or other noxious weed seeds. It is common knowledge that considerable bindweed infested grain and forage are sold in the state every year and many specific instances can be stated.

In a survey conducted during recent months by seed and feed inspectors of the State Board of Agriculture, 125 samples of feed oats were collected at random at county elevators over the state. The samples were sent to the State Seed Laboratory at Manhattan where 32 of the samples, or more than 25 per cent, were found to contain bindweed seed. This is believed to be representative of the feed oats being sold in Kansas this year.

Six out of 7 samples from one state north of Kansas contained bindweed seed. That state has a law prohibiting the sale of feed grain containing seed of this noxious weed—but it can be sold legally here. Kansas, therefore, becomes the dumping ground for contaminated feed grain that is unsalable in the state where it was produced. Altogether in this survey 12 out of 15 samples from 3 northern states were

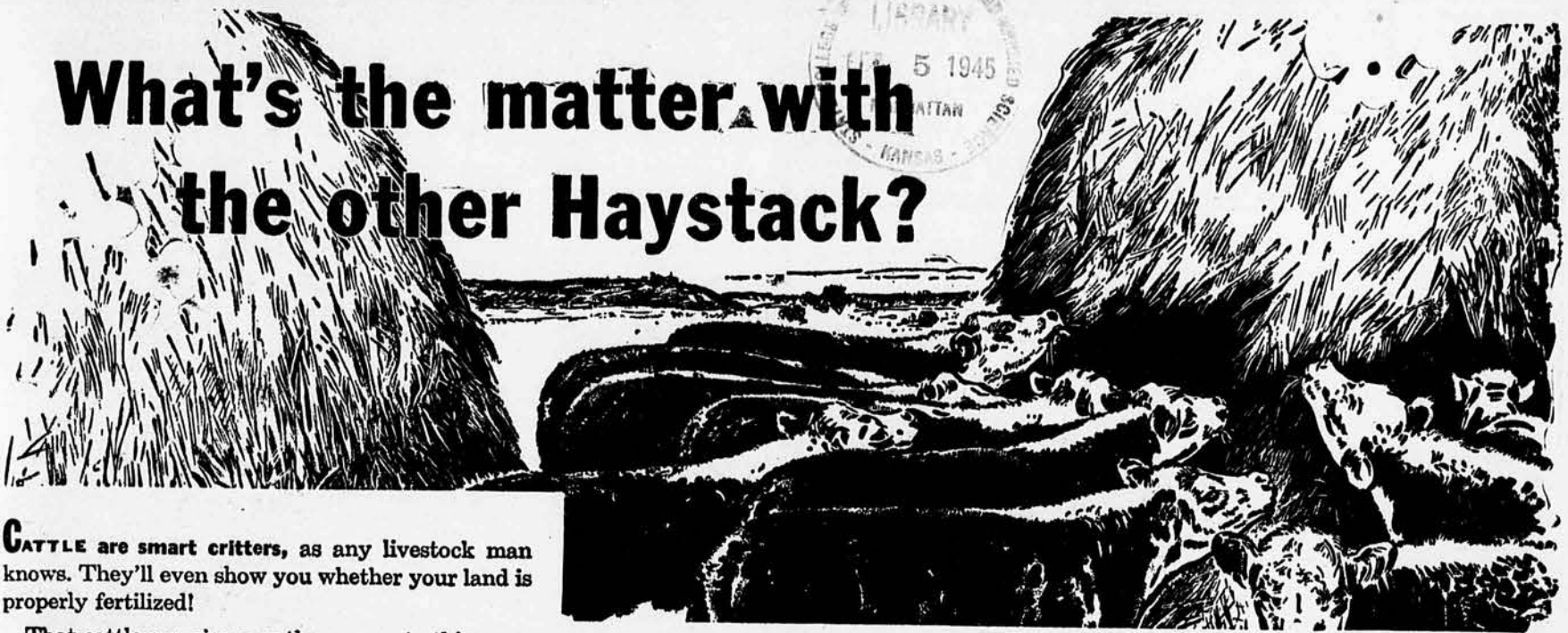
(Continued on Page 18)



Because of the size and shape of field bindweed seed it is difficult to separate from such crops as wheat, oats, barley, sorghum and Sudan. This picture of field bindweed seed, natural size and enlarged 5 times, may help you identify it. The seed is about one-eighth inch long, dark grayish-brown color, and covered with raised dots or pimples which can be easily seen with the aid of a small magnifying glass. In shape the seed somewhat resembles a quarter of a sphere.



# What's the matter with the other Haystack?



**CATTLE** are smart critters, as any livestock man knows. They'll even show you whether your land is properly fertilized!

That cattle can give you the answer to this question has been proved by an experiment reported by Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri, which is illustrated here. The cattle were turned loose in a field in which there were two stacks of hay. The grasses were the same species; the curing was the same; they looked and smelled the same. But the cattle ate one stack and never touched the other.

The hay from the stacks was analyzed in a laboratory. Then it was discovered that the stack the cattle liked contained much more calcium and phosphorus—two minerals cattle must have for good health. The good hay came from soil that had been treated with lime and phosphate . . . the poor hay from untreated land.

Minerals essential to both human and animal health come from the soil, are absorbed into plants and so get into the bodies of grazing animals. Human beings, of course, get their supply of minerals from plant foods like fruits, vegetables and cereals, and from foods of animal origin like meats, fish and eggs.

Better soil produces better food, better livestock and healthier people.

## \$5 FOR YOUR GOOD IDEAS!

Ideas and special tools or gadgets which have helped you in your farm or ranch work can help others. We will pay you \$5 for each one you send us which we publish on this page. Address Agricultural Good Idea Editor, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois. We cannot return unused items—sorry!



Oliver Kinzie, Cushing, Oklahoma, 19-year-old president of the Future Farmers of America with his friend and instructor, Dick Fisher (left).



## THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

So many important things are happening in the livestock and meat business that it is difficult for an editor to decide which to write about and which to leave out.

Few people realize how much beef, pork, lamb and veal must be set aside by meat packers operating under federal inspection for the armed forces and Lend-Lease. As of January 7, 1945, 50% of all utility steers, heifers, and cows are set aside for the government canning program. The government will continue to call for 60% of the choice, good, and commercial steer and heifer beef carcasses, excepting extremely light weights; also, 80% of the cutter and canner beef. Of the total pork meat produced, excluding lard, approximately 50% has to be set aside. Government priorities on "Good" and "Choice" lambs have averaged from 40 to 50% of the suitable lambs. Priority orders also apply to approximately 50% of the "Choice," "Good" and "Commercial" veal produced within specifications.

Of course, such regulations are necessary in order to insure the proper conduct and winning of the war. Nevertheless, producers and consumers should know of these regulations as a partial explanation of why they are having difficulty in getting the supplies of beef, lamb, pork, and veal which they want.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

## BUY WAR BONDS



## LIVESTOCK AND MEAT

Motion pictures for farm meetings: "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," and "Cows & Chickens, U.S.A." We'll loan you these films if you'll pay transportation oneway. For 16-mm. sound projectors. Write to Swift & Company, Dept. 128, Chicago 9, Ill., a month in advance.



## SODA BILL SEZ

That hens that cackle the loudest are often better at lying than laying. That he makes the livin', but it's his family that makes livin' worth while.

"The pig that pays" is the "extra" one that lives in an average litter. Baby pig death losses of from 30 to 50 per cent are far too high. They can be greatly reduced.

Cleanliness is the first rule of profitable hog raising. Dirt breeds disease and parasites, so it pays to move young pigs to clean pastures and to keep them away from old pens and yards. Old dry bedding has been known to start dust-pneumonia. Cholera and erysipelas can be prevented by early vaccination, and transfer of diseases from newly purchased hogs can be controlled by a period of isolation.

Observe common-sense rules and your pigs will live and grow. Feed them well and when your hogs are ready, you'll get your "profit" from the extra ones raised in each litter.



## WHAT DO YOU KNOW!

- Corn is grown in how many states in the United States?  
36      12      48      29
- Two of the thousands of domestic animals originated in the Americas. Which two?  
Beef Cattle    Turkeys    Llamas  
                  Thoroughbred Horses
- What is the average distance meat must be transported to get it from producer to consumer?  
530    3000    1050    250 miles



## Martha Logan's recipe for GEORGE WASHINGTON CHERRY PIE

Make pastry using Swift's Bland Lard for shortening to insure flakiness. Roll out and line one-inch-deep pie pan.

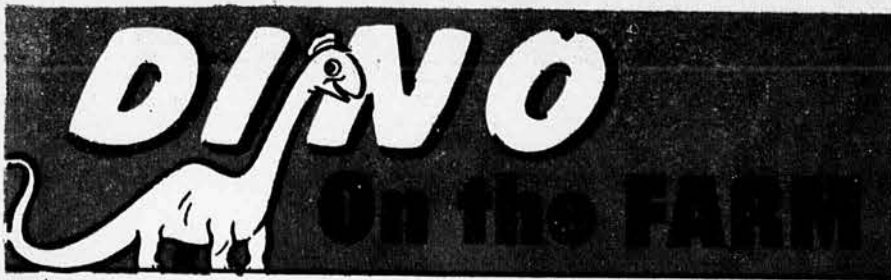
The filling is made as follows: 3 cups canned cherries; 1 cup sugar; 2 tbsp. flour or corn starch; 1 tbsp. butter. Combine cherries and dry ingredients and fill pie pan level. Cover with pastry—full crust or lattice of strips. Bake at 425°F. for 10 minutes, then at 350°F. for 35 minutes longer.

## "What Do You Know" answers:

- 1) 48; 2) turkeys and llamas; 3) 1050 miles.

**Swift & Company** CHICAGO 9 ILLINOIS





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**YOU SET THE DELIVERY DATE AND PAY NOTHING UNTIL THEN.**

**SOUNDS GOOD.**

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**This is No SITDOWN STRIKE She's Producing EGGS for VICTORY with DANNEN EGG FEED**

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## Valentine Pincushion



Made of scraps of silk, ribbon and lace.

**PINCUSHIONS** are "in" again. When grandmother was a little girl she was almost certain to find a pincushion among her birthday gifts. Her initials or first name would be spelled out in pins with colored glass heads stuck into the cushion.

With Valentine Day in the offing why not copy the lovely pincushion in the illustration for some one you love? There are lovely satin ones in the city shop windows at luxury prices, but you can make one easily at little cost. Assemble scraps of pale-pink rayon or any imitation silk material, cream lace for a full ruffle, or net will do, a bow of pink or pale-blue ribbon, white cloth for a foundation and cotton or sawdust.

If the pillow is to be soft, use cotton, if firm use sawdust. Cut from paper, a heart shaped any size you wish. Cut 2 foundation hearts and 2 of silk allowing for an ample hem all around the silk. Stitch the cotton cloth on the machine but allow for an opening so it may be filled. Then turn right side out, fill and sew up the opening. Sew the silk cover on by hand, turning the seam in neatly. Cover the seam with the gathered lace or net, sewing it on from the underside and concealing the stitches. Tack the ribbon bow in place.

If you care to enhance the cushion still more, add a spray of hand-embroidered flowers, but do this before the cover is made. Use the lazy daisy stitch and choose delicate colors. You won't need a pattern, a few dots and lines with a pencil will serve as guide lines.

A gift of this type will make a suitable shower gift for a bride, carried out in colors she may have chosen for her bedroom.—C. W. W.

### Is This News to You?

Sunlight causes curtains and draperies to "rot." They will last longer if the hems are made the same width on both ends, so they may be reversed when hanging. In homes where windows are of the same size, curtains in sunny rooms can be shifted occasionally to the shady side.

In ironing sheets, avoid pressing any sharp creases or make the crease a little off center. They will last longer.

When substituting cocoa for chocolate, use 3 tablespoons cocoa and a half tablespoon of fat for each 1-ounce square of baking chocolate.

Good cooks use wooden spoons in blending and stirring foods. They will not leave scratches on utensils.

Leftover cooked rice made into cakes and fried in bacon fat or butter is good served with maple or good cane sirup.

Pieces of stale bread run thru a food chopper will remove meat which has stuck and then may be used to make hash or meat loaf.

Put leftover toast and bread into a paper bag to be dried and ground later and used for crumbs in puddings.

Leaving the oven door ajar when it is cooling is the best way to prevent rust from forming inside. No moisture can collect.

When sprinkling clothes, wrap garments that are likely to fade in waxed paper so they will not touch other articles.

To prevent scatter rugs from slip-

ping on waxed floors, sew several used jar rings under the edges. The rings will stick to the floor.

A darning egg with one half painted black and the other half painted white is an eye saver. Use the white end for dark hose and the black end for light-colored hose.

Plaid gingham will make a bright, cheery breakfast cloth. Allow 12 to 14 inches to hang over on all sides and make matching 12-inch square napkins.

Bananas are tropical fruit and will not ripen in the refrigerator. Leave them at room temperature.

### A Valentine Bookmark



Just paper and ingenuity—presto! A bookmark.

Here is a valentine that won't find its way to the wastebasket—not for some time at least. A handmade bookmark is as pretty and dainty as any ordinary valentine, and this one can be made in numbers of different designs. Copy this one or make one you might like better. All the material necessary is a strip of paper about 7 inches long and 3 inches wide. Use good paper, then sketch and paint the flap on the end that slips over the page. The flap should be folded back slightly more than an inch.

If sketching or designing is not in your line, cut from last year's valentine a colorful design that will make the flap and paste it on. Remember to use a minimum of paste or glue and place a weight on the work until it is dry.—C. W. W.

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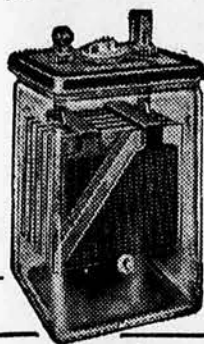
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tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made "like other boys and girls." It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to **THE CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN** Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



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**DIXIE HYBRID  
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The deep red, fine textured flesh of DIXIE HYBRID WATERMELON is sugar-sweet and wonderfully delicious! It is a genuine hybrid . . . to bring you the bigger yields, more vigorous growth, greater resistance to disease you naturally expect from a true hybrid. Darker green striping than ordinary Dixie Queen, very uniform in size, shape and color. Average 25 to 35 lbs. Ripens mid-August in Iowa. The sensation of the year! But seed is very scarce. (Limited one packet per customer.) Order Early!

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Enough Seed for 5 Hills

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**DEAF?**

If you suffer from hard of hearing and head noises caused by catarrh of the head write us NOW for proof of the good results our simple home treatment has accomplished for a great many people. Many past 70 report hearing fine and head noises gone. Nothing to wear—no one need know—Send today for proof and 30 days trial offer. No obligations.  
**THE ELMO CO., Dept. 450, Davenport, Iowa**

**3 Crop Pests**

(Continued from Page 6)

soybeans, flax, sweet clover, and lespedeza.

There are a few resistant crops, but there are more that are choice food for chinch bugs. Among the sorghums, the variety known as atlas sorgo seems to resist chinch bugs to a considerable extent, and in some areas the variety known as blackhull kafir has shown some resistance. Chinch bugs like all varieties of milo and are especially fond of Sudan grass.

It is unfortunate that chinch bugs hunt out the combine type of milo, for that crop is very readily planted and harvested with machinery and would be a great help during this time of labor shortage. It appears that atlas can be grown for ensilage where corn will fail, which will help in the feed situation.

**Rain Might Not Come**

When chinch bugs get ready to move from wheat, barley, and rye to corn in late June or early July, there will be an anxious period of about 2 weeks. Farmers will see thousands of chinch bugs in the small grain and will know the bugs are ready to move to corn. At that time, they will hope and wish for a big rain, and they might get it. On the other hand, they might not get the rain and then the bugs will move in rapidly.

Thru co-operation with the Federal Insect Control Division of the U. S. D. A., there are plans being made to aid farmers in building creosote and dinitro barriers to keep chinch bugs out of corn. There are 20 large tanks of creosote oil stored in strategic places thruout Eastern Kansas ready to be used at a moment's notice. All a farmer needs to do is provide a 50-gallon drum and haul it home. There will be additional creosote placed in readiness to refill the tanks. In the central area, dinitro will be supplied, if it is available. It will be necessary for farmers to learn how to construct barriers that will hold the bugs, and there are a few essential steps to be taken.

Construction of the creosote oil chinch bug barrier requires the decision definitely to build the barrier before the bugs begin to migrate from wheat to corn. Plow and work the soil at the edge of the cornfield and throw a furrow toward the corn. The soil of the furrow must be worked down and made smooth along the furrow-slice side. This work must be done well in advance of the time the bugs begin to move. Then get the creosote oil and have it ready to use on a moment's notice. When the bugs begin to move, pour a thin line of creosote oil along the top of the ridge. Postholes should be dug at 20- to 30-foot spaces into which the bugs will fall. Put a spoonful of cyanide in the hole to kill the bugs.

The creosote oil will need to be renewed at least once a day for a week or 10 days, and the creosote line must be watched carefully to prevent the bugs from breaking thru. Creosote oil may be applied with a gallon bucket with a 4 pennyweight nailhole in the side.

**Dinitro Barrier Is New**

The dinitro-dust barrier has not been used in Kansas, but it has given excellent results in Illinois. It must be prepared well in advance of the movement of the bugs. It will require a level and smooth surface at the edge of the cornfield. Dinitro dust is poured in a continuous line along this smooth path. The dust line should be about 1/2-inch wide. This dust line must be carefully watched to keep dirt and trash from covering the dinitro. Dinitro dust is not a repellent; the bugs will cross it and in crossing will contact enough to cause their death. The high winds in Kansas may blow some of the DN dust away, which would require renewal of the barrier. Of course, the barrier will also need renewing after a rain.

**Grasshoppers Coming in 1945**

The grasshopper survey made last fall indicates there will be a lot of 'hoppers thruout the state in 1945. There are plenty of 'hopper eggs in the soil along fence rows and in fields in all parts of Kansas. Of course, there are many more in western counties where these pests have been doing damage to crops for so many years. The big yellow and two-lined grasshoppers ate a lot of young wheat and young alfalfa  
(Continued on Page 16)



**“Keep the change”**

[ *A simplified Annual Report of the American Railroads in their third year at war* ]

**I**N 1944, the railroads rendered to the American public the greatest volume of service ever performed by any agency of transportation.

For doing this job, they received about 9½ billion dollars. That's a lot of money—but most of it was earned by hauling tremendous tonnages of freight for less than one cent per ton per mile and carrying passengers for even less than before the first World War.

Out of every dollar the railroads received—

38¢ was paid out in pay rolls.

29¢ was paid for materials and supplies of all sorts and other operating expenses.

19¢ was paid in taxes—federal, state and local.

7¢ was paid in interest, rents and other charges—a great share of which went to insurance companies, savings banks, endowed institutions.

2¢ was paid in dividends to stockholders.

5¢ was left over in “change” to cover all such things as restoring roadways and equipment after the war, paying off debts, and providing reserves for the improvement of plant and the modernization of service necessary to keep pace with American progress.



**AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY



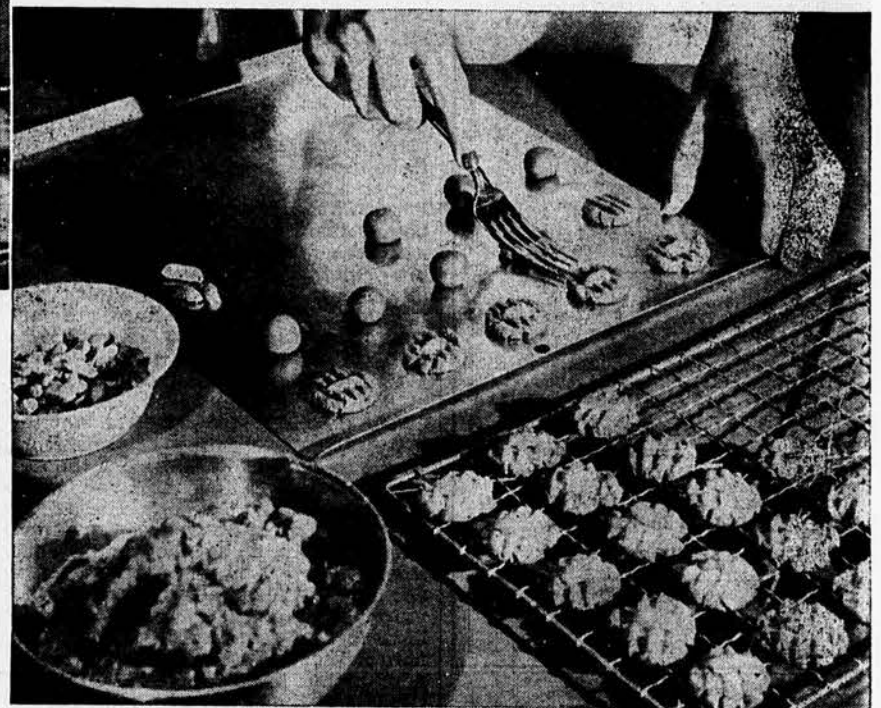
# Cookies

For the Boys, for Snacks,  
for the Lunch Box

By Florence McKinney



Jam bars may be an innovation in your kitchen. Jam from the home supply is used as filling between layers of cooky dough.



GRANDMOTHER'S cookie jar has had a fascinating allure for the young folks in every neighborhood in every community since way back when! And well it might be, for where in the wide world could there be a better spot to delve for treasure? They're good for every occasion, suitable with almost every kind of meal, in the lunch box, as after-school snacks, as gifts to friends, and nothing pleases the boys and girls in service quite as much as a box of cookies from home.

One of the chief merits of cookies is that there is no special technique to learn and there are substitutes for a considerable number of the ingredients. Any kind of fat may be used for shortening, any variety of nuts may be added, and dried fruit will enhance the taste of certain kinds.

Cookies may be found in an endless variety of flavors, shapes and textures. They can be round and flat, or chubby and crunchy or cut in squares or dropped from a spoon. They can be rolled with a rolling pin or rolled in a loaf and tucked away in the icebox for later slicing and baking. Cookies can be bar-shaped, too. The busy cook knows it is a time-saving trick to spread cooky batter in a flat pan and cut into rectangles or squares after baking. Molasses cookies stay fresh and moist and if you are sending a batch of cookies to a serviceman include some of them.

### Peanut Butter Cookies

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream together the shortening, peanut butter and sugars until light and fluffy. Add egg and vanilla extract and beat well. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Add flour mixture to the creamed mixture and mix well. Form dough into balls about the size of marbles. Place 1 inch apart on ungreased baking sheets. Press crosswise with a fork for decoration. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Yields about 3 1/2 dozen cookies.

### Fruit Filled Cookies

- 1/2 cup granulated or brown sugar
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1/2 cup milk
- 3 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups dried fruit
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup nuts
- little water

Cream butter, add 1/2-cup sugar gradually, add egg and mix well and add vanilla. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk. Blend thoroly. Chill the dough in the refrigerator. Roll to 1/8-inch thickness and cut with a 2 1/2-inch

Butterscotch cookies made in a roll and tucked away in the refrigerator may be kept there for a week or 10 days — a convenience appreciated these days.

Made with both granulated and brown sugar, these peanut butter cookies are rolled into marble-size balls and given a professional touch with a fork.

### Butterscotch Cookies

- 1 cup butter
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 4 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon cream of tartar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped nuts

Cream together the butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add eggs and vanilla. Beat well. Sift together the flour, soda, cream of tartar and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture. Add nuts and mix well. Shape into rolls and wrap in wax paper. Chill in the refrigerator until very firm. Slice thin and bake on ungreased baking sheets in moderately hot oven (400° F.) for 8 to 10 minutes. Yields about 6 dozen 2-inch cookies.

### Almond Jam Bars

- 1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon cloves
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/2 teaspoon almond extract
- 1/4 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1/4 cup milk
- 3/4 cup jam

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and cloves. Cream together the shortening and flavoring extracts. Cut or rub shortening into flour mixture. Mix egg and milk and add to flour mixture. Mix until well blended. Spread about one third of the mixture into a greased pan and cover evenly with jam. Spread remaining mixture

over jam. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 25 to 30 minutes. When cool, cut into bars. Yields 28 bars, 1 by 2 1/2 inches.

### Soft Ginger Cookies

- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 cup molasses
- 1/2 cup sour milk
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 3 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream sugar and shortening, add molasses and beat well. Sift together the flour, soda, salt and spices. Add the flour mixture to the creamed mixture alternately with the milk. Chill several hours. Roll 1/8-inch thick on floured board and cut with a 2 1/2-inch cookie cutter. Bake on greased baking sheet in moderately hot oven (375° F.) for about 15 minutes. These cookies may be frosted with thin powdered sugar icing. Yields 3 dozen cookies.

### Corn Flake Macaroons

- 3 tablespoons melted shortening
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup white sugar
- 1 egg
- 1/4 cup chopped nuts
- 2 1/2 cups slightly crushed corn flakes

Blend the shortening and sugars together. Add egg and beat well. Add nut meats and corn flakes. Mix well. Shape cookies, using a tablespoon and press the filled spoon against the side of the bowl. Then drop lightly on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 10 minutes. Yields 2 dozen cookies.

### Sour Cream Drop Cookies

- 1 cup butter
- 2 cups sugar
- 3 eggs
- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- About 4 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg

Cream fat and sugar together. Add beaten eggs and cream. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to the creamed [Continued on Page 15]



## Tips for Bright Winter Days

All loose dust and dirt should be removed with a brush or broom before washing rugs.

After washable rugs are washed and dried, a good brushing in one direction with a stiff brush or whisk-broom will restore the pile.

Weather stripping tacked at the bottom edge of doors and windows lowers heating cost and adds to comfort by preventing cold air leakage into the house.

Bright oilcloth may be used to make window shades for a dull kitchen. Tack the proper width to the roller—they are easy to clean.

A thumbtack placed at each lower corner on the back of a picture frame will keep the picture from leaving a dust mark on the wall.

Cloths for wiping and polishing furniture will not cause fires and will eliminate odors if they are kept in tin cans.

If glasses or china cups become stained with tea or coffee the stains can be removed by rubbing them with a rag dipped in salt-vinegar solution.

Window curtains will stay fresh-looking longer if they are taken down and shaken and aired well occasionally.

A good cleaning mixture for furniture is made by mixing 3 tablespoons of linseed oil and 1 tablespoon of turpentine to 1 quart of hot water. Mix well and cool.

Washing soda, borax, whiting or other fine scouring powder may be used along with soap and water for cleaning badly soiled walls and woodwork. Then, of course, there are commercial products that dissolve dirt and smoke with lightning speed.

The simplest way to remove mildew from washable fabrics is to wash in lukewarm soapy water, rinse thoroly and dry in the sun. If the mildew stains are dense, soak overnight in sour buttermilk. Do not rinse, but dry in the sun. Repeat if necessary.

Self-polishing wax is the most practical for linoleum because it is so easy to apply.

It is disastrous in the long run to

hang heavy rugs over the clothesline for cleaning. Lay them on a flat surface, heavy grass or bedsprings.

An empty baking powder can may be used for dicing potatoes. Make a few holes in the end to let out the air and use the sharp top edge as a chopper.

If sandwich bread is too fresh to slice, place it in the refrigerator to cool. It will chill sufficiently to slice easily.

Now is the time to check up on the jellies and jams put up last summer. Look for sticky juice which has leaked out or a drop of juice on top of the paraffin. Both are signs the seal is broken. Remove the old paraffin and put on enough new to run up to the rim.

When planning oven meals, select foods that require the same cooking temperature. Meat and any food cooked with milk or eggs should be cooked at a low temperature.

Sheets hung by the hem will not whip in the wind and will not need ironing. And this is important these war days.

Are your hose faded? You can purchase a commercial dye made just in hose shades and to be used only for that purpose. And the job is no more difficult than washing hose in the usual way. It restores the color remarkably well—no need to wear dull, faded ones.

Did you know that peaches have much more vitamin A than pears? It's that yellow color again—same rule applies to Irish and sweet potatoes.

If your shoes get wet, dry them at room temperature, not in the oven or on the radiator. Nothing else will ruin leather more rapidly.

There are special hangers for skirts. Buy several and you will be repaid in a neat appearance. Pleats stay in longer and they prevent wrinkles.

Have you noticed holes in your washable rayon dress or blouse? It's almost certain that your iron was too hot. Go easy on the heat when ironing this synthetic fiber.

### Cookies

(Continued from Page 14)

mixture. This batter is intended to spread to about 1/2-inch depth during the baking so should not be stiff when dropped. Drop by heaping teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheets. Sprinkle sugar on top and bake in hot oven (400 to 425° F.) until the top springs back when touched lightly.

#### Molasses Cookies

1 cup molasses	2 teaspoons soda
1/2 cup shortening	1 1/2 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon salt	1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
2 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour	

Sift the dry ingredients together. Heat molasses and remove from fire, add soda and shortening, then add the dry ingredients and mix well. Chill in refrigerator. Roll 1/8-inch thick, or slightly thicker, cut and bake on greased baking sheet in moderate oven (350° F.). Store in a tightly-closed tin or earthenware container.

This is a good mixture for children's holiday cookies but may require rolling to 1/4-inch thickness, especially if the cut-outs are large. Features and costumes may be made from frosting, small candies, raisins or pieces of preserved fruit.

### Treat Handbag Right

If you have shopped for a leather handbag lately you will appreciate better the one you have even if it is a bit old-fashioned. With good treatment it will last a long time and keep its real leather look. If it is made of dark leather, clean with saddle-soap solution, the same that is used for luggage. Dry with a cloth and let it stand at room temperature.

Keep cosmetics in a separate bag as they will spill if scattered thru the large bag and ruin the lining. Clean out your handbag frequently, brush the lining and don't overload it. Bulged seams and fastenings mark the end of a bag, even an expensive one. Broken locks and handles may be repaired.

The Extra Rise  
that WASN'T there



NEW DURAGLAS JAR KEEPS STRENGTH  
IN KC BAKING POWDER

# to the last spoonful

There's nothing new in the name KC. For 54 years women have been counting on this fine baking powder for lighter, higher baking. But there is something new in the way KC keeps its lively strength and lift.

KC is now packed in glass—sealed in an air-tight, moisture-proof Duraglas jar. Laboratory tests show KC in glass, after 5 months, still 98.4% strong. Baking powder in ordinary containers (that do not seal out strength-stealing air and moisture) shows strength losses up to 17.9 times as great.

More than ever, it pays in beautiful baking to get KC, proudly packed in glass so you may see how white and clean and pure it is. Double action—one lift in the mix—one in the oven. And, lady, KC glass jars are re-usable.

### Toddler's Outfit



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Pattern 9073 will come to you for 20 cents. Write Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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master of ceremonies

LISTEN TO THE  
**KC Jamboree**  
OVER NBC—SATURDAYS

11 a. m. EWT	9 a. m. MWT
10 a. m. CWT	8 a. m. PWT

Barbara Marshall,  
vocalist and ingénue

Prairie Ramblers—(l. to r.) Smokéy Lohman, Chick Hurt, Allan Crockett, Jack Taylor

You're OK with KC

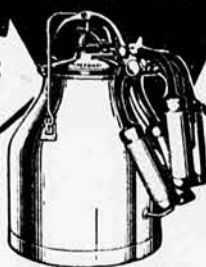


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For Best Milking Results

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Scald milk; add molasses or sugar and salt; cool until lukewarm. Crumble in yeast and stir until dissolved. Add half the flour and beat until smooth. Add melted shortening and remaining flour, or enough to make an easily handled dough. Knead thoroughly, keeping dough soft. Place dough in greased bowl, cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk (about 1 1/2 hours). When light, shape into rolls and place in well-greased pans. Cover and let rise again until light (about 1 hour). Bake in hot oven at 425°F. about 20 minutes. Makes 2 1/2 dozen.

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## 3 Crop Pests

(Continued from Page 13)

at the edges of fields last fall. While they were eating the wheat, they were laying eggs. It is not difficult to find eggs among the roots of dead bunches of foxtail grass, among the roots of bluestem grass, and in soil near wheat and alfalfa fields, especially in sweet clover fields.

Grasshopper eggs cannot be found in all fields in eastern counties, but there are plenty of fields where they can be found. In fact, enough fields where they can be found that it will be a good farm practice for every farmer to look for grasshopper egg nests. Go to the fields where grasshoppers ate the small wheat plant last fall, dig up a bunch of dead foxtail grass, pull the roots apart, and you may find the eggs. Dig into the soil along the dead furrow at the edges of the eaten fields to find the small nests of the small, black grasshopper, the one most generally known as Mexicanus. The eggs of this grasshopper will be about 1 inch deep in the soil between 2 or 3 clumps of foxtail grass or between the stubble rows in wheat, oats or barley stubble fields.

### Count Eggs in Nest

Most farmers know that it requires only a few grasshoppers to the square yard to eat all the wheat plants in a strip along the edge of the field for 2 or 3 rods deep, and these same grasshoppers may each lay more than 1 or 2 nests. Look at the number of eggs in a nest; count them, and you will find the nests of the larger kinds have more than 100 eggs, and the nests of the small kinds have 45 to 60 eggs. Finding the eggs would indicate there will be a lot of little grasshoppers at the edges of the fields. The eggs will hatch in late April or in May, so there will be numerous young grasshoppers along the edges of many fields in May and June. The young grasshoppers will feed on the grasses for a few weeks, and then move into the crops. They will eat on the wheat, barley and oats at first; then as the summer progresses, they will move to corn.

Tilling the soil at the edges of fields where grasshoppers have laid their eggs will destroy many of them. Tilling stubble fields where the Mexicanus have laid their eggs will destroy them, and if the tillage is in May it will destroy weeds and grasses that provide the food for the young grasshoppers. That kind of tillage will remove the food and cause numbers to die before they can escape the tilled fields. Tillage of stubble in preparation for summer-fallow is just the right kind to destroy numbers of young grasshoppers, and it is important to keep weeds and grass from growing in the summer-fallow fields.

Tilling wheat, barley and corn stubble fields may destroy many grasshopper nests, but if these fields are planted to barley or oats, the young plants will provide plenty of food for the young grasshoppers that hatch from uninjured eggs. It is important that fields to be planted to spring crops be cultivated early, and if the young grasshoppers appear they must be killed with poison bait.

### Feed Hoppers Poison Bait

The application of poison bait made and scattered according to the Kansas recommendation will control grasshoppers in nearly all kinds of fields. One must remember that poison bait kills only those grasshoppers that eat it. That means the poison bait must be applied where the grasshoppers can and will get it. The young grasshoppers on the ground will eat the poison bait best if it is applied on the ground. If there are a lot of wide-leaved weeds upon which the bait falls and lodges, the kill will not be satisfactory. This often is the case where poison bait is applied in alfalfa. The farmer waits until the plants have grown 6 to 10 inches tall and the grasshoppers are feeding on the top leaves, to apply the bait on the ground. Grasshoppers continue to feed on the plant and not on the bait. The best time to apply poison bait in alfalfa is not later than 2 or 3 days after removing the first crop. It may be true that young grasshoppers are quite small at that time, but that is the time to get the poison bait to them.

In the next issue of Kansas Farmer, Mr. Kelly will have more to say about fighting grasshoppers and Hessian fly.

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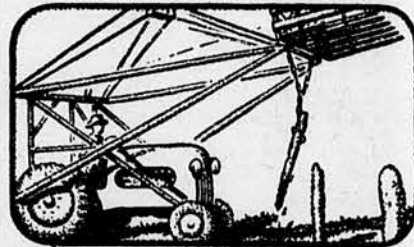
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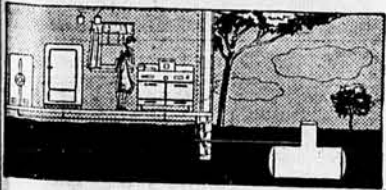
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## Confusion Was "Mistake"

(Continued from Page 7)

this directive to the state directors: "In considering the classification... local boards will consider the President's findings," repeating the language just quoted. The emphasis placed on the "all men" finding of the President, repeated by Hershey, apparently was taken by many local boards to mean that all men in this age group, who could pass the physical examination, should be inducted.

In fact, the Missouri State Director sent his own directive to the local boards:

"You will note the word 'essential' is used by the Tydings amendment. Therefore it would seem to us that the interpretation of this new directive is that practically all registrants 18 thru 25 in II-C should be inducted into the armed services if they can pass the physical examination."

General Hershey, called before Congressional committees, declared several times that it was not the intention to tell local draft boards to induct any registrant who was found by the boards to be essential under the Tydings amendment. If state directors and local boards believed it was intended to induct all, or practically all, it was not the fault of General Hershey.

#### Took Congressional Pressure

However, under Congressional pressure, General Hershey sent the following to all state directors:

"Question of interpretation of State Director's Advice has been brought to my attention. The directive of January 3... did not change or modify in any manner the Tydings amendment. The opinions and findings contained... were for the consideration of the local boards in determining the classification of registrants in the age group 18 thru 25...."

"The Tydings amendment places upon each local draft board the responsibility to determine, subject to appeal in the case of the individual registrant, whether the registrant meets the requirements prescribed in this section. Notify all draft boards immediately."

Whether or not it was the intention of Washington to repeal, or at least have the local boards disregard the Tydings amendment, that is the way the Hershey directive was taken by many boards until the Congressional pressure forced Hershey to send his later "interpretation," and this time make the interpretation official.

Judging from reports to Washington, the number of farm sales of livestock, poultry, farm machinery, even land, went up tremendously with the original Hershey directive, went down again when his second "interpretation" was passed on to the local boards.

There were some 364,000 farmers deferred in the 18 thru 25-age group, according to Hershey, and it was first expected to get half of these into the army. Later Hershey told Congress he "hoped" to get 100,000. He shook his head after his second wire.

Farm congressmen contended that if the original directive had been followed by the local boards, there would have been danger of serious shortages in food production, particularly in livestock and dairy production.

The proposed national service act (full draft of all labor for the war) is meeting growing opposition. Industry is against it. Organized labor is against it. Farmers are said to be divided; might be stronger for it if the Selective Service had not apparently attempted to "edge over" in going after young farmers deferred as essential under the Tydings amendment.

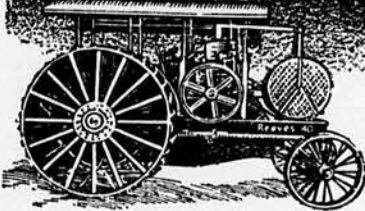
Organized labor says it would lead to "labor battalions." Industry thru the National Associations of Manufacturers, says it would get less production instead of more.

President Roosevelt, in his letter on the subject, did not help the situation in Congress when he said:

"Prompt action now is more important in the war effort than the perfecting of details."

Many members of Congress took this as another demand for a "blank check" for the White House—this time not for money or things, but for control of men's jobs; in other words, for control over all individuals "from the cradle to the grave." The last not to be taken literally as the act would give complete control only of men between 18 and 65, and of women 18 to 50.

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**Bindweed Is Hardy Pest**

(Continued from Page 10)

found to contain seed of field bindweed. These oats are being sold for feeding on Kansas farms.

The seriousness of feeding bindweed infested grains and roughages to livestock was shown by experiments conducted by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station at Lincoln. An average of 23 per cent of the bindweed seed fed to calves, horses, sheep and hogs passed thru the digestive tracts of the animals undamaged, and the average germination was slightly better than it was before the seed had been fed to the livestock. Bindweed seed buried in fermenting manure retained its viability for 2 to 3 months. Thus a considerable percentage of the bindweed seed contained in feed that

is fed on the land or fed in lots and spread on the land in manure remains viable and becomes a source of infestation just as surely as does bindweed infested crop seeds sown thru a drill box.

Many infestations of bindweed and other noxious weeds in Kansas have been traced to the feeding of screenings containing these weed seeds. Screenings very commonly contain weed seeds and frequently contain seeds of other bad noxious weeds.

W. L. Klatt, state weed supervisor in Nebraska, states that an effective means of reducing the spread of noxious weeds thru the sale of contaminated screenings, feed grains or other feeds, is to prohibit by law the sale of such feed except after it has been properly processed to destroy the viability of all weed seed.

A very common method of spreading bindweed seed in Kansas is by combines and threshing machines which do custom work and move from infested to noninfested fields. In some states combines and threshing machines are required by law to be thoroly cleaned in a prescribed manner before entering the state and before moving from a weed-infested farm within the state.

Kansas farmers cannot be too careful in their purchases of feed stuffs or in hiring custom combining or threshing done. The responsibility rests entirely upon the purchaser since he has no recourse on the seller of feed stuffs containing bad weed seeds or the combine or threshing machine's owner who brings bindweed seed onto his farm. The only way he can be sure that he is safe is to make certain that the land on which the feed was produced or from which the threshing machine moved is free from noxious weeds.

**A Long-Time Job**

The situation of the landowners who already have bindweed on their land or who have eradicated their bindweed is serious but not hopeless. Several effective and relatively inexpensive methods of killing bindweed have been developed. Of course, when the original stand of bindweed has been killed the owner or operator must remain constantly on the lookout for bindweed seedlings and must handle the land in such a way as to control these seedlings as long as ungerminated bindweed seeds remain in the soil.

It has been found at the Hays Experiment Station that bindweed seedlings can be controlled by good farming methods and by growing certain types of crops. Bindweed seedlings have been effectively controlled during a period of 23 years on the 14-acre area mentioned early in this article by the general-farming methods in use on experiment station fields. Experiments at the Hays station have shown that growing wheat, close-drilled sorghum or Sudan grass continuously or in rotation with summer fallow have effectively controlled bindweed seedlings. On the other hand continuous or frequent growing of a row crop has permitted bindweed seedlings to become established and reinfest the land. Buffalo grass seedlings for pasture have consistently failed to control bindweed seedlings even where excellent stands of grass were obtained. Allowing small-grain stubble to remain uncultivated after harvest until the following spring has usually permitted bindweed seedlings to become established. In fact, it has been necessary when growing small-grain crops or close-drilled sorghum or Sudan grass to thoroly cultivate the land once a month between harvesting and seeding of the crops, or in other words during the part of the growing season when the land was not in crop.

Records of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture show that since the present state bindweed law was enacted in 1937, bindweed has been killed on 53,590 acres of Kansas land, not including 1944, and an additional 31,464 acres are under treatment. On this land a good start has been made and a big step has been taken, but the battle with bindweed seedlings is just beginning. It will continue during the next 20 years. During that time if a previously infested field is farmed differently only one year, if the wrong type of crop is grown, or small-grain stubble is allowed to stand idle one fall, or if a wet season prevents proper cultivations at monthly intervals when the land is not in crop, the field may

become reinfested with the bindweed. Since the present Kansas Bindweed Law was enacted, it is quite probable that bindweed seed has been spread over as large an acreage of new land in the state each year as that from which old bindweed was eliminated. Thus, the State Bindweed Program has been working against a tremendous handicap. It has been able to tackle only half of the bindweed control problem—eradication—while the provision could be made to handle the other half—prevention.

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## Reducing Pig Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

A straw loft in the farrowing house has the same advantages as in the laying house and is recommended for making the quarters more comfortable for sows and pigs, and preventing chilling that takes so many pigs at birth.

All farrowing houses are safer for pigs if equipped with guard rails, and the walls from the ground to the roof should be perfectly tight on the north, west and east sides.

The floor of any farrowing house is extremely important, says Mr. Elling, who states that no floor is satisfactory if not given daily attention and kept well bedded down with dry straw. If the floors are concrete some kind of fine bedding, such as sawdust or chaffy straw, will help to cut down cold.

Speaking of bedding, Mr. Elling points out that too much coarse bedding right after the pigs are farrowed is dangerous. The small pigs become tangled up in it and cannot easily move out of the way when the sow lies down or moves about the quarters. The result means more dead pigs.

Feeding the sow before farrowing is an important phase in the pig-saving program, says Mr. Elling. The ration for the brood sow before farrowing should, in a general way, be bulky and supplemented with protein. The best sources for both are good alfalfa hay or meal and some kind of good, green winter pasture, if available.

### Something Must Be Added

With abundant corn supplies this year there may be a tendency to overfeed the brood sow on corn and neglect the protein and mineral part of the ration, believes Mr. Elling. Corn truly is the "king of feeds" but to get best results it must be remembered that corn is low in protein and mineral content. All of the good from corn is not available to the sow unless supplemented.

During the gestation period, good-quality alfalfa hay is the best source of protein and mineral and, in addition, adds bulkiness of great value at this time.

Exercise for the sow during gestation is of great importance. Here, again, the supplemental pastures provide not only protein and vitamins, but also the ideal conditions for exercise.

One thing to remember is that the sow will farrow on schedule and will not adjust her program to fit the weather or the work on the farm. The best way to determine the date of farrowing is to figure 112 days from date of breeding, and the date of breeding should be put down on each sow. Then there is time to get the farrowing quarters ready.

Greatest loss of pigs from chilling occurs at or just after birth and many good hog men realize this danger. They see to it that pigs are taken from the sow as soon as born and placed in a warm place until dry. Their stomachs should be filled at least once with the rich colostrum milk from the sow as this is necessary to the pig. It stimulates the bowels and the functions of other organs. It also is necessary for the sow to be relieved of this colostrum milk so her udder will not become feverish.

Overfeeding just before or after farrowing is a common mistake made by hog producers, says Mr. Elling, who adds that overfeeding at this time stimulates excessive milk production, causing pigs to scour. If pigs suffer from scours or other digestive disturbances they will not nurse properly, do not take all the milk, and the sow may suffer from a mild form of milk fever. In many cases the sow never regains her full milk capacity after overfeeding at farrowing time.

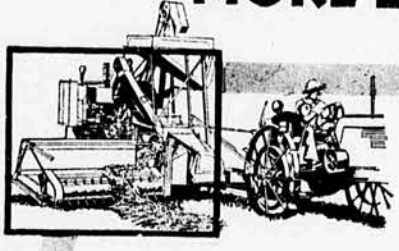
Plenty of good water and a bulky ration, containing considerable alfalfa meal, oats and bran, are much better at this time than a concentrated ration of corn, tankage, skim milk, or other concentrates.

If the ration for the brood sow is held down the first week her udders will get in good condition more quickly, and at the end of a week or 10 days she can be given access to a self-feeder containing a good, strong ration, provided the change in rations is gradual over a period of 3 days. The pigs can be fed in the creep at 10 days old.

During all the time the sow is nursing pigs and manufacturing milk she needs a constant supply of good water. Too many folks underestimate the

(Continued on Page 20)

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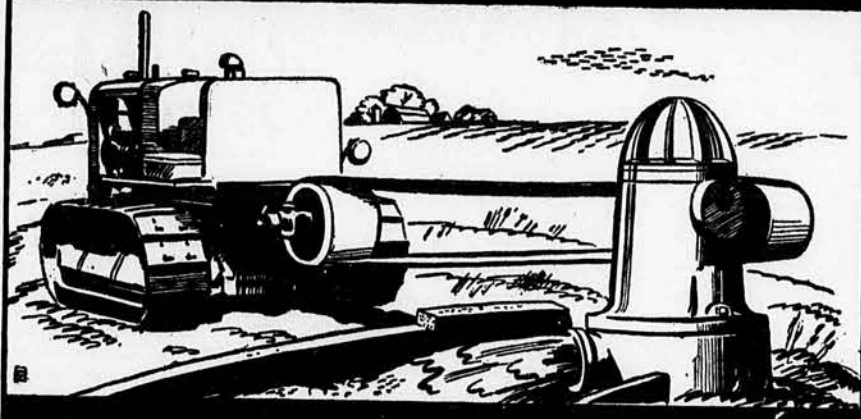
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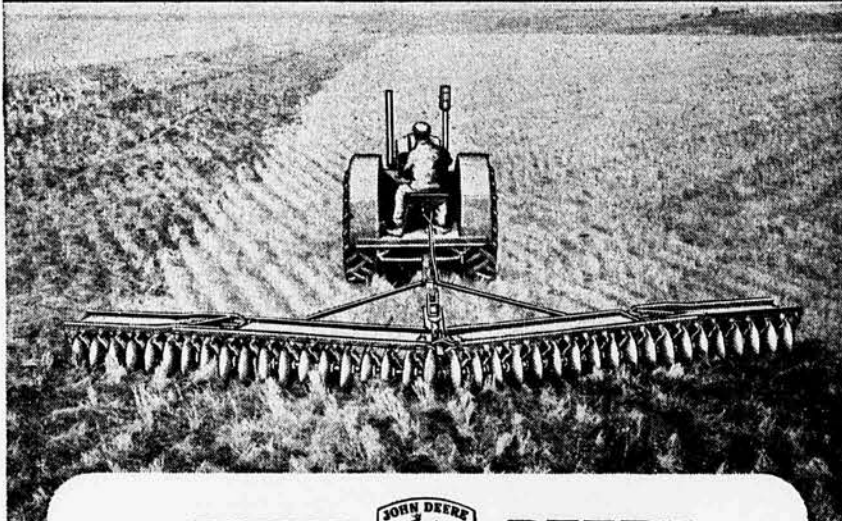
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## April Lambs Less Trouble

WHILE it isn't recommended by Kansas State College, work involved in handling sheep has been cut considerably by George and Raymond Scholz, Marshall county, by scheduling their lambing season for about the first of April instead of during the winter.

The danger, of course, is in increased death losses from parasites, but the Scholz Brothers say that, in their case, the increased losses from parasites are offset by the fact they lose fewer lambs from chilling at birth.

By breeding their ewes for approximate April 1 lambing they claim there is more pasture available to the ewes just before lambing, thus requiring less feeding of grain and hay. The ewes run in the cornfields during the winter and only get grain and hay when they have cleaned up the fields. In the spring and fall they are on wheat and brome grass pasture and require little attention. All lambs are given phenothiazine as soon as possible to cut down the parasite loss.

Under the Scholz sheep program shearing is done about May 1, and they see no difference in either the quantity or quality of wool. If anything, they believe the quality of wool is better because previous to shearing the sheep are in the pasture instead of in the lots or around the barns, where they rub off their wool or get it dirty.

Perhaps the sheep plan used on this farm would not work for everyone but these men have done very well. Last year they shipped 2 lots of 100 lambs each. The first lot topped the market at \$16.25 and the second lot at \$16. Both men are good at grading on the farm and no lamb is shipped until ready.

To get somewhat the same advantage in weather conditions but avoiding the parasite danger, Carl Elling, Kansas State College Extension specialist, has been advising lambing in December, when severe weather usually has not yet arrived.

## Reducing Pig Loss

(Continued from Page 19)

need a sow and her litter have for water at this time, says Mr. Elling.

Ninety-nine per cent of all pig parasite losses could be eliminated, according to Mr. Elling, if all farrowing quarters were properly cleaned and floors scalded off with hot water, and if all colony-type houses were placed on fresh soil each year. Of course, it doesn't do any good to put pigs on clean ground if they are allowed to get back into old quarters occasionally to pick up ever-present ailments.

It is an excellent plan to inspect the sow for such external parasites as lice and mange before farrowing. Any such infestations should be eradicated to keep the pigs free of them.

In event pigs do become wormy the new drug known as phenothiazine is becoming popular as a cure. It can be obtained on the market in straight powder form, in suspension form, or mixed with a buffer agent such as trol for swine. In buying trol be sure it is marked "trol for swine" as it is different than that used for sheep. Directions for use of phenothiazine products come with the products and should be followed carefully, Mr. Elling warns.

While all 3 forms of phenothiazine are easy to administer, Mr. Elling warns that some caution should be taken. Since these cures are given with the feed, pigs should be divided into uniform weight groups to prevent overdosing some and underdosing others.

When pigs are given any worm expellent they should not be allowed back in old quarters to pick up a fresh supply of worm eggs unless worming is repeated every 3 weeks. The best method of handling pig diseases of any kind is thru prevention. Such diseases as bull nose and necro are difficult to handle in any other way and all diseases are costly once contracted.

If pigs are creep-fed while nursing it is easier to wean them by removing the sow from the pigs than the pigs from the sow, says Mr. Elling. If pigs are left in their original quarters where they are accustomed to eating grain they will suffer little shrink. But if taken to new quarters away from the sow they may be stubborn about eating and adjusting themselves.

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## Some Chicks Are Better

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

IF WE could be in a hatchery on the days the mammoth incubators hatch, and could see the difference in hatches from various flocks that have been under different feeding and management, we might wonder about the causes that bring about such results. Feeds and management have long been two of the most important items in getting good hatches. Some hatchery managers have recognized the need for correcting the feeding of flocks and have contracted to pay a premium to those farm flock owners who use certain brands of mash and feed their flocks certain ways. They find the extra premium paid for eggs encourages better feeding and care. It gives them better quality eggs for their hatcheries.



Mrs. Farnsworth

It will be remembered that hatching eggs must contain everything that is needed by the chick for building its body before it is hatched, and that on this food depends its strength and ability to get out of the egg, and to live and grow normally after it is hatched. We have all had experiences with chicks that grow well even when conditions seemed all against them. And we also have had experience with chicks that would not thrive as they should, even with best of care.

In some cases it goes back to the parent stock, their vigor and vitality, the kind of food they had to make the egg which produced the chick. Tests made by some poultry experiment stations have shown that milk, cod-liver oil and green feed all have important values in the diet of the hens that are producing eggs for hatching. Most commercial feeds now are mixed in correct proportions with the important foods that are needed, and some of the best contain all known vitamins.

If rations are mixed at home with home-grown grains it should be remembered that a quart of cod-liver oil to each 100 pounds of mash will improve the hatchability of eggs thru adding vitamins that improve the health of the flock. Five pounds of dried milk is a fine addition to each 100 pounds of mash where there is no fresh milk available. Feeding fresh greens is especially valuable, or sprouted oats, alfalfa leaves, silage, or adding alfalfa leaf meal to the ration is helpful. It is more important that the flock producing hatching eggs gets

these feeds during the cold months when there are no natural greens available and when there is little or no sunshine.

It has been shown thru experiments that sunshine plays an important role in helping hens assimilate their food. Breeding flocks should be given some free range every day that the weather permits so they may get the benefit of sunshine and exercise. Both promote health. Later in the year, in April and May, when outdoor conditions provide most everything needed, we need not concern ourselves quite so much, but right now these things must be supplied.

When selecting eggs for hatching, pick those that weigh not less than 24 ounces to the dozen, that have good shape and color of shell, that are smooth, free from rough places and that have shells of smooth texture. Discard those that have porous shells. Have an ideal shape in mind and select eggs as near that as possible.

Extremely large eggs do not usually hatch well, but 26- and 27-ounce eggs from hens are an ideal size. These will come nearer producing pullets that start laying eggs of standard weight. It is really wonderful the uniformity of eggs produced by some of our leading commercial poultry farms that have made production of quality eggs one of the chief aims. The eggs are as alike as "peas in a pod." Such eggs produce chicks that lay good-size, uniform eggs. After the war is over eggs are likely to sell on a grade basis to the buyer, and it will be worth our time and effort to be able to market a uniform quality product.

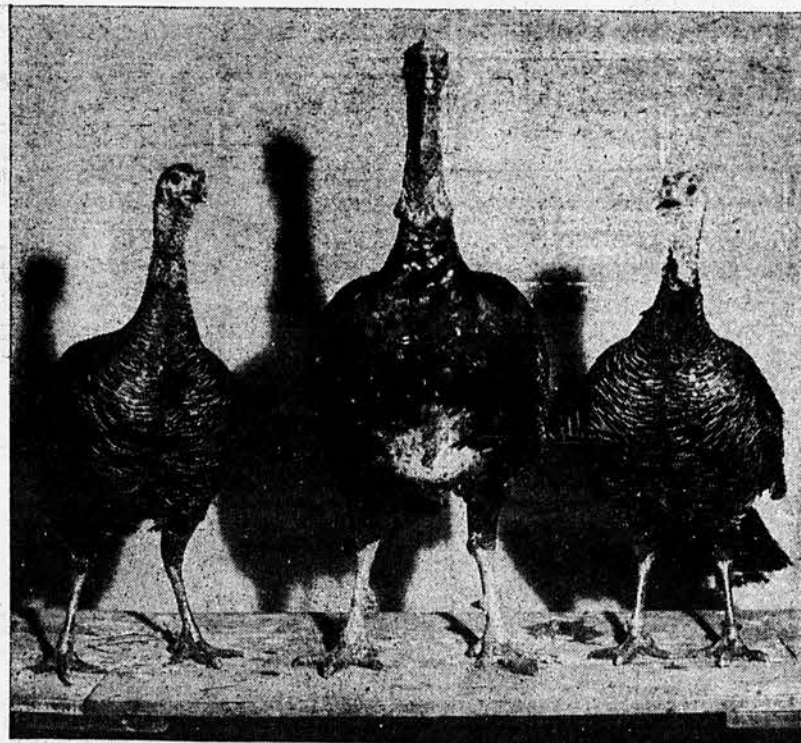
Hatch from all-hen flocks if possible. If all chicks were hatched only from hens, and the pullets on the farm were used only for producing market eggs in their pullet year, there might not be so many of the poultry diseases that are wiping out flocks ever now and then.

### Whoa! Back Up!

Three forces are accelerating a downward swing in poultry production, notes E. R. Halbrook, Kansas State College Extension poultryman. These forces are: 1. A less favorable egg-feed price ratio than the 10-year average; 2. An increasing farm-labor problem; 3. Adverse publicity.

"Kansas now has fewer laying hens on farms than at any time during the predrouth period, 1925-30. The present poultry population," asserts Halbrook, "is 15 per cent less than in 1930. The present trend in poultry reduction could carry us as a state into the drouth period level of production."

## Winners in State Turkey Show



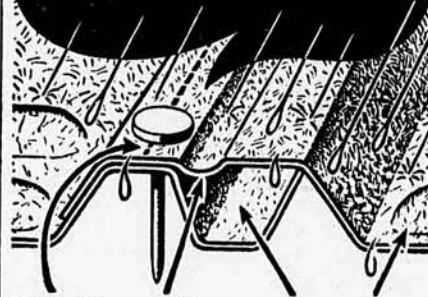
Here are 3 of the prize Broad Breasted Bronze turkeys shown by Garland Gideon, of Poxico, at the recent Kansas Poultry Breeders' exhibit in Topeka. On the left is the first-place hen, next the first-place tom, and one of their pullets, also a first-place winner.

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FREE LOW PRICES 48 varieties SEX LINKED and PUREBREDS; BABY CHICKS, PULLETS and COCKERELS, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEYS, Mature Fowls and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS \$15.00 TESTED FOR BVD. Write quick for this free book. GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kans.

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Sexed Pullets \$9.75 Cockerels \$2.45  
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A chicken raiser in each community to Prove that Ernest Berry's Austral-Whites will make Big Profits. More than 55,000 Leghorns crossed with Record Australorp males. Write for prices.  
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Best grade rich in 200-300 egg R.O.P. blood. Double tested for pullorum. As hatched or sexed. Vigorous, rapid growth, excellent broilers. Customers report over 200 eggs per hen. Big Catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Wichita, Kansas.

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Sensational MONEY MAKING HYBRID. Customers report broilers 8 weeks, laying 4.1-2 mos. Disease resistant. 90,000 guaranteed chicks weekly. Pullets, cockerels, started pullets. Low farm prices. Raise chicks on Berry's profit-sharing plan. Write for catalog and free information today to world's largest Austral-White Breeders. Berry Brothers Farms, Box 331, Atchison, Kansas.

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**4-week-old Austral-White Pullets. Save Feed!** Practically Feed and Raise Themselves! Berry's Breeding Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super De Luxe Leghorn Hens mated with Record Australorp Males. 200 eggs yearly per hen average. Lay 4 1/2 months. Developed faster, healthier, high livability. Cockerels weigh 2 1/2 pounds eight weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. Low prices. Berry's Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 613, Newton, Kan.

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Table with columns for One, Four, One, Four and rows for Words, Issues, and various rates.

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

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BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS

We really have them. Famous large bodied layers of lots of big white eggs. Direct importers...

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We Specialize in 4 Week Old Pullets

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Table with columns for 2 to 3 weeks old, 3 to 4 weeks old, 4 to 6 weeks old and rows for AAA, AAAA, AAAA Key Flock.

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Best Production Bloodlines. Brown Leghorns a specialty. Result of 25 years' breed improvement...

Waters' Best Big English-type, White Leghorns sired by up to 325 egg pedigree record...

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Colwell Leghorn Farm & Hy., Emporia; J. O. Coombs & Son, Sedgwick; Dubach Certified Hatchery, Wathena; Echo Glen Farm, Troy; Erbe Poultry Farm & Hy., Dodge City; Kidwell R. I. White Farm, Powhattan; King's Poultry Farm, Nickerson; Shafter Hatchery, Salina; Triplet Leghorn Farm, Topeka

U. S. APPROVED HATCHERIES

A. O. Hatchery, Arkansas City; Alexander Hatchery, Alexander; Alf Johnson Hatchery, Leonardville; Armour Hatchery, Marysville; Baker Hatchery, Downs; Ball Produce & Hatchery, Cheney; Barnhart Hatchery, Winfield; Barton County Hatchery, Great Bend; Berg Hatchery, Jamestown; Blackburn Hatchery, Salina; Buhler Produce & Hatchery, Buhler; Burger Electric Hatchery, Natoma; Carroll Hatchery, Russell; Chase County Hatchery, Cottonwood Falls; Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita; Concordia Creamery Co. Hatchery, Concordia; DeForest Hatcheries, Marion; DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody; Derousseau Hatchery, Clyde; Douglas County Hatchery, Lawrence; Dunmire Hatchery, Hutchinson; Electric Hatchery, Sterling; Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays; Fairmont Creamery Co. Hatchery, Council Grove; Fairmont Creamery Co. Hatchery, Dodge City; Farmers Produce Hatchery, Burlington; Feicht Hatchery, Clyde; Fisher Hatchery, Wilson; Fletcher Hatchery, Lewis; Fletcher Hatchery, St. John; Gardner Hatchery, Gardner; Golden Rule Hatchery, Wellington; Grennan Hatchery, Garnett; Harris Hatchery, Kinsley; The Hays Hatchery, Hays; Hoopes Hatchery, Anthony; Jamesway Hatchery, Belpre; Jaquiss Hatchery, Lindsay; Johnson Hatchery, Herington; Kansas Master Breeders' Assn., Abbeville; Keller Hatchery, Pratt; LaCrosse Hatchery, LaCrosse; Leach Hatcheries, Salina; Lund Hatchery, Manhattan; Master Breeders Hatchery, Cherryvale; Maxwell Feed & Farm Supply, Wichita; May Hatchery, Manhattan; Mayfield Hatchery, Holsington; McBride Hatchery, Hook Creek; McGraw Hatchery, Manhattan; Metz Hatchery, Manhattan; Miltonvale Hatchery, Miltonvale; Minneapolis Hatchery, Minneapolis; Morganville Hatchery, Morganville; New Southwest Hatchery, Kiowa; Oberlin Hatchery, Oberlin; O'Brien's R. I. White Farm, Emporia; O-K Hatchery, Independence; Paulson Hatchery, Woodston; The Perry Hatchery, Hanover; Phillipsburg Hatchery, Phillipsburg; Post Hatchery, Mound City; The Poultry Aid, Burlingame; Roslyn Farm Hatchery, Cuba; Quality Hatchery, Bolint; Renick Hatchery, Garden City; Ross Poultry Farm Co., Junction City; Rubies Hatchery, Great Bend; Salt City Hatchery, Hutchinson; Sanford Hatchery, Atlea; Schmidt Hatchery, Norton; Seymour Hatchery, Norton; Shawnee Hatchery, Topeka; Smith Hatchery, Clyde; Smutz Hatchery, Protection; Spencer Hatchery, Kansas City; Stafford Hatchery, Stafford; Stirtz Hatchery, Enterprise; Swift & Co. Hatchery, Clay Center; Swift & Co. Hatchery, Garden City; Swift & Co. Hatchery, Parsons; Swift & Co. Hatchery, Salina; Thurman Hatchery, Anthony; Tindell Hatchery, Burlingame; Vitality Leghorn Farm, Ethingham; Washburn Hatchery, Paola; Wells Hatchery, Lyons; Wilcox Hatchery, Kingman; Williams Chick Hatchery, Harper; Winfield Hatchery, Winfield; Winkelmann Hatchery, Gaylord; Young Hatchery, Wakefield



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Do you want BETTER CHICKS for LESS money? Do you want LAYERS? More people buy Colonial Chicks than any other kind. The reason—EGG PROFITS from COLONIAL breeding. Over 150,000 Wing-Banded R.O.P. males used last 17 years...



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Don't Wait—Supply your wants now. Adjustable steel V-pulleys 3-in. to 28-in. diameter, with hubs or to bolt to any sprocket for any purpose. Tractor folding cordwood saws. Treated heavy duty canvases for any combine, header, windrower or blower, rasp bars for rasp and tooth cylinders, raddles, feeder houses and strawrack for any machine. Flexible windrow pickups, do not pick up rocks. Pickup pliers for peanuts and edible dry beans. Advise needs, get our prices. Richardson, Dept. F, Cawker City, Kansas.

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Reclaimo, the Heated Oil Filter for cars-tractors, is sold and recommended by leading implement dealers and garages; see dealer or write for filters, fittings, superior filtering material. RECLAIMO SALES, ELGIN, NEBRASKA

NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS

Write for big, free 1945 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines, 3, Iowa (formerly Boone, Iowa).

Rotary Scrapers—Universal 3 1/2-ft., \$120; 4-ft., \$125; 5-ft., \$130; 5 1/2-ft., \$135. Can supply approximately 5 weekly. Guaranteed all steel. Construction orders filled as received. Voss & Verhage, Missouri-Kansas Distributors, Downs, Kansas.

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Tractor Rake for sale. Lock Box 446, Huntsville, Mo.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Late model combines and tractors on rubber. Describe fully, also year and model. Wm. Jevons, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

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

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Lame Feet Made Well. Radical new treatments discovered by foot experts. Explained in new book \$1.00. Weldex, 11161 Kling St., North Hollywood, Calif.

Liver, Gall Bladder, Constipation, Acid-Rheumatic Sufferers try marvelous medicine. Sample free! Write Hepatigen, New Paris 1, Indiana.

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DELCO LIGHT

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

Build Your Own 75-200 Ampere Welders from old generators. Complete plans 35c. Plans show single and dual welder connections. LeJay Manufacturing, 331 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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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.

Sod to Break—Greeley County: Kansas' finest wheat land. 5 year lease, \$2 acre breaking, \$20 to 960 acre units. Aaron Sell, Stafford, Kansas.

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The famous Dairy Queen Two Cow Milker is portable, no installing. Simply uncrate and use. Squeeze action rubber lined teatcups. No milker makes any faster or better. World's handiest efficient machine. Self Washing. Low priced freight prepaid complete ready to operate, with electric motor only \$179.00, with Briggs and Stratton gasoline engine only \$204.00. Write for free literature and letters from happy users in your state and others. Dairy Queen Milking Machine Manufacturing Company, 1334 East 53rd St., Minneapolis, 7, Minnesota.

Write us for our Latest List of new and used farm equipment, potato machinery, cement mixers, grinders, engines, saw frames, windmills and towers, chicken houses, brooders and feeders. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

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Kill Weeds With Fire! Aeroll torches burn parasites, split rocks, has 99 uses. Sine Equipment, KFA, Quakertown, Pa.

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Having Car Trouble? Used, guaranteed auto, truck parts save money. Transmission specialists. Describe needs. Immediate reply. Victory, 2439AO Gunnison, Chicago, 25.

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Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c. Many favorable reports received. Fisherman, 1716 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

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Call on Friends with Greeting Card Assortments. Easter, Birthday, other occasions. Personal stationery, gift wrappings. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 226 Fifth Avenue, Dept. N-4, New York, 10.



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Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red. Grain Sorghums: Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink Club, and Red Kafirs, Colby, Early Kalo, Westland, Wheatland, Midland (Kalo 617). Sudan Grass: Wheeler. Popcorn: Supergold. Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200, K 1585 and K 1583. Open Pollinated: Midland, Reid, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas Sunflower, Colby Yellow Cap. Soybeans: Hongkong and Dunfield. Oats: Kanota and Fulton. Barley: Flynn and Beecher. Flax: Linota, Alfalfa: Ladak. Sweet Clover: White Biennial. Red Clover: Kansas Strain. Write for list of growers. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association Manhattan, Kansas

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Take the lead in Kansas. Check the record. K2234 sold out. Still available: K1583, K1585; Ill. 200, US13. Write for folder and prices. Carl Billman, Holton, Kansas

Pure, certified seed of Norkan, Early Kalo, Pink Kafir, Midland (the new early combine grain sorghum), and "Hays" buffalo grass. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn. Know the pedigree of the hybrid you plant. K2234, K1583, Ill. 200. Order now. Herbert Roepke, R-3, Manhattan, Kansas.

Certified Hybrids—US 13 and Kansas 1583. Prompt shipment. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.

Certified Kansas 1583, a late maturing hybrid; U. S. 13, an early Hybrid. Jake Lehman, Horton, Kan.

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Certified Hybrids—K2234, U. S. 13, U. S. 35. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kan.

SEED

Growing Potatoes This Year?

The Seed You Plant Is Important

MINNESOTA CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

are always reliable. They are grown under exacting requirements in co-operation with this department and are dependable, vigorous and disease-free. Write for free list of certified seed producers.

State of Minnesota Department of Agriculture Seed Potato Certification Dept. H, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

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Alfalfa—Lot Crest, per bushel. \$19.80 Brome Grass, per bushel. 3.15 Popcorn (yellow) 10 pounds. 1.60 We carry a full line of Field and Garden Seeds. Write for Samples. The Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kansas

Jewett Hybrids ranked 2d and 3d in yield in Northeast Kansas in 1943. Order yours now while it is still available. We pay freight on all mail orders. Sewell Hybrid Corn Co., Sabetha, Kansas.

For Better Hybrids order McCurdy's Hybrids. Highest yielding, high-quality hybrids adapted anywhere in the Cornbelt. Write for free folder and prices. Dealers wanted. McCurdy's Hybrids, Box KF, Fremont, Iowa.

Hybrid Watermelon Seed. Modern melon miracle. Sand unobscured. Seed up to 100 pounds watermelons. Two luscious cantaloupes. Free booklet or \$1.00 for 700 seeds. Airline Farms, Clay Center, Kansas.

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WANTED TO BUY Pop Corn. Hayes Seed House, 1004 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Cane Seed, Milo Maze, Sorgo Millet Seed, etc. Hayes Seed House, 1004 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FARMS—KANSAS 240-Acre Improved Farm Lyon County on gravelled road; telephone and electricity available; 120 acres grass, 120 acres cultivated. Price \$7,200. Warren Mortgage Co., Emporia, Kansas.

One mile Humboldt, Allen county, seventy-three acres improved, electricity. Milk, mail route. Mile High and Grade school. Proven oil territory. George Barnby, Glendale, Arizona.

Improved 120 Acres—Alfalfa, grain, pasture. Priced right. 5 miles Quenemo. Oscar Giesel, R. 2, Quenemo, Kan.

Dairy Farm—240 acres on highway, good buildings, electricity, silo. \$40 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS New Winter catalog, selected farm bargains, 7 Midwest states, sent to you free! Many equipped. Many illustrated with picture. Special service to those stating general location desired, and payment plan. Write today! United Farm Agency, KF-428, BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

- 100 Dunlap & 100 Belmar Strawberries... \$2.50 50 Paradise Asparagus and 12 Rhubarb... 1.00 6 Concord or 4 fine Grapes, 2 yrs... 1.00 50 Cumberland Black Raspberries... 3.00 2 Burbank and 1 Monitor Plum, 4 ft... 2.00 8 Peaches—Hale-Champion, Jubilee, Hale-Haven, 4 ft... 3.00 20 Apples—5 Grimes, 5 Jonathan, 2 Duchesse, 5 Red & 3 Yellow Delicious, 3-4 ft... 8.50 3 Everblooming 2 yr. roses, best colors... 2.00 50 Glads—large bulbs, Rainbow colors... 1.00 All prepaid. Colored Catalog free. Order from Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Free—1945 Garden Catalog, illustrated in colors, of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Get your Catalog now before the supply is exhausted. P. D. Fulwood Co., Tifton, Ga.

Victory Gardens essential to food supply. Our early vegetable plants yield more vegetables, two weeks earlier. Free: 1945 Color Catalog of hardy field-grown Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Broccoli, Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper Plants, Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Albany, Ga.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Dealers Wanted—in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma, who are interested in handling an old established line of Electric Driven, shallow well reciprocating water systems, jet pump systems and deep well working heads. Merchandise now available. For further information write the Regal Pump & Supply Co., P. O. Box 294, McCook, Nebraska.

Make 50% Selling Seeds. Order twenty 5c packets today. Pay when sold. Daniel Seed Farms, Grantsburg, Wis.

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

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

FEATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Urgently Needs Feathers for Army Hospital Pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Highest prices paid. White Goose, \$1.37 1/2 per lb. Colored Goose, \$1.30 per lb. White Duck, \$1.10 per lb. Colored Duck, \$1.05 per lb. Also geese and duck quills (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive. Midwest Feather Company, 1650 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

New and used Goose and Duck Feathers wanted. Best prices paid, payment day received. Send for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, 22, Ill.

February 17 Will Be Our Next Issue Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by Saturday, Feb. 10

Marketing Viewpoint

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

I still have some wheat, should I sell it now or continue to hold it awhile?—J. G.

The price of cash wheat in terminal markets is the ceiling for most ranges of protein. Local prices have not quite reached the ceiling because of car shortages and other uncertainties. Terminal prices cannot go higher and local prices may not reach the full ceiling. The present appears to be a good time to sell because there is no advantage in holding when prices are at the ceiling unless you have your wheat under loan and want to hold it until May 1, and deliver it to the Government.

I have some cattle that have been on feed of alfalfa and ground ear corn since the latter part of October. The heaviest of these will weigh about 900 pounds. When, before March 1, would be the best time to sell these cattle? I expect to market them at Omaha.—M. O.

The immediate effect on prices of the establishment of live cattle ceiling prices probably will be over by February 15. Since you wish to sell by March 1, the last 2 weeks in February appear to be the most opportune time to sell your cattle.

I have some good quality coming yearling whiteface heifers that are doing well and are in good growing condition: Do you think it would be too expensive to hold these heifers for a breeding herd?—B. P.

When cattle numbers are near their peak and prices are high as at present it is not an especially favorable time to start a cow herd. However, if you want cows it is probable you will be able to find young wet cows this fall bred to drop calves in the spring that will not cost you more a head than these heifers will sell for on the market sometime later this year.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Livestock Editor Topeka, Kansas

The MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION members held their annual meeting at Council Grove late in December. A banquet was followed by a business meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year: President, F. H. Manning, Council Grove; vice-president, J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap; C. W. Beck, Council Grove, secretary; and L. Heprich, Delavan, treasurer. A sale committee was selected, composed of F. H. Manning, J. J. Moxley and C. W. Beck.

Called Off

Annual convention of the KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, scheduled for Wichita, March 13, 14 and 15, has been canceled, according to Will J. Miller, secretary.

Three members of the Kansas Livestock Commission have been reappointed by Gov. Andrew Schoepel. They are Cal W. Floyd, Sedan; Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiattville; and E. I. Washington, Manhattan, for terms expiring February 1, 1948.

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle March 9—Heart of America Breeders' Assn., Kansas City, Mo. James E. Nugent, Sale Mgr., 1701 Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle February 8—Eylar Ranch, Denton, Kan. Sale held at Horton, Kan. April 15—Penney and James, Hamilton, Mo. May 4—Krotz and Swartz, Horton, Kan. M. J. Krotz, Sale Mgr., Odell, Nebr.

Hereford Cattle February 10—Jones Hereford Farm, Detroit, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan. February 10—Reno County Hereford Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Don Shaffer, Secretary, Box 732, Hutchinson, Kan. February 12—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, Kan. February 22—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan. February 23—Sutor Hereford Farm, Zurich, Kan. February 26-27—American Hereford Assn. Round-up sale, Kansas City, Mo. April 9—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan. April 10—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Sale Manager.

Holstein Cattle February 7—Wayne Bailey, Sale at the Cedarberg Sale Barn, Manhattan, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle April 3—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Riley, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle February 23—Hultine & Blomstrom, Fairgrounds, Lincoln, Nebr. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Mgr., Seward, Nebr.

Duroc Hogs February 3—Nebraska Duroc Breeders' Association, Lincoln, Nebr. W. A. Waldo, Secretary, Weeping Water, Nebr. February 8—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. February 13—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo. February 20—Colorado Purebred Duroc Breeders, Sterling, Colo. E. M. McKim, Secretary, 1520 Court Place, Denver 2, Colo. February 21—W. H. & H. O. Waldo, DeWitt, Nebr. February 22—E. T. Loutzenhiser & Son, Flagler, Colo. March 2—Wreath Farm and Germann, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan. March 20—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs February 17—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. February 24—Raymond O'Hara, Sylvia, Kan. February 26—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Hereford Hogs February 14—South & West Hereford Hog Association, Kansas City, Mo. G. F. Hall, Sale Manager, Schell City, Mo. February 19—Osborne County Hereford Hog Breeders' Assn., Osborne, Kan. Chas. Booz, Secretary, Portia, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs February 22—Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, Kan. February 24—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan. February 26—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Week Ago, Month Ago, Year Ago. Rows include Steers, Hogs, Lambs, Hens, Eggs, Butterfat, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa, and Prairie.

Varnish the Line

A coat of white varnish each spring will preserve wire clotheslines. Use 2 coats the first time if the line has started to rust.—Mrs. L. H.

Beef CATTLE

HULTINE-BLOMSTROM Third Annual Registered POLLED SHORTHORN AUCTION Nebraska State Fair Grounds, 12 m. Friday, Feb. 23, Lincoln, Nebraska 23 TOP BULLS 37 CHOICE FEMALES An offering of the finest Polled Shorthorns in America. Sons and daughters of the \$4,000.00 Collynie Compact... 30 sons and daughters of Gloster Dale, a consistent sire of outstanding cattle... a dozen sons and daughters of Collynie Fascinator... the entire offering is heavily instilled with the blood of the twice International grand champion, Lord Collynie and King Collynie Jr. two of the greatest breed IMPROVERS of the past quarter century. Don't miss this sale—plan to attend now—for certain. For catalog write—Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Mgr., Seward, Nebr., 120 Polled Shorthorns sell in the 30th Annual Omaha Spring Sale on February 22—Attend both these events.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers 10 to 18 months of age, nice colors, best of type and breeding. Also few cows with calves. E. C. and GLENN E. LACY & SON Miltonvale, Kan.

Good's Shorthorns 8 Shorthorn bull calves for sale, 7 to 14 months old, sired by Will-O-Pat Prince by Imp. Cassie Prince Peter. EMERSON GOOD, BARNARD, KAN.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. of our sale list. BANBURY & SONS Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2887

Polled Shorthorn Bulls and Females Choice young bulls, from calves to serviceable age. Also cows and heifers. Everything Bang tested. HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS For sale: Bulls, 10-12 months old, Heifers, 10-12 months old. Sired by Marvel Domino and Merlin Mischief. O. J. SHIELDS, LOST SPRINGS, KANSAS

WALNUT HILL HEREFORD RANCH The Home of "TAYLOR MADE HEREFORDS" Choice young bulls and selected females waiting for new homes. Inspection invited. MRS. THOS. R. TAYLOR & SONS Great Bend - - - - - Kansas

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch Bulls—Heifers. Bulls from 10 to 16 months Bred and open heifers. Featuring the get service of W.H.R. Worthy Domino 41st and W.H.R. Contender Domino 1st. WAITE BROS (O. Boyd & Kenneth), WINFIELD, KANSAS

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD BULLS —for sale, 8 to 22 months old, good type and quality. Sired by Worthmore Domino. HARRY R. RIFFEL, HOPE, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORDS REGISTERED BULLS, 8 months to serviceable ages. Extra good bone, type, quality and breeding. JESSE RIFFEL, ENTERPRISE, 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 Earl Marshall and Prizemaster breeding. L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

SHEEP SHROPSHIRE EWES Bred ewes to lamb in February and March any age you want, good Shropshire type, registered. \$30-\$35-\$40 each. Clarence Lacey & Sons, Meriden, Kan. Ph. 54

AUCTIONEERS

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer If he is capable, understanding his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller. HAROLD TONN Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

"On the Record" OKLAHOMA (BILL) HELDENBRAND is making good sales in different states. He likes Kansas breeders and knows their livestock. Write him. Box 516 Oklahoma City, Okla.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer Livestock Salesman Alden - - - - - Kan.

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



**HOGS**

**Auction Registered Duroc Bred Gilts**

**Thursday, Feb. 22**  
Starting 1 o'Clock, M. W. Time  
On the Farm Northeast of Flagler, Colo.

**40 Head Bred Gilts**

The top Duroc herd of the West, where Grand Champions grow. Featuring such boars as Broads Nugget, by Gold Nugget; Gold Promoter 2nd; Proud Cherry Flash, by Proud Cherry King; Newsboy, by Perfect News. These gilts are all tops, well developed, very smooth, short heads, good hams, and plenty of bone. Outstanding show-winning sires and dams. Some early litters.

If you want the best come to the West's Greatest Duroc Herd.

For catalogue please write  
**E. T. Loutzenhiser & Sons**  
Flagler - - - Colorado  
Auctioneer:  
L. C. "Jim" Hoover, Sterling, Colorado

**HOGS**

**GET THE FACTS ABOUT BERKSHIRES**



Grand Champions in the carlot at America's No. 1 Market Show in Chicago six years straight. Champions before the war. Champions during the war. Market topers after the war. Now is the time to get the facts about Berkshires—to lay your future hog raising operations on Berkshire more efficient production, and highest market value. Write the **AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION, Springfield, Illinois**

**GET STARTED in BERKSHIRES**



The Champion Market Hog. Bred Sows and Gilts to farrow March and April. Guaranteed, registered, immuned.  
**Shadowlawn Berkshire Farm, Holton, Kan.**



**O'Hara's Poland China Bred Sow Sale**

Fairgrounds, 1 p. m.  
**Hutchinson, Kan., Sat., Feb. 24**  
35 Spring Gilts, bred to farrow in March and April to the service of deep-bodied, heavy-hammed boars—one a son of Take-A-Peak by Low Down and the other a son of Selectee.  
Also 10 open July and August, 1944, gilts and 5 fall boars ready for service (not related to litters gilts are carrying).  
For catalog write  
**Raymond W. O'Hara, Sylvia, Kan.**

**SLATER Offers SPOTTED POLANDS**

Choice gilts ready to go, bred to Sunny Boy (reserve grand champion of Missouri State Show). Also a few fall boars and gilts. If you like hogs like those of John Ottes shown in the Weekly Kansas City Star January 24, we have them. We sold Mr. Ottes his herd boars the past two years.  
**SLATER BROS., SAVONBURG, KAN.**

**POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS AND SOWS.** Bred to Chief of Supremacy, a top son of Chief of Staff. Bred for early March litters. Thick, deep-bodied, smooth type. Our best offering in years.  
**MALONE BROS., RAYMOND, KAN.**

**POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS**  
—for March farrow by Commando, the senior and grand champion of the two 1944 Kansas fairs. Bred to Story, a Challenger and Low Down bred boar. A few by Mi-Ration by Admiration, bred to Commando. Also fall boars and gilts. Gordon McLin, Silver Lake, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Choice fall boars and gilts, sired by Royal Spot, large type, deep-bodied kind. Registered and double immune. Irvin Beal, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**\*SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
We offer boars, gilts and weanling pigs. We placed 17 times at state fairs. Get your orders in quick.  
**DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KANSAS**

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA**  
Fall Boar and Sow Pigs. Unrelated pairs. Three outstanding Boar Pigs from grand champion of Hutchinson, 1944. Double immune. Registered.  
**Earl & Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.**

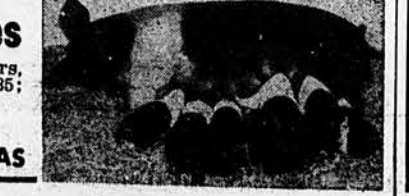
**SCHEEL'S** Gilts bred for March and April to outstanding herd sires. Also fall pigs, either **BETTER-TYPE HAMPSHIRE** sex. Visit us.  
**DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.**

**Registered Hereford Hogs**  
High-winning herd National Show. Home of Fashion Corrector, Boars, Pigs, Bred Gilts. Circular. **YALEHURST FARM, PEORIA, ILL.**

**Fancy Serviceable Duroc Boars**  
8 to 14 mos. old, quick maturing, low built, thick, deep, heavy hammed, cherry red. Fall and spring gilts bred for February, March, April farrowing. Immuned. Reg. priced right. Herd sires, Ace's Parade, Proud Cherry Orion, Builder's Victory Ace are tops in quality and breeding. Come or write describing your wants. Phone 25F3, Lyons. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

**Roepke's Modern-Type DUROCS**

Selected gilts bred for March and April farrow. Golden Fancy, Royal Fancy and The Admiral breeding. Also fall pigs (boars and gilts). Inspection invited.  
**ARTHUR ROEPKE, R. 1, Waterville, Kan.**



**BAUERS' ANNUAL POLAND CHINA BRED SOW BEST OFFERING**

Fairgrounds  
**Fairbury, Nebr.,**  
Just Over the State Line  
**Saturday, Feb. 17**



This is **MIDWEST 168222**

60 Head, tops from two crops, practically all sired by or bred to Midwest, famous for siring shorter legs, wider hams and more quality without sacrificing size.

25 Fall Yearlings  
35 Spring Gilts, bred for March and April litters.

Other sires featured—Nation Wide, Lo-Set, Selectee, Imperial, State Fair.

Also 10 selected Fall Boars and Gilts.

Write for illustrated catalog to  
**BAUER BROS. (owners), GLADSTONE, NEBRASKA**  
Auctioneers—Bert Powell, Roy Schultis

The 60 gilts in this sale prove that feeding quality, deeper and wider hams and shorter legs can be attained without sacrificing size. 100 of their brothers have gone to head purebred and commercial herds in 12 states. STATE FAIR and the sires that followed him have made hog history. If impossible to attend this sale send bids in care of Bauer Bros, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

**Duroc Auction Sale**

**Tuesday, February 20**  
50 BRED GILTS and FALL BOARS  
At the Hoover Sales Pavilion  
**Sterling, Colorado**

Sale Sponsored by  
**COLORADO PUREBRED DUROC BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**  
P. L. Artese, President; E. F. Dally, Sale Manager; Gene E. Griffith, Vice-President

For catalogs or transportation from Denver to Sterling write Association Offices, 1520 Court Place, Denver 2, Colorado, E. M. McKim, Secretary.

L. C. "Jim" Hoover, Auctioneer  
Frank C. Japhet for Western Farm Life  
For complete list of consignors and details concerning the breeding included in this quality offering see the February 1 issue of this publication.

**DUROC GILTS Bred to "Tops All"**

**Sell at Faucett, Mo., February 13**

(Faucett is 11 miles south of St. Joseph on Highway 71 and 40 miles north of Kansas City.)  
40 CHOICE GILTS SELL: They are bred to one of the best sons of "Tops All," the 1943 Iowa junior champion. "Tops All" is one of the really short-legged, thick, heavy-boned, full-hammed, short-necked, wide-headed boars of the breed. The gilts are uniform, dark-cherry-red, and of the most popular Duroc blood. All bred to "Tops All" for March litters, a few in April. Offering cholera immune and Bang's tested.

Write for catalog to  
**Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.**  
Auctioneers—Bert Powell and A. Schwalm

**DUROC BRED SOW SALE**

**DeWitt, Nebraska**  
Heated Pavilion  
**Wednesday, Feb. 21**  
Lunch at noon—Sale starts 1 p. m.

40 Bred Gilts  
10 Open Gilts  
8 Fall Boars

For catalog write to  
**W. H. & H. O. Waldo, DeWitt, Nebr.**  
Aucts.: H. J. McMurray, Council Bluffs, Iowa  
John W. Helst, DeWitt, Nebr.  
Fieldman: Elton Mahen, 4023 Uni. Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

**Duroc Sows and Gilts**

of the breed's best bloodlines. Bred to Improved Ace, a top grandson of Proud Wave Ace. Also fall pigs by Improved Ace.  
**M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

**BETTER:** Duroc Boars and Bred Gilts. Individually they are blocky. None better bred. For particular farmers and breeders. Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval.  
**W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.**

**O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires**

We now have for sale a few Late Spring Boars, 250 and up; Bred Gilts, \$100; Weanling Pigs, \$35; Unrelated Trios, \$100.  
**Bred Sow Sale—February 24**  
**O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS**

**ROWE INVITES YOU TO THE FARM**

—for another big free dinner and an opportunity to see and buy the best offering of bred sows and gilts ever to sell in one of his sales.



**Monday, February 26**

40 HEAD, sired by and bred to such herd-improving sires as Rowe's Challenger, Rowe's Belgian and Market Star. Among the dams of the offering are such sows as Golden Supremacy 2nd (Nebraska grand champion 1942). Some bred to Market Hub and a few fall boars by him (son of the grand champion Hub).

If you can't attend, send Jesse a bid in our care.

Write for catalog to owners—  
**C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.**  
Auctioneer—H. S. Duncan Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

**Bergstens' Hampshire Production Sale**

On farm mile south of Randolph on all-weather road  
**Monday, Feb. 26**



THIS IS GRAND NEWS 310675

45 SPRING GILTS (tops of our big spring crop). 75% of them sired by or bred to Grand News, conceded to be one of the great sires of the breed.

21 Head bred to Rocket Flash, son of Rocket Queen (RM-100) and Roseland Bouncer.

14 Head sired by Private News, full brother to Private Trust.

Catalog for the asking. It gives full information. If unable to attend, send bids to either auctioneer or fieldman, in our care.

**R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.**  
Bert Powell, Auctioneer

My idea of a foundation is a choice gilt bred to Grand News. This is one of the really good uniform offerings of the years. If interested and unable to attend, send bids.  
—Jesse R. Johnson.

**RAMSBOTTOM'S BRED SOW SALE**

4-H Club Building, Fairgrounds  
**Belleville, Kan.,**  
**Thursday, Feb. 22**



45 TOPS bred and fed for usefulness in new hands  
15 Tried Sows and Fall Yearlings  
45 Selected Gilts

50% of them bred to the great boar Kansas Masterpiece, son of Masterpiece, and out of a daughter of the Admiral, balance to Trade Wind.

The offering is bred deep in the blood of such noted sires as Packer's Ace, Liberator, Roller Supreme, Ace High Roller, etc. The catalog tells the story. It is free for the asking.

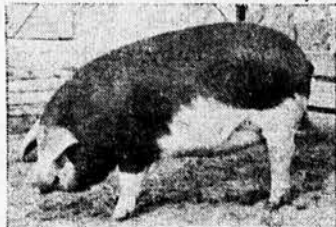
**HAL RAMSBOTTOM, MUNDEN, KAN.**  
Auctioneer—Bert Powell

This offering won't disappoint you. Send bids.  
—Jesse R. Johnson.



## OSBORNE COUNTY CHAMPION HEREFORD SWINE BRED SOW SALE

Osborne, Kan.,  
Monday, February 19



40 HEAD, tops of the breed, including many prize winners at the National Show. Gilts sired by the National champion, Duration Model. Some by Stop Ahead and bred to Duration Model.  
30 Spring Bred Gilts, tops from 100 head.  
10 Strictly Top Fall Gilts.

The greatest Hereford hog event of the year. Featuring the breeding of all leading sires of the breed, such as—  
Stop Ahead Marauder Chief's Wonder Kansas Jayhawk

For catalog write CHARLEY BOOZ, Portis, Kan., Secretary  
OSBORNE COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
Auctioneer—Roy Schultis Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer  
Osborne County Herefords Lead

## MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS

Offer Old and New Customers



### 50 Richly Bred Selected Herefords

Grown on their farms and ranches, unexcelled for breeding and matching or surpassing offerings of other seasons.

Monday, February 12

At the Lowe Sales Pavilion in Council Grove

30 Bulls, proven sires to yearlings.  
20 Females, cows, bred heifers and open heifers.

Picked from the following well-known breeders' herds:

Miller & Manning, Council Grove  
Royce & Beck, Council Grove  
J. J. Moxley, Council Grove  
Thos. F. Cosgrove, Council Grove  
Roy Baker, Dunlap  
J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap  
J. A. Herrlich, Delavan  
Harry Lee, Dunlap  
Arthur Johnson, Alta Vista  
Leslie Lindgren, Dwight

Sired by Such Bulls as

Advance Domino 67th, Advance Domino 78th, Beau Beauty 4th, Blocky Domino, WHIT True Mold 14th, Real's Blocky D 26th, WHIT Heritage 24th, Mischief Supreme, Domino Blanchard, Waco Domino 64th, Read Advance Domino, Prince Renown 8th, Dellford Zato, Choice Domino 4th, Beau Bredwell 1st, Choice Mischief 2nd.

For catalog write C. W. BECK, Secretary, or F. H. MANNING, President  
Council Grove, Kan.

Aucts.: Fred Reppert, Les Lowe Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## 50 REGISTERED HEREFORD HOGS

"THE BEST FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST"

At Auction Wednesday, Feb. 14

In the American Royal Sale Barn No. 3  
Kansas City, Mo.

50 HEAD SELLING: 35 Bred Gilts, 5 Bred Sows,  
10 Fall Pigs (open gilts and boars)

POPULAR BLOODLINES: Which include Duration Model, national grand champion 1944; Step Ahead, Kansas Model, Model Liberator, Stop Ahead, Domino, Chief's Wonder. The sows and gilts are bred to Duration Model, Stop Ahead, Triangle Domino, Chief's Wonder, Marauder, Step Ahead, Kansas Jayhawk, Model's Flash.  
Show 10 a. m., "Andy" Patterson, judge. For a sale catalog write to G. P. HALL, SELLER CITY, MO., Sales Manager of  
SOUTH AND WEST HEREFORD HOG BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
Auctioneers—Bert Powell and Roy Schultis

## SUTOR HEREFORD FARMS

Production Sale

Sale will be held on the ranch 7 miles southwest of Zurich, located about 35 miles northwest of Hays.

Friday, February 23

40—The Best of our own breeding.  
30 BULLS (most of them of serviceable age).

30 HEIFERS bred to our herd bulls—Beau Anxiety 1st, Domestic Anxiety 3rd and Real Prince D 247.

This offering will be presented in good condition, ready to go ahead for their new owners. Several good herd bull prospects are included.

SUTOR HEREFORD FARMS  
Earl Darrell  
Palco—Kansas—Zurich

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer  
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



## MILLER'S "SUPERIOR" DUROC BRED GILT SALE

Sale Held 1:30 p. m. in Alex Johnson's Barn in East Alma, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 8, 1945

50 VERY CAREFULLY SELECTED BRED GILTS

Many of these gilts are bred to our new herd boar Kant-Be-Beat, whose picture appears in this ad. Others are bred to Golden Fancy and Orion Compact, a son of King Orion. These gilts are sired by Golden Fancy, Cherry King, Masterpiece, King Orion, Perfect Orion, Breeders King, Victory Parade, Tops and Red Type.  
8 FALL BOARS: Sired by Golden Fancy and Masterpiece.  
HEALTH—All vaccinated for cholera and bloodtested for Bang's disease. Catalogues mailed on request. Write to the owner

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Topeka; G. Heldebrecht, Inman; and C. O. Highland, Roland, Iowa  
Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## Auction Registered HEREFORD CATTLE SALE



20 Bulls 30 Heifers  
Cows and Calves

State Fair Grounds  
HUTCHINSON, KAN.

February 10

1 p. m.

This is a consignment picked by the sifting committee out of top cattle in Reno county. Here is your opportunity to secure real

herd improvement material of the best bloodlines of Hereford breeders. The following are consignors:

- |                 |                 |                    |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Dave Krehbiel   | Frank Blew      | O. W. Fishburn     |
| Earl Hanes      | John Hayes      | Howard Carey       |
| Lawrence Cooley | Don Shaffer     | Henry Weibe        |
| W. H. Schlickau | A. R. Schlickau | Harvey Krehbiel    |
| Paul Paney      | Frank Walsten   | A. D. Rayl         |
| Elmer Dierks    | C. S. Koontz    | Opal Knappenberger |
| Joe Redd        | Asa Koontz      |                    |

RENO COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

For catalogue write to Don Shaffer, P. O. Box 732, Hutchinson, Kansas  
Sales Committee—John Hayes, Frank Walsten, W. E. Justice  
Harold Tonn, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## BIG SMITH MANOR

Now offering at private treaty

### Registered Aberdeen Angus

22 Cows, pasture-bred to Eileenmere Kindness.  
15 Heifers, bred to L & S Bandolier 28th.  
10 Bulls, ages 1, 2 and 3 years.  
A. H. Drips, owner. Write C. S. Multer, Haddam, Kan.

### Dairy CATTLE

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE REDUCTION SALE

Cederberg Sales Barn  
Manhattan, Kan., Wed., Feb. 7

Sale at 2 p. m.  
The labor shortage makes it necessary for me to sell my entire herd of high grade, good producing Holsteins

28 HEAD in all.  
18 Cows from 2 to 6 years old. Most of them are sired by a highly bred Ormsby bull and they are good producers. I have always kept a registered bull.  
13 Heifers, 1 to 2 years old. My present herd bull is from the Kenneth Phillips herd. The cows have been tested for Bang's and Tb. and all are negative. Most of the cows will freshen between January 1 and May 1 of this year.  
Wayne Bailey, Manhattan, Kan.

#### 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, LERO, KAN.

#### Serviceable Holstein Bulls

from Billy daughters and sired by sons of proven sires. Come see them or write to  
K. W. PHILLIPS, R. 4, MANHATTAN, KAN.

#### HOLSTEIN BULL

Calved Nov. 10, 1944, sire being proved, dam 704.5 fat, 3.8% as senior 3 in 11 months, 2 X; one producing daughter 485.3 in 9 months as senior yearling.  
Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith County), Kan.

#### REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Three Registered Guernsey Bulls, one 15 months old, two 3 months old. Thirteen Purebred and High Grade Heifers, three 25 months old and are heavy springers, four 11-15 months old and six 2-4 months old. All sired by Sunny-mede Tammany Earl 274991, whose dam's butterfat record is 521.1 lbs. fat Class D.  
H. W. MEYERHOFF, PALMER, KAN.

#### REGISTERED GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

With good production records from high producing and popular families. Present herd sires by Meadow Lodge Heartbreaker and Pine Manor King Kenfeur.  
M. M. BEACHY, R. 2, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

#### GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

Large-type calves whose dams have D.H.I.A. records of 450 pounds BF. and up. Sired by a son of King of the Meads.  
L. NELSON, Cedar Drive Farm  
Wichita, Kan.

### "OF OZ"

—the four little letters of the alphabet which mean so much to Jersey breeders the nation over! It means ROTHERWOOD, the Kansas Farm to which and from which flows the richest blood of the breed!  
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.  
A. Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald

### Dairy CATTLE

#### For better TYPE

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

#### RAISE AYRSHIRES

#### Registered Jersey Bull

18 months old, excellent breeding. Sired by Sir Eagle of Oz, a 4-star bull whose sire is a Superior Gold and Silver Medal tested sire, classified Very Good. This young bull's dam is owned by Hallmark Farm, Kansas City, where she is making high records. Bull guaranteed healthy and a breeder.  
WILLIAM E. LONG, R. 8, TOPEKA, KAN.  
Phone 2-1401

#### SLUSS OFFERS BROWN SWISS BULLS

We have a few serviceable age bulls for sale. Some of these bulls were sired by the grand champion, State Fair, Hutchinson, 1943. I have been breeding Brown Swiss for 25 years. (Phone 53F3.)  
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

#### Dual-Purpose CATTLE

ELDORA STOCK FARM  
Home of MILKING SHORTHORNS  
When considering Milking Shorthorns, think of us. If we can't meet your requirements, we will strive to locate them for you. Now offering bulls from calves to breeding age, sired by Hollandale Keystone.  
Gary C. Brown & Son, R. 3, Great Bend, Kan.

#### Duallyn Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves, including one of serviceable age, for sale. Bulls from Duallyn now head some of the most noted herds. Home of two National Champion cows—each the product of several generations of Duallyn breeding.  
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

#### Livestock Advertising Rates

3/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
3/8 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 E. JOHNSON, Fieldman  
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

Buy More Bonds!



# Annual Kansas Hereford Association Sale and Show



State Fair Pavilion  
Hutchinson, Kansas  
February 22

85 Selected Bulls (2 years old and yearlings) for best purebred and commercial herds.  
35 Picked Bred and Open Heifers for best foundation and replacement purposes.

## CONSIGNORS

F. W. Bartholomew, Great Bend	Ray Linn, Jr., Dunlap
Wm. Bartholomew, Great Bend	John Luft, Bison
Wm. Belden, Horton	Richard Luft, Bison
H. H. Blair, Barnard	Junior McFadden, Mullinville
Wayne Billings, Jetmore	Miller & Manning, Council Grove
Booth & Hitchcock, Westphalia	John J. Moffitt, Lincoln
E. G. Bradley, Wichita	J. J. Moxley, Council Grove
Edwin Brown, Fall River	T. J. Mudd & Sons, Russell
W. J. Brown, Fall River	Kelth McNickle, Zenith
Hobart Campbell, Cleveland	Grace Neal, Bucklin
Cedarvale Stock Farm, Cedarvale	Paul Pancy, Mt. Hope
F. C. Condel, El Dorado	I. B. Pearson, Bison
Wm. Condel, El Dorado	J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap
Lawrence Cooley, Haven	Walbert Ravenstein, Belmont
Geo. Conrardy, Kingman	Jesse Kiffel, Enterprise
C-K Ranch, Brookville	J. C. Robinson, Jr., Towanda
Cornwell Hereford Farm, St. John	Ray Rusk & Son, Wellington
Doris Mae Craft, Kinsley	Al J. Schuetz, Mercer
Leo R. Craft, Kinsley	Don Shaffer, Hutchinson
Harold Dalbom, Viola	H. P. Stephens, Parsons
Elmer Dierks, Haven	E. A. Stephenson, Bucklin
Francis Dodge, Penalosa	Sutor Hereford Farm, Zurich
Joseph M. Dordland, Gorham	Titus & Stout, Bazaar
Dutlinger Bros., Monument	Harold Tonn, Haven
Hanna & Smith, Jetmore	Ralph Van Tuyl, Burns
John Hayes, Hutchinson	C. Boyd Waite, Winfield
Leonard Held & Son, Great Bend	Kenneth Waite, Winfield
Virgil Huxol, McCracken	Elmer Wesseler, Bushton
W. S. Huxol, Hays	Walnut Hill Hereford Farm, Great Bend
Anna King, Pretty Prairie	C. P. Williams, Burden
S. W. King, Pretty Prairie	
Joe Lewellen, El Dorado	

A top consignment from 60 top Kansas herds.

The show at 9 a. m., February 22 — Jack Turner, judge, Fort Worth, Texas.

Sale 12:30.

For catalog write

J. J. MOXLEY, Secretary, Council Grove, Kansas

Auctioneer A. W. Thompson with Jesse R. Johnson Kansas Farmer

## SEE OUR HEREFORDS Hutchinson, Feb. 22

Comprising a good son of W.H.R., Sufficiency 48th by W.H.R. Real Domino. He is a low-down, thick, 22-month-old herd bull prospect. At home we have for sale one of our herd bulls, W.H.R. Saturn Domino 22nd, a grandson of Star Domino 6th. He was picked from the champion carload lot of bulls at the Denver Show in 1939. Keeping his heifers is the only reason for selling. We also offer some cows bred to this bull.



W. H. TONN & SON, HAVEN, KAN.

## MOFFITT Consigns to Kansas Hereford Breeders Sale, February 22 at Hutchinson, Kan.

THREE BULLS  
Senior Yearling, calved Dec., 1942  
Junior Yearling, calved April, 1943  
Summer Yearling, calved May, 1943

Round-up Sale, Feb. 26-27 at Kansas City  
THREE BULLS  
Junior Yearling, calved March, 1943  
Summer Yearling, calved June, 1943  
Senior Calf, calved November, 1943  
John J. Moffitt, Lincoln, Kan.

## Three Choice HEREFORDS

We are consigning a 15-month-old bull by Pankee Domino, a 12-month-old heifer and a 2-year-old bull sired by M. L. F. Dandy Domino to the

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale Hutchinson, February 22

We have a number of bulls and heifers from 12 to 18 months old, of like breeding of private sale. Also some 2-year-old bred heifers.

RAY RUSK & SON Wellington - - - Kansas

## Buy Ely Herefords



We have all classes of cattle for sale. Now offering 25 yearlings and 2-year-old bulls. We are now getting the first calves from our outstanding, Bocaldo Tone 2nd, which are outstanding. Our other bulls are Rupert 19th by Hazford Rupert 25th and Royal 19th by Hazford Rupert 25th and Royal 19th. Ely Hereford Ranch, Attica, Kan.

## WE WILL SELL

At Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 22

Pawnee Domino 21st, bull, calved Sept. 14, 1943.  
Pawnee Domino 25th, bull, calved Oct. 28, 1943.  
Lady Domino 16th, heifer, calved Oct. 3, 1943.

All sired by Pawnee Domino 8th, whose sons and daughters have gone to buyers in 8 states. Look this consignment over and select for yourself this outstanding quality to improve your herd. You will like them as other buyers have.

FOR SALE AT THE RANCH  
Eight good serviceable age polled bulls and six top heifers from 10 to 14 months old. Visitors welcome any time. Ranch located 1/2 mile south, 1 1/2 mile east Belmont. Walbert J. Ravenstein, Belmont, Kan. Breeder of Prince Domino and Pawnee Roll Polled Herefords

## SEE OUR HEREFORDS at Hutchinson, Feb. 22

Our consignment to the State Sale consists of two choice picked heifers, sired by Carlyle Domino, a son of W.H.R. Real Domino 56th and a Roll Prince Domino. Advance Mischel breeding; and 1 senior bull calf, a double grandson of our senior herd bull, Al Domino, of strong Prince Domino breeding.

S. W. KING, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

## HEREFORD BULL

Will Bear Inspection

Be sure to inspect our yearling bull at the Hutchinson State Sale, February 22. He is the last one of the sons of Onward Domino 131st. We have a few choice heifers at home bred to this bull.

E. A. STEPHENSON, BUCKLIN, KAN.

## Come to the Hereford Sale February 22

We extend to you our cordial invitation to attend the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale. It will be a pleasure to meet you at Hutchinson, February 22.

JOHN N. LUFT, BISON, KANSAS

## KAHOLA CREEK HEREFORD FARM

—will sell two 2-year-old bulls, 5 yearling bulls and 6 yearling heifers. W.H.R. and Domino breeding, in the COUNCIL GROVE, FEBRUARY 12 Association sale. A few yearling bulls at the farm for sale.

J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, Kansas

## HEREFORD BULL

For sale: Robert Rupert No. 3849797, calved May 28, 1943. Sire—F.R.C. Rupert Tone 4th. Dam—Lady Bocaldo 6th. James Peters, Lehigh, Kan.

## Do Well at Denver Show

By Wayne D. Phipps

SEVERAL of Kansas' best herds of purebred Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford cattle were represented at Denver's annual National Western Stock Show held January 13 to 21. And Kansas cattle placed high in the unusually keen competition.

In the Shorthorn fat-cattle show the Kuhrt Farms, of Edson, won the championship with their steer KF Mc. Their group of 3 steers also placed first. Emmett Simon, of Maize, won the junior fat-cattle show with his Angus steer Safeway. Safeway also was reserve champion of the Angus fat cattle open. Emmett's group of 3 steers were first in their class.

In the highly competitive Hereford breeding-cattle show the entries of Foster Farms, Rexford, and Earl Sutor, of Palco, placed well toward the top in many of the classes. Irenmere, of Wheatland, an Angus bull owned by James B. Hollinger, of Chapman, placed first in a class of 21 bulls calved between January 1, 1943, and April 30, 1943. Other breeders who won honors in the Angus show are the Simon Angus Farm, Maize; Harry A. Pierce, Hutchinson; and the Sunflower Farm, of Everest.

D. D. Casement, of Manhattan, placed first with a carload of 20 short yearling Hereford heifers. The heifers sold for \$115 each in the carlot sale. A carload of senior Hereford bulls, entered by Rell Morrow, of Kanorado, was second in this class.

Foster Farms and the C-K Ranch, of Brookville, bought a couple of good bulls at the Hereford auction held in connection with the show. Foster Farms became the owner of Alpine Domino 25th, consigned by the Buffington Hereford Ranch, of Gunnison, Colo. The purchase price was \$3,500. C-K Ranch paid \$3,100 for Prince Pioneer 2nd, a bull consigned by David Firm and Sons, of La Veta, Colo. Anxiety Domino 19th, consigned by Foster Farms, was bought by J. C. Neafus, of Newkirk, N. M., for \$2,000. Two heifers from the Earl Sutor herd went to the Bea-Mar Farms in Ohio for \$550 and \$825. A pen of 5 Angus bulls from the Simon Angus Farm went to an Oregon breeder for \$450 a head.

## Plan Angus Sale

Angus breeders of the Geary-Dickinson County Association, who sponsored better Livestock Day for 18 consecutive years prior to the war, are making plans for a sale of registered Angus at Junction City in April, 1945.

At least two thirds of the offering will be females under 6 years old, and all bulls are to be dropped after January 1, 1943. All cattle offered will be judged by a competent judge before the sale and placings used in making the sale list.

Most of the 60 to 75 head offered will come from Geary county, but any other Angus breeder of Central Kansas may make entries, with provision that all entries are to be inspected by the committee for type and quality before final acceptance.

The Geary-Dickinson county community is regarded as one of the largest and best centers in the United States for good type Angus and breeders plan to make this an annual sale in which to present only good type and quality individuals so buyers will be sure to return.

Those interested in consigning should get in touch with J. B. Hollinger, manager, Chapman. Members in charge of the sale are Mr. Hollinger, Andrew Schuler, Jr., and Ralph Poland.

## To Stockpile Corn

REMEMBER the corn "freeze order" of last summer? As a measure of insurance against such a situation next summer, WFA will offer to buy 50 million bushels of yellow corn from farmers, the corn to be held in farm cribs and delivered to WFA during the summer months at applicable ceiling prices for corn grading No. 3 or better, and at market prices for corn grading below No. 3. This stockpile is being set up as an emergency reserve against future needs, it is explained.

The corn will be purchased in farm storage prior to March 15, in areas

where farmers have a surplus above local needs, the corn to be delivered on or before September 30.

Corn to be purchased will be inspected and purchase contracts negotiated by county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Contracts will be made for corn which now grades No. 3 or better except for moisture content.

A down payment equal to the government loan value per bushel for the quantity purchased will be made to farmers when contracts are signed. Upon delivery of the corn, farmers will be paid the applicable delivery price less the down payment.

All corn purchased must be delivered on 30 days' notice by the CCC. Or at the time contracts are signed farmers may indicate a preferable prior delivery month when WFA will arrange to accept delivery if practical to do so.

Purchase offers will be allocated among the principal surplus corn-producing counties in relation to their probable surplus above local needs. Allocations not filled within a reasonable period will be reallocated to other counties that can promptly meet the requirements for corn.

## Marking Rocks

When plowing carry a bucket of whitewash on the tractor. If a rock appears, slap on some whitewash, making it easy to find and remove later.—N. H.



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Built to Last a Lifetime  
More people in the Southwest use Inter-Lock White Top Silos. Why? Place your order early, as our quota is limited. Free folder upon request.  
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The New K-M Silo First in every feature you want. Beauty, Strength, Durability, Triple Coat of Plaster, Ten-year guarantee. 20 years' experience building silos.  
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Write, Phone or Wire us direct; or, better still, come and see us. Place your order now for early 1945 erection.  
**KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO CO.**  
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Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—There is a reason.


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IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT  
Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY.  
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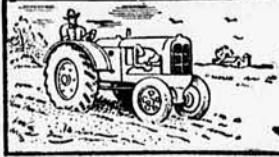


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# The Tank Truck



News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service

118,626 MILES  
2,500-3,000 HOURS...  
... LESS THAN \$40.00  
100 HOURS...  
9 YEARS...  
14,500 HOURS...  
... \$100.00  
450 ACRES...  
1,000 MILES...

## FACTS AND FIGURES

from users of N<sup>th</sup> oil make

## DOLLAR-SENSE

to any farmer!

**M**OST EVERYONE has some favorite way of doing things, or some favorite remedy for common ailments, or some favorite product he swears by. Yet it's not often that a man can cite facts and quote figures to show you *why* he plays favorites. When you meet a fellow who can do just that, you're inclined to put more faith in his judgment than in some fellow's who just "knows" without really knowing *why* or *how* he knows!

Among the hundreds of letters that Your Tank Truck Editor receives which tell about farmers' experiences with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil and other Conoco products for the farm, some are outstanding precisely because they *do* cite facts and quote figures to show *why* their writers continue to use Conoco products all-round. Three such letters—from Kansas, from Colorado, from Illinois—are presented on this month's Tank Truck page. We think you'll find that they make good reading—and mighty good dollar-sense too!

"... recommend Conoco N<sup>th</sup> to all ..."

That's how highly Alex Schoendaller thinks of N<sup>th</sup> oil. Together with his three sons, he farms 1,040 acres of land three miles west of La Crosse, Kansas. He says he first started using Conoco oil when he

Alex Schoendaller (right) is mighty proud of his three grown sons—and of the 1040-acre farm they help him cultivate.



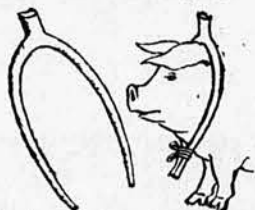
### \$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

"Take old wornout cotton socks and cut the tops off just above the heel," writes Mrs. J. A. Reed from Wetunka, Oklahoma. "Split the tops open and sew them together to make nice warm quilt tops."

Charles Sibe of Fairbury, Nebraska, cuts strips from an old auto tire and bolts them between the wheel lugs on his wide-wheeled tractor to prevent dirt from filling up the spaces.

The accompanying sketch of a simple device to prevent hogs from crawling under fences was sent in by Joe Jonuszewski of Brenham, Texas. Does not interfere with feeding, either!

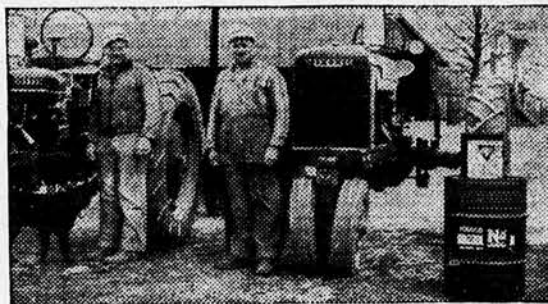


Miss Anna Costley, Lamar, Missouri, suggests waxing curtain rods—not only to make it easier to slide curtains on and off, but to prevent rusting of the rods themselves.

bought his Chevrolet sedan in 1932. "We are still driving this same car," he writes, "and it is in good shape. . . . 118,626 miles and our repairs on the motor have been less than \$40.00. I claim that to be a good record. We operate a 1935 International tractor. We have had equally as good luck with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> in our tractor as we have had with our car. We have used this tractor to do all our farming for nine years and have reconditioned the motor once during that time. Our repair bills have been less than \$100.00."

"... definitely the best I ever used ..."

Our next letter is from Floyd Balsar, whose 450 acres of rich Mississippi bottom land lie near Ursa, Illinois. "I have used Conoco products on and off all of my life," Mr. Balsar writes, "and through my experience with many different brands I became convinced in 1937 . . . and since then I have gone 100% for Conoco products. I believe that I have established an enviable record of trouble-free tractor operation through the continued use of N<sup>th</sup> motor oil and by servicing my tractors regularly and thoroughly.



Floyd Balsar and his son Gerald are a real father-son team. They not only work together—they went to school together: at a State of Illinois course in tractor maintenance!

"I have experienced no tractor trouble and have always gained excellent trade-in value. Proof of this experience was displayed recently at a State of Illinois Rural War Production Training Course conducted at Quincy, Illinois. While Gerald and I attended this 10-day tractor school we were surprised at the condition of the oil filters and the oil of the tractors that were overhauled. We offered to bring in our Farmall H which we had used two-and-a-half years, or approximately 2500-3000 hours, and which had had no repairs of any kind. It was the cleanest job overhauled even though it had more operational hours."

"OIL-PLATING...for...low operating costs"

Alva F. Schaaf farms 400 acres near Yellow Jacket, Colorado, using two McCormick-Deering tractors. He also operates a combine, a Chevrolet pick-up,

### AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

- Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil—Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglobe
- Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

### THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"Met a lot of fellows in my day who were mighty particular about the kinds of shooting irons and cartridges they toted—and mighty indiscriminate and unparticular about the kind of shooting they did! Like some others I can think of, who go to great pains to get the right kind of greases and oil—and don't seem to give a darn about getting them in the right place on their tractor or truck! You'll never hit a bear by shooting where he ain't—and that goes for grease gunning as well as for real shooting! Stands to reason, if a man is willing to pay honest money for grease, he should be willing to use honest sense and find out from the manufacturer's directions where the grease ought to go! Of course, you're not one of those that goes by guess and by golly—but I just thought I'd mention it!"

And if you want to avoid going by guess and by golly, as the Grease Veteran says, you can get real help from the FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart that Your Conoco Agent has for you. These charts are made up for your own particular make and model of tractor, and they tell you just where and how often to apply the proper lubricants for best results.



Alva Schaaf knocks off work a while to tell Conoco Agent B. C. Benham about his experience with N<sup>th</sup> motor oil.

and a sedan. He writes as follows: "I have used nothing but Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil #20 and the greases that are recommended by your check chart and tractor charts. To date I have 14,500 hours on each tractor and over 50,000 miles each on the pick-up and car.

"I change oil in the tractors every 100 hours without adding between drains, and change oil in the pick-up and car every 1000 miles. The only expenses on my tractor were two sets of sleeves and pistons, with no expenses on the car and pick-up."

### Reason for those Records: OIL-PLATING!

Now those three letters certainly tell you *why* their writers are so enthusiastic about Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil and other Conoco products—but they don't tell you *how* N<sup>th</sup> oil does such a swell job for them! The answer is simple: N<sup>th</sup> oil does its outstanding job of all-round lubrication because it contains a special ingredient, developed by persistent research, to fasten and hold OIL-PLATING to metal! With OIL-PLATING shielding engine parts, they're extra well protected from wear of every kind—from ordinary wear in running—from needless wear in starting up—from much corrosive wear that acids of combustion cause in unplated engines. Wear—whether from friction or corrosion—is the great cause of heavy oil and gas consumption, and of eventual serious damage. When you slow up wear, you naturally give your engine a chance to live longer at lower cost. And that's what you do when you keep your engine OIL-PLATED with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil. Call Your Conoco Agent today, so he can arrange for early delivery of your N<sup>th</sup> oil and take care of all your other lubrication needs. He has a Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart for you, too—made up FREE for your own make and model of tractor. Phone him now! There's no obligation. Continental Oil Company.

