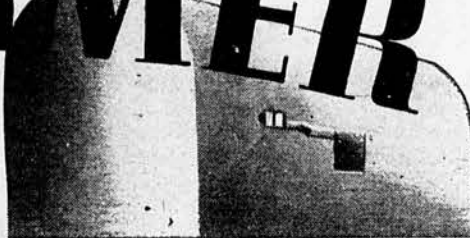


7919
cop 2
MAY 2, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Buffalo Seed at Last!

By L. E. Wenger and L. C. Aicher

ADDING another dramatic chapter to the story of buffalo grass, planting treated seed is now recommended as the best all-around method of establishing a stand in Kansas. Approval of this method for general use climaxes a long, determined struggle to find practical ways of re-vegetating with this trusty native grass so well suited to Kansas conditions.

First chapter to the story was back in the early 1930's when the Fort Hays Experiment Station announced improved systems for transplanting sod on a field scale. After 5 or 6 years, this was followed by the second chapter which featured planting native grass hay on well prepared seedbeds.

During the last few years, experimental work has been focused on eventually making use of threshed buffalo grass seed, but some troublesome obstacles had to be overcome. Until recently, seed of this grass could not be obtained in quantity or at a price that would justify planting it. Furthermore, germination of new seed was so low many considered it impractical to think of planting by the seed method.

To solve these problems, the Hays station inaugurated a series of special investigations, and fruitful results are seen in the new system of producing this grass. Planting treated seed is now the

[Continued on Page 2]

Those Are Uncle Sam's
Planes, Sonny.

Buffalo Seed at Last

(Continued from Cover Page)

modern, easy and economical method of re-establishing buffalo grass for pastures as well as for planting lawns, airports, athletic fields and landscape areas.

It was observed in the breeding nursery that some plants produced seed at greater heights and in larger amounts than others. These individuals were selected and the best progeny from them were reselected.

It was found that these superior plants could be harvested with an ordinary mower equipped with a lespedeza or close-cutting bar. The loss from seed shattering was great, however, unless the material was caught in a

solid-bottom pan attached to the sickle bar. The mower with pan attached was successful but slow, creating need for more speedy equipment.

Finally, in the summer of 1941, a small combine with a low-cutting bar was rebuilt in the Fort Hays Experiment Station shop, for harvesting buffalo grass seed. It performed so well that commercial interests accepted it, and as a result considerable buffalo grass seed was harvested from native pastures during the fall of 1941.

Much of this seed is now on the market, and success from planting it will depend largely on its germination. In most cases it can be expected that the

germination will be low unless some special treatment is employed to break the dormancy with which nature endowed this grass.

In 1938, the germination problem of buffalo grass seed was given serious attention. It was not definitely known then whether the problem was one of dormancy or just low quality and viability. Investigation proved that aging improved the germination of newly harvested seed, but this increase was slow and gradual.

It is known now that seed rarely ages sufficiently to ever produce maximum germination, because some of the viability is lost before all the dormancy is overcome. From a practical standpoint then, aging alone is not a satisfactory method of overcoming the dormancy problem, as it requires too much time and there is too much danger of loss from insects, rodents and other causes.

Natural exposure of seed to the elements affected germination, particularly if allowed to extend thru a winter season. So from these observations, and from results of hundreds of different treatments, gradually has come the treatment which the Hays station is now recommending for increasing the germination of new buffalo grass seed.

Then Chill the Seed

First step of this treatment is to soak the seed in a one-half of 1 per cent—0.5 per cent—solution of saltpeter—potassium nitrate—for 24 hours. Next the seed is chilled in a refrigerator at a temperature of 41 degrees Fahrenheit, for 6 weeks. It is thoroughly dried immediately after being removed from the refrigerator.

Nature evidently provided the dormancy in buffalo grass seed to carry it thru long periods of drouth and other conditions of stress. This factor explains to a large extent the reviving of grass stands in many of the drouth-stricken pastures in Western Kansas this last year when plenty of moisture was available. However, in adapting the grass to cultivation, man is forced to aid nature to a certain extent or seed of the buffalo grass might not germinate for 4 or 5 years after being planted.

At the Hays station, untreated buf-

Frozen Foods

By the quick-freezing process, the flavor, color and vitamins of fruits, vegetables and meats are preserved better than by any other method. Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station has recently published a bulletin entitled "Preserving Foods in Frozen-Food Lockers." Every detail in preserving of food by this method is given consideration, accompanied by many illustrations. A free copy of this Circular No. 209 will be sent to you upon request of Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

falo grass seed planted in 1938 continued to show new germination in 1941. A field planted to untreated seed in the spring of 1939 was abandoned in August of that year as a failure. In May of 1941, a few buffalo grass seedlings were noticed coming up in the wheat then growing on the land.

In planting lawns, athletic fields and landscape areas where quick coverage is desired, the experiment station recommends planting treated seed in rows spaced a foot apart. Planting in rows permits weeding with a hoe or garden cultivator, thus eliminating tedious hand weeding. The plants soon spread together. On sloping lawns strips of sod laid on the contour may be advisable in checking erosion. Steep terraces usually should be sodded solid or planted with seed and protected with old burlap.

Right Time to Seed

Buffalo grass may be seeded for lawns any time from April 15 to June 30, and where water is available to insure germination the planting period can be extended to August 15. Seed is applied at the rate of one-half to three-fourths pounds for each 1,000 square feet. This rate provides for dropping 15 to 20 seeds per foot of row, in rows spaced 12 inches apart. The seedbed should be prepared as for seeding any other lawn grass, and

HOW TO MAKE

wartime tractors

WORK HARDER and LAST LONGER



THERE is no time this year for tractors to break down. There is no place for tractor engines that waste power and fuel. Here are three things that will help give you all the power of your tractor all the time:

1. TUNE-UP your tractor to get full power and best fuel economy. Proper adjustment of carburetor, governor, spark plugs, valves and magneto will do this. See your dealer and send for booklet below.

2. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE for all running parts, clean storage and handling of fuels and lubricants, regular lubrication, regular service attention to air cleaner, oil filter, battery, cooling system, tire pressures—these are some of the things that you must do to get a full day's work every day you need your tractor. Nearly all tractors need this maintenance program; most require a number of other checks and inspections.

3. HIGH COMPRESSION your present tractor if it needs an overhaul. The high compression overhaul uses little or no more material than a regular overhaul and gives you more power than your tractor had when new—plus substantial savings in time per acre—and cost per acre—required for every tractor operation.

FREE SEND FOR YOUR COPY OF THIS BOOK TODAY

This large, new illustrated book gives the information you need on Tune-up, Preventive Maintenance, and High Compression. It also contains forms for tractor records. A complete maintenance chart is included.



Ethyl Corporation,
Chrysler Building, New York City

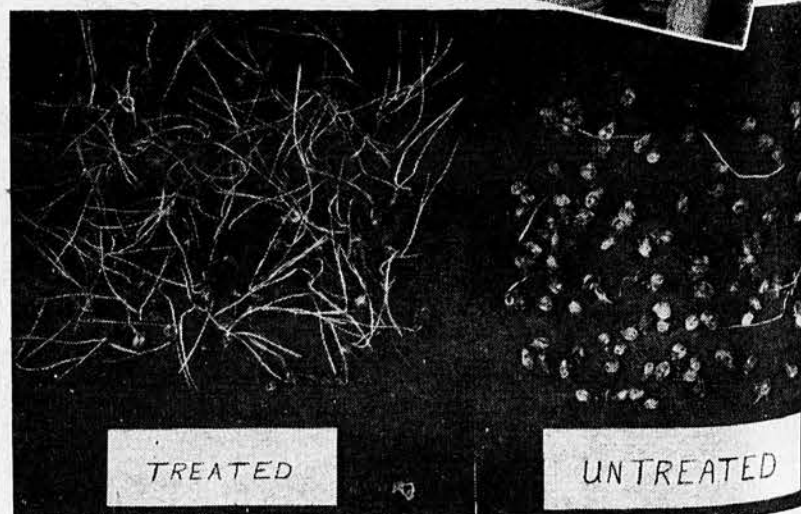
Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "WARTIME TRACTORS—HOW TO MAKE THEM WORK HARDER AND LAST LONGER." This does not obligate me in any way.

Name _____

Address _____

KF 5-2-42

Best known method of treating buffalo grass seed calls for soaking it in a weak solution of saltpeter, previous to chilling it. This scene at the Hays Experiment Station shows about 400 pounds of seed being soaked in a tank. Seed is handled in sacks for convenience.



Results at the end of a 10-day laboratory-germination test show the value of treating buffalo grass seed. Along with the much higher percentage of germination, treated seed germinated quicker and more uniformly than seed not treated.

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

seed should be covered about one-half inch deep.

Pure buffalo grass makes excellent pasture. But since it occurs in nature growing together with blue grama grass, it seems advisable to reseed with a mixture of these 2 valuable and companionate grasses. Blue grama is palatable, drought-resistant bunch grass and the seed is readily harvested.

A mixture composed of 12 pounds of blue grama grass seed and 3 pounds of buffalo grass seed makes a good base mixture for most soil conditions. On the sandier soils, side-oats grama or sand bluestem might well be substituted wholly or in part for the buffalo grass. Planting time will vary for the type of seedbed. If it is undisturbed stubble, planting should be slightly earlier, occurring during the last half of April. On fallow and cultivated seedbeds, planting should be done during May.

Although shallow drilling, about one-half inch deep, is generally the most successful method of planting, it may be broadcast and covered by running an empty drill over the field afterward. Weeds should be controlled the first season by mowing as often as the weeds begin to shade the little grass plants and rob them of needed mois-

ture. Ordinarily, about 3 clippings are necessary the first year, and possibly 1 clipping early in the second season. In most cases, new plantings become sufficiently established to permit light grazing during the last half of the second season.

The most important advantage of planting buffalo grass by the seed method is economy. In 1940, a study of sodding disclosed that under the best of conditions, it required 65 man hours an acre to sod a 5½-acre field where the sod chunks were spaced 27 inches apart in each direction. The same field could have been seeded with 3 pounds of treated buffalo grass seed to the acre, in a mixture, or 5 pounds alone, and would have given just as rapid coverage.

Second most important advantage of the seed method is its usefulness on large areas and in territories where suitable sod is not available for sodding. The third advantage of planting seed is for lawns and other landscape purposes where seeding is much easier and the resulting turf is smoother and obtained just as quickly.

Those interested in planting buffalo grass seed are urged to insist on being supplied with seed treated in an improved manner.

heart, be content with measures that are safe such as giving hot, strong coffee, repeatedly, and alternating compresses of hot and cold water to the nape of the neck.

There is some value in a list of antidotes. Certainly it is a wise measure—in some places required by law—to have every poison label carry instructions as to its antidote. But my personal experience is that such measures are seldom carried into effect. Accidental poisoning never finds the family prepared. Matters of great importance in any case of poisoning are: At once call a physician. Be sure to state the case clearly. What poison? When taken? Such symptoms as may be evident! Note carefully the doctor's directions. Reassure the patient. Be on the alert for "shock." Finally, and of greatest importance: Let every reader provide himself with a poison cabinet; one with lock and key. And be strict about using it!

Test Sorghum Seed

Reports from all parts of the state indicate this is a good year to test the germination of sorghum seed before you plant it, or buy seed with an official test. C. E. Bartlett, Jewell county agricultural agent, reports that only about one-third of the samples of sorghum seed tested in his office to date have shown more than 70 per cent germination. About one-third of the samples have tested between 50 and 70 per cent, and one-third have tested below 50 per cent germination.

Importance of testing is emphasized by H. C. Vavroch, Decatur county farmer, who tells of obtaining only half a stand because of buying and planting sorghum seed with an extremely low per cent of germination. "From now on," he says, "I will buy seed that has been tested for germination, or I will have a test made before I plant the seed."

POISONS

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

This is the third in a special series of articles by Doctor Lerrigo on living thru emergencies. Fourth and last of this special group will come next issue.

THE farm must have poisons for many things. Sprays, paints, veterinary needs all entail their use. Even in family medicines, a farmer keeps more poisonous drugs than the city man, there being no handy corner drugstore. Nowhere does the well-known "Prevention is better than cure" apply so forcibly as in accidental poisoning. Every reader should settle definitely upon one resolution: No poison that comes into our home shall ever be put on shelf, cupboard, drawer, or any other repository than a cabinet especially set aside for poisons; there to be kept under well-defined labels and protected by lock and key. Remember, too, this applies to tablets and powders as well as liquids, and includes active poisons that may be compounded in medicines.

Chief among the victims of accidental poisoning are young children. They drink things carelessly left exposed by their elders. Whatever has been said about keeping your head, calling a doctor, and meantime giving such ready relief as is possible, applies especially if a child is the victim. Naturally, your first resort is to get

directions by phone from your doctors and follow them explicitly. My experience places kerosene, ammonia, carbolic acid, lysol, bichloride of mercury, and arsenic as the most common poisons, with oxalic, sulphuric and nitric acids close behind.

On general principles the first thing is to get the poison out, or at least dilute it. The simplest agent at hand is water—lukewarm preferably. If the patient is already vomiting, so much the better, but several glasses of water taken immediately may help the process. The chances are good that the patient who can drink glassful after glassful will throw it back, and you may help the process by tickling the back of the throat with your finger. Also the addition of soapsuds, salt, baking soda, or mustard helps along the emetic effect. Let no consideration for the patient's feelings keep you from doing thoro work, if sure that poison has been taken. Repeat dose after dose of the harmless emetic, to wash the poison well out.

What Can Be Done

In carbolic acid poisoning give any form of alcohol—except wood alcohol—as the first treatment and then use emetic. In mercury compounds use whites of several raw eggs, wash out by emetic, give more egg-white, and again wash out. Keep on giving albumen water made from white of egg. When kerosene or gasoline are swallowed be persistent with any available emetic. For corrosive poisons such as caustic potash and soda, give vinegar and water, or lemon juice. For oxalic acid the antidote is lime, magnesia or chalk. Plaster knocked from the wall has served. The more severe corrosive poisons give little chance for the amateur. Milk of magnesia may be given. A large dose of Epsom salts is safe treatment—especially if the poison has been carbolic acid. Demulcent drinks such as milk, and white of egg water are advisable. But your resources are limited.

In every case keep in mind that "shock" must be considered. The patient must be kept warm and made as comfortable as possible. Even when the poison is opium, chloral, or of that class of drugs, and you are trying to keep the patient from sinking into lethargy, do not permit efforts that will be too hard on his strength. Keeping him in action may be overdone. Unless you have a doctor to watch the

AUTO-LITE SPARK PLUGS

MOUNTAIN BOYS



"SHECKS, ONCLE TIGE--IT'S STILL TOO DERN GOOD FER THE HAWGS---WITH SOME WHEELS ON 'ER AN A FEW NEW AUTO-LITE PLUGS SHE'D RUN LIKE A DAISY"

GET "LIKE-NEW" PERFORMANCE FOR SPARK WEARY ENGINES...

The Mountain Boys are right—these days cars, trucks and tractors must be kept in service. Farmers find new Auto-Lites help give flashing pick-up and power, save gas losses due to spark-weary engines. To see if your present plugs are costing you money, causing hard starting, ask your nearest Auto-Lite dealer for "Plug-Check" Inspection Service. You may find simply cleaning and regapping your present plugs makes engines run like new. And when you replace faulty plugs, be sure you put in ignition-engineered Auto-Lites.

THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY
Merchandising Division
TOLEDO, OHIO SARNIA, ONTARIO

FREE!
Spark Plug
Instruction
Book



FREE "Plug-Check" Data Book gives facts about spark plug operation—helps you locate cause of spark plug ills in cars, trucks and tractors—tells what to do to restore gas economy, get "like-new" performance. Write today for your free copy

IN ITS 26 GREAT MANUFACTURING DIVISIONS, AUTO-LITE IS PRODUCING FOR AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR

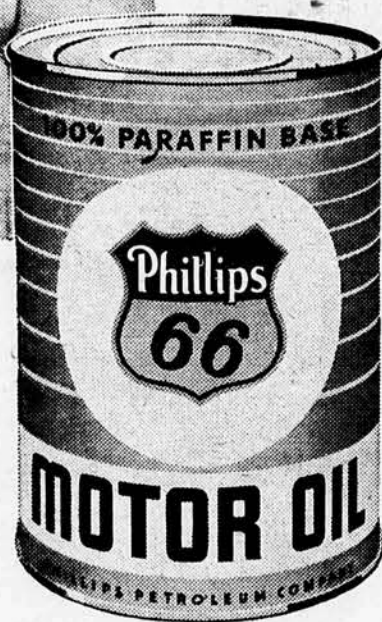
Housecleaning Helps

Comes that time of year when housewives are eager to know all the shortcuts and best methods of thoro housecleaning. The U. S. D. A. bulletins listed below offer suggestions. They will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please print your name and address.

- No. 1834—Housecleaning Management and Methods.
- No. 1474—Stain Removal from Fabrics. Home Methods.
- No. 1497—Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering.
- No. 1633—Window Curtaining.
- No. 1778—Fabrics and Designs for Children's Clothes.
- No. 1831—Judging Fabric Quality.
- No. 1837—Cotton Shirts for Men and Boys.
- No. 1851—Women's Dresses and Slips: A Buying Guide.
- No. 1865—Closets and Storage Spaces.



BETTER
BABY
YOUR MOTOR



"...and put some
teeth into it!"

ONCE UPON A TIME, car owners were merely urged to use good oil, to change it regularly when worn, to adopt a regular schedule of lubrication service.

Many motorists did all these things and found that their cars served them better and lasted longer. But others suspected that the urging was merely high-pressure salesmanship to sell them lubricants and service which they did not need.

Now, in the new era filled with priorities, with the manufacture of new automobiles absolutely cut off, real teeth have been put into the idea of caring for a car in order to lengthen its life.

One of the most useful precautions you can take to preserve and protect your motor is to use good oil. But which oil is good? The following facts should help you decide:

Phillips, one of the great independents of the petroleum industry, with a fine reputation for giving greater value, makes this simple,

For Cars, Trucks, and Tractors

straightforward statement: If you want our **best oil**, remember we specify that **Phillips 66 Motor Oil** is our **finest quality** . . . the highest grade and greatest value . . . among all the oils we offer.

Every time a new 1,000-mile mark clicks up on your speedometer, play safe with your motor, and play fair with your budget, by draining and refilling with Phillips 66 Motor Oil.

P.S. Ask your Phillips salesman about the wonderful new, *Triple-Action* Phillips 66 Livestock Spray

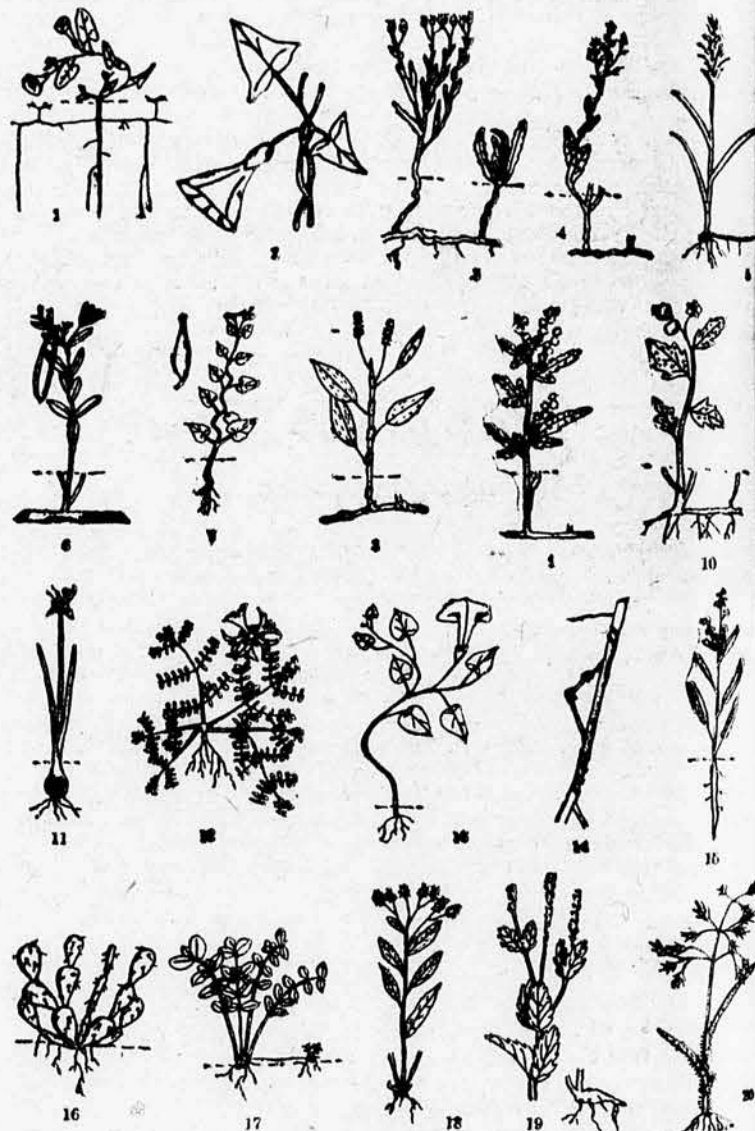
Phillips Finest Quality

Keep on Buying
U. S. Savings Bonds and Savings Stamps

The money is needed now. It will come back to you when you need it. Invest now in Liberty and Victory.

OUR 20 WORST WEEDS

THERE are 380 known weed plants in our state. It is estimated that the annual toll of weeds in Kansas amounts to \$24,000,000, mainly in reduced crop yields. Probably the 20 worst weeds shown here do more damage to the agriculture of Kansas than the remaining 360 weeds. The State Board of Agriculture has a new 360-page publication entitled "Weeds in Kansas." This book lists each of the 380 weeds, shows detailed drawings, and discusses their growing habits and characteristics, as well as best methods of control and eradication. This book is available, free of charge to Kansans, by writing the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka. Clip this for future reference.



1. Field bindweed; 2. Hedge bindweed; 3. Russian knapweed; 4. Hoary cress; 5. Johnson grass; 6. Dogbane; 7. Climbing milkweed; 8. Swamp smartweed; 9. Bur ragweed; 10. Carolina nightshade, bull nettle or horse nettle; 11. Wild onion; 12. Puncture vine; 13. Wild morning-glory; 14. Dodder; 15. Curled or curly dock; 16. Prickly pear; 17. Coralberry, buckbrush; 18. Ironweed; 19. Hoary verbena; 20. Japanese brome grass.

SUGAR CROP

Used as Sideline to Sheep

BECAUSE farming with irrigation is a specialized business, Julian Hulpieu, of Ford county, has developed a definite system of agriculture which pays good dividends on his 140 acres of irrigation land. Simple, and highly practical, the plan centers around sheep, sugar beets, barley and sweet clover.

Mr. Hulpieu keeps a flock of 350 to 400 western ewes and crosses them with Dorset bucks for production of early lambs. These lambs are marketed off the ewes as milk-fed lambs. The sheep and lamb program calls for an abundance of good pasture, and that explains the use of sweet clover in Mr. Hulpieu's farming system.

Sweet clover is planted with barley, in the spring. A crop of barley is harvested from this land, supplying good grain feed, and then the sweet clover is available for pasturing. It provides good pasture that season and all of the next season. Then, during the second fall, sweet clover is plowed under, and the land is ready for planting of sugar

beets some time the following spring.

Serving as the cash crop in Mr. Hulpieu's farming system, sugar beets are grown on the land 2 years before they turned back to barley and sweet clover. Fields are rotated so part of the farm is planted to barley and sweet clover each year, while the remaining acreage is being planted to sugar beets.

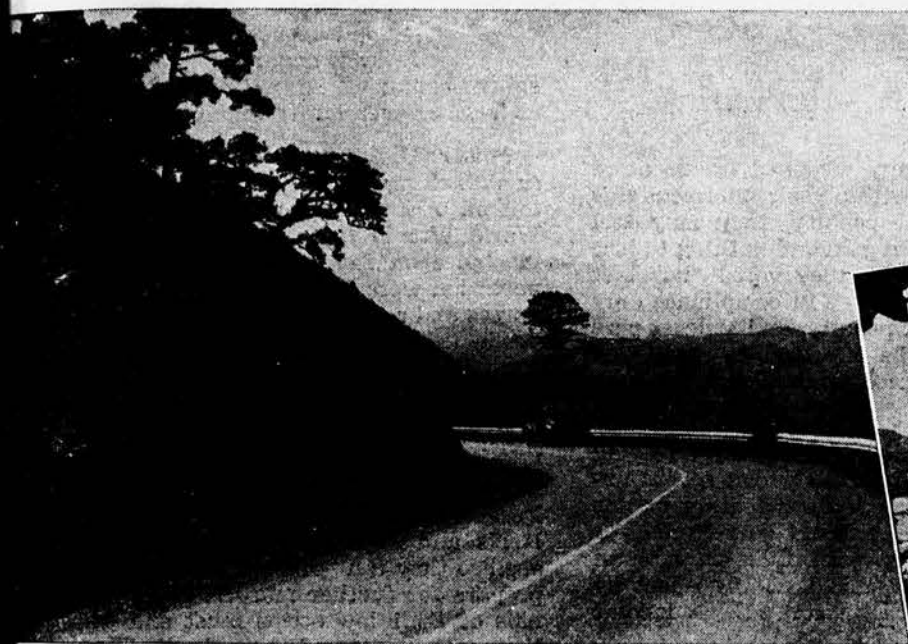
In addition to the cash income from beets, the beet-tops provide a valuable feed for ewes and for feeding calves. Mr. Hulpieu says his average beet yield is 14 or 15 tons to the acre. Eight or 10 tons to the acre are necessary to pay expenses, and all over that can be classed as profit.

Mr. Hulpieu has found sweet clover highly satisfactory for use under irrigation in Southwest Kansas. In normal seasons the land must be watered about 2 times for production of a good crop. However, this varies with the amount of rainfall. During wet seasons like the one experienced last year, a good crop of sweet clover may be raised without adding any water.

MEXICO

Is a Friendly Neighbor

This is the first in a series of 4 articles on Mexico, written with the hope that thru them, all of us in the United States will get better acquainted with our neighbor on the south.



An outstanding engineering feat is this great Pan-American highway which connects the heart of America with the heart of Mexico. The road is in excellent condition and is lined with gorgeous scenery.

By **CECIL BARGER**

OF ALL America's good neighbors to the South, none is more important to Uncle Sam right now in this time of national stress than the bordering Republic of Mexico. Mexico is a vulnerable spot thru which an enemy might try to get at the heart of the United States. It has long, unpopulated stretches of coast line, great areas of jungle and mountains, and its own protective facilities are inadequate. Its army, while being made up of good fighters and good marksmen, lacks in "blitz" equipment.

Fortunate for Uncle Sam, he has a real friend in the languorous, sleepy Mexican. Our careful and deliberate handling of the oil expropriations, our expressions of friendship have not been wasted. But there is an element in Mexico that is hostile to the United States. Mexico, thru its social sluggishness, has allowed many groups to advance, the Communists, the Socialists, the Fascists. There is a large German infiltration. Mexico's officials, however, are taking up to these elements, and almost daily we read in newspapers of espionage agents being arrested, shortwave transmitters being destroyed, and enemy aliens being interned.

What about the demonstration staged against Vice-President Henry A. Wallace when he represented the United States at the inauguration of President Avila Comacho in Mexico City last year? We asked our English-speaking guide.

"That is an incident for which the Mexican people are most ashamed," he said. "We were most embarrassed to have treated a guest of the country with such inhospitality."

Having already experienced the friendly feeling of the Mexican people, I knew Mexicans are naturally gracious, polite and courteous. I understood what he meant when he said his people were ashamed, for Mexican culture is deep in its traditions of sociality, charm and refinement.

"Of course, Mexico has its minority groups for which the people cannot be wholly responsible," he went on to say. "But I can assure you that 90 per cent of the Mexican people are friendly to the United States and are for co-operation for hemispheric defense."

I was in Mexico on that fateful day when Japan attacked the United States. I saw a naturally apathetic country, as far as world affairs are concerned, suddenly take on an air of excitement. It was an excitement such as you might feel if you knew your neighbor in the next soddy down the road was being surrounded by Indians. Comacho immediately called the Mexican congress into action, and there was speculation as to whether Mexico might immediately join the U. S. in the war. Along the road we were greeted by Mexican boys who said, "Americanos, we may be soon fighting with you." But in contrast, there was the village where we stayed all night which is predominately German in population and sympathy. Here we went to bed early in an American-owned hotel, and we made sure our car was safe from sabotage for the night.

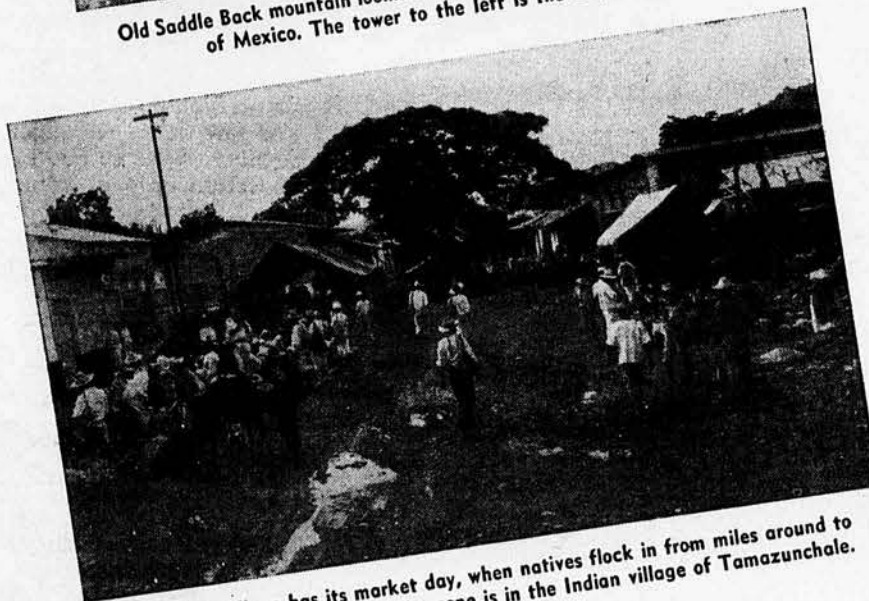
We met and talked at length with 2 German boys in Mexico City. One had been born in Germany and then migrated to Mexico. The



A church dominates nearly every town and village. This church, viewed thru characteristic Spanish arches, is the Pink Cathedral of Taxco.



Old Saddle Back mountain looms over the little flat city of Monterrey, the Chicago of Mexico. The tower to the left is the city's chief cathedral.



Every little village has its market day, when natives flock in from miles around to barter for a week's supplies. This scene is in the Indian village of Tamazunchale.

other one was born in Mexico of immediate German descent. One had been expelled from a German school because his political views did not coincide with those of his teachers and the Nazis. But regardless of the fact that both boys were citizens of Mexico, they still considered their first duty and

[Continued on Page 22]

Passing COMMENT

AS WHEAT farmers go to polling places May 2, to vote in the second national referendum on marketing quotas, the Kansas tally will be influenced by several factors that were not present a year ago. Probably most important is the influence of wet Kansas weather last fall. It prevented planting on thousands of acres and thereby reduced the list of eligible Kansas voters from more than 182,000 to about 148,655 for 1942.

This prank of the weather may strengthen chances for a Kansas vote favorable to quotas, because the loss of eligible voters is primarily in Eastern Kansas where the AAA and wheat quotas are not so popular as in Central and Western counties. The weather influence is most noticeable in the southeastern area, where floods prevented seeding until late November or early December.

For example, in Cherokee county about 1,694 farmers were eligible to vote last year, but only 285 are on the eligible list this year. Labette county has only 244 eligible voters this year in contrast with 1,646 who could vote in the referendum a year ago. The number of eligibles in Allen county dropped from 564 last year to 122 this year, while Miami county shows only about half as many voters as a year ago. Of course, Kansas voted in favor of quotas a year ago by a 79.5 per cent majority.

Altho it means fewer votes from an area less favorable to marketing quotas this year, there is another consideration in the weather factor that favors those hoping for a negative vote. It is pointed out that, in general, those who managed to plant more than 15 acres in this area are the larger operators. This group contains most of the non-co-operators, and for this reason it is possible the vote from Eastern Kansas, altho considerably lighter, may carry a relatively higher number of "no" votes.

Those predicting results before the votes are counted take special notice of the fact that more than 90 per cent of all Kansas wheat farmers are in compliance with the AAA program this year. Rating as the highest compliance Kansas has ever had, this figure is 10 per cent higher than the 80 per cent compliance in Kansas last year.

May Day

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

May Day flowers blooming—
The corn rows showing plain—
The cultivators moving—
No need yet for more rain—
The sun now smiles its sweetest
The lark sings at its best—
The farm homes on the prairies
Surpass, at every test.

May Day, the trees inviting
The birds from far away
To come and build where nestlings
Will be secure each day.
Where friends are near if needed—
Friends that appreciate,
That help protect the birdlings
Should prowlers lie in wait.

May Day and days that follow
To Summertime once more
With life so sweet and buoyant
What joys there are in store.
Yes, joys combined with labor,
Supreme, these days we spend—
To reap the golden harvest
That beckons at the end!

By T. A. McNeal

It means that many who had excess acres in 1941 are seeded within their allotment this year. Being free of penalty, they may feel there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by voting "yes," altho they voted "no" last year. Of course, many are in compliance only to avoid payment of penalty, and at least part of this group can be expected to register a negative vote to voice their disapproval.

Some active negative voters may be found among farmers with excess wheat stored under loan or under bond. By defeating quotas this year, their wheat would be released for marketing. However, with farmers now in compliance, this factor is probably offset by the view of possibilities for a high income from the 1942 crop.

They know the 1942 loan rate is expected to be about 15 cents higher than last year. That would mean an average of about \$1.12 for this state, and if stored on the farm an additional 7 cents for storage would bring the total to about \$1.19 a bushel. Realization that defeat of quotas would erase this loan and its supporting influence will encourage many farmers to register a "yes" vote.

At the same time, several factors suggest greater activity among voters who are opposed to marketing quotas. It is obvious that in Kansas, as well as in other states, farmers opposed to marketing quotas are much better organized than at the time of voting last year. Many local organizations are operating extensively to arouse the negative voters and get them to the polls.

Ironically, a special ruling of the AAA may cause some negative votes in Western Kansas. It is the provision allowing volunteer wheat to be harvested and stored until the time when marketing quotas are not in effect. Obviously, a farmer with a great acreage of volunteer wheat wishing to harvest and market it this year, might see this as a reason for voting against quotas. However, this is not considered an extremely important factor, as most growers in the western area feel that market prices would collapse if loans are discontinued, and few would endanger the market for their regular wheat to obtain free marketing of an uncertain crop of volunteer wheat.

We Hear That . . .

Buying: Government purchases of farm products reached a monthly high record of \$104,370,000 in March for Lend-Lease and other needs. Cumulative value of all farm products bought for these purposes amounts to \$877,353,000 for the 12½ months ending March 31, 1942. Poultry, meat and dairy products lead the list.

Fairs: Kansas county fairs, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, the Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita, and the American Royal at Kansas City all plan to go ahead as usual with these important events. If you need a list of dates and locations, just drop a card to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Surplus: Department of Agriculture says we have enough wheat on hand to take care of all conceivable domestic needs. In fact, reports

the Department, our supply on July 1, 1942, will be large enough to take care of expected demands for a 2-year period. "Even with a sudden end to the war and a restoration of normal shipping—an unforeseen eventuality—our reserves are big enough to fill all likely demands until future crops are harvested. Supplies of wheat in other major wheat exporting Western Hemisphere countries, Argentina and Canada, are as large or even larger than our own."

Power: U. S. farms now have in use 1.8 million tractors, 4.2 million automobiles and 1.05 million motor trucks. At the beginning of World War I, there were only a few power machines on farms. Then power and transportation were handled by 26 million head of horses and mules. Production to the worker of products for sale and for use in the farm home is now about 50 per cent greater than in the period 1910-14.

Peace: The Axis cutthroats are due to launch a peace offensive this summer, according to Director Archibald MacLeash, of the Federal Office of Facts and Figures. Sure! The Nazis and Japs probably want a breathing spell so they can "consolidate" their gains and prepare for further murder. Liars and criminals of their low stripe must and will suffer the consequences of their deeds. The answer to their lying peace offers will be bombs and more bombs.

Theft: Plain gunny sacks are worth money now. Somebody stole 5,000 of them from a Midwest farmer out of his supply of 10,000. He valued those swiped at \$450.

Enemies: Uncle Sam's Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested 8,010 enemy aliens because they might be dangerous to our national safety since the war started. These include 4,443 Japanese, 2,440 Germans and 1,127 Italians.

Tires: Ford Motor Company has developed and is testing an automobile tire using only one-sixteenth the normal amount of rubber. Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company is testing tires made without rubber. Also, synthetic rubber tires are promised in the future from several sources. All of which may mean a great deal after the war, or much sooner.

Sugar: Better sign up for your share of sugar on May 4 to 7. Looks as if rationing will go into effect as scheduled despite reports to the contrary. Each person will be allowed one-half pound a week, according to most recently announced plans.

Cuffs: Red Cross is collecting extra cloth made available by the elimination of cuffs from some 50 million pairs of trousers now on hand in clothing stores. The salvage clip will make about 300,000 new suits. Cuffs from ours likely will be needed for patches if taxes keep climbing.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 9

ARTHUR CAPPER	Publisher
H. S. BLAKE	General Manager
T. A. McNeal	Editor
Raymond H. Gilkeson	Managing Editor
Roy Freeland	Associate Editor
Cecil Barger	Associate Editor
Ruth Goodall	Women's Editor
Lella J. Whitlow	Children's Editor
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo	Medical Department
James S. Brazelton	Horticulture
Mrs. Henry Farnsworth	Poultry
Jesse R. Johnson	Livestock News

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.

One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

SOME basic changes are going to have to be made in the wheat program, both during the war and probably for the period after the war, unless world conditions change materially so far as marketing wheat is concerned.

Farmers must be allowed—more than that they must be encouraged—to feed wheat to hogs and poultry, as well as to market it for milling into flour. The present penalties against farmers in the AAA program feeding wheat to animals must be removed.

In the second place, I am more and more convinced that systematic efforts should be made to develop industrial uses for surplus wheat—several million bushels a year should go into the manufacture of industrial alcohol. And other industrial uses for wheat—and for corn as well—must be developed and used.

This may require a 2-price system in the marketing system; perhaps 3 or 4 price levels, at least until the time returns, if it ever does, when wheat can be disposed of profitably in a world market.

Wheat sold for feed will ultimately have to be sold at prices competitive with corn. Wheat sold for industrial uses will have to be at prices competitive with the other raw materials used for making industrial alcohol, for instance.

And as long as the price level, the standard of living, is much higher than the rest of the world, wheat apparently cannot be marketed abroad except at prices lower than prevail in the United States on wheat for human consumption here.

Senator Reed, Walter Scott of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and myself had an interesting conference with Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard last week, a few days before he went to Enid, Okla., to discuss the wheat problem under war conditions.

"We must feed wheat to animals, and also for industrial uses," Secretary Wickard agreed with us. "There is a lot of land in your territory which is suited for wheat, and which it is not sound policy to try to divert to other uses."

"The only alternative I can see is to reduce still more drastically the acreage sown to wheat—and I do not approve that course. But if wheat is to be used for feed, and for industrial purposes, we will have to work out some plan by which it can be sold for these purposes

at prices competitive with products now used for feeding and for industrial purposes."

The wheat surplus problem this year in one respect is the most serious any of us have ever known. There is so much carryover wheat, and there is so little market for wheat at the present time, that there is no place to store the 1942 wheat crop. The elevators at the terminal markets are reported practically full—56 million bushels in the elevators and mills at Kansas City, instead of 15 million bushels as usually at this time of year. The country elevators are reported full. Mr. Scott, who is transportation director for the Kansas City Board of Trade—he was rate expert for the Kansas Public Utilities Commission 15 or 16 years ago, and knows his business—tells me there is practically no storage space east of the Mississippi.

The main purpose of Secretary Wickard's speech at Enid, Okla., this week, he told us, was to warn farmers of the serious shortage of storage, and to urge that wheat growers arrange for storage on the farm this summer and fall.

Secretary Wickard and Mr. Scott may have exaggerated the situation somewhat, but there seems to be no doubt that there is a serious shortage of wheat storage space, and an unusual amount will have to be stored on the farm. There will be a year's supply of wheat for the United States on hand when the harvesting of the 1942 crop starts, it seems to be agreed by all authorities on the subject.

Too Much Hired Help

SPEAKING of hired help, we find that the serious shortage in prospect for the farms of Kansas and the United States isn't matched by any means in Government. The numbers on the Government payrolls, which you support by hard-earned tax money, have jumped by the tens of thousands until now, counting employed

persons only, one out of every 12 works for a Governmental agency. This estimate is made by the U. S. Census Bureau from a study of Federal, state and local Governmental payrolls as they were at the beginning of 1942. And, mind you, this does not include men in the Army, Navy, and Marine forces.

With the war bill running into the billions, with income taxes 3 and 4 times as high as a year ago, and with a promise that they will be doubled again next year, it would seem the part of wisdom and good economy to adjourn some of the non-war activities so every available penny, and every ounce of energy, could be directed toward the job of greatest importance right now, that of winning the war.

Farm people as well as others can have a voice in this which will sound with considerable effectiveness. When Washington hears a sufficiently strong demand from home, it usually listens. Farmers can demand an accounting. Some of them are wondering right now how so many extra Governmental agencies justify their existence under the changed circumstances brought about by war. There is just the barest possibility that a few of these could be cut off, at least during the war, without hurting necessary war production too much! Since economy begins at home, you might check up on the number of Federal agencies, study their duties and services, find out how much it costs to operate them and how much good they do. Then you can easily decide whether we are overloaded with Governmental hired help.

War is brutal. As individuals we must face that fact. We will pay and pay and pay. We will be rationed. Demands of war have wiped out certain kinds of business, will seriously affect others. These things are not the choice of Government or individuals. They are the demands of war and are accepted without complaint. So in the interests of economy, of building public morale, of greater efficiency in Government, we haven't done the whole job unless we put Governmental agencies under the microscope to see whether we can do without some of their services and expenses when we are so hard pressed for war money.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Dairy and Poultry.

I have some medium-to-good White-face steer calves which should weigh about 750 pounds this fall. What kind of prices can I expect to get for them about the first of October?—E. C., Sheridan Co.

The ordinary supply and demand factors would indicate that the cattle market in general would advance this summer, but a ceiling probably will be put on prices of beef before the advance goes much above current levels. Therefore, little change from current levels is expected, altho slight advances might occur before the ceilings are applied. Presumably, your cattle will be marketed off grass this fall. All indications point toward a heavy run of grass cattle at the end of the grazing season if weather and grass conditions are normal, and this may cause some temporary weakness in the grass

cattle market at that time. Heading grass cattle for market a little early this fall would avoid this possible heavy run.

What will be the trend of hog prices between now and early fall?—I. M., Sheridan Co.

It now appears that the hog market will continue strong thruout late spring and summer months. Little if any seasonal price decline is expected during that period this year. The Government recently announced that it intends to purchase two-fifths of the pork and two-thirds of the lard produced under Federal inspection. This will amount to approximately 30 per cent of all hog products produced in the United States. Altho production is expanding rapidly, purchases as large as these will leave a relatively small amount of pork and lard available for domestic consumption considering the strong domestic demand situation. Price ceilings have

been established on wholesale pork products. These ceilings are still in the process of adjustment and revision, but they probably are getting fairly well settled at the present time. Unless rather significant changes are made in these ceilings in the next few months, it seems quite probable that hog prices will be about steady for the next 4 or 5 months, with little or no seasonal decline during that period.

How much higher do you think milk cow prices will go?—W. H. M., Brown Co.

Prices of dairy cattle are very largely influenced by prices received for dairy products. At present, prices of most dairy products are increasing. Milk cow prices are about \$20 higher this year than they were during the same period in 1941. Prices of butter could advance to at least 44 cents a pound and prices of cheese to 23.2 cents a pound before a ceiling on these prices.

could be imposed. The supply and demand situation is such that by fall, prices of both products probably will have reached these levels. Milk cow prices are expected to advance an additional 20 per cent by next spring.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$14.75	\$14.50	\$12.75
Hogs	14.15	13.90	8.85
Lambs	14.00	12.75	11.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs....	.19½	.22	.18
Eggs, Firsts29½	.27½	.20½
Butterfat, No. 1....	.35	.33	.30
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.15½	1.20½	.90½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.81½	.81½	.68½
Oats, No. 2 White..	.56½	.55	.37½
Barley, No. 2.....	.58½	.58	.50
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	19.00	19.00	14.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	13.00	12.50	9.00



By ROY FREELAND

WHEN this war is over and historians grab up their pens to tell of heroic deeds, they can probably write that plucky Kansas farmers met their 1942 food goals, despite the most severe labor shortage ever experienced.

The story, written according to fact, will emphasize the grit, long hours—likely 85 to 100 a week—and the ever-ready ingenuity of Kansas farm people. Sharpened by tussles with drouths, floods and crop pests, this ingenuity is trained to meet emergencies, and it is bobbing up now in a thousand different forms to help raise more food with fewer farm hands.

It will be an important factor on the farm of F. D. Towle, in Osage county, where Mr. Towle, with 2 sons, 14 and 18, will handle more than 350 acres of cultivated land, along with his pasture land and livestock. Forseeing little chance of obtaining extra help, they are preparing the tractor for day and night work.

First step was to install headlights, removed from an old Chevrolet car. Mr. Towle says that during harvest time the tractor will be used for combining in the daytime, while horses and mules are used for cultivating row crops. At night the horses will rest, but "Mr. Tractor," with his headlights flashing defiance to Hitler, will "promenade" to the cornfield for night work with a new, 2-row tractor cultivator.

At present, an ordinary automobile spotlight, mounted on the tractor fender, is used for throwing light on the implement being pulled. Later, this may be replaced by another set of car headlights stationed so they will light up the implement being pulled and the ground or crops around it.

Capitalizing on the newest and latest equipment for power farming, Mr. Towle has his tractor equipped with power-lift, self-starter and other conveniences that make it so 14-year-old Jimmie, or perhaps Mrs. Towle, can take the wheel and handle important tractor work without having to do any heavy cranking or pulling on levers. Along with his corn, flax, kafir, oats and wheat, Mr. Towle plans to raise 100 acres of soybeans, to swell the flow of vital oils.

In the state's greatest dairy production center, county agent Don Ingle reports a number of Reno county farmers have purchased pick-up hay balers. These machines will substitute for big crews of men in the essential job of harvesting hay crops.

Western Kansas farmers will be using more of the large-size, row-crop-type tractors. This trend is explained by H. C. Vavroch, extensive farmer and stockman in Decatur county. "Farmers operating on a large scale still need big tractors," he declares. "However, under present circumstances, they also need tractors that will do any job, on row crops or small grains. For this reason I traded in my medium-size row-crop tractor for the most powerful tractor of this type available."

Altho doubting the value of imported help that is unfamiliar with the farm, Mr. Vavroch predicts hundreds of local farm women

and girls will be driving trucks and tractors in Western Kansas this summer. "That is one reason I have my tractor equipped with rubber tires, self-starter, power-lift, and lights," Mr. Vavroch says.

Even mechanical corn pickers may be used more extensively in the state this fall. In extreme Eastern Kansas, E. W. Kaiser, of Miami county, has gone "all out" for machinery as the best substitute for man-power, and a 2-row picker is one of his most highly-prized labor savers. Mr. Kaiser handles 335 acres of land and considerable livestock, in a system planned for himself and his 2 sons, Edward, Jr., 22, and Kenneth, 15. But Edward, Jr., was called to the army, leaving the Kaiser crew one man short.

Highly pleased with the performance of their machine last fall, the Kaisers predict that corn pickers will eventually be accepted for general use in this area, much the same as combines are accepted now. Altho it was the wettest fall in many years, the picker proved its ability to do the work of 7 or 8 men. On the average, it picked about 100 bushels an hour.

To eliminate scooping of grain and to speed the farm work, Sydney Walton, of Lane county, has a clever contrivance designed to save time and ease backaches of farm-truck owners. It is a truck grain blower, which moves grain from the truck into a bin, or from bins into the truck. It is ideal for use at harvest time, and has the added advantage of offering a rapid, easy way to move stored grain for prevention of spoilage.

A commercial product, the blower will fit nearly all trucks suited to having a power take-off installed on the transmission. It is easier to install on a truck with an ordinary grain bed than on pick-up trucks with metal beds. The blower handles about 10 bushels a minute, at slow engine speed. It is a well-made machine and Mr. Walton says it should last for years.

Closely related is the idea of small, electrically-operated elevators for farmers having electric power. Harold Staadt, of Franklin county, is one of many who made a small, inexpensive outfit to elevate his grain from the ground floor of his barn to overhead bins. He obtained second-hand belting, cups and pulleys, holding the total cost to a negligible figure.

Rural electrification is also being used in many other ways to help produce the food requested. Working [Continued on Page 9]

Old mowing machine wheels save labor on the farm of Howard Woodbury, near Olivet. The wheels are installed on feed bunks so they may be moved easily.

Equipped with big, bright "eyes" from an old Chevrolet car, tractor on the farm operated by F. D. Towle, Osage county, at left, is at home in the field, day or night. At the wheel is Jimmie Towle, 14, who can do the work of a man, when operating modern equipment.

Saving steps will help save the country, and Merle Mundhenke, Edwards county, is doing his share. This separating room, at left, built onto the barn eliminates work of carrying whole milk to a separator at the house and then carrying skim milk back to the barn.

"GETTING BY" WITH LESS HELP



Scarcity of "scoopers" does not worry Sydney Walton, Lane county farmer. He moves grain into and out of bins with a power grain blower, mounted on his truck.



Mechanical corn pickers will substitute for hand labor on more Kansas farms next fall. Shown here is Frank Greeves.



With a son in the army, Ed. W. Kaiser, Miami county, figures his only salvation is in use of modern power equipment.



Getting By With Less Help

(Continued from Page 10)

long hours with light crews, farmers with electricity appreciate as never before the convenience of electric lights to do chores by. Electricity is solving man-power problems by running milking machines and milk separators. It is pumping water, grinding feed and operating chick brooders. In the house, electricity is easing household duties to such an extent the farm wife has more time to tend gardens and chickens, 2 important jobs in the defense effort.

A few livestock farmers have been forced to prune or disperse their herds because of the "pinch" in available help, but for the most part, stockmen are altering their systems to meet the new conditions without reducing production. From nearly every part of the state, stockmen tell of planning cropping systems so that livestock, instead of men, will do more of the harvesting work.

Year-around pasture programs reduce the work of making hay, while some grain crops may be grazed off. B. W. Parsons, of Stephens county, even fattens steers for market on milo standing in the field. In addition to solving labor problems, he declares this system saves tremendous harvesting expenses, with very little waste of feed.

A few farmers go so far as to let livestock do their milking chore. Herb J. Barr, of Wichita county, tells of stockmen in that area who are buying calves to put on their milk cows, because they can't get help to milk the cows and handle the milk.

Merle Mundhenke, of Edwards county, points out that in a time like this it is patriotic to save steps and conserve energy. Following this idea in his dairy operations, he has a separating room built onto the side of his barn. Instead of carrying milk to the house and carrying skim milk back to the barn again, he steps into this little room and does his separating right at the barn. Skim milk is fed to stock at the barn, and only the cream must be carried to the house.

Saves Steps at Feeding Time

Another labor saver is his mechanical-stanchions. One lever can open or close all the stanchions, eliminating the job of walking down the line to release or fasten each individual cow. Mr. Mundhenke also saves steps at feeding time. Instead of carrying fodder from stack to cow lot, he has a giant-feed rack in the lot. Fodder is stacked inside this rack and the job of feeding requires only that bundles be tossed down where the cattle can reach them.

Among the many contrivances to save time and labor is one used by Curt Benninghoven, of Chase county, to streamline the job of hauling manure. It is a power loader which attaches to the front of a row-crop tractor, and can be easily moved to any part of the feed lots. Four or 5 dumps from the power loader fill a spreader.

Wintering 900 to 1,100 calves and yearlings on his ranch each winter, Mr. Benninghoven's spring cleaning is a big job, and this new equipment eliminates a tremendous amount of labor on the end of a manure fork. So, in every county, Kansas farmers are rigging up original contrivances, thinking of new management methods, and using modern power machinery to get the job done. They deserve the title of "war heroes."

meetings. Each year the county officials gather to discuss and plan how best to effectively conduct the respective county programs. Usually from 300 to 400 officials and representatives attend.

The important features of the program are: Banquet, tour over bindweed experimental project, cultivation machinery demonstration, committee meetings and reports. J. C. Mohler, of Topeka, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, will open the 2-day meeting.

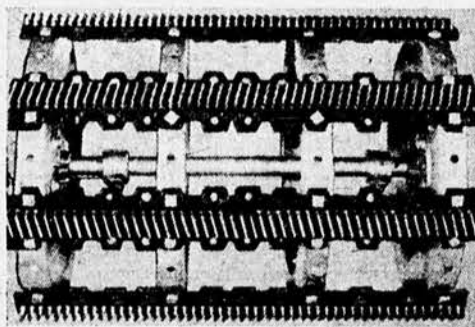
County officials will purchase their sodium chlorate requirements while at the state meeting. According to reports, the chemical supply should be about normal.

Fly Trouble

Hessian fly damage in South-Central Kansas this year is nothing to be taken lightly, according to J. D. Smercheck, Sumner county agent. Mr. Smercheck reports the most serious infestation observed there in many years. Much of the wheat which turned brown last fall, he says, did so before a killing frost and the cause was Hessian fly, not frost. Infestation is extremely heavy in volunteer wheat and in wheat that was planted early.

Increase Combine Efficiency

Change to AUSHERMAN Reversible Cylinder Bars



The patented, reversible design of Ausherman Bars gives you two complete sets in one, and with high sharp fins last 2 to 4 times longer. Made also for spike-tooth combines.

Now, more than ever before, you need to prevent harvesting waste, including time. Equip your combine with Ausherman Reversible Cylinder Bars. Easily applied, you harvest more grain with greater economy under the toughest or easiest conditions.

MORE ACRES PER DAY
MORE GRAIN PER ACRE

Ausherman-equipped combines give you bigger profits... their powerful, even suction saves fuel costs, chain, sprockets and engine wear. The ZIG-ZAG arrangement spreads the straw evenly, threshes all heads completely... and you get two complete sets in one.

There are more than 2,000 users of Ausherman Cylinder Bars... and we still make the same unconditional guarantee of satisfactory operation, economy and profit or your money refunded.

For information, write to

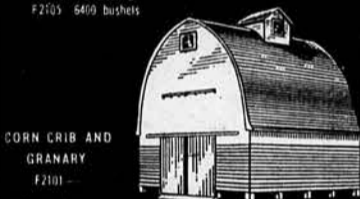
AUSHERMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
P. O. Box 1492
Wichita, Kansas
Dealers and Farmer Agents Wanted

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Savings Stamps

Save your Grain Crop with PROPER STORAGE ON YOUR FARM!



4 BIN GRANARY WITH CENTRAL DRIVE
F2105 - 6400 bushels



CORN CRIB AND GRANARY
F2101 -
4400 bushels ear corn
2600 bushels small grain



4 BIN GRANARY WITH SEED CLEANING HALL
F2106 - 1800 2500 bushels



CIRCULAR GRAIN BIN
F2102 - Capacity 1500 bushels
Diameter 16 - Height 10



MOVABLE GRAIN BINS
F2211 - Capacity 500 bushels
F2212 - Capacity 1000 bushels

Build now! FREE BLUE PRINTS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Safe and dependable grain storage on your farm is easy to get today. Protect your valuable crops and meet government storage requirements.

This year, terminals may be overtaxed. Many farmers without farm storage will find it impossible to either ship their grain or store it in a way required for a government loan.

Build your own storage now. Your 4-Square Dealer has 26 engineer-developed designs easy and economical to build. Each design provides for the use of 4-Square exact length lumber which requires the smallest amount of cutting and trimming. Each design is engineered to fully meet the requirements of good crop storage.

Farm storage today may be built at a price so low that government storage loans within two or three years will pay the entire cost. When you build, select designs which may be converted later to other uses. Many of the 4-Square designs have this feature. Your grain bin of today may be your brooder, your hog house, or your machinery shop of tomorrow. Your 4-Square Dealers will explain how these can be financed out of income. Free blueprints and specifications insure the best and most economical construction. Build now and insure this year's crop return.

FREE BOOK! Special booklet pictures and describes low-cost available grain storage. Write today for your copy.



4-SQUARE LUMBER

THE LUMBER FOR YOUR FARM

4-Square Lumber is the best and most economical building material for all farm construction. Available in many species and grades; cut to exact length, square ends, smooth surfaces, thoroughly seasoned, it lowers building costs, reduces waste, assures better construction.

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
2336 First National Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota

KF542

I am interested in grain storage in the following capacities.

Grain.....	Capacity.....	Corn Crib.....	Capacity.....
Name.....			
P. O.			
Town.....	County.....	State.....	

Bindweed Battle Talk

The annual State Bindweed Meeting will be at Hays, on May 14 and 15. It is held primarily for county commissioners, county weed supervisors, and county agents, as well as representatives from cities, railroads, bindweed machinery companies, chemical companies, and the farm press.

This is the fifth of these annual

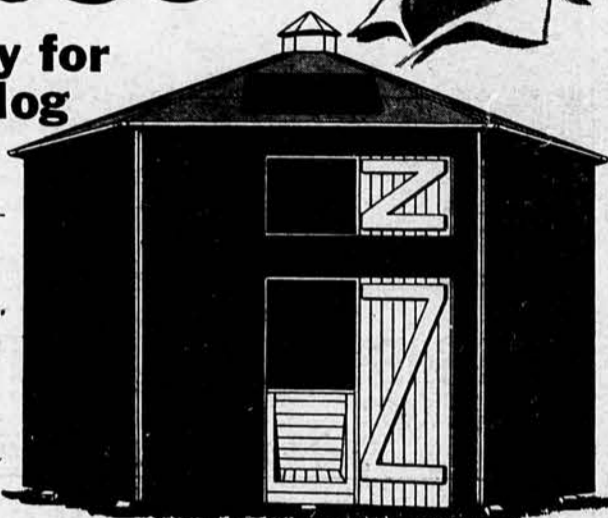
**GRAIN BINS? BROTHER,
I'M GETTIN' MINE
RIGHT NOW WHILE
THE GETTIN'S GOOD!**



Send Today for FREE Catalog

Now, when grain bins are to be had, is the time to get yours. And be sure it's an **ECONOMY**—the wood grain bin that's portable and sectional—guaranteed to be the finest made—that comes complete for **LESS** than you can build. Send for big free catalog, fully illustrated, describing every Economy Building. Write today to

ECONOMY Housing Co.,
600 Chestnut Street,
Wahoo, Nebraska

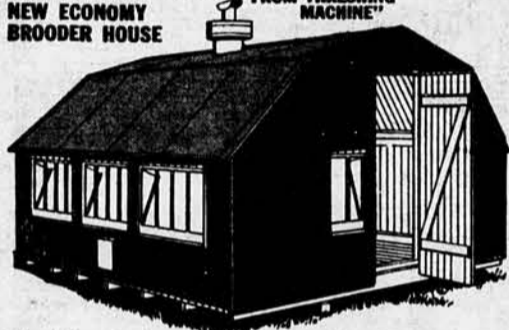


COMPLETE FOR LESS THAN YOU CAN BUILD



**NEW ECONOMY
BROODER HOUSE**

"FILL DIRECT
FROM THRESHING
MACHINE"



ECONOMY FARROWING HOUSE

Patented central heating system. Portable, sectional. Perfects the McLean System. Room for 6 sows—60 pigs. Complete for less than you can build.



EXTENSION LAYING HOUSE

Portable, sectional. Perfect ventilation. Abundance of sunlight. Sanitary—easily cleaned. Well constructed—may be added to each year. Complete and set up for less than you can build.



NEW EXTENSION CORN CRIB

Quickly adjustable to any desired capacity. Portable, sectional. Perfect ventilation. Dries out wettest corn. Built of finest materials. Steel tie rods positively prevent bulging. Absolutely guaranteed.



Finest brooder house ever designed. More floor space per dollar. Warm, roomy, properly lighted, easily heated—perfectly ventilated. Rugged hip roof design with straight sidewalls gives plenty of headroom—sturdy as a rock! Finest materials throughout, completely painted. Complete for less than you can build. Absolutely guaranteed! Write for new catalog today.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG and PRICES TODAY!

ECONOMY Housing Co. 600 CHESTNUT STREET
WAHOO, NEBRASKA

BUY U. S. Savings Bonds and Savings Stamps

**Running Water
gives you EXTRA HELP
YOU NEED right now!**

Easy Time Payment Plan Puts a DEMPSTER Water System on Your Farm

Don't let the labor shortage slow up your production of **MORE FOOD FOR VICTORY**. With the extra help of a Dempster **AUTOMATIC** Water System, you'll get pork and beef to market faster, increase dairy and poultry products. Install a Dempster **AUTOMATIC** Water System **NOW** . . . electric, gas or wind-power. For **ALL** water supplies—and **REPAIRS**—see your Dempster Dealer.



GET THIS FREE BOOK

Your nearby Dempster Dealer has a copy of the **FREE**, illustrated, "Dempster Running Water Book" for you. Ask him for it. You'll be interested in the **FREE** Water Survey—helps you decide the most economical equipment for you. Explains Dempster easy payment plan. See your dealer today, or write.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
710 S. Sixth Street Beatrice, Nebraska

**DEMPSTER
WATER SYSTEMS**



63 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP



MODERN PLANTERS

Adaptable to Hybrid Seed Corn



Hybrid corn gets the best of care, because it is expensive to produce. For the same reason, not a kernel can be wasted, so modern corn planters have been improved to plant odd-shaped hybrid kernels accurately.

PLANTING of hybrid corn has again focused attention on one of our most valuable—and commonplace—implements, the corn planter.

Corn planter manufacturers have kept pace with corn breeders, and now the corn grower can equip himself to plant the many sizes and shapes of hybrid seed.

Some hybrid seed is not of uniform shape and is not handled by the ordinary corn planter as accurately as seed from open-pollinated corn. One reason, of course, for the variation is that the cost of producing hybrid seed is so high that it is wasteful to throw away the butt and tip kernels. If the butts and tips are not graded out, absolute accuracy of planting is impossible with any mechanical planter. However, the seed is graded, and planted accurately by using plates for the different grades of kernels.

Another reason for lack of uniformity in the size and shape of the seed is that pollination may not be 100 per cent, due to the fact that in producing hybrid seed there is only one male row to 4 female rows, and some of the ears may not be completely filled, so that some kernels may grow larger than others. Grading seed is the solution.

A great variety of seed plates have been made available for the modern planter. New plates have been designed for hybrid seed.

The major hybrid corn companies are doing everything possible to sup-

ply you good seed at as little cost as possible. One of the ways to cut down costs of hybrid seed a little is to buy the off-shape kernels, if you wish.

To some, this high cost of hybrid seed is not understood.

As you probably know, hybrid seed is produced by crossing purebred strains of corn—purebred to the point that they are inbreds.

To get purebred lines of corn for producing hybrid corn, ears are produced that have the same father and mother. The silks are covered with sack and then fertilized with pollen from the tassel of the same plant the ear is on.

The plant breeder starts this process on a good, healthy plant. As year after year goes by he gets more generations of the same breeding and many of the plants fall by the wayside. Even the best become pretty horrible specimens of corn but only the best are kept. Then the breeder crosses 2 or more of these highly bred inbreds and he has hybrid corn. You can easily see what an expensive process this breeding work must be.

Commercial production of hybrid corn also requires much hand labor. Three out of 4 rows must be detasseled by hand. It is shucked by hand. Graded and double-graded by hand, then dried and the kernels sorted into as many as 8 grades. This is why every grain of hybrid corn is expensive and why none should be wasted.

Trees Tempt the Birds

THE number of birds and other wildlife seen on farms in Kansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and the Texas Panhandle has increased materially as a result of the planting of field windbreaks, the Forest Service reports. Wildlife enthusiasts say they find big gains in the numbers of game birds, insect-eating birds, and small fur-bearers. The large number of insect-eating birds attracted may help in reducing damage to crops.

Since 1935, more than 11,000 miles of field windbreaks, including some 125 million trees, have been planted under Forest Service supervision on farms in the 6 states. The increase of insect-eating birds was spotlighted recently by a preliminary "bird census." Done on a sampling basis for the most

part, the check revealed such striking indication of bird increase on farms with windbreaks that a more thorough survey is being sought. In two of the states, local officers sent questionnaires to owners of farms in typical, widely scattered sections. In the others, Forest Service men made counts of birds and nests.

Replies to questionnaires covering 55 field windbreaks in Kansas indicated a large number of insect fighters such as brown thrashers, meadow larks, orioles, swallows, wrens, blue jays, and field sparrows well in excess of 10,000. The owners of the windbreaks all stated such a concentration was unknown on their farms in pre-windbreak days. Incidentally, Kansas has 1,920 miles of government-planted farmer-owned windbreaks.

WAR HORSE

Still Main Plug in Modern Army

By MAJOR

T. E. WHITEHEAD

FOR a number of years prior to the World War, the United States Army experienced great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of suitable riding horses. This difficulty increased from year to year as the supply of such horses diminished. The realization of the scarcity of the real riding horse in the United States was particularly emphasized during the first World War.

Lack of good riding horses was not confined to the Army, but was evident in the cattle ranches and in the pursuits of pleasure. The demand for good hunters and polo mounts was much greater than the supply. Fortunately, the horse required by the Army is the same high-class, weight-carrying horse, having endurance and stamina, that is demanded for commercial use, whether it be for pleasure or for use in the ranches. Any measures taken to improve the quality of horses for the Army, therefore, would also be in line with the production of horses required to fill a real commercial need in the country.

Congress Lent a Hand

Confronted with this situation, the War Department realized that some organized effort was necessary to encourage the production of riding horses if such animals were to be made available for our Army and for commercial use.

A plan was formulated, and in 1920 Congress made an appropriation to the War Department for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses. The plan provided for the purchase of riding-type stallions by the Government for the purpose of lending these stallions to breeders in suitable locations.

The Remount Service was charged with the supervision and operation of this "Army Breeding Plan," in addition to its former function of purchasing animals for the Army. By the beginning of the 1921 breeding season, the Remount Service had purchased and placed with agents throughout the country about 150 stallions to which some 4,000 mares were bred that year.

Since that time, the number of stallions has been gradually increased un-

til last year the Remount Service had about 700 stallions to which it is estimated between 20,000 and 25,000 mares were bred last season. These stallions are standing in various parts of the United States where conditions appear most suitable for the production of riding horses. There are stallions in 40 of the states, and also in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

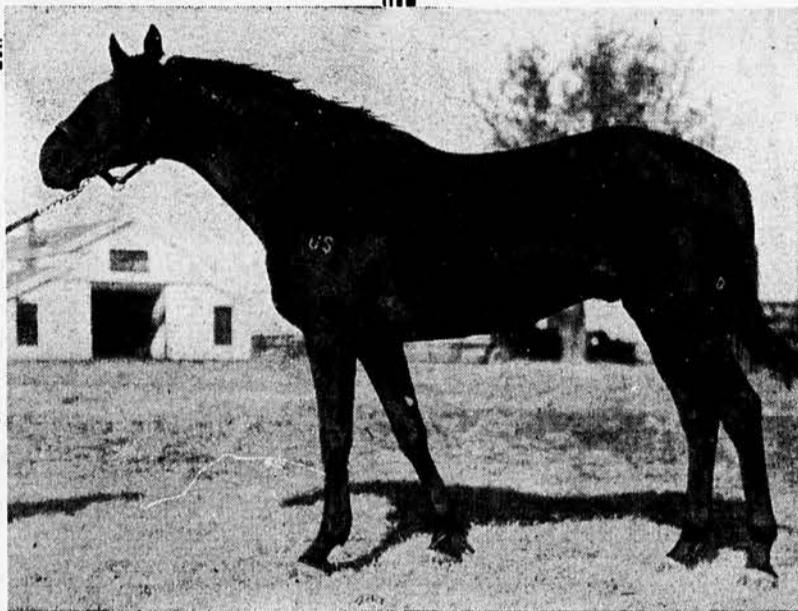
Object of the Army Horse Breeding Plan has been, primarily, to produce within the United States, a large number of high-class riding horses which would be available for use in an emergency and, secondarily, to mount the Army in peace time.

There is an idea prevalent in the country that the horse is no longer of any use in modern armies. Many people think that the tank, aeroplane, and armored motor car have replaced him. Such is not the case. On the contrary, the horse is just as important today as at any time in the past. The Japanese felt keenly their lack of horses in their invasion of China. The Italians, in their operations against the Greeks, have been greatly handicapped by lack of cavalry and horse-drawn artillery. The German army used 200,000 horses in their war against Poland, and by latest reports they now have some 300,000 horses in their army.

In the placing of stallions with agents, the Remount Service exercises great care in the selection of localities. They are sent only to sections where there is a strong desire to produce riding horses and where there is a demand for such horses. There must also be available a sufficient number of suitable mares which owners desire to breed.

Pick Men With Experience

By the term "suitable mare" it is meant one of such size, conformation, quality, and breeding that when bred to a good stallion of riding-type, gives promise of producing a high-class riding horse. The same care is used in selecting the agents to handle the stallions. Preference is given to the man who is experienced in handling light stallions and who is a good judge of riding horses, for the reason that the selection of the mares to be bred must



be left largely to him. The agent receives and assumes responsibility for the care of the stallion, which must be maintained in a good vigorous condition by proper care, feeding and exercise. The Government retains ownership and general supervision of the stallions, but does not have any claim on the colts, nor is it obligated to purchase any of them.

The plan supplies the locality with the services of a good stallion at nominal expenses. The agent is permitted to charge a fee of not exceeding \$10 for each mare bred and thus can reimburse himself, in part, for the expense which he incurs in the care and feeding of the horse. Usually a stallion is kept in one location 4 years.

Of the 700 stallions which the Remount Service now owns, about 95 per cent are Thoroughbreds and the remaining 5 per cent consists principally of Arabians and Morgans with a few American Saddles. The demand of those desiring to produce riding horses has been principally for the Thoroughbred sire and experience has shown that the progeny of stallions of this breed is generally closer to the desired type than that of any other. It is particularly fortunate that this is true, for stallions of the breeds of riding horses other than the Thoroughbred do not exist in sufficient numbers to supply the needs of the Remount Service. On the other hand, the number of Thoroughbreds is more than sufficient to furnish the Remount Service with as many stallions as the funds provided will permit it to buy.

Better Prices Soon Available

Benefits of the Army Horse Breeding Plan began to become apparent in a small way soon after its institution. In localities where breeders selected their mares with care and gave the requisite attention to the care and feeding of the colts produced, they soon found that the better horses they were producing could be sold for good prices. Altho the Army was buying few of them, the increased interest throughout the country in polo, hunting, and pleasure riding, and the scarcity of good riding horses on the western cattle ranches created an active market for good horses at fair prices. This resulted in a demand for government stallions throughout the country far in excess of the number the Remount Service could supply.

But the real degree of success which has been achieved in the barely 20 years of operation of the plan became

Fair Rochester, by For Fair out of Lady Rochester by Dick Finnell, is a U. S. Remount Service Thoroughbred stallion, standing at the Frank Drum farm, Westphalia, Kan. The stallion is available for breeding purposes to owners of good mares in the territory.

apparent only recently when it was put to a moderate test. During the last half of 1940 it was necessary for the Remount Service to purchase some 20,000 animals for the Army in a limited time. It was then most satisfying to find that the average quality of the horses available was far superior to what had been expected.

As a means of further encouraging the breeding of better riding horses, the policy of the Remount Service is to buy, insofar as it is possible, direct from the breeder, paying him full price for his horses. It is customary to hold buying inspections at the places of the various stallion agents from time to time, so that he and his neighbors can conveniently show the horses they have to sell. Other inspections are held at various places, such as railroad stockyards and fair grounds, for the convenience of the breeder who is located at a considerable distance from a stallion agent.

Four classes of horses are purchased for the Army. For all classes, a horse that is of riding type and at least half Thoroughbred is preferred. Even for its draft horses, the Army prefers one more on the riding than draft type. All must show good, straight, and elastic gaits at the walk, trot, and gallop only; no mixed-gaited horses are purchased. Acceptable ages are from 4 to 8 years. Colors desired are chestnut (sorrel), bay, brown, and black. Roans and duns are accepted if they are not too light in color.

Ready to Ride

Geldings are preferred; a few mares are purchased for cavalry, but none for the other classes. All horses must be broken to ride and gentle to handle. They must be absolutely sound and free from major blemishes. The principal difference between the various classes is in size, and even in this respect one class merges into the next as the following table of height and weight will show:

Light Riding Horses:
14½ to 15 hands; 850 to 1,000 pounds.
Cavalry Horses:
15 to 16 hands; 950 to 1,200 pounds.
Field Artillery Riding Horses:
15½ to 16½ hands; 1,100 to 1,250 pounds.
Light Draft Horses:
15½ to 16½ hands; 1,200 to 1,300 pounds.

For purposes of administration, the United States is divided into "Remount Areas," each with an officer in charge. Kansas is in the North Central Remount Area with headquarters at General P. O. Building, Kansas City, Mo.



Another Thoroughbred stallion in the North Central Remount Area is Sir Tristram, by (Imp.) Sir Galahad III, out of Belle of Blue Ridge. Standing at the ranch of Francis Chaffee, Clough, S. Dak., he is part of the government plan to improve the quality of lighter horses in the country.



Ever Hear of SIMNEL CAKE?

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

AN OLD European custom contradicts the fact that Mother's Day actually originated in the United States, as we usually think. As far back as the sixteenth century, it was the custom for children of all ages who were away from home, to return on the fourth Sunday of Lent. Whether they were at school, visiting, or in homes of their own, they returned on this day to see their parents.

This day, when both parents were honored, was called Mothering Sunday. And the accepted gift for the occasion was not flowers or candy as it is today, but Simnel cake.

"And what is Simnel cake?" you ask.

It is a rich concoction, made in layers and similar in richness to our modern fruit cake. In fact, Simnel cake was sometimes made and given to friends at holiday time as well as on Mothering Sunday, in the olden days. Some say the word "simnel" was derived from the Latin *simila*, meaning the finest sort of flour. Other folks declare that the baker-father of Lambert Simnel, pretender to the throne in the reign of Henry VII, was the first to make these cakes, so they were called after his own name. Whatsoever the origin, homemakers and good cooks will be interested in knowing how Simnel cake was made and may even wish to try the recipe—if the sugar supply can stand it. The following recipe came from an old Scotch cookbook:

Simnel Cake

½ pound butter	2 ounces rice flour
½ pound sugar	7 ounces wheat flour
½ pound currants	4 eggs

Icing

6 ounces icing sugar	¼ pound crushed or finely-
5 drops almond flavoring	chopped almonds
1 egg white	

Mix all ingredients well and knead smooth on the mixing board. To prepare the cake for the oven this procedure should be followed:

Cream the butter, add the sugar, cream some more, then add the beaten egg. Sift the rice and wheat flour and add it, then put in the currants. Pour a layer into a greased cake tin, add a layer of the prepared almond icing and continue alternating layers until all the ingredients are used. Bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes and immediately upon removing from the oven, mark into squares.

These directions are given in the order that they appear in the old-time cookbook.

It is a far cry from the quaint English observances of the Mothering Sunday of Mid-Lent to our own modern American festival. We cannot claim for Mother's Day an unbroken line of descent from the old holiday when English young folk went "a-mothering." Mother's Day in this country, as you of course know, was first observed in Philadelphia the second Sunday in May 1908. The honor of its origin belongs to Anna Jarvis to whom "the desire to dedicate a day to all mothers" came while arranging a memorial service for her mother.

From there the Mother's Day idea spread into churches the country over, and has been expanded to include an outward demonstration of the latent love and gratitude to mothers, by a gift, words of appreciation, an act of kindness, or a letter, on the part of everybody.



Mother's Diary

*I found a little record of her days
In the old diary I found a few short lines
Each day was all she wrote. My mother's words
Were simple. When she planted columbines
She put it down: the day she set a hen;
The little calf she named from mother-cow;
Her daily household tasks, and often when
She missed the day . . . But O, somehow
One line apart from others seems to stand:
"I went to the postoffice," she would say . . .
I look upon it—hard in her own hand—
That one short line she wrote from day to day.*

*Dear God, on high, can Mother see tonight
These tears for letters that I failed to write?*

—Elsie Duncan Sanders

IT'S merely a homemade rose jar painted with uncertain roses, sent by Mother long years ago as "just a wee gift that I made," redolent with souls of roses grown in her tiny home garden, the jar enameled with great care by selfless hands that sought no rest; yes, a "wee gift" but more precious than any other thing I own; for it portrays the elements of universal motherhood!

There's mothers' patience as expressed in bringing to full growth the slip; there's mothers' love shown in the care that nursed the bud to full-blown rose; there's mothers' strength in garnering the countless heads of cool pink flame; there's mothers' wisdom in the store of sweetness for the years to come; and 'twas the sum of sacrifice of all the mothers in the world that steadied one remembered hand to paint the roses on the jar!

At times, when darkling days parade—as they must march for each of us; when jeering ghosts of the dead past that I thought pent within their graves and swallowed in the maw of time, mock me and tear at my old wounds; when clouds so dense obscure the sun I doubt that it will ever shine; when God seems very

far away: I lift the little homemade jar, open it with reverent hands—for it has grown to be a shrine—and free its essence for a time.

The incense rises and dispels the dark miasma of despair; the ghosts depart, the sun bursts thru; a song wells to my lips again; peace rests, like prayer upon my house.

Recipe for Mother's Rose Jar

Gather rose petals early in the morning, toss lightly on a table in a cool airy place and leave until the dew has dried. Put half-inch layers of petals in a 2-gallon stone jar, sprinkling each layer with salt. Add each morning's gathering in this manner until the jar is filled. Let stand in the jar for 10 days, stirring each morning.

Mix 1 ounce stick cinnamon crumpled fine, 1 ounce coarsely-ground cloves and 1 ounce allspice. Transfer the petals to another jar,

layer of petals and a layer of spices alternately. Cover tightly and let stand in the dark for 3 weeks. The stock is now ready for permanent jars, which

should have double covers. Mix one-fourth ounce each of allspice, cloves and finely-ground mace, half a grated nutmeg, one-half ounce cinnamon finely crumbled, 1 ounce powdered orange root and 4 ounces dried lavender flowers. Fill the jar by layers, adding a few drops of neroli, bitter almond and rose geranium to each layer. Over the whole pour 1 ounce of rose extract or fine cologne.

An appealing variation may be made by adding a few blooms of tuberose, heliotrope or mignonette.

This recipe makes two 1-quart jars. It will keep its fragrance for years. Leave the jar open for 5 minutes each day, it will impregnate the entire house with its delicate, distinctive fragrance.

Many artistic vases with suitable lids may be bought—fairly inexpensively—and used for making rose jars. These make very acceptable gifts—for brides, birthdays, the holidays, on most any occasion. However, an earthenware or glass vessel, such as a fruit jar which can be tightly closed, will answer the purpose.

Mother's Rose Jar

By HELEN M. LAABS

Plenty of Perennials

By MRS. VIVIAN WYNN

THE women in our community are all anxious to beautify our home grounds, but money is scarce, and there are few established homes from which we can beg starts of perennial flowers. However, we have solved our problem in another way, which we think is well worth passing along.

Last spring every woman in our rural club bought a package of perennial flower seeds. These were to be planted indoors and, when well started, transplanted to individual pots. Small cardboard boxes were used for the purpose. The potted plants were to be distributed among the club members. While none of us have room indoors for many flats of seedlings, each of us could manage 1 flat. None of us would be bothered with several varieties until they were ready to go into outdoor beds.

The plan was so successful we are repeating it this year. Almost all the attempts were successful. Japanese iris failed to germinate, and the flat of

lupines were frail and did not withstand transplanting. Notwithstanding these 2 failures we do have columbines, single Shasta daisies, Tritoma, feverfew, pansies, phlox, sweep rocket, sweet Williams, painted daisies and Geeums. This year we are planting Iceland poppies, asters, double Shasta daisies, Delphinium, Regale lilies, Coral lilies, Golden Glow, Foxglove, Oriental poppies and mixed rock garden perennials. We think the mixed rock garden assortment offers great possibilities, as we should obtain starts of so many varieties. One member also had a friend send her a mixed package of California wild flower seed. In anticipation of this assortment, we have already agreed to order a wild flower book, so we may learn the varieties.

While our club began as a social organization, it has almost become a garden club, and has been most educational. None of us were well versed in floral culture, but since our club has taken it up as a project we have all tried to become well informed. We have procured government bulletins on culture and varieties, have subscribed to a good garden magazine, from our club funds, have attended demonstrations on landscaping of home grounds and have made scrap books of material clipped from rural magazines.

We have learned that many of our wild shrubs are valuable for home planting, and have learned to transplant them successfully. We have saved seed from wild Lady's Slipper and other rare plants, and exchanged them with women in distant parts of the country, for bulbs, seeds and plants.

When we first started the project most of the husbands were so unversed in flower lore that any blossom was called a "rose." Now, however, they are genuinely interested, and are proud of the improved appearances of our home surroundings.

Last year 12 packages of seed were purchased from a reliable mail order seed firm. The packets cost 5 cents each. Consequently, for a sum total of 60 cents, 12 home grounds were graced with 10 varieties of perennial plants. If a variety of shades or colors are found in the same type of plant—as they are—we can exchange starts with one another, giving us each a still wider assortment.

Always Finds a Market

By MRS. D. C. G.

I have lived on the farm and in town but the old saying, "You can take the girl from the farm but you can't take the farm from the girl," just about holds true. More and more we hear farm women complaining of working long hours and realizing so little money for it—and even on the farm it takes some money to help keep a woman happy.

Each year I plan more and more to be my own salesman and not give the "middleman" all the profit. I can scarcely sew a straight seam, and I'm not so good on posies, but I can raise a good vegetable garden. I like to plant several rows of an early variety of peas. Just a few days ahead of the other fellow gets these on the market, then the vines may be pulled up and

another good crop of tomatoes, sweet corn or something raised. I have sold as many as \$28 worth in one season, but it took almost a bottle of liniment before they were all picked. They make about \$1 a row, of average length.

I never think of taking a bunch of young fat roosters to the poultry house—city women like to have them. They call me on the phone and engage them and pay well for the dressing of them. I have customers for all the good country butter the 3 cows will produce. These same good women buy my buttermilk and cottage cheese.

Work, yes; but it's heaps of fun to know you have money to buy the things the family needs and, better still, to be "your own boss."

The War on Waste

By MRS. E. R. W.

Let us be sure we don't waste any food in these days when we are concerned about national defense. Sometimes the toast is burned, the cereal lumpy, the pancakes doughy and unfit for use, and so food is thrown away which might have been eaten if properly prepared. Maybe the food has been perfectly cooked but there has been too much prepared. It had to be warmed over until it lost its flavor and some of it was wasted. Vegetables which are allowed to lie around until they are wilted and meat not used until it develops mold is needless extravagance. These are small things every housewife can consider in her war on waste.

Hair OFF



FACE—LIPS
CHIN—ARMS
AND—LEGS!

Happy! I had ugly hair... was unloved... discouraged. Tried many different products... even razors. Nothing was satisfactory. Then I developed a simple, painless, inexpensive method. It worked. I have helped thousands win beauty, love, happiness. My FREE book, "How to Overcome the Superfluous Hair Problem", explains the method and proves actual success. Mailed in plain envelope. Also trial offer. No obligation. Write MME. Annette Lanzette, P.O. Box 4010, Merchandise Mart, Dept. 228, Chicago.



Camera FREE!

Just For Eating

Think of it—just for enjoying those toasted flakes of selected wheat plus extra, ADDED bran—you get this Baby Brownie Camera FREE. It's a smart, miniature type camera. Always in focus. Takes good clear pictures. Just save the coupons that come on the back of every package of Miller's 40% Bran Flakes. Send today for Free book showing dozens of other gifts! Write to MILLER CEREAL MILLS, Premium Dept. Omaha, Nebraska

An All-Season Garden

PERENNIALS FROM SPRING TO FALL



Summer's cooler and sweeter when you have a lovely garden—and this one is easily grown.

It's a garden of perennials that comes up year after year, and blooms from spring to fall. Plant it along a porch or picket fence—or anywhere!

Your all-season bloom might start in spring with columbines and Oriental poppies—a triumphant burst of yellow and scarlet.

In hot summer, have cool chaste pastels—pink and white phlox, daisy-like anemones and blue harebells. And in autumn, your glorious, victorious purple asters, red-bronze mums!

Water well after planting. When growth is under way, scratch in a little fertilizer before a rain and, after a rain, lightly cultivate the soil.

Simple enough care for so much beauty! Our 32-page booklet tells all about raising garden perennials and annuals, bulbs, roses, vines, shrubs, herbs, trees, lawns. Diagrams right way to prepare soil and prune shrubs; explains what to do about plant pests.

This booklet, No. 171, "How to Plant and Care for Your Garden," is only 10 cents, plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing, and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

CLABBER GIRL

Baking Powder



• Your Positive economy guarantee is Clabber Girl's Positive Double Action... Clabber Girl gives real economy: Better value when you buy; Better results when you bake.

Ask Mother SHE KNOWS

ICED OR HOT -- IT HITS THE SPOT

Delicious

Orange Pekoe

Arnholz

TEA

AT YOUR GROCER'S

ARNHOLZ COFFEE CO. -- Wichita - Amarillo



MAKE ALL YOUR WASH LOOK
Ab-so-lutely FAULTLESS
5¢-10¢-25¢-AT YOUR GROCER'S

IT WAS A LUCKY DAY FOR ME
WHEN BOB BOUGHT OUR BUTLER
BUTANE GAS SYSTEM!



**AUTOMATIC BUTLER
BUTANE GAS SYSTEM**

Indeed it was a lucky day for hundreds of country homes where Butler Butane Gas Systems were installed. Now—the high grade metals used in making Butler Systems are vital for victory and must be used in the prosecution of the war.

While none are available now, there will come another happy day when Butler factories will be able to supply Butler Butane Systems to lighten the household duties of busy home makers. In the meantime, here is a way to make your dream come true. With the increased revenue from the produce you sell—buy United States Savings Bonds and keep in touch with your Butler Butane Gas System dealer—so that just as soon as Butler Systems are again available you can enjoy the

Six Big Conveniences of Better Living

1. Faster, cleaner cooking and baking.
2. Easier, quicker ironing.
3. Low-cost automatic refrigeration.
4. Bright, soft lighting—wall or ceiling.
5. Healthful, clean home heating.
6. Piping hot water in large quantities.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1203 EASTERN AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

GROW POPCORN

Grow popcorn under contract, within 100 miles of Kansas City. Seed furnished and cost deducted from crop. No contract on less than ten acres. Fair to good corn land is necessary. Popcorn will average as one of the most profitable crops. For further information and contract price write...

Manley, Inc.,
1906 Wyandotte,
Kansas City, Missouri

Change Your Combine

From CHAIN to
V-BELT Drive
Without Removing
Sprockets

Westwood Sprocket Pulleys Bolt on Over
Original Combine Drive Sprockets.

**Perfect Alignment
Quickly Changed**

New Westwood Pulleys are centered over old sprockets, saving many hours of adjustment time. Installed with the aid of an 8-inch Crescent Wrench and a pair of pliers. More than 8,000 Westwood users. These Pulleys are all equipped with Gates Belts.

Manufactured by
SERVICE FOUNDRY
330 N. Rock Island Wichita, Kan.
Phone 31242

QUESTIONS PILE UP

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"C'est le guerre!" "It is the war." This expression, coupled with an inimitable shrug of the shoulders, was the Frenchman's explanation of anything he couldn't understand in World War I. And that is about the only short answer to a number of seemingly unexplainable things going on in the United States today.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard makes a trip to Enid, Okla., to advise a farm meeting—and other farmers by radio—that wheat growers just must contrive farm storage for the bulk of the 1942 wheat crop.

But the Secretary is unable to tell farmers how or where they can get nails—the Army has them.

No one in Washington is certain whether the Governmental policy on censorship means just clamping down on news of military value, or whether it is planned to extend it to include banning ultimately discussion of all matters of a controversial nature if such discussion might lead the enemy to believe there is not entire national unity.

Basically it is the Administration policy not to discourage "constructive criticism." But the personal attitude in official circles is more and more to resent criticism or suggestions indicating non-agreement with any Governmental policy or action.

As the amount of money in circulation increases by leaps and bounds, and the supply of goods that can be purchased grows steadily less, the rationing program promises to be extended to include more and more articles. Logically, rationing seems to be the only answer for scarce materials and articles. And that is going to include farm machinery before the war is over, perhaps before it is well begun.

Tremendous War Effort

More and more things are being and will be funneled thru Government. Whole industries and businesses are being wiped out. The employers and employees thrown out of work are in the future to be employed directly or indirectly by Government. By next year, it is planned, better than half the industrial production will be for war purposes. Half the working population will be employed in war industries.

National income will be from 100 to 115 million dollars this year. Governmental expenditures will be more than half the total. On the basis of 1940 values, there will be some 50 to 55 billion dollars of goods for civilian purchases. To prevent steep increases in prices, Government will have to siphon from 50 to 65 billion dollars back into the federal and local treasuries thru taxes and purchases of war bonds. Otherwise the law of supply and demand will force higher prices; that will call for high wages; which in turn will mean still higher prices; forcing further increases in wages.

The nation-wide controversy over the 40-hour week is not as simple as either proponents or opponents paint it. The 40-hour week is actually a basis for pay. Labor in war industries is working more than 40 hours a week; in many plants much more. The workers get time and one-half for hours over 40 worked in one week.

That works out all right for everyone except the ultimate taxpayer on war contracts. Most of these are on a cost plus fee basis. If the wage bill goes up, the contractor doesn't mind. The excess is paid from the federal treasury.

But private industry has to pay out of the employer's returns from business. And Leon Henderson is slapping on more and more price controls. The private employer, in many instances, is forced to the 40-hour week in actuality; his employees do not get to work the

longer hours, either on straight time or overtime basis. So these leave him to go into war industries.

Congress wants to extend the basic work week to 48 hours. Labor says this would amount to cutting wages in a time of rising prices—and on the basis of what labor is getting in its pay envelope, the assertion is correct.

Farmers are working more than 40 hours a week. Soldiers are enlisted for more than 40 hours a week, and get no overtime. That is the other side of the question, as stated all over the Nation.

Labor's position is being supported by the President, for several reasons. In the first place, Labor is the basis of the President's political power. That probably doesn't enter the Presidential mind at the present time—but it is not forgotten by Labor.

There is another ground, however, for White House reluctance to do anything to offend Labor. Labor has Government today where the financier had Government in most previous wars. In old days Government had to have gold—finances—to prosecute its wars. And the owners of gold didn't hesitate to demand high interest rates. The taxpayers howled, as today they howl against Labor, but the financiers generally won.

Production Depends on Labor

In this war it is not gold—the Government controls all the monetary gold in the United States—that the Government needs to prosecute the war. What is needed is production of war supplies of all kinds. And production depends more upon Labor than upon anything else. Labor leaders simply say to the Government: "If you cut wages, will there be more production or less production; what do you think?"

President Roosevelt believes that if Congress does not interfere, he can deal with Labor, and get production, at some price. And the President has said before something about "Forget the silly old fool dollar sign." So the White House is moving heaven and earth to keep entire control of Governmental dealing with the labor situation in his own hands, and prevent "interference" by Congress.

The Administration, caught in a situation that was inevitable from the start, is trying to work out a freezing of wages and ceilings on prices—and trying to make everyone take it, if they cannot like it.

What to do with the 1942 wheat crop is another cause of worry to all concerned, and a very real cause.

There practically is no public elevator space available for the new crop.

The Commodity Credit Corporation expects to have unloaded upon it perhaps 100 million bushels of wheat under loan now stored upon farms, to make room for the new crop which apparently will have to be stored mostly upon the farms.

Walter Scott, secretary and transportation director for the Kansas City Board of Trade—he took Senators Capper and Reed of Kansas along—told Secretary Wickard last week that in Kansas City there is only 3 million bushels of elevator and mill space available for the new crop—out of a total available storage space for 62 million bushels. Also, Scott says, there practically is no available storage east of the Mississippi—he personally inspected facilities at Portland, Me., at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore—same story, all space crammed.

Incidentally, Canadian wheat being shipped to Britain under Lend-Lease operations—Secretary Wickard never did make it quite plain whether these Lend-Lease shipments are financed by Uncle Sam or by the British—occupies much of the storage space on the Atlantic seaboard.

SOFT



WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE HANDS

Why hamper your hands with stiff, unwieldy work gloves? You'll get real protection in Horsehide Hands—exceptional wear—and amazing comfort besides. They're soft as kid, dry soft, stay soft—never lose their original comfort. Try on a pair at your nearby WOLVERINE GLOVE dealer's. If you don't know his name, write WOLVERINE SHOE & TANNING CORP., DEPT. K542, ROCKFORD, MICHIGAN.

WOLVERINE Horsehide Work Gloves



Investigate new model No. 18 Pick-up.
ANN ARBOR-KLUHARTT CO.
1205 Woodsworth Kansas City, Mo.

THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Founded in 1920 by Arthur Capper
A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. Supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address:
CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
15-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

K-S Rotary Scraper

One man with tractor moves more dirt, builds dams, levels land, etc. FASTER—no stopping! Proved 5 years by hundreds of users.
FREE BOOK—full details of Trial Offer, Lowest Prices. Send NOW!
Central Mfg. Co., Dept. 30, Omaha, Nebr.

To Relieve Distress From Monthly FEMALE WEAKNESS

Which Makes You Tired, Cranky, Nervous...
If at such times you suffer cramps, headache, backache, distress of "irregularities," weak, nervous feelings—due to functional monthly disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—the best known medicine you can buy today made especially for women. For over 60 years Pinkham's Compound has been famous for helping relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Follow label directions. Try it!

RHEUMATISM

Neglected piles, fistula and colon troubles often spread infection. Read about rheumatism and other chronic conditions. Write today for 122-page FREE BOOK. Learn facts. McCleary Clinic, 1741 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

GARDEN TIPS

By T. J. TALBERT

HANDY: If fruits and vegetables are planted near the house, more spare time is likely to be spent in the garden, and more satisfactory use of vegetables and fruits will be made if the garden is located near the kitchen.

FERTILIZERS: Manure is the best general garden and truck-crop fertilizer. It provides the essential plant foods and tends to make the soil more friable, porous and easily worked. It acts like a sponge in holding water in the soil when the plant roots are feeding, thus rendering the land more growth resistant.

Commercial fertilizers, however, are often needed and when properly used with or without manure are very valuable in obtaining profitable yields and high quality.

WATERING: During dry periods of spring and summer, growers often make the mistake of lightly sprinkling the garden every day. This destroys the dust mulch and causes the soil to bake and a crust to form on top. Such watering generally does more harm than good. It is much better to water once a week and thoroughly wet the soil. Cultivation should follow irrigation as soon as the soil will do to stir. This is just as important as watering, as it conserves moisture, aerates the soil and promotes the growth of the vegetables.

INSECTS: Combat them by spraying liquids and dusts, crop rotation, growing resistant varieties, adding chemicals to the soil, mechanical barriers, and planting early or late.

Insects may be divided roughly into great classes on the basis of their mouth parts and habits of feeding: First, the chewing or biting type, which actually eat the stems, leaves, and fruits of plants; and second, the sucking type which with a long sucking beak draw out the plant juices. The potato beetle is a good example of a biting and chewing insect, while the plant louse or aphid represents a sucking type.

POISON SPRAY: It is usually possible to kill insects that bite and chew by dusting or spraying arsenical poisons over the infested plants. The insects are thus forced to feed upon the poison, and death results. Stomach poisons like arsenate of lead are used. It is necessary to cover the plants thoroughly with such poisons because in many cases the insect may seek, and feed upon the parts of the plants not covered by the poison dust or liquid spray.

CONTACT SPRAYS: It is virtually impossible to poison the sucking insects because they can insert their sucking beaks into the tissues of the plant, draw out the juices beneath the surface without taking any of the arsenical poisons. For the sucking type of insects, therefore, a contact spray or dust must be used. These are generally nicotine sulphate or nicotine dust. The solution or dust kills the insects by coming in contact with their bodies, smothering, corroding, burning, and penetrating their living tissues. Only those insects which are actually hit by the spray or dust will be killed.

DISEASES: Fungus diseases are not generally as harmful to vegetables and truck crops as insects, yet they deserve attention. Where a poison such as arsenate of lead is used to destroy biting insects, it is often advisable to use with it a fungicide like Bordeaux. The combination spray may, therefore, control both fungous diseases and insects.

A protective spray or dust applied as a covering on the susceptible plant parts kills the fungous spores alighting on the coating before they have an opportunity to cause infection. In all spraying operations, it is important that all susceptible parts of the plant be kept thoroughly covered and that the new growth be sprayed often enough to prevent the germination of fungous spores and later injury.

BACTERIA: There are certain other diseases which are caused by bacteria and still others known as virus diseases. As a rule these are not affected directly by spraying. Consequently the grower must adopt cultural practices, crop rotations, use of resistant varieties, and other methods suited to the control or prevention of the particular malady.

FOR CONVENIENCE: We may divide vegetables into 3 groups—perennial crops, long-season crops, and short-season crops. All perennial vegetables such as asparagus, rhubarb, and horseradish should be placed to one side of the garden, where they will not interfere with the cultivation or general plan for other crops.

Long-season crops, such as parsnips and tomatoes should be placed together.

The short-season crops such as lettuce, radishes, and peas when grouped together may be easily followed by another crop.

SUCCESSION CROPS: To get maximum returns from a vegetable garden it is necessary to have the land growing a crop the greater part of the season. This is made possible by either following an early cool crop with a warm-season crop or by repeating the same crop. It is possible to have a continuous supply of either radishes or lettuce by replanting as soon as the crop matures.

A very good example of succession cropping is early lettuce, followed by tomatoes and a fall crop of spinach. These 3 crops occupy the soil from early spring until late fall.

In selecting succession crops, vegetables of the same family should not follow one another. This precaution will aid greatly in controlling those insects and diseases which attack crops of the same family.

COMPANION CROPS: Growing 2 or more vegetables on the same ground at the same time is known as companion cropping. This method is especially well adapted to the small garden, where space is limited, but is generally not followed in the farm garden. In companion cropping the longer season vegetable is planted its regular distances, and then interplanted either in the row or between the rows with some other quick-maturing crop.

A good example is the planting of radishes, lettuce, or onion sets between rows of cabbage.



FREE! 40-page, full-color book with over 60 recipes. Write Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Farm Garden

The soil, location, fertilizers, preparation, seed supply, time of planting and varieties, are some of the essential points to consider in the successful garden. Many readers will be interested in some of the U. S. D. A. bulletins listed below, which contain reliable information:

- No. 2—Cutworms in the Garden.
- No. 125—Production of Carrots.
- No. 126—Production of Rhubarb.
- No. 137—Rhubarb Forcing.
- No. 140—Production of Peppers.
- No. 142—Production of Turnips and Rutabagas.
- No. 154—Production of Parsnips.
- No. 199—Gardenia Culture.
- No. 201—Blueberries.
- No. 203—Disease-Resistant Varieties of Vegetables for the Home Garden.
- No. 232—Okra: Its Culture and Uses.
- No. 434—The Home Production of Onion Seeds and Sets.
- No. 1547—Rose Diseases.
- No. 1827—Culture and Diseases of Delphiniums.

Any 10 of these bulletins may be selected and ordered by number from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. They are free. Please print your name and address.



PUTS NEW LIFE IN YOUR OLD EQUIPMENT!

● When you use your tractor, you'll feel and see the difference **SAVIT SERVICE** makes in motor power. This astonishing, new exclusive method returns original motor performance by taking out... keeping out... abrasives... sludge... hard carbon... gum. Brings back the smooth flow of power. Not only cleans, but puts and keeps a tough film of lubricant between moving metal surfaces... even where clearances are smallest... takes gum from valve stems... dissolves and flushes carbon from piston rings. Increases compression as much as 25%.



CUT WEAR... SAVE REPAIR with National SAVIT SERVICE. Send for the new book "N-R-GIZING FARM EQUIPMENT." It tells WHAT National Refining products are... WHAT they do and HOW they do it.



THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
NATIONAL EN-AR-CO
MOTOR OILS and LUBRICANTS

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
512 Hanna Building • Cleveland, Ohio
Send me your free book "N-R-GIZING FARM EQUIPMENT" with the complete story of the New National SAVIT System and what it means to me in saving Time, Money and Increased Production.

Name _____
Street or Route _____
City or P. O. _____

A WAR MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT



Let's Talk About Money . . . and WAR

When you hear that bombing planes cost \$335,000, tanks \$75,000, antiaircraft guns \$50,000—
And when you hear, too, that America needs 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks and 20,000 antiaircraft guns at once—

IT DOESN'T TAKE much figuring to see that winning this war calls for every dollar all of us can scrape together. With our freedom at stake—with our farms, families, even our very lives depending upon the outcome, we'd gladly give this money.

But we aren't asked to do that. Our Government asks us only to lend the money—to put our increased earnings into U. S. Savings Bonds—*month after month*—until this war is won. In doing so, we save for our own security as well. For we get back \$4 for every \$3 we invest when the Bonds are held 10 years. And if we need money, we can get it all back any time after 60 days from issue date.

This is the American way—the volunteer way—to raise the billions needed for Victory. *And the money can . . . will . . . must be raised.*

So let's show them that the farmers of America are helping to win this war in *two vitally important ways*—by producing more Food for Freedom and by *saving* more in U. S. Bonds.

YOU GET A \$25.00 BOND FOR ONLY \$18.75

Brief Facts About U. S. Savings Bonds (Series E)

How much do they cost? You LEND Uncle Sam	Upon Maturity You Get Back
\$18.75	\$25.00
37.50	50.00
75.00	100.00
375.00	500.00
750.00	1,000.00

What is a Savings Bond? It is a written promise by the United States Government to pay you for the amount of money stated in the Bond.

What interest does my money earn? When held 10 years, Bonds yield 2.9 percent on your investment, compounded semiannually. You get back \$4 for every \$3 you invest.

When can I get my money back? Any time after 60 days from the date the Bond was issued. Naturally, the longer you hold the Bond, up to 10 years, the more money you'll get back. But you'll never get back less than you put in.

Can anyone cash the Bond? Only the person or persons named on the Bond as owners.



BUY U. S. SAVINGS **Bonds ★ Stamps**

This space is a contribution to America's All-Out War Effort by KANSAS FARMER

Trade With Kansas Farmer Advertisers

The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. Their statements are sound, their ads are worded for clarity and brevity without misrepresentation.

Watch the ads carefully. They can help you increase production, improve crop quality, or suggest ways in which you can live more comfortably or farm more efficiently.

GRASS NEEDS HELP

By KLING L. ANDERSON
Kansas State College

KANSAS has vast acreages of grasslands that rank among the best and most productive native pastures to be found anywhere. But if their productivity is to be increased they must be carefully utilized in conjunction with temporary supplemental pasture crops.

The profitable and economical production of livestock depends upon the maximum use of pastures in proper combination with the harvested feed crops. It is necessary to utilize every acre of every farm in the most efficient manner possible, and that applies to pastures as well as to cultivated land. It is, therefore, necessary that every farmer who operates a pasture becomes familiar with the pasture plants and their growth requirements so he may be able to manage his pastures accordingly and fit his grazing schedule to the growth needs of the grasses. Because it is only through careful planning and a thorough understanding of the problem that maximum utilization of grazing lands can be had without harm to the stand and productivity of the grass.

May Weaken Better Grasses

The greatest factor in efficient use of permanent pastures is grazing management. If a pasture is to be maintained in a productive condition from year to year, some consideration must be given to the plants which make up the plant population. In our native grasslands nature has provided a dense cover of highly palatable and nutritious grasses and among these desirable types are scattered a comparatively few weeds and undesirable types of grasses including certain weedy annuals. Livestock naturally seek the better grasses and if grazing is not controlled these are weakened by overgrazing, reduced in size, and finally in number. This exposes the soil in patches throughout the pasture, the first apparent sign of pasture deterioration. The exposed areas are quickly occupied by annual grasses and weeds and finally by the perennial types, crowding further the grasses weakened by improper grazing until complete deterioration occurs, when the weeds assume full control.

This need not happen to any native pasture if certain precautions are taken to prevent it, and fortunately this does not mean a sacrifice in pasture yields. On the contrary, the practices which favor the maintenance of good stands also favor high productivity and resistance to hard grazing. The term "overgrazed" pastures is actually a misnomer because the so-called overgrazed pastures do not in reality provide as much grazing as the well-managed pastures that are grazed in accordance with the needs of the pasture plants.

Can Beat Tough Conditions

While it is true that drouths may cause serious reductions in stands and in yields of pastures, it is the well-managed pastures with healthy, vigorous plants that suffer the least and which respond the most quickly when conditions return to normal. Grasses weakened by improper grazing do not have the reserves to carry them through periods of adverse conditions but vigorous, healthy plants suffer only temporary setbacks. This was clearly illustrated in a pasture study at Manhattan during the drouths of the middle 1930's, where a deferred system of grazing was being compared to season-long grazing.* Both pastures suffered severely in 1934 and 1936 but the deferred pasture which, incidentally, has provided an average of about 50 per cent more grazing than the season-long pasture, has recovered fully from the setback it received, whereas the season-long pas-

ture is still far below normal in stand and vigor of grass, and much higher in numbers of weeds and annual grasses.

To withstand season-long grazing the native pastures need to be grazed only lightly during the early part of the season, or better yet, "to be given complete protection for a month or weeks; in other words, until sometime after June 1. After this they will have begun to replace the food reserves lost in starting spring growth and will therefore, be able to withstand much harder grazing than pastures which have received no protection. In fact in the bluestem area it will frequently be necessary to increase the grazing load on deferred pastures to make use of the vegetation while it is in a succulent growing condition, because it becomes less valuable as feed if it matures, and also because leaving large amounts of old growth will make burning necessary the following spring.

The short grasses, on the other hand, retain a great deal of their palatability and nutritive value throughout fall and winter, so there need be no particular hurry in grazing them off. It may be better to set aside a portion of the short-grass pasture for winter grazing.

Key to Weed Control

Weeds, too, may offer a serious problem, but not in the well-managed pastures. Weeds appear only after something has happened to cause a thinning of the stands of grass. Pasture management is, therefore, the key to weed prevention, but where weeds have become serious they must be destroyed. Mowing is the easiest and most practical method of weed eradication and is completely effective on most weeds if one or two simple rules are followed:

(1) *Mow annual and biennial weeds before they can produce seed; (2) mow perennial weeds just as they are beginning to blossom because they are lowest in food reserves at that time and therefore more susceptible to injury by the removal of their tops. Two to four annual mowings at the proper date should destroy the most persistent species.*

Other methods of eradication are burning, grubbing, and the use of chemicals, but these methods are generally used only in special cases. Grubbing and chemical eradication are generally costly and somewhat tedious. Burning may be harmful to the grass, but if this method is employed the same rules that apply to date of mowing will also apply to burning—that is, the removal of top growth to prevent seed set in annual types, and at the beginning of the bloom period for the perennials.

One of the chief problems in pasture planning is to provide grazing over as much of the year as possible in order to maintain production at high levels and to keep production costs at a minimum. This requires the use of a series of pasture crops, so planned that a fresh one will be ready for grazing whenever the season of one has been completed. We in Kansas are fortunate in having so many supplementary crops available for our needs, the tame perennial grasses, the small grains, Sudan grass, sweet clover, and lespedeza, and we must, now more than ever, make the fullest use of these.

A discussion of their use in the pasture program may be found in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular 206, *Tame Pastures in Kansas*, and in Circular 210, *Korean Lespedeza in Kansas*.

*Also see Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 291, *Deferred Grazing of Bluestem Pastures*. Ask Kansas Farmer for a free copy.

Do This Way With Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

PROVIDE plenty of feed hoppers and drinking fountains for the flock of chicks. Some of the weaker or more timid chicks may not learn to eat for the stronger chicks pushing them back from the hoppers. As the chicks grow increase the space and use larger feeders and waterers. More even growth results and there are fewer stunted chicks. Provide plenty of room in the brooder house. The chicks are only for 2 or 3 weeks and from that time on they need more room. Take this into consideration when starting the chicks so they will have plenty of room up to 8 weeks old. Market the surplus cockerels at 8 to 10 weeks old or else move them to a separate house which gives the pullets more room.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Oil and Sun Aid

One pint of cod-liver oil to each 100 pounds of starting mash is the amount usually used. One half this amount will give good results if the chicks are allowed to be in the sunshine a part of each day. It is possible to use too much of the oil for baby chicks. The commercial mashes have the right amounts to give the desired results. And if cod-liver oil is not available we may substitute sardine oil, or from now on if chicks are on range it is possible to do without it.

Stop a Bad Habit

Cannibalism may develop when chicks are confined to small spaces. But it is not always due to overcrowding or overheating or to dry air that this habit develops. Sometimes it may start by a chick being injured and the

others picking at his wound. When they once get the taste of blood it may soon become a habit that is difficult to break. Paint the picked victims wounds with pine tar, or some of the commercial preparations. Keep the chicks as busy as possible scratching in the litter, until they forget. Darken the room by covering the windows with burlap or newspapers. Moisture in the room sometimes seems to help, and a pan of water on the brooder stove supplies the moisture. Feeding ground oats has also been a help in some cases, and some authorities advocate that when oats are fed liberally this habit will not develop.

A New Disease

Diseases commonly found among baby chicks are mycosis, brooder pneumonia, pullorum, diarrhea and coccidiosis. Indigestion occurs frequently and may be caused by poor rations, chicks eating sand or litter, and chilling, overheating and crowding. Mycosis is one of the newer named diseases, but many poultry raisers have had experience with the symptoms, and have likely called it brooder pneumonia, or bronchitis, since it has some resemblance to both diseases. Mycosis is caused by mold or fungi. It is not confined to baby chicks, but may affect birds of all ages. In flocks of small chicks it is known by watery nostrils, resembling a cold, and the eyes pasting up. In the mouth will be found little white spots that may be removed with a sharp stick. When it affects the mouth and windpipe cheesy matter may form that causes the chick to gasp for air as in bronchitis.

In the lungs it causes a certain type of pneumonia. In small chicks the respiratory organs are most always affected. In older fowls it may attack the digestive system, and white spots will be found in the crop somewhat resembling cottage cheese. In the gizzard there may be small blisters under the lining, or there may be ulcers or cankers. The gizzard lining will peel off easily. In severe cases the intestinal tract may be inflamed or it may have a grayish white appearance, and the lining is easily scraped off.

Clean Litter Helps

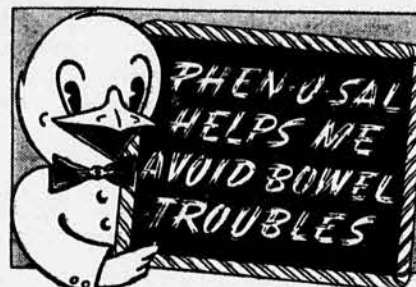
To avoid mycosis we are advised by laboratories to use good, clean litter free from mold and dust. Be careful that the mash raked from the hoppers by the chicks is not left to accumulate on the floor to mold. Moving the hoppers every day to a new spot will help. Keep dampness from collecting around or under the water fountains. If the trouble does develop, clean thoroly, and at your drugstore you will find a commercial spray material that may be used for spraying the litter.

Keep young and old flocks separated and ranging on different ground. Use new ground if possible on which to rear the young chicks. This practice keeps down diseases, and keeps the young chicks free from lice. The extra growth will pay for the extra trouble.

Try Soy Oil

Poultry raisers are not confronted as yet with the need of substituting grains for their flocks, since there is a good supply to date. However, the price and scarcity of dried milk may make other substitutes more advisable to use. Soybean oil meal is a substitute that may be used in the ration to supply protein. Thru the sale of Government stocks of wheat, we may use wheat more extensively instead of so much corn. Wheat is an excellent poultry feed, and in ground form it may take the place of bran or shorts in the poultry mash. We are warned not to grind wheat too fine for using in the mash as fine grinding has a tendency to make it sticky. For scratch grain we may use two-thirds wheat and one-third corn during the warm months. Or we may make up the scratch grain of one-third each of wheat, corn and oats. For the young chicks we may use one-third each of cracked wheat and corn and rolled oats.

What difficult poultry problems are you meeting this season?



● Help guard against bowel troubles in your chicks! Use Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL, the double duty drinking water medicine, right from the start! Phen-O-Sal (1) checks germ growth in drinking water, (2) medicates chick's digestive system! Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal is non-oxidizing—stays active longer! Use in any container—even metal! Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug and feed stores—they are members of Dr. Salsbury's National Wide Poultry Health Service! DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa. ● For early roundworm control, use Dr. Salsbury's AVITON!



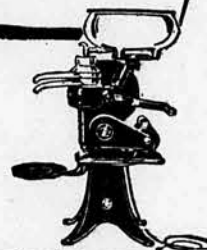
Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps

USE YOUR PRESENT BUTTERFAT LOSSES TO PUT A NEW DE LAVAL SEPARATOR TO WORK FOR YOU

In most instances a new De Laval Separator will pay for itself in extra butterfat recovered... and continue to provide cleanest skimming throughout its longer average life... at lowest cost per year of use



JUNIOR SERIES QUALITY AT LOWER COST



WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES WORLD'S BEST SEPARATORS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK 165 Broadway

CHICAGO 427 Randolph St.

SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale St.

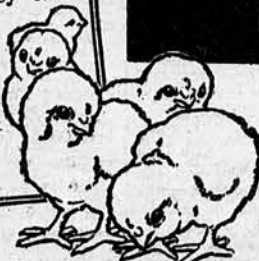
For the Homemaker

Housewives are seeking new methods for lowering the cost of nourishing meals and making the home attractive. Perhaps these U. S. D. A. bulletins may offer suggestions you need. Any 10 of them will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order by number.

- No. XX1—Dried Fruits in Low-cost meals.
- No. XX2—Getting the Most for Your Food Money.
- No. XX3—Apple Recipes.
- No. XX4—Dry Skim Milk.
- No. XX5—Well-Nourished Children.
- No. XX6—Egg Dishes at Low Cost.
- No. 1757F—Diets to Fit the Family Income.
- No. 1633F—Window Curtaining.
- No. 1765F—Guides for Buying Sheets, Blankets, Bath Towels.
- No. 1778F—Fabrics and Designs for Children's Clothes.
- No. 1831F—Judging Fabric Quality.
- No. 1834F—Housecleaning Management and Methods.
- No. 1887F—Cotton Shirts for Men and Boys.
- No. 1838F—Electric Light for the Farmstead.
- No. 1851F—Women's Dresses and Slips. A Buying Guide.
- No. 1865F—Closets and Storage Spaces.
- No. 1873F—Slip Covers for Furniture.
- No. 1877F—Buying Boys' Suits.

HUNDREDS of Hatcherymen and Chick Stores Start Their Chicks On

These experienced Hatcherymen and Chick Store Dealers throughout the Mid-West choose Staley's 4-Bells Starter for their own chicks. They know that chicks should have a strong starting feed for proper growth and development. They know they can depend on Staley's 4-Bells Starter to help give their chicks the RIGHT START and assure a profitable finish for their chick customers.



STALEY'S FOUR BELLS STARTER

29 DIFFERENT INGREDIENTS and 8 Vitamins to help you realize best results with your chicks. Staley's 4-Bells Starter is a strong quality feed, carefully blended according to Staley's latest DeLuxe Formula, Hatchery Approved. Available at your Staley Feed Dealers.

Staley Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo.

WORD RATE

8c a word on the basis of 4 or more issues, 10c a word for less than 4 issues, 10 words smallest ad accepted. Count initials, numbers, name and address as part of ad. See tabulation of costs below.

Classified Advertisements

"Buying or Selling---They Save You Money"

DISPLAY RATE

60c an agate line on the basis of 4 or more issues, 70c a line for less than 4 issues, 1/2 inch or 7 lines minimum copy. Send in your ad and let us quote you on it. That is part of our service.

Save-ORDER DIRECT..

BROOKFIELD CHICKS

Big Money Bred
250-320 EGG

100% ARRIVAL. Losses 1st 10 Days Replaced 1/2 Price.

SEXED CHICKS Guaranteed 90% TRUE---PREPAID FOR CASH

	Unsexed	Pullets	Males
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; White, Black, Bf. Minorcas; SC Reds; White Wyandottes; Buff Orps.; Anconas; E. I. White and Leg-Rocks.....	\$9.40	\$12.40	\$ 9.40
New Hampshire Reds, White and Black Giants, Black Australorps, and Lt. Brahmas.....	9.40	12.40	10.40
WHITE, BROWN, BF. LEGHORNS.....	8.40	14.40	4.80
Heavy Assorted.....	7.40	9.40	8.40
Assorted All Breeds (Limited Time Only).....	5.90	7.90	3.90

FREE FEEDER

With every order of 100 chicks or more one Feeder will be mailed you free of charge upon receipt of your order.

ORDER TODAY

Grade AA 2c per chick extra. Grade AAA 3c per chick extra.
BROOKFIELD CHICKERIES, Box 124K, BROOKFIELD, MO.

AAA Bred-for-Profit CHICKS

MIDWEST CHICKS are truly bred-for-profit because hundreds R.O.P. and Pedigreed breeders introduced into our flocks of White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes each season to improve egg and meat production. Sire's dam's egg records to 343 eggs per year. Hatched from big eggs, every breeder blood-tested, 125,000 weekly shipped Mondays, Thursdays, 100% arrival guaranteed. Chicks may go higher, like last season, impossible to get when wanted, so book order today, immediate or future delivery.

AAA Non-sexed, per 100:	AAA 95% Pullets, per 100:
Big-type Wh. Leg., S. C. Brown, Buff Leg., Wh. Buff Min., Wh. Buff, Bd. Rocks, Wh. Wyand., S. C. Reds, Buff Orps., New Hamp., Wh., Black Giants, Austra-Whites, Leg-Rocks.....	\$8.45
Heavy breed ecls., \$8.45; Surplus Heavy ass't'd. ecls., \$5.45; Leg. ecls., \$2.95; Hybrid ecls., \$4.95; Surplus Left-overs, \$5.95. Send names 6 chick buyers, we'll include 6 extra chicks each 100 ordered; will ship C.O.D., F.O.B. if desired, or prepaid if cash in full with order. Catalog, brooder stove offer.	

MIDWEST CHICKS, Box 222K, Kansas City, Mo.

"ORDER NOW" Clardy's Sterling Quality Chix...

	Unsexed	Pullets	Males
White, Barred, Buff Rox; S. C. and R. C. Reds; Buff Orps.; White Wyandottes; 4 Va. Hybrids; Buff, Black, White Minorcas; White, Black Giants; N. H. Reds; Light Brahmas.....	\$8.90	\$12.40	\$ 8.90
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Anconas.....	9.40	12.40	10.40
Heavy Assorted.....	8.40	14.40	4.50
Bargain Chix.....	6.90	9.40	8.40
	5.90	6.90	3.50

GRADE AA 1c HIGHER GRADE AAA 3c HIGHER
P. F. Clardy Hatcheries, Box 22, Ethel, Mo.

MATHIS Kansas' Largest Chick Producer

For over 21 years we have been breeding our layers for Livability and High Production of Large Eggs. 16 Years ago our hens won the Oklahoma Egg Contest, and they have been making high-laying records ever since—including such great laying contests as Chicago World's Fair, 1933-34. Hundreds of Pedigreed 200-355 egg males in our 1942 matings.

FREE CATALOG tells about Sex and Livability Guarantees. Bloodtesting Methods. Gives reports from many satisfied customers. 12 popular breeds and Ass't'd at \$5.90 per 100 up.

MATHIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 460, Parsons, Kan.

Genuine AAA—Triple Bloodtested

R. O. P.	POSTPAID	Non-sexed Pullets	Cockerels
Wingbanded Sires	Heavy breeds	\$8.25	\$9.75
Heavy assorted \$5.95. A clean Hatchery for Particular People. Fully guaranteed.	Big Barron Eng. Leghorns	7.95	13.95
Order direct or send for catalog			1.95

PILOT GROVE HATCHERIES, PILOT GROVE, MO.

Long Distance Layers R.O.P. 30 Day Replacement Guarantee

Always growing Potter's maintain finest service, reliability and top quality chicks. Progeny tested for livability and long distance production. Kansas Pullorum tested, A. P. A. inspected, supersize, pedigree-sired stock of highest production-bred strains. You can't go wrong in getting Potter's chick raising manual and price list before you buy.

POTTER IDEAL HATCHERY, BOX 163, CHANUTE, KANSAS

MONIEMAKER

AUSTRA WHITE A A

HYBRIDS A A

Get your money's worth from your hard-earned dollar!

12 varieties, Sunflower Vitalized Chicks. Sexed, Bloodtested, \$3.90 up. Thousands of satisfied customers. Circular free. Prompt shipment.

SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, BRONSON, KAN.

HOW TO MAKE UP TO \$1.50 OR MORE EXTRA PER HEN IN EGGS!

FREE book explains remarkable new system that produces strains which lay 12 to 14 months before moulting. Gives 4 to 6 months extra production. Doubles average egg-production of farm hens. Available in 13 breeds from 100% Bloodtested flocks. Sexed if wanted. Money back guarantee on losses first two weeks. For FREE copy, write Allen Smith.

SMITH BROS. HATCHERIES

204 COLE STREET MEXICO, MO.

Kansas Approved Pullorum

Replacement guarantee, immediate delivery. Wh. AAA grade Ashatched Pullets Ckls. Wh., br., bf. leg., Anconas \$8.40 \$14.50 \$4.00 Rks. reds, wy. bf. leg., \$8.75 \$12.90 \$8.75 N.H. red, lt. brn., wh. giants, \$8.00 \$13.90 \$8.90 Buff Minorcas \$8.75 \$15.00 \$4.00 Mixed heavies \$7.45; left overs \$6.90 prepaid. Circular free.

MOLINE HATCHERY, MOLINE, KAN.

Be Thrifty—Be Wise—Buy VITALIZED CHICKS

28 leading breeds to choose from. All BVD tested. BIG DISCOUNT on early orders. If you want to save money WRITE...

\$3.60 Per 100 up

Linn County Hatchery, 202 South Main Box K, Brookfield, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORNS

World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

Baby Pullets	4 weeks old Pullets	Cockerels
\$12.00 per 100	\$20.00 per 100	\$1.95 per 100

RICE LEGHORN FARM, Sedalia, Missouri

WHITE LEGHORNS \$7.75

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, \$12.90

BARRED ROCKS WHITE ROCKS WHITE WYANDOTTES S. C. REDS

FREE CATALOG U. S. Approved. U. S. Pullorum Tested. R.O.P. FOUNDATION BREEDING Order Now—Selling Out Fast.

Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

KANSAS FARMER

WORD RATE

Words	One Issue	Four Issues	Words	One Issue	Four Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.76
11.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.08
12.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.72
14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

DISPLAY RATE

Inches	Issue	Issues	Inches	Issue	Issues
Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
1/2.....	\$4.90	\$16.80	2.....	\$19.60	\$67.20
1.....	9.80	33.60	3.....	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads take different rates.

See our rate card on special requirements and limitations on Classified and Display Classified ads.

BABY CHICKS

Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Hybrid Chicks, 614c. Free "Marine" Storm Glass—for weather forecasts and thermometer readings—given with order for 100 or more Barnyard Grade Chicks (combining many of our best trapnest, pedigree or ROP matings left over at end of daily shipments) sacrificed at \$6.50 per 100. State breed and sex desired and we will ship your choice or as near your choice as practical and possible for day your shipment made. Order direct or write for free circular. Ken Ballew, Poultryman, Dept. 6-150, Bethany, Mo.

Coombs' Large-Type U. S. ROP White Leghorns.

Order chicks now. New low summer prices. Raise another brood of egg-bred pullets. Your opportunity to build bigger, year-around egg income. High egg prices assured next 14 months. A chick, 250-322 egg U. S. ROP Sired. Bred from high livability families. Free new bulletin "How to raise chicks successfully, economically." Write today. Catalog, new reduced prices. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

We lend brooders—chicks on credit. Roscoe Hill's chicks offer you an outstanding profit-making investment this year. Improved breeding stock, hundreds of males from 200 to 311 eggs ROP hens in our Leghorn, Barred and White Rock flocks have established profit-making ability. 10 leading breeds—sexed chicks. Write for prices—early order discount—Free Catalog. Roscoe Hill Hatchery, Box 14, Lincoln, Nebraska.

"Blue-Blood" super-charged, power-link hybrid chicks from crosses of top-notch, U. S. Certified, Pullorum-controlled purebreds, Austra-Whites, Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyn-Rox, Leg-Rox, Leg-Reds. Also best purebreds. Phenomenal health, growth and egg production. Livability guaranteed 95% for three weeks. Write for customer proof and low prices on quality chicks. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kansas.

Immediate Delivery—Limited Time—Thousands weekly. Our regular terms, 100% delivery. Send cash. Select quality Big English type White Leghorns \$6.95. Pullets \$10.90. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, \$8.40. Pullets \$9.95. Heavy cockerels \$5.95. Heavy Assorted \$4.95. Surplus cockerels \$1.95. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

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

Successful poultry raisers rely on Walkeo Tablets to aid in preventing spread of disease through drinking water. Sold by all druggists and poultry supply dealers or sent direct postpaid. Money back if not more than satisfied. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$4.00. Walkeo Remedy Company, Box 6C, Waterloo, Iowa.

Limited time—Immediate shipments, 100% delivery C. O. D. AAA quality. White Leghorns \$6.85, pullets \$10.90, started White Leghorn pullets \$16.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.95, pullets \$8.85. Heavy assorted \$4.95. Surplus cockerels, \$2.85. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Super-Quality "AAA" Chicks: Missouri State Approved. Bloodtested, 100% live, prompt delivery. Leghorns \$8.40. Rocks, Wyandottes: Reds \$8.40. Heavy Assorted \$6.90. Assorted \$5.40. Postpaid. Early order discounts. Sexed chicks. Free catalog. ABC Hatchery, Garden City, Missouri.

Booth's Famous Chicks: Grow faster. Lay more eggs. Pay extra profits. Highest average production for any breed of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds in official egg-laying contests. Better livability. Bargain prices. Sexed. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 508, Clinton, Mo.

Tudor's Superior Chicks 100% Kansas Approved. Pullorum tested. Specializing in Austra Whites, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns. All bred for highest egg production. Reasonable prices. 35th year. Circular. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Box F, Topeka, Kans.

Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas \$8.40 per 100. If ordered from this ad we will give 50 mixed chicks for 50c with each 100 of the above chicks purchased. P. F. Clardy Hatcheries, R15, Ethel, Missouri.

White Leghorn AAA Started Pullets 2 to 4 weeks—\$22.95 express, FOB. 100% delivery. Buy the best. Reserve pullets now. Send cash, money order. Catalog free. Thousands weekly. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Johnson's Triple Test chicks. Production bred. Rigidly culled and Kansas Approved pullorum tested. Purebreds, hybrids, sexed chicks. Write for free circular. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West First, Topeka, Kan.

Quality Baby Chicks, bloodtested and culled for heavy egg production. All popular breeds including New Hampshire, Brown Leghorns and Blue Andalusians. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kan.

U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$6.45 per 100. Collect Catalog Free. White Chickery, Schell City, Missouri.

Chicks: Heavy Breeds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Leg-Rocks, Leg-Reds, Austra Whites. Blood-tested flocks. Assorted not sexed, \$5.95. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

Chicks & Turkey Poults. Purine Embryo-Fed and bloodtested. All popular breeds. Write for prices and descriptions. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Ossage City, Kan.

Chicks: Bloodtested; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas \$7.40. Leghorns \$7.00. Postpaid. Catalog free. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

Buy Hawk's Chicks this season. Low prices. Assorted \$5.70. Hawk Poultry Farms, Atchison, Kansas.

ATZ'S FAMOUS CHIX

Prices Slashed

Prices the cheapest in history compared with eggs and other commodities. This is our finest special selected and AAA Grade. We have loads hatching.

Order from this ad with certified check. It simplifies bookkeeping and makes your chicks cheaper.

Black Australorps, White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, Extra Heavy Chix and Extra Fine Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White, Buff and Black Minorcas, Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Big English White Leghorns—100-\$8.95; 300-\$26.70; White Giants—100-\$9.45. Special Heavy Assorted—100-\$6.24. Heavy Assorted—100-\$6.95. Seconds—100-\$3.00. Heavy Pullets—100-\$12.48. Light Breed Pullets—100-\$16.48 and \$17.48. Our Sexers actually test 99% and 100% accuracy. Write for Circular in colors. Less than 100 add 1c per Chix.

ATZ'S MAMMOTH HATCHERIES
Huntingburg, Dept. 9, Indiana

One Wholesome Grade "25 Varieties"

F.O.B. Prices per 100	Unsex'd	Pul'ts	Chks.
Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$6.90	\$11.50	\$2.95
Rocks, Reds, Wydts., Orps.....	7.25	8.65	7.25
Black, White Giants; N. H. Reds, L. Brahmas.....	7.95	9.65	8.65
Assorted Heavies.....	5.90	7.65	6.95
Asst. H's, Buff and Wh.....	6.50	8.00	7.50
Surplus Chix.....	4.95		

For 25 Chix add 2c per chix. For 50 add 1c per chix to 100.

We ship C. O. D. plus postage—Order now.

LUCILLE CHIX, Box 6, New Cambria, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORN

AAA Started Pullets—2 to 4

It pays to buy the best. Plan to have eggs when prices are high. Send cash in full. Reserve pullets now. Catalog FREE. We brood and ship thousands weekly.

BUSH HATCHERY, 23, Clinton, Mo.

Sunny Hills White Leghorn Farm

Central Missouri's Largest all-trapnest, R. O. P. White Leghorn Farm. "Every nest a trapnest; every layer an R. O. P. candidate."

"AAA"	"AAAA"	Pedigreed, trapnest
Straight run \$9.00 per 100	Straight run \$10.00 per 100	R.O.P. Candidates \$12.50 per 100

Rev. Earl B. Brown, Owner, Houstonia, Mo.

RUFF'S Dependable CHICKS

—can be had at reasonable prices. Send for our circular and prices. Hatches off each Monday and Thursday till July 20th.

RUFF HATCHERIES

Dept. 16 Ottawa, Kan.

COLONIAL CHICK ALMANAC FREE

Has 115 pictures, 33 articles. Also day-old pullets, males and hybrids. World's largest chick producer. **COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Wichita, Kansas.**

AAA CHICKS

Missouri Approved. Backed by 28 years' poultry experience. Inspected flocks. Pullorum tested. Prompt prepaid shipments. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Big English White Leghorns \$7.75. Pullets \$13.50, cockerels \$2.95. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes \$7.85, pullets \$9.90, cockerels \$6.45. Heavy Assorted \$6.45. Free circular.

Martin Chick Hatchery, Box 215K, Kansas City, Mo.

Special White Leghorn COCKERELS \$1.95

\$18.00 Per 1,000—Collect Immediate Delivery

OAKLAND FARMS, COLUMBIA, MO.

Colwell's Larger White Leghorns

Baby Chicks, U. S. Certified, Pullorum Controlled, sired by Hansen's R.O.P. males 25 to 313. Twenty-one years' improvement work. Book orders early.

Colwell Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

STARTED CHICKS

DeForest Started Chicks

New Hamp., Buff Orp., W. Rox, Brd. Rox, W. Wy., S. C. Wh. Leg. & Red-Rox. One to two weeks old. Also day-old chicks. Immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching weekly—all breeds.

DeFOREST HATCHERIES, PEABODY, KAN.

HYBRIDS

Hybrids make the best layers. Bigger eggs, earlier maturity, higher livability. Austra-Whites and Rock-New Hampshire hybrids. Free circular. LuVerne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hawthatha, Kansas.

GAME CHICKENS

Dark Cornish Indian Game, Big type full bodied, 25-\$4.25, 50-\$8.00, 100-\$15.00. With every 100 purchased we give 100 mixed chicks for only \$1.50 per 100. P. F. Clardy Hatcheries, R14, Ethel, Missouri.

ANCONAS

Ancona eggs, \$4.00 per 100. Baby Chicks, \$8.00. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kansas.

AUSTRA-WHITES

Austra-Whites—From ROP sired Leghorn females. U. S. Approved. Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let us tell you about our chicks. Upham Sunnyslope Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

Austra White Pullets, AA \$12.40 per 100. 100 mixed chicks for only \$1.50 with each 100 Austra-White Pullets purchased. P. F. Clardy, 116, Ethel, Missouri.

1000 Austra Whites each Thursday. Now book- ing April 30th and May deliveries. Master breeders, Cherryvale, Kansas.

DUCKS AND GEES

Delap Toulouse, Jumbo White Embden, 50c egg; 14 lb. Pekin, Rouen, \$2.00-12. Ducklings 20-100. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kansas.

1 lb. Toulouse, 5 eggs \$1.00; Hybrid 7—\$1.00. Pekin 14 lb. strain, 12—\$1.00. Mallards, 12—\$1.00. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kansas.

Wanmoth White Pekin Ducklings. Weekly hatches. Priced reasonable. Miller Hatchery, 212, Nappanee, Ind.

BROWN LEGHORNS

Belm's Danish Leghorns broke world records. Bigger bodied. Larger eggs. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Leghorns ROP Sired

18 years special breeding on our own farm. Big, husky chicks. Pullorum controlled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Book now to insure delivery. Upham Leghorn Farm, Junction City, Kan.

Super-Quality "AAA" Big English type White Leghorns. Missouri State Approved. 100% live, prompt delivery. \$8.40. Pullets \$14.90. Post- paid. Early order discounts. Free catalog. ABC Hatchery, Garden City, Missouri.

From Barron strain White Leghorns, lopped Comb, big bodies, great producers, chicks 7.25. Pullets \$12.50. Cockerels \$3.00. Blood- tested, culled. Catalog free. Allen Hatchery, Box 100, Windsor, Mo.

The Highest Quality AAA, Big English type 250-320-egg bred \$17.40 per 100 and we give 100 mixed chicks for \$1.50 with each 100 pur- chased. P. F. Clardy, R13, Ethel, Missouri.

Triple Guaranteed Large White Leghorns. Han- son's 300-egg foundation stock. Approved AAA pullets \$13.95; cockerels \$2.95. Postpaid. Orner Farms, Clinton, Mo.

White Leghorn chicks from large type matings up to 289 eggs. Bloodtested. Prices reasonable. prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Eck Hatch- ery, Moundridge, Kan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Famous Purebred, bloodtested, R. O. P. sired, U. S. Approved New Hampshire. Feather- ous as Leghorns, grow fast, mature early. Winter layers are profit makers. Circular free. New Hampshire Ranch, Carthage, Mo.

WHITE ROCKS

Woltrapple strain White Rocks, extra large chicks \$7.25, pullets \$9.00, cockerels \$7.00. Catalog free. Allen Hatchery, Box 100, Wind- sor, Mo.

SINGLE COMB REDS

C. Red Chicks from early feathering, trap- nest matings. Bloodtested. Prepaid. Prices rea- sonable for high quality. Eck Hatchery, Mound- ridge, Kan.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS THAT PAY

Rupf's Dependable Turkey Poults are Commercial Birds. Early Maturity stressed. Dis- count on early orders. Free Circular.

Rupf's Turkey Farm, Ottawa, Kansas

TURKEY POULTS Broad Breasted Short Legged

Outstanding quality that live, grow and ma- ture early. Our turkeys top the market at dress- ing. Large commercial turkey raisers who know quality. Write

WRIGHT TURKEY HATCHERY, Clyde, Kan.

Banker Broadbreasted Bronze Poults, Pullorum Tested, Erdley Hatcheries, Wray, Colorado.

Bronze turkey eggs. Shelton strain. Bloodtested. 20c each. Mrs. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

EGGS

Dark Cornish, \$4.50-100. White Cornish, 15- \$1.00, 50 eggs \$3.00. Dark Cornish Santam, \$1.00. White African guinea, 20—\$1.00. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kansas.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

PHOTO FINISHING

Develops and prints your roll, or 2 prints each and enlarger coupon 25c. 20 Reprints \$1.00. Mailed. Include 2c for mailing. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight black edge prints, 8 Never Fade LaCrosse, Wis.

Rolls Developed—Two Prints each and two free Enlargement Coupons, 25c. Reprints, 2c each; 100 or more, 1 1/2c. Summer's Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

EDUCATIONAL

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-5, Chicago.

TREE KILLER

Enough to make 4 gallons and kill over 100 trees or sprouts, \$2.50. Bo-Ko, Jonestown, Miss.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Kansas Orange, Norkan, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.
Grain Sorghums: Colby, Finney, Wheatland and Westland milo, Blackhull, Western Black- hull, Pink, Club, and Red Kaffir, Early Kalo.
Sudan Grass
Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200. Open Pollinated: Midland, Reid, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Colby Yellow Cap.
Panicum: Supergold.
Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.
Sweet Clover: White, Madrid.
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.
Write for list of growers.
The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

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

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

Certified Colby Milo, germination 71%; Norkan 89%; uncertified Early Sumac, germination 95%. Colby Experiment Station, Colby, Kansas.

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

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

Atlas Sorgo, 71% germination, \$4.50 cwt. 76% germination, \$5.00 cwt. R. H. Penner, White- water, Kan.

Kansas Certified Norkan seed, germination 76%, \$4.00 cwt. Wm. C. Robinson, Downs, Kansas.

Atlas Sorgo, test 72%. Price \$4.50 per cwt. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kansas.

SEED

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

Alfalfa, (Kans.) \$14.50; Grimm \$17.00; Red Clover \$11.00; Yellow Sweet Clover \$5.25; Timothy \$3.00; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy \$1.75; Laredo Soy Beans \$2.50; Hybrid Corn \$6.25 to \$7.00, all per bushel. Korean Lespedeza \$6.00; Sudan Grass \$3.25, per 100 lbs. Complete price list, catalog and samples upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East 5th St., Kan- sas City, Mo.

Mixed Cowpeas \$3.25, Mungbeans \$3.75, Illinois Soybeans \$3.25, Standard Evergreen Broom- corn \$4.00, German Millet \$2.25. All per bushel. Write for prices on kafirs, cane, milo, sudan. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

Soybeans—Mt. Carmel and McCoupin, high in yield and oil content. Also Illinois, Dunfield, Manchou and Virginia hay beans. Germination guaranteed. Turner Seed & Supply, Arthur, Ill.

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

Pride of Saline Seed Corn. Purity 99%, Germina- tion over 95%. Price \$2 per bushel. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kansas.

Kansas Alfalfa Seed, \$12.00 bushel delivered. Free noxious weeds. Stafford Hardware, Staf- ford, Kan.

Seed corn, certified Hybrid U. S. 35. Germina- tion 98%. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kansas.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

1,000,000 Vegetable Plants for shipment every day from now until July first. 57 Leading Varieties—Potato, Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, Onion, Celery, Beet, Lettuce, Asparagus, Cauli- flower, Collard, Eggplant. Mixed anyway wanted. Mossed, wrapped, labeled. 300-50c; 800- \$1.00; 1,000-\$1.25; 3,000-\$3.25; 5,000-\$5.00. We ship anywhere. Every plant state inspected. Guaranteed to please or money returned. Rush your orders to The Quality Plant Farms, Gaines- ville, Tex.

Vegetable Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, selected roots mossed. Tomato—Earliana, John Baer, Marglob, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000- \$2.00. Cabbage—all varieties, 200-60c; 300- 75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Onion—Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1000-\$1.50. Pepper—Sweet, Hot, 100-40c; 300-\$1.00; 500- \$1.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Send No Money. Pay Postman. Certified Frost- proof Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Eggplant. Any variety. Moss packed. Mixed as wanted. 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 700-\$1.25; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$6.25. Transplanted cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant, 100-\$1.00; 500- \$3.00. Dixie Plant Farm, Troup, Texas.

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

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

Certified Nancy Hall, Porto Rican sweet potato, tomato and cabbage plants—500-85c; 1,000- \$1.50; 2,500-\$3.50. Prepaid. Assorted if wanted. Thos. F. Reid, Russellville, Ark.

Garden Selection Strawberry Plants, 200 Cham- pion K. 200 Senator Dunlap, 100 Klondyke, all for \$1.00. J. M. Basham, Alma, Arkansas.

FLOWERS

Geraniums: 12 fine, young, potted plants post- paid for \$1.00—red, pink or assorted. Well- rooted cuttings, no soil on roots, 20 for \$1.00— Coleus, 20 potted plants for \$1.00—bright col- ors. Wilson Bros., Box 124H, Roachdale, In- diana.

Iris, five varieties Red Toned, including Red Flare, thirty cents. Chrysanthemums, twelve varieties, including Lavender Lady, one dollar. Plants labeled and postpaid. Flower Stories, Free. A. B. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.

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

Large prize-winning Chrysanthemums—white, yellow, pink, lavender, bronze, cream, red. 25 plants \$1.35. Silver Floral Garden, Cuthbert, Georgia.

Dahlias—12 exhibition, labeled, different, \$1.00. Catalog. Mrs. Cortis Ray, Greensburg, In- diana.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

MACHINERY

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

Combines: 8-ft. and 12-ft. International; 6-ft. and 8-ft. International power takeoff type; 6-ft. International with motor; 12-ft. Nichols & Shepard, rubber tires; 12-ft. Holt; 10-ft. Minneapolis-Moline; 28-inch Allis-Chalmers Rumely separator. Two 28-inch International separators. All in good condition. A. A. Brechei- sen & Sons, Garnett, Kan.

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

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

For Sale—One Minneapolis-Moline 8 ft. com- bine, late 1940 model with engine. One 10 ft. Case combine, 1938 reconditioned last year, good canvases. One Wallis 10-22 regular steel wheel 1936 tractor, excellent condition. McNabb Imp. Co., Pleasanton, Kansas.

Tractor Saw Rigs for wood, logs, lumber; com- bine canvases, raddles; rasps for rasp and tooth cylinders; build up and hard surface used rasps; V belt drives; ball-bearing sickle drivers; floating windrow pickup. Richardson, Cawker, Kans.

New Row Tool Bar Lister with planters or McCormick-Deering M or H Tractor, about \$100 discount, at Mullinville, Kansas. Box 75, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

1938 M-M G. Harvester on rubber; 1935 Gleaner Baldwin, 12-foot; 1928 Baldwin Combine, 10- foot. All in good condition. Marion Implement Co., Marion, Kan.

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

Save 20% to 40% on parts, any make disc har- row, sheller, drill, mower, washing machine. Henderson Imp. Co., Omaha, Nebr.

Twelve Baldwins, eight Moline combines. Terms. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

12-ft. Minneapolis Moline Combine, tires good condition. Kanzig Bros., Eudora, Kan.

16-Foot Rumely Combine, Good condition. H. G. Eselman, Sedgwick, Kans.

Wood Bros. Combine 12-ft. good condition. John Egger, Ellis, Kan.

Two 7-ft. rotary hoes. C. I. Spangler, Mayfield, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

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

FARM TELEPHONES

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

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

DOGS

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

Shepherd heeler, rat terriers; none better; rea- sonable. Duckers, Wetmore, Kans.

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

White Collie male pups, natural heelers. Geo. Coons, Columbus, Kansas.

FERRETS

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

LIVESTOCK FEED AND REMEDIES

Abortion vaccine; calthood vaccination. Gov- ernment licensed strain 19. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department P. Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus, owner.

BREEDERS SUPPLIES

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

HORSE TRAINING

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

BULL HALTERS

Combined Bull Halter and Controller. Makes any bull safe. Turn him out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Money-back guarantee. Write for circular. Russell & Company, Dept. 31, Platteville, Wisconsin.

EXTERMINATORS

Kill sparrows with gas. Almost instantaneous. Plans 10c. R. H. Benton, Box 434KF, So. St. Paul, Minn.

FARM HELP WANTED

Wanted—Married couple, man to work on dairy farm, woman to assist with housework and cook, no children. Will furnish excellent living quarters, board and good salary to right couple. Write at once. Mar-Char Farm, Palatine, Il- linois.

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

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

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

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

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

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

Warren Mortgage Co.
Emporia, Kansas

In Sunny Southern Kansas

Choice Farm Loans
Choice Farm Land

Lowest Rates in Sixty Years

THE P. H. ALBRIGHT
FARM LOAN CO.

Winfield Kansas

BUY A FARM NOW

Before Land Prices Increase Like Other Farm Products Have

Looking for a Home? 80 Acres Nemaha County, Kansas. Improved, on good gravelled road. Within 4 miles of Centralia. Good house, plenty of outbuildings. School just across road. 56 Acres plowland, 24 Acres pasture and yards, good pond and well. In good neighborhood. If you are looking for a permanent home, buy this one. \$1,200 will give you landlord's possession.

160 Acres General-Purpose Farm located 16 miles from Salina, Kansas. 135 Acres plowland, 25 Acres buffalo grass pasture, 5-room dwell- ing, barn, poultry house and other buildings. Abundant water supply at buildings. \$1,000 down will handle, balance on long term loan at reasonable interest rate.

We have a number of other Eastern Kansas farms for sale. For further detail see or write

The Union Central Life Insurance Company

Earl C. Smith, State Mgr.

412 C. B. & L. Bldg. Topeka, Kansas

200 ACRES

5 1/2 miles from Fort Scott on rock road, 80 acres cultivation, balance in pasture. Well im- proved, house, large barn, silo, large poultry house, other buildings, plenty water. Will make good dairy setup. Priced to sell, \$1,200 will handle, balance terms, payments like rent.

DON WINEGARDNER
20 1/2 South Main Fort Scott, Kan.

WELL-IMPROVED STOCK and GRAIN FARM

4 1/2 miles from Greeley, Anderson County, Kansas. One-half plowland, balance bluestem pasture. Extensive improvements in good condi- tion. Catholic school and church in Greeley. This is a good upland farm. \$45.00 per acre, \$1500 will handle. Taxes \$63.50. No trades.

G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. OAK, IOLA, KAN.

Settle Estate

Barber County Land near Medicine Lodge, Kan. Fine old homestead, 160 acres, 40 acres alfalfa. All tillable and fenced sheep tight. Good house, barn and other buildings. Plenty water. Write Harry McGuire, Executor, Emporia, Kan.

Square section, three-fourths tillable, 160 acres broke deep, black soil, fenced and cross- fenced. Five-room bungalow, stock sheds, two wells, windmills and tanks \$15.00 per acre. Also, irrigated alfalfa, wheat farms and ranches. B. E. Adamson, Garden City, Kansas.

400 acres. Extra good farm. Modern improve- ments. Electricity, gas, 85 alfalfa. Good lo- cation. Possession. Particulars on request. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

Good 240-Acre Farm, Graham County, Kansas. 160 acres Wheat, Balance good pasture. No agents. Write Steve Kaufman, Lenora, Kansas.

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK

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

Furrows for freedom! 160-acre valley farm, smooth fields, 130 in cultivation, part now pastured, suitable for dairy herd, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc.; good 8-room white house, electric lights, 44-ft. red barn, also lighted, 60-ft. poultry house, cow shed, etc.; on gravel road, electric line, creamery route, high school bus, good county-seat town nearby; immediate buyer gets possession, with growing vegetable garden and truck crops included, only \$3,000, part down. Spring catalog, 8 states, free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONALS

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

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

WANTED—LAND

Wanted to buy. Improved, well-balanced ranch, which will handle one hundred cows and calves. Eastern Kansas preferred. Box 80, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

WANTED TO BUY

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

FISH BAIT

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

FEATHERS

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

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

May 16 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, May 9

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

\$5,000,000

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS

Incorporated
TOPEKA, KANSAS

First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month)

First Mortgage 4½% Bonds (1-year)

First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year)

First Mortgage 5½% Bonds (10-year)

Demonstrations: \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00
Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to:

Capper Publications, Inc.
Topeka, Kansas

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published on the first and third Saturdays and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have purebred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE
KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager
Livestock Advertising Department

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

Attend Your Dairy Show

With dairy products one of the vital cogs in food for freedom, 1942 Spring Dairy Shows are among the most patriotic events taking place in Kansas this year. The Ayrshire breeders have just completed 4 successful shows and the Guernsey people have had 3. Holstein breeders have had 4 shows, with 5 more still to be held. The Jersey breeders have 7 shows scheduled, and Milking Shorthorns will parade in 6 district shows.

These shows conducted by Kansas breeders working in co-operation with Kansas State College dairymen, feature show-ring competition between the finest dairy cattle in each Kansas district. An added attraction is the Kansas Farmer Dairy Judging Contest, which offers ribbons for the 5 high winners at each show.

This contest is being sponsored for the 8th consecutive year and, according to L. O. Gilmore, extension dairyman, more than 16,200 Kansas farm people have participated in the competition. Gradually increasing every year, the number of contestants ranged from about 1,500 in 1935, to nearly 3,000 in 1941.

Spring dairy shows yet to be held in Kansas this year are as follows:

MILKING SHORTHORN		
Date	District	Town
May 4	Northeast	Olathe
May 5	Southeast	Girard
May 6	North Central	Salina
May 7	South Central	Hutchinson
May 8	Southwest	Stafford
May 9	Northwest	Stockton

HOLSTEIN		
May 5	Midwest Kansas	Hillsboro
May 6	Northeast	Sabetha
May 7	Capitol	Topeka
May 8	East Central	Tonganoxie
May 9	North Central	Washington

JERSEY		
May 11	North Central	Junction City
May 12	Northwest	Phillipsburg
May 13	Central	Ellinwood
May 14	South Central	Kingman
May 15	Sekan	Oswego
May 16	East Central	Iola
May 18	Northeast	Horton

Kingman county livestock breeders who have been doing a good job of producing registered O. I. C. hogs are **CECIL DODGE AND SON**, of Penabosa.

BAUER BROTHERS have selected October 16 as the date for their annual fall sale of Poland China hogs. It should be easy for them to select an excellent sales offering as they have 200 spring pigs and they are coming along fine.

W. S. MISCHLER AND SON, of Bloomington, report the sale of their herd bull, Borgs Clay Champion, recently advertised in Kansas Farmer, to G. W. Kretzman, of Sylvan Grove. Other recent sales of bulls have been to Louis Decker, Tecumseh, S. R. Thompson, of Osborne, and Harry W. Hamel, Plainsville.

HERMAN H. SCHRAG, well-known Shropshire breeder of Pretty Prairie, advises that request for breeding stock is excellent. Just recently he sold 6 choice ewe lambs to Mrs. M. G. Powell, of Anthony, who is starting a flock. Maple Heights Woodbury, son of the \$330 Defender, is owned by this breeder.

BARTON COUNTY, Kansas, is becoming well and favorably known as a Milking Shorthorn cattle breeding center. The association organized 2 years ago has more than 200 head of Milking Shorthorns representing 18 established herds with several 4-H herds just getting underway. H. D. SHARP, Great Bend, is secretary.

W. A. DAVIDSON AND SON, Poland China breeders of Simpson, in sending us a change in advertising copy advise that they are sold out of fall boars and that the demand is excellent for all kinds of breeding stock. They state that lately they have sold a boar to C. M. Scifler; 2 bred gilts to E. Damgaard, Vesper; a boar to H. W. Ellis, Maplehill; a boar to G. H. Gish, Glen Elder; a boar and 2 gilts to Paul Williams, Clay Center.

MR. AND MRS. J. B. DOSSER, of Jetmore, began breeding Shorthorns more than 30 years ago, and have bred registered cattle now for more than 25 years. One of their first registered sires was the big roan bull Bonnie Lee Oxford, a son of the 9-time grand champion Bonnie Oxford. On the daughters of this bull they used Joseph Clay 10th, a double great grandson of old General Clay, then followed Glendale Clay, Duke, a double General Clay. The present herd of high-producing cows are all near descendants of these bulls. Eight daughters of the present herd bull Jetmore, whose dam has a record of more than 800 pounds of

fat in one year, now on D. H. A. record are making up to 50 pounds of fat monthly. These are out of the General Clay cows.

The Dossers family lives out on the edge of what was once known as the dust bowl and have seen the ups and downs incident to farming in that section. However, they stayed and reared and educated 3 fine daughters, 2 of them now married and the other one in the service of the government. Mrs. Dossers teaches a school in the neighborhood and Mr. Dossers, with but little help, farms several hundred acres and without counting hours finds time to milk 12 cows twice a day. They say they couldn't have stayed but for the Milking Shorthorns.

Consignors to the big **MIDWEST ABERDEEN ANGUS** sale, to be held on the fairgrounds, Hutchinson, come from 20 different towns in the state and represent almost as many counties. This indicates the importance of these annual sale events. Among the consignors are many of the leading breeders of the state. The offering of selected bulls and females of different ages will be representative of the herds from which they come. For catalog of this sale write to George Hetzel, Kinsley. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

FRANK HOFFMAN AND SON, Holstein breeders of Pretty Prairie, have used 3 proved bulls in succession. Their herd average has been more than 400 pounds of butterfat for the last 4 years on twice-a-day milking. The way the herd is producing now it looks like an average considerably above that amount for this year. Frank Hoffman writes, "We have always done well with Kansas Farmer as an advertising medium, and we are offering some of our younger females as well as bulls. Run us a ½-inch ad in the May 2 issue."

COOPSTEIN BROTHERS, prominent Kansas cattle feeders, of Nortonville, marketed 17 steers at the Chicago Stock Yards, April 14, that set a new 5-year high mark in the trade. The 17 head averaged 1,300 pounds and sold at \$16.75 a hundred. This was the highest price at which cattle have sold since November, 1937, and is the highest for April since 1919.

Hog prices also soared to new levels the same week at Chicago. The Monday extreme top, \$14.65 a hundred, was the peak for April since 1920, and was the highest of any month in 16 years.

The **GRANT BERSHIRE** sale held at St. Joseph, Mo., on April 20, was a very satisfactory sale. In making a remittance for advertising in this publication, L. R. Grant states that he had a very satisfactory sale on 71 head. The day was ideal, he had an attendance of about 300 farmers and sold in 4 states.

Eleven tried sows averaged \$89.95, 6 bred gilts averaged \$97.50, 21 open gilts averaged \$47.43 and 33 boars averaged \$55.17. The 71 head averaged \$61.78, or a total of \$4,386.50. "This is very good, considering the fact we were a little off season," Mr. Grant states.

Just across the Kansas-Missouri line and not far from Pleasanton, Kan., lives the progressive Duroc breeder, **LEE FRANKLIN**, of Pleasant Hill, Mo. We say progressive because he studies methods of hog raising and the type of Duroc hog that is best suited to today's requirements in hog raising. The herd sire came from the Wertz farm near Blackwater, Mo. This veteran breeder has consistently stayed with the thicker, shorter-legged kind and this Bates county, Missouri, breeder in using this blood is producing some good Durocs. His sow herd is representative of the best Missouri and Kansas herds.

Best beef cattle of Brown, Atchison and Doniphan counties were on parade at Horton, April 18, for the **NORTHEAST KANSAS BEEF DAY**. Numbers of Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords on exhibit were larger than in the show a year ago, with animals being placed by Frank Richards, Kansas City.

Special features of the day included a livestock judging contest, and weight judging contest, with prizes provided by the Horton Chamber of Commerce. Beef cattle breeders of the 3 northeast counties provided a basket dinner at noon, which was followed by a brief program, before the judging activities were resumed.

A chilly north wind did not in the least cool the show enthusiasm of the **HEREFORD BREEDERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY** on Wednesday, April 8, when 8 Lincoln county Hereford breeders assembled 60 head of their best individuals for their annual spring show. One hundred turned out to inspect the Hereford showing. Judging of the classes for the county show herd was done by J. J. Moxley, of Manhattan, with show herd positions being well distributed among the breeders represented. Floyd Sowers' farm, near Ash Grove, served as host farm for the show on this occasion. Winners in the various classes were:

Junior yearling heifer, John Moffitt. Summer yearling heifer, Floyd Sowers. Senior heifer calf, Ed Larson. Junior heifer calf, H. H. Blair.

Junior yearling bull, Floyd Sowers. Summer yearling bull, Jim Wright. Senior bull calf, Lewis Williams. Junior bull calf, Lewis Williams.

Public Sales of Livestock

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

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

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

Duroc Hogs
May 27—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kansas.

Poland China Hogs
October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

MAVIEW FARMS, Hudson, write as follows: "Find check for \$12.60 for the 2 advertisements you ran for us. We had no trouble in disposing of the young bulls, could have sold more very easily, as a matter of fact we had more buyers than bulls."

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Pigs

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

DWIGHT B. ROBB, SYLVIA, KAN.

Davidsons Offers Poland Chinas

Gilts bred for August litters. Weaned pigs either sex. They are sired by Modern Design and Iowa Lad. One litter by Meddler, the \$345 Columbia boar, 10 in litter.

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

Bauer-Bred Fall Boars

The thick, mellow sort, STATE FAIR breeding. Out of our best sows. Guaranteed breeders. (Just over the line in Nebraska.)

BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr.

Better-Feeding Polands

Shorter legs, wider, deeper bodies. October boars and spring pigs.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BUY SPOTTED BOARS NOW

Now is the time to save on fall boars and gilts. Medium type by Royal Conquest and Big Diamond. Double immuned. Registered.

Earl and Everett Fleser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Registered Hampshire Hogs

Spring pigs from four of the headline breeding and show sires and from dams whose bloodlines are the best. A few spring pigs from Page Boy Jr., 1st place winner at Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas fairs and American Royal. Will breed a few sows to this great show and breeding boar for a reasonable service fee.

E. A. KELLY, STAFFORD, KAN.

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire GILTS BOARS

(Farm 35 Miles Southeast of Iola)

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS

O. I. C. HOGS

Registered O. I. C. Swine

Boars and gilts 50 pounds up. Long-bodied type. Good individuals. Write or visit.

Cecil Dodge & Son, Penabosa (Kingman Co.), Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Quality Berkshires

Service-age boars, weight 175 to 300. Choice October boars. Gilts bred for June litters. Popular bloodlines, prolific families. Reg. and immune. Farm 30 miles south of Kansas City.

J. E. PREWITT, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Willems' Berkshire Boars

EXTRA GOOD BERKSHIRE BOARS

READY FOR SERVICE.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Buy Good Thick Missouri Durocs

Offering heavy-bodied, deep-bodied boars ready for service. Also fall gilts, open or bred, of excellent quality. Weaned pigs, either sex. Favorably known bloodlines, common sense prices. Farm just over the Mo.-Kan. line, 11 mi. S.E. of Pleasanton, Kan. Lee Franklin, Rich Hill, Mo.

50 Registered Fall Boars

Sired by **GOLDEN FANCY**, the boar that sires the farmer-type, short-legged, broad-backed, heavy-hammed, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Double immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photos.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

Huston Offers Duroc Boars—Bred Gilts

50 good boars, all sizes. Original home of short-legged, heavy-bodied, easy-feeding type. New blood for old customers. 250 in herd. Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Literature, 35 years a breeder.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

30 Good, Medium-type, Fall Gilts; Bred Sows and Gilts. 15 Splendid Boars, all ages. Champion breeding. Registered. Immuned. Guaranteed.

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

Duroc Gilts for September Farrow

Bred to Flashy Ace and High Caliber. Also a few fall boars. Best of quality.

WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

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

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

Registered Holstein Bulls and Females

For sale: Heifers from 3 to 18 months. Several are bred. Bulls from 2 months to 1 year. Butterfat average on herd over 400 lbs. the last 4 years. (Twice-a-day milking.)

Frank Hoffman & Son, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carme's Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

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

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds

and Stamps

for VICTORY!

The money is needed now. It will come back to you when you need it.

Invest now in Liberty and Victory.

Feeding Grain on Pasture Pays

TO FEED in Kansas is cheaper or better than pasture. But coming of the pasture season with a bountiful supply of luxuriant, tasty grass doesn't mean that the time of feeding dairy cows should end for a few months.

Experienced dairymen thruout the state know that it pays to continue feeding grain right on thru the summer, and if it pays for them, it will surely pay for the farmer who milks only a few cows as a sideline to his regular farm business.

Harvey Bechtelheimer, owner of one of the high-producing dairy herds in Nemaha county, feeds grain at the same rate in summer as he feeds it in winter. He gives his cows 1 pound of grain for each 4 pounds of milk produced; this applies the year around, regardless of whether or not the cows are on pasture.

Mr. Bechtelheimer finds when cows are first turned on fresh pasture, they will not eat this much grain, but in a short time they will return to their normal consumption. Mr. Bechtelheimer feeds dairy cows all the alfalfa hay they will eat, while they are on pasture, and he stresses the importance of having some dry feed to supplement the grass.

Reduces the Supplement

Theodore Buhler, Saline county dairyman, feeds the same amount of grain when his cows are on pasture, but he reduces the amount of protein supplement. His regular winter feed consists of 4 parts of corn, 2 parts of bran, and 1 part of either cottonseed meal or soybean meal.

On wheat pasture the cottonseed meal or soybean meal is completely removed, leaving a concentrate feed of 4 parts of corn and 2 parts of bran. When the cows are on Sudan or native grass pasture, only half of the protein supplement is removed, leaving 4 parts of corn, 2 parts of bran, and 1/2 part of cottonseed meal or soybean meal. Mr. Buhler never uses rye in his pasturing system, as he finds it causes serious milk flavor.

Regarding the matter of how to feed cows on pasture, J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, suggests there is little necessity of altering the grain ration when cows are turned on grass, unless the grass is exceptionally good. On especially good pasture, he says, the grain ration may be fed at rates varying to 1 pound of grain for every 6 pounds of milk produced.

For less desirable grass, the standard rate of 1 pound of grain for each 4 pounds of milk is advisable. Mr. Linn emphasizes that cows on grass appreciate some dry roughage, and that free choice feeding of this roughage is the best method. He says nothing is better than alfalfa for this purpose,

but adds that dry roughage of any kind is better than none at all.

Feeding experts differ on the question of whether or not cows should receive protein in their concentrate feed while on grass. Mr. Linn considers it is unnecessary to feed protein when the cows are on choice quality pasture. However, he says dry, poor quality grass should be supplemented with at least some protein feed in the concentrate part of the cow's ration.

Earned a Scholarship

Hope Leland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leland, Manhattan, has been awarded the Riley county Union Pacific scholarship to Kansas State College. She is 16 years old and has been a member of the College Hill 4-H Club for 6 years, in which she completed 21 projects and held 5 important offices.

She has been on 3 demonstration teams competing in both the county and the 2 state fairs; was a member



of the county reserve champion demonstration team and placed second at the state fairs in 1941; was a member of the Riley county Home Economics judging team placing first and second at Topeka, and as an individual placed second. She has been baking champion twice, also clothing and home economics champion.

Pitcher-Pump Mounting

A good mounting for a pitcher or cistern pump can be made from one-half of an auto rear-axle housing. The base of the pump is bolted to the brake end of the housing, and the bell end of the housing is bolted to the well platform. This makes the pump the right height for easy use.—E. R. G.

Mayor Raises Good Shorthorns



Besides being Mayor of Kansas City, John B. Gage, owner of Duallyn Farm, Eudora, Kan., is a well-known breeder of Milking Shorthorns. And proving that he raises the finest, and that Kansas can produce good Milking Shorthorns, his cow, Bluejacket Roan Lou, was grand-champion cow at the 1941 American Royal. Bluejacket's dam, granddam, and great-granddam were all bred in Kansas.

KANSAS STATE SALE OF ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDING STOCK

State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, May 21



70 Head Sell
53 FEMALES
and
17 BULLS

Cattle for this sale will be consigned by the following well-known Kansas Aberdeen Angus breeders

C. E. Reed, 4114 East Central,
Wichita
J. A. Shrader, Raymond
H. L. Ficken, Bison
Locke Hershberger, Little River
Matt J. Malone, Raymond
Paul O. Hershberger, Hutchinson
J. C. Long & Son, Haddam
Philip Sterling, Canton
Claussen Bros., Russell
Linn H. Reed, Smith Center

Phil Ljungdahl, Cottonwood Falls
Kansas State College, Manhattan
Harry E. Peirce, Partridge
Fred P. Chilen, Miltonvale
Simon Angus Farm, Maize
Harold Gless, Arnold
Mike Wilson, Muscotah
Verne Gimple (Hiram Faidley
Farm) Burr Oak
E. L. Barrier, Eureka
George & Grace Hetzel, Kinsley

For Catalogs Please Write

GEORGE HETZEL, Secretary and Sale Manager, KINSLEY, KANSAS

When better beef cattle are bred we'll breed them

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE

Also choice heifers, bred and open. From a herd whose discards top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns
Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, heifers and calves for sale. BANBURY & SONS, FLEVNA (Reno Co.), Kan. Phone 2807.

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

Yearling bulls and bred and open heifers. Choice individuals and in good breeding condition. Registered.
HARRY BIRD, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS
Two good yearling registered Hereford Bulls, Domino and Spartan breeding.
FLOYD LAWRENCE, MERIDEN, KAN.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Excellent group of heifers, 9 to 24 months old. Strong Hazlett breeding. Range raised and developed. Bred or open.
Bulls, yearlings and calves by WHR and Hazlett sires. Leon Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Riffel's Polled Hereford Bulls

Good ones, 8 to 18 months old. Best of breeding. Also tried herd bulls. Tb. and Bang's tested.
MANUEL and HARRY RIFFEL, Hope, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL

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

DRAFT HORSES—JENNETS

Belgian and Percheron Stallions—Jennets
6-year-old Bay Belgian Stallion. Sorrel yearling Belgian Stallion. 10-year-old Grey Percheron Stallion. Also Jennet 3 years old, bred. Will trade for Registered Morgan mares or fillies.
Warren H. Mills, Protection, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

4 Yohe Bred Shropshire Rams
Sired by Maple Heights Woodbury, son of the \$330 Defender, selling at Reno County Ram Sale, State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kansas, on May 28. Real Stud prospects (yearlings).
HERMAN H. SCHRAG, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1631 Plass Avenue
Topeka, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Buy Barton County Milking Shorthorns

This Association Has 18 Established Herds

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORNS

The Females: Many of the cows are R. M. or will make the Record of Merit this year. The Bulls: Many in service come from the breed's best herds and practically all have the "M" registry certificate.

—For Sale—

We have quality bull calves for sale out of high-producing cows and a few females. Address inquiries to the Secretary,

H. D. SHARP

Route 2 Great Bend, Kan.

Dosser's Milking Shorthorns

50 Head in herd (Intensified General Clay breeding). Bulls for sale from baby calves to past yearlings. One choice 2-year-old, good enough to head any herd. Present herd bull a son of Prince Waterloo, his dam a 600-lb.-fat cow. Also females.

J. B. DOSSER

Jetmore (Hodgeman County), Kansas

Malone's Milking Shorthorns

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Amcoats Offers Selected Shorthorns

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

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Six Shorthorn Bulls

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

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/2 Column Inch..... 3.50 per issue
Full Column Inch..... 7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

MARK your tires NOW!



**DO IT
YOURSELF
THIS EASY
WAY WITH THE CAPPER
BRANDING IRON!**

CASH REWARD

PAID IF TIRES ARE MARKED

HOW TO MARK YOUR TIRES

Place your branding tool in a wood handle as you would a file. Heat the iron to a moderate temperature and place the number head against the rubber firmly. Mark each tire in several places so that eradication will be almost impossible. A thief can never be sure whether he has found all the marks or not. Each mark consists of two numbers (whatever your number is) and the two letters "CP" (Civilian Property). Your individual brand or mark is filed with your sheriff.

Since the acute shortage of rubber, tire thieves have become more active. Mark your tractor and automobile tires now with the Capper marking system. You should keep a record of the make and serial numbers of your tires, but that isn't enough. Brand each tire in several places using this handy branding device called the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. Your iron will brand your own individual mark into the tire. Your mark is then filed in your sheriff's office. A cash reward is offered for the conviction of anyone stealing your tires if the tires are marked the Capper way.

Make identification of your property easy and certain and discourage theft. Join Capper's National Protective Service and protect all your property.

MARK OTHER PROPERTY, TOO

The branding iron can be used to mark various other property, also. On your car or tractor, in addition to your tires, you can mark your battery by stamping your number in the lead terminal or by branding it into the hard rubber case. You can mark your tools, farm implements, furniture, cured meat, and clothing. You can stamp your number into all leather goods such as shoes, boots, harness, and collars. If you wish, you can even mark your small grain. You will receive complete instructions with your branding iron as to how this various marking is done.

You may even brand your livestock (on hoofs and horns) with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. However, the Capper marking plan includes a complete ear-marking system for livestock as well as a practical poultry-marking method.

\$131,883.75 PAID

Capper's National Protective Service has a standing offer of \$25 and \$50 cash reward for the conviction and sentence to jail or prison of anyone who steals property from the premises of a Protective Service member or property marked with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. The premises of the service member must be posted with a Protective Service warning sign.

Capper's National has paid \$131,883.75 in cash rewards for the conviction of 6,026 criminals found guilty of stealing from Protective Service members.



wave of crime brought on by the war emergency as well as protect your own property. For additional information see the Capper man in your territory or fill out the coupon below and send it in.

SALESMEN WANTED

I have a splendid opportunity for salesmen who are anxious to make more money. Tires, livestock, and poultry thefts are increasing daily, making Protective Service easy to sell profitably.

If you have a car that you can use, and are in a position to travel and be away from home several weeks at a time, write me at once. I will send you complete details. Please tell me about your previous sales experience, and also your choice of territory.

R. W. WOHLFORD
Circulation Manager
Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Post Your Property With Warning Signs

A heavy gauge metal warning sign, as illustrated at the left, is furnished. In addition, the subscriber may also obtain automobile license plate emblems as illustrated at the right.

Join Capper's National Protective Service and post your property with the Protective Service sign and protect your automobile with license plate emblems. Mark all of your poultry and livestock and brand your tires and tools. In this way you will help fight the

SEE YOUR CAPPER MAN OR MAIL THIS COUPON

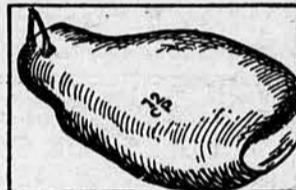
KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I am interested in Capper's National Protective Service including The Bloodhound Thief Catcher for tire marking. Please send additional information.

Name

Address or R. F. D. No.

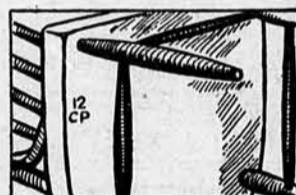
Town..... State.....



BRAND MEAT



BRAND TOOLS



BRAND FURNITURE

Mexico Is a Friendly Neighbor

(Continued from Page 5)

respect was to the "fatherland." Germany, first, Mexico second. That is the attitude of the German in Mexico.

One of the things doing most right now to foster friendly relations between the 2 countries of Mexico and the United States is the Pan-American Highway. This fine road leads from the heart of the United States to the heart of Mexico, and it is an artery over which the blood of friendship and human understanding is flowing.

This remarkable engineering feat puts Kansas, or Missouri, or Oklahoma no farther from Mexico City than from San Francisco or New York City. It is not as far to Mexico City from Kansas as it is to Boston, Mass., Miami, Fla., or Portland, Ore.

Headed for Panama

This road is of vital importance to the United States, too. With Mexican co-operation, U. S. troops and motor equipment could be rushed to Mexico to ward off a Japanese or a German attack. The road now extends 200 or 300 miles south of Mexico City; eventually it will lead clear to Panama.

John, a friend of mine, and I drove to Mexico City on this road which has been completed in its entirety only about 2 years. We found it a good road, as good as any in Kansas. It is not cracked or broken up like many of our roads, and all the curves are nicely banked. There are guard rails along dangerous parts, but more of these are needed. Many times as we drove thru the mountains, we could look over the edge of the road and with no guard rail to hinder the view, look 2,000 feet below. As you go thru the mountains, the road curves and winds, and leads up and down, but a careful driver need have no trouble. Altho you may be driving uphill for as much as 6 miles in a stretch, no part of the road is so steep that you cannot make all grades in high gear.

We crossed the border at Laredo, Tex., about noon. We had no difficulties with customs officials. We were required to have a tourist card and a car permit, but these were easily obtained and their cost was trifling—81 cents for the tourist card and \$1.36 for the car permit.

The Scenery Changes

For about 100 miles out of Nuevo Laredo, the highway was level and straight, and I have read that is the longest perfectly straight stretch of highway in the world. Then in the distance there loomed on the horizon mountains in pale shades of blue with ragged and irregular tops.

Up to that time we thought Mexico was just a continuation of Texas. When we saw those mountains we knew Texas was never anything like that! We exclaimed about the beauty of the mountains, but some returning tourists told us, "You haven't seen anything yet."

As you approach Monterrey you would swear there isn't room for a city of 200,000 people between you and the mountains that rise in the background. But there is the edge of the city, beyond are the mountains, and the guidebook says 200,000 population, so you just have to believe it.

Most widely known of these mountains is Old Saddle Back. On the peak a wide hollow is scooped out, making the mountain appear saddled for some Superman cowboy to come down out of the sky and ride off.

If you want to do things the picturesque way—not necessarily the native—you can take a horse and buggy in Monterrey and take a sightseeing trip of the town. It was drizzling rain, however, so we preferred our car.

That rain, incidentally, caused our first disappointment on our trip. When we were planning our itinerary, we learned a band concert is given every Sunday evening in Monterrey. So we had jokingly remarked that we were going to "drive down to Monterrey for

a band concert Sunday evening!" On repeated, the concert had become sort of an obsession, so that now in Monterrey we were disappointed there would be no concert.

Sunday evening band concerts are an institution in Mexico. Each town has its central zocalo—or square—with a band platform in the center. While the band plays, older people may listen, but the young men and girls have thoughts other than musical. Girls promenade around the square in the center, while boys march in the opposite direction around the outside of the square. It is not long before couples break ranks and head for the Mexican equivalent of an ice-cream soda.

Monterrey! What romantic-sounding name! As we drove over the city I kept trying to associate it with something, some romantic adventure or episode, an Arabian knight tale. Strains of "On the Road to Monterrey" kept running thru my head, but that wasn't it, and anyway the song is Mandalay, not Monterrey. The city has a feeling of fantasy, nevertheless. We were told it was named after an old Spanish grandee when it was founded immediately following the days of the Spanish conquest. Maybe that was it—shades of Old Spain.

We went to the Old Bishop's Palace, which stands a sentinel on a high, steep hill overlooking the city. This is the hill Zachary Taylor stormed in the Mexican War of 1846. Well Taylor knew if he could capture this hill he would commandeer the whole city. There many brave Mexicans and Americans died, as Taylor overwhelmed numerically superior forces.

No Hint of Resentment

I wondered whether the Mexican people still held the bitterness of the Mexican War over Yankee heads. As a young Mexican stood on the hill of the Bishop's Palace and told us the tale and pointed out the places where the cannon stood, I detected not an ounce of resentment in his voice. Like the hates of the Civil War in our own country, bitterness seemed gone, leaving a better understanding.

But the Mexican does not forget quickly the insults to his national sovereignty. I asked this young Mexican how the Mexican people liked Joseph Daniels, recently retired United States ambassador to Mexico.

"We respected and admired him," the youth told me, "and he did much to unite the 2 peoples. But there is one thing we could never forgive him. As Secretary of the Navy during the World War I, he ordered the shelling of Vera Cruz in 1916."

This young man was a son of General Lopez who was one of the leaders in the Mexican Revolution. He was well educated and cultured. He held a broad view of American and Mexican politics. He realized that altho our country was a friend, our friendship took on strange aspects sometimes.

This is the first of a series of 4 articles on Mexico by Cecil Barger. Next issue the Mexican Indians and their tropical country will be featured.

Planning to Remodel?

If you are planning to build or remodel the farm home or farm buildings, you will want to see the booklet, "The High Cost of Cheap Construction." It tells how to avoid cracked walls, sinking foundations, squeaking floors and firetraps. Illustrations on the right and wrong way of building are especially interesting. For a free copy of the booklet, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Winners at Angus Meet

BETTER Livestock Day, sponsored by Angus breeders of Geary and Dickinson counties, held this year on the farm of J. B. Hollinger, near Chapman, drew 1,200 interested people. Central attraction was a judging contest which featured competition between 437 vocational agriculture students, 4-H members and college students.

This contest was conducted by F. W. Bell, noted livestock judging coach at Kansas State College, and Phil W. Ljungdahl, Chase county agricultural agent. Highest honors in the vocational agriculture division went to a team from the Marysville High School, composed of Bob Gallop, Vincent Keller and Melvin Stohs. Their coach is C. H. Beyers.

Second place was captured by a team from the Chapman High School, coached by A. E. Engle. Members of this team were Wayne Dayhoff, Billy Harris and John Iseli. Other winning high school teams ranked in the following order: Third, Belleville; fourth, Inman; fifth, Cottonwood Falls; sixth, Randolph; seventh, Newton; eighth, Waterville; ninth, Junction City; tenth, Minneapolis.

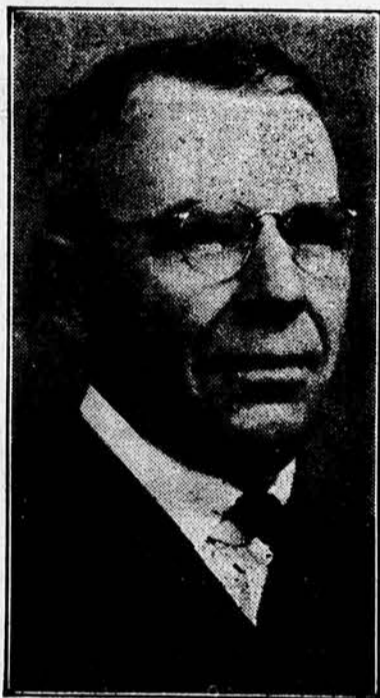
Best score in the 4-H division went to a team representing the Willing Bee Club, in Geary county. This team, composed of Harris Ramsour, Wayne Horne and LeRoy Fechner, scored 1,409 points. Only one point behind was a team from the Navarre Boosters Club,

of Dickinson county. Youthful judges on this team were Junior Riffel, Veri Riffel and Dean Hoffman. Girls competing for 4-H judging honors met stiff competition from the Welcome Club, in Geary county, which claimed first and second in team competition. The highest individual scorer was Vada Edwards, with Dorothy and Darlene Zimmerman following closely in second and third places.

Presiding for the program was Vance Collins, president of the Geary-Dickinson Angus Breeders' Association. In arrangements for the program, Mr. Collins was assisted by Ralph Poland, vice president; A. D. Weber, secretary; J. B. Hollinger, treasurer; and G. R. Munson, program chairman.

Other Geary and Dickinson county breeders helping sponsor the occasion are: A. J. Schuler, H. B. Janke, Ralph Munson, Earl Younkin, Marvin Poland, Andy Schuler, Jr., T. I. Mullins, L. E. Collins, Ralph Dietrich, Andy Olsen, Joe Rosenfield and Robert Janke.

Loss to Kansas



Charles Plank, of Lyons, prominent Rice county farmer and a Kansas Master Farmer in the class of 1939, passed away in the Ellsworth-Hospital on April 9. His death followed a major operation performed on March 31. A leader in church work and other community affairs, Mr. Plank was known as a valuable citizen in many different ways. Among other things, he served 2 terms as president of the Rice County Farm Bureau, held terms as township clerk, township trustee and Rice county commissioner. Surviving Mr. Plank in his immediate family are Mrs. Plank and a daughter, Isa Ruth Plank.

Hold Wheat on Farms

In a speech at Enid, Okla., April 28, Secretary Wickard made a strong appeal to wheat growers to arrange to store the bulk of the 1942 crop on farms. There isn't any place else to put it, was the substance of his speech.

Also he suggested as a future Government policy a "Two price"—perhaps a "three price"—system for marketing of wheat. Basically, it is a combination of the McNary-Haugen and Domestic Allotment principles, all handled thru the Government.

What his proposal amounts to is this:

Wheat for human consumption would take parity price.

Wheat for feeding to animals, and for industrial uses such as making industrial alcohol, would be sold at prices competitive with corn for feeding, probably with molasses or sugar for industrial purposes; also wheat

for export would take a lower price, whatever the world market would offer.

The only alternative, as Secretary Wickard sees it, is to reduce still further the production of wheat. Unless some of it is diverted to uses other than human consumption, there just isn't any market for it.

Flax Loan Rate

The Department of Agriculture announces the 1942 loan rate for No. 1 flaxseed will be \$2.04 a bushel delivered at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, and Portland; \$2.45 at Los Angeles and San Francisco; and \$2.35 at Kansas City, Mo. Loan values at local stations for flaxseed in storage on the farm or in country warehouses will be determined on the basis of the terminal market rates less transportation and 4 cents a bushel handling costs. It is estimated that the average loan rate on flaxseed stored on the farm will be at least \$2.20 a bushel.

The loans will be made by Commodity Credit Corporation and the program will be administered in the field by the local AAA committees.

Discount for flaxseed grading No. 2 will be 5 cents a bushel. A deduction of 6 cents a bushel will be made unless evidence is submitted that freight has been paid and that freight bills have been registered for transit privileges.

No storage allowance is made for farm storage and loans secured by warehouse receipts will be discontinued 7 cents a bushel unless they carry an endorsement stating that storage charges have been paid thru June 30, 1943.

Loans will be made thru January 31, 1943, and the notes will mature on demand or June 30, 1943. Only flaxseed grading No. 2 or better will be eligible for a loan. Seed containing more than 30 per cent damage, or more than 11 per cent moisture, or otherwise of low quality, is not eligible. Seed must also have been produced in compliance with the regulations of the AAA program.

Swinging Feeder

Priorities may reduce the supply of new farm equipment, but you can count on Kansas farmers finding a solution. John Friederich, Clay county, makes poultry grain feeders from discarded materials and they do a perfect job. This feeder is an old carbide can with the bottom knocked out, plus an old dishpan. The dishpan is wired to the bottom of the carbide can, leaving a space of about 3 inches between, for the grain to come out. By removing the lid at the top of the can, as Mr. Friederich is doing here, you can fill the feeder with greatest convenience. As an additional improvement, Mr. Friederich suspends the feeders, by wire, from the ceiling, so the bottom of the feeder hangs about 8 inches above the floor. This prevents the hens from scratching straw into the feeder.



We're Rolling Up Our Sleeves, Too!

★ Let's get down to facts. Let's talk about your problem and ours.

Today, more than ever before in its history, America needs fine livestock. Meat on the hoof, the fuel of Democracy.

And what about tomorrow? America is learning more every day about the value of meat in the diet and we will have a real job to do in supplying the demand.

That's why you livestock producers are rolling up your sleeves today and going to work, harder than ever.

What you have to do is simple to put into words... harder to put into action:

Your job now is to provide this country with all the fine meat it needs...

And your job tomorrow is to lead the world in the production of fine livestock... to build the foundations of new and better meat herds and flocks.

You're not alone in this big job, though. Armour and Company, like the rest of the packers, stands with you.

For Armour and Company, like the rest of the packers, is rolling up its sleeves and pitching in. We're committed—and gladly—to two basic aims:

We're going to keep a daily cash market open for your livestock.

And we're going to pay you the best prices possible for your livestock... prices proportionate to what Mrs. America is willing to pay for Armour meats.

So we'd like to have you count on us for help in turning today's big problem into tomorrow's big gain.

Armour's 75th Anniversary

would never have become a reality except for these things:

1. Partnership with you, in providing a good cash market for your goods...
2. Service to Consumers, in providing fine meats when and where people want them.

Those two things will always be the most important factors in our business.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

New DUPLEX Rotary Scraper

Easiest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! FREE! Five days trial. Write for details and literature. Low as \$50

DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 9
East Omaha, Nebraska

CHOLERA Approaching

Serious loss season almost here; spring pigs should be vaccinated now.

The threat of hog cholera is intensified this spring—due to the larger hog populations, on top of the increased outbreaks of the past three years.

Wise farmers will have every spring pig immunized with serum and virus EARLY, preferably around weaning time. Cholera strikes so fast, kills so quickly, that there is little chance of saving your hogs, once they are down with the disease. This year, of all years, the protection of proper vaccination is of utmost importance, simply as hog profit insurance.

To be safe, let no one but a Veterinarian vaccinate your herd. He knows how to do the work properly, to insure safe protection. The cost is small compared with the greater security you obtain.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

BIG DISCOUNT ON EARLY ORDERS
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.
The Salina Concrete Products Co.
Box K
Salina, Kansas

LOW COST IRRIGATION HOSE

MADE OF CANVAS
Ideal for pump irrigation. Carries water over or around obstacles. Saves work... Lasts for years. Makes getting water where you want it easy. Low cost. Canvas dams also. Write for illustrated folder.
LINCOLN TENT & AWNING CO.
Lincoln, Neb.

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

Everlasting TILE SILOS
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.
NO Blowing in
Blowing Down
Freezing
Buy Now
Erect Early
Immediate Shipment
Roller Bearing Enlarge Cutters
Write for prices. Special discounts now.
Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
R. A. Long Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

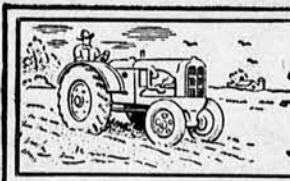
FREE—SAMPLES OF REMARKABLE

TREATMENT FOR Stomach Pains
Due to Gastric Hyperacidity

Are you tortured with the burning misery of too much free stomach acid? Use of the famous VON T. TABLETS is bringing comforting relief to hundreds of such cases. Sincerely grateful people tell of what they call the "wonders" of Von's Tablets have done for them. This gentle formula aims to counteract surplus, irritating stomach acid and to soothe inflamed stomach surfaces. If you suffer symptoms of stomach ulcers caused by too much stomach acid, or you suffer from indigestion, gas, heartburn, bloating, due to this cause—you, too, should try Von's for prompt relief. Get FREE right at home... without rigid liquid diet. Samples of this remarkable treatment and details of trial offer with money-back guarantee if not satisfied. Informative booklet is included. Write PHILADELPHIA VON CO. Dept. 462-J
Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

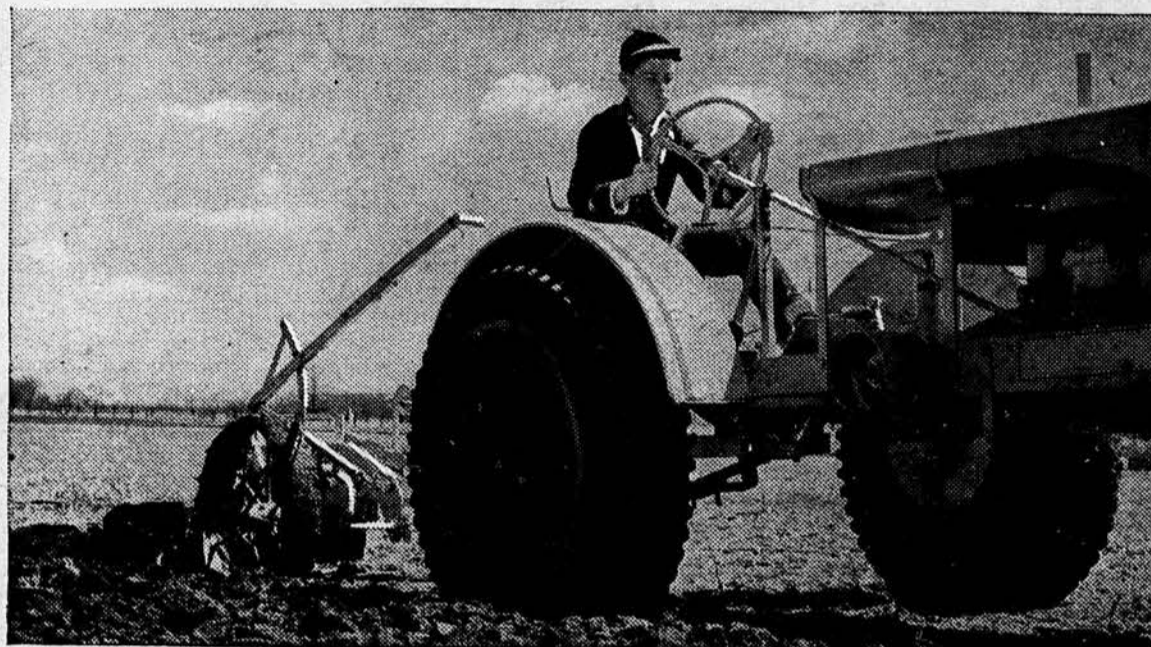
TONGUE-LOCK DIAMOND TOP Concrete Stave Silos

Longest possible service with the least possible worry and trouble are the big features you will enjoy in your McPHERSON TONGUE-LOCK DIAMOND TOP CONCRETE STAVE SILO. You also have our 30 years of experience to assure you of a better silo.
Contract this month for a McPHERSON silo while materials are still available.
McPHERSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
323 North Ash Street
McPHERSON, KANSAS



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Looking Ahead Some



Right now is always a good time for any young man to take a serious interest in farming. After all, education—farming—most everything—takes time, and you have to get a start. "Getting educated" on motor oil, though, needn't be so hard. Here's admitting right off the bat that you can't start using Conoco Nth oil—good as it is—and expect a miracle the next morning. But, just the same, the modern synthetic or man-made "improvers" added to Conoco Nth oil, are responsible for improved performance that you can spot quicker than you might expect. You can expect plenty of miles and hours of work from each and every quart of this great oil. And you can expect the engine of your car or truck or tractor to just naturally keep a good long lease on life because of the way Conoco Nth oil does its job.

How do we know? Well, for one thing just take the evidence of the Death Valley Destruction Test where six new cars started out in a Death Test... Conoco Nth against five well-known brands of quality oil—one regular 5-quart fill of a different oil for each car. Never an added drop... all cars doomed to speed to death... 57 miles an hour, day after day... until engines tore themselves apart for lack of lubrication. In this impartial but murderous test, Conoco Nth oil kept its engine going for more than twice the mileage averaged by the other five quality oils in the test. And here's why—

For a good many years now, a keystone of Conoco's success has been OIL-PLATING. And today the ability to OIL-PLATE the vital working parts of an engine

is still a mighty important quality of Conoco Nth motor oil. OIL-PLATING, which maybe you like to think of as a layer of lubricant sort of "magnetized" to the metal, just can't all drain back down to the crankcase, even when the engine stands overnight—or longer. And as long as you use Conoco Nth oil, you can have OIL-PLATING far up on the cylinder walls, waiting in advance to guard against dangerous starting wear.

L. K. Olson, who's seen (right) standing beside one of the tractors used on his 3,100-acre ranch near Cokeville, Wyoming, has had plenty of experience with the staying qualities of OIL-PLATING. He writes, "OIL-PLATING has saved my motors twice, once when a fan belt broke and once when a heater hose broke."

Now OIL-PLATING is the result of one of those synthetic or man-made improvers we were talking about. The other synthetic in Conoco Nth is called *Thialkene inhibitor*, and it's added for a different reason. The normal firing of any engine is always trying to create poisons which attack the oil and shorten its useful life. Once started, these "resins" and "gummy" substances multiply faster and faster and FASTER. For years, Conoco searched for a way to inhibit or hold back the start of these poisons. The answer? *Thialkene inhibitor*! Added to Conoco Nth motor oil, *Thialkene inhibitor* helps to keep the oil and the engine clean. And that's reason Number 2 why you can expect your



limit on mileage and hours of work from every quart of Conoco Nth motor oil.

Take the experience of Donald W. Pierce who farms 2,500 acres near Hemingford, Nebraska. He's using Nth oil in a 108-h.p. engine connected with an irrigation pump—equipment that is operated continuously, anywhere from one to three months at a time. He writes—"Previously we changed oil at intervals of 50 to 60 hours, but with Conoco Nth motor oil we have run from intervals of 180 to 240 hours."

Isn't it high time you tried Conoco Nth oil? Keep tabs on it for just a reasonable time and you'll see a difference. And just in passing, maybe you'd like to know that one of the best things about Conoco Nth oil is the delivery service you'll get from Your Conoco Agent. He's right at the other end of your phone.



Part of L. K. Olson's faith in Conoco products was sort of inherited. His father started using them in 1910, and "L.K." is carrying on the tradition. He says that they use Conoco gasoline, motor oils, cup grease and pressure lubricant, "and find all of them superior products. We... get top prices for our trade-ins." He's using Conoco Nth motor oil, of course, and his own words are that he's "certainly satisfied."

The Grease Veteran Says:

"Many new cars have the needle-bearing type of universal joint with sealed-in lubrication. But millions of cars still use grease type universals that need regular attention with a lubricant that can stand high centrifugal speeds and great changes in temperature. Universals, you know, operate at 'engine speed'—two or three thousand revolutions a minute, or more—and ordinary chassis lube would just get thrown out. That's why a lot of time and money has been spent to develop stringy, adhesive, long-fibre grease with a high melting point and the ability to 'stay put'. Believe me, that's what you want to make sure you get. Only here's a caution: Wheel bearings need protection against speed and temperature, too, but the conditions are different. There you also want a grease that can resist centrifugal force, but it must be short fibred to keep it from creeping out of the bearing cage, 'roping' itself around the outer edges of the bearings and getting to the brake linings where it could cause no end of trouble."

And here's a grease that's made just for that specialized job on universals that the Grease Veteran talks about. It's Conoco Sujind... a dark green, tenacious, long-fibre grease that hangs on like a leech. Conoco Sujind resists heat and "slings off" as the universal whirls. Your Conoco Agent carries Sujind... and he can also supply you with Racelube, a Conoco Specialized short-fibre grease for wheel bearing lubrication.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.

If you leave your car outside on a cold night, cover the windshield with a piece of cardboard. The wiper blade will hold it on, and it will save you the trouble of scraping off ice or frost the next morning. Chester Nickelson, Freedom, Okla.

Make your scrap bag from mosquito netting so that you can find the piece you want without emptying the bag. Mrs. Ed Morse, North English, Iowa.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

