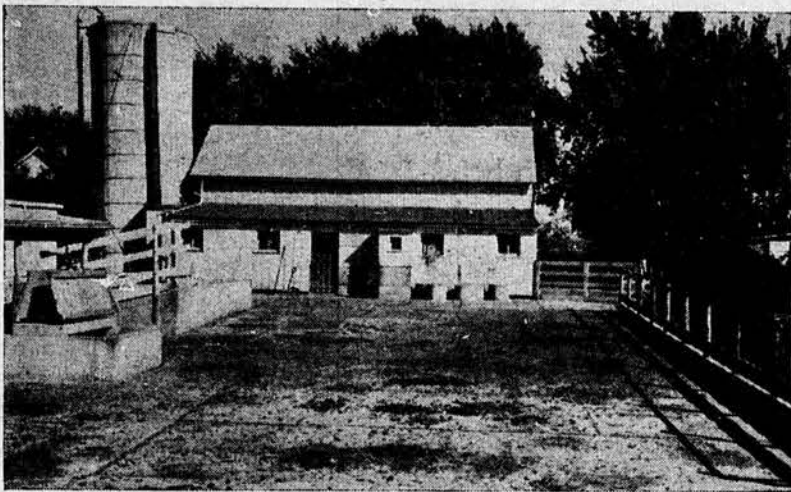


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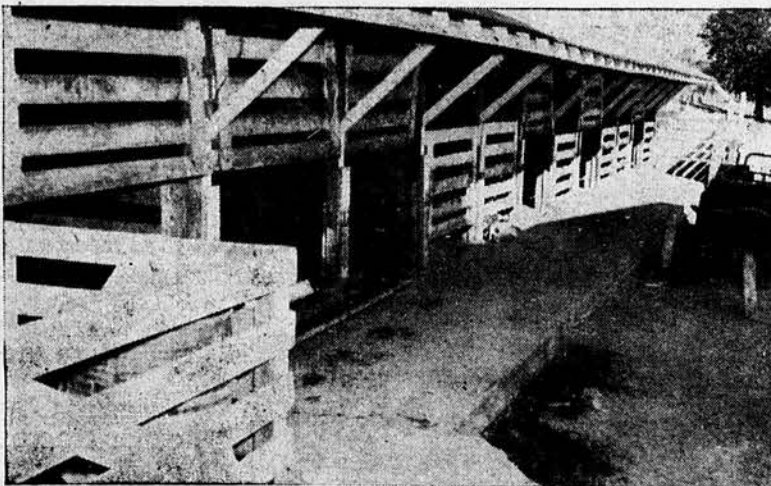
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



This is an over-all view of the feedlot on the Charles Saile dairy farm, Douglas county, showing how concrete has been used for all important units. Mr. Saile has taken his herd out of the mud.

The central farrowing house at the John Vogel farm, Douglas county, has a concrete floor and porch; improves sanitation and is easy to clean.



They Got Rid of Their MUD HANDICAP

WHEN livestock and concrete go into partnership on the farm, they bring a lot of advantages that pay off in better living conditions and more profits. At least that is the opinion of 2 Douglas county farmers who are finding success thru this combination. They are Charles Saile, a dairyman, and John Vogel, a hog and cattle feeder. Mr. Saile is an old-timer in the milk business, having operated a dairy for 35 years, and mud has been one of his greatest handicaps thru the years. "I have seen my feedlot when the udders on the cows would drag in the mud as they came in from the pasture," he recalled.

Under such conditions, which were prevalent on hundreds of Kansas farms only last year, cows suffer from udder troubles, fail to do well on their feed, and use up a great deal of their energy trying to exist. Naturally, they do not have as much energy left for milk production, which tends to fluctuate.

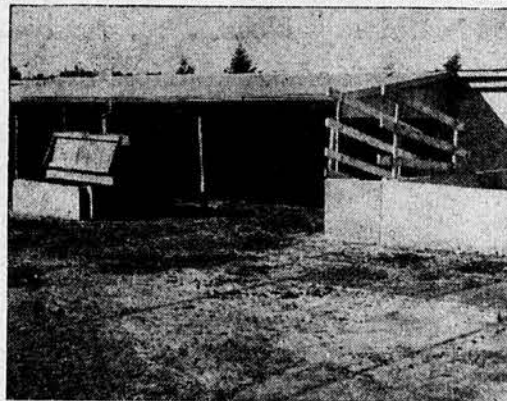
About 4 years ago Mr. Saile decided to do something about the situation and, not being a man who does things by halves, he really worked out a program to take his dairy cows out of the mud.

His feeding lot is in the shape of a rectangle lying east and west, with his dairy barn at the east end. A loafing shed is built along the north side, with the west end of it partitioned off as a shed for his herd sire. The loafing shed has more depth than most, with the back half arranged so sliding doors can be closed in bad weather, thus leaving the front half as a porch, or roofed shelter.

This was the layout when concrete was brought into the picture. The entire feedlot, 50 by 100 feet, was paved and the concrete was extended on the north to form a floor for the loafing shed. But the loafing shed floor is more than just a concrete floor. It is built on a slight slope and in sections. At intervals there are shallow drains underlaid with crushed rock. These drains catch the urine and drain it off, keeping the shed dry and clean.

About 15 or 20 feet from the dairy barn proper an underground tank for liquid manure was installed. Manure from the milking parlor is flushed down into this tank, where it is stored until Mr. Saile is ready to use it; then it is pumped into a portable tank and taken to the fields

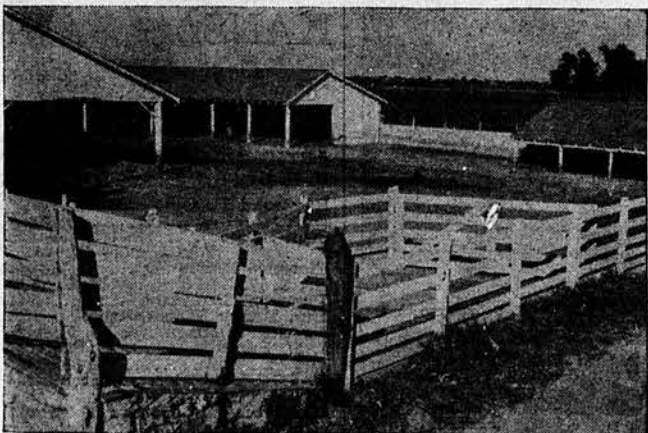
An over-all view of the Vogel feedlot showing arrangement of buildings around a square. In the foreground is a loading ramp. Some 300 head of hogs and 30 head of cattle will be fed on this lot yearly.



Another view of Saile lot showing concrete manure pit and ramp at right, concrete water tank and, in background, the loafing shed.

for spreading. Above this tank is a concrete storage pit for manure left on the feeding lot floor or in the loafing shed. It is surprising, said Mr. Saile, how the cattle will congregate on the feeding floor or in the shed during bad weather, thus giving him an opportunity to save more manure than would be possible if the cattle did not have such an ideal place to congregate. Having a concrete floor of this kind means more frequent cleaning, the owner points out, but the job of cleaning is easy and practically no manure is lost. Mr. Saile tries, as nearly as possible, to put a ton of manure back on his soil for every ton of crops taken off. Some idea of how much manure he accumulates in his pit and storage tank can be determined by his report that he recently hauled to the fields 50 tons of manure from the pit and 19½ tank loads from his storage tank. All of this means better crop production for maintaining his herd.

Use of concrete on the Saile farm does not stop with the facilities mentioned. Along one end of the manure storage pit is a concrete loading ramp facing into the loafing shed. Floor of the ramp has been laid with partially buried bricks to give more secure footing. Along 80 feet of the south side of the feeding lot is a concrete feeding trough for silage and hay and it would be difficult to estimate how much feed is saved by this trough. The best indication of its efficiency is the fact that no feed can be seen [Continued on Page 22]



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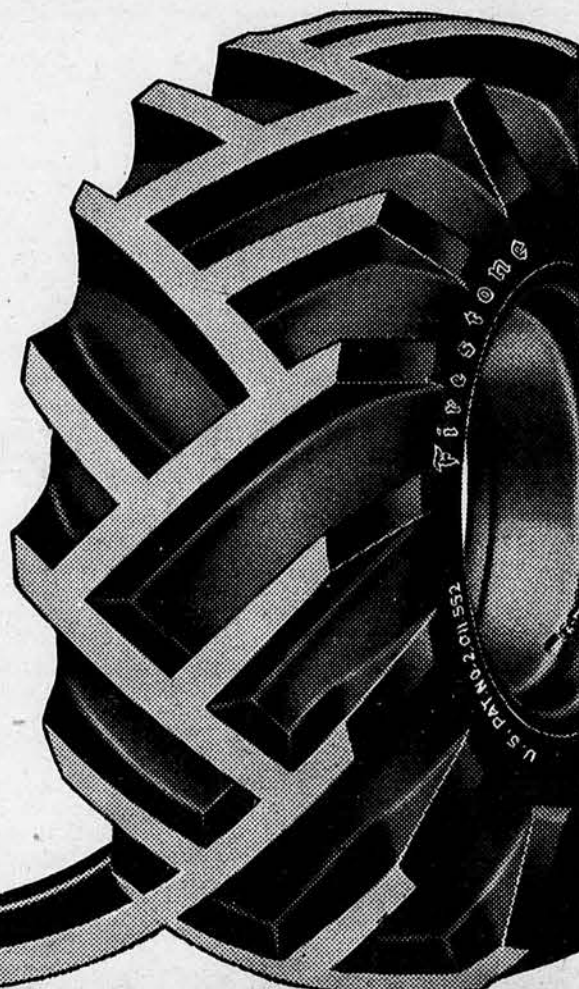
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Are Testing DDT

Entomologists, horticulturists and veterinarians at Kansas State College are assisting the War Production Board in experiments with DDT, a new and powerful insecticide, for possible civilian uses after the war.

Influence of DDT on leaf activity of apple leaves is being studied by horticulturists at the college, while veterinarians are studying the possible evidence of toxicity or other injurious effect from using DDT around livestock. Entomologists already have learned that DDT will kill the squash bug, that makes growing squash impracticable in many parts of the country. Experiments also are being made with a DDT concentrate known as Gesapon 18, prepared primarily for soil insecticide.

Back to Grass

Thru co-operation with the soil conservation district, farmers in Grant county will reseed to pasture several thousand more acres next spring. Farmers throughout this area of the state have had excellent success reseeding using a mixture of 6 to 8 pounds of blue grama seed, 1 to 2 pounds of falo grass, and a pound of side oats for the average soil. Where sand bluestem is substituted for the side oats.

Cost of reseeding runs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 an acre, but the Government pays the farmer at a rate of \$4.50 an acre. The conservation district rents a special drill for 25 cents an acre with the farmer providing tractor and operator. Soil conservationists also mix the seed and have an experienced man to operate the drill. An average of 20 acres a day can be seeded with the equipment.

No Credit Due

Undeserved credit for the coloring of leaves at this time of year goes to Jack Frost. Forest experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture explain that the change of coloring in the leaves of hardwood trees is their natural preparation for winter—frost or frost the red, yellow and brown tints would come. The green color that is related to the feeding of the tree fades and leaves yellows and reds which are leftover sugar and other residues in the leaf. Many trees turn color before the first frost.

The brightest colors come after a season of moderate rainfall—not too little and neither too much. In England where the atmosphere is very moist, the colors are not vivid. If the season is dry, the leaves dry up and turn brown quickly.

The sumac can take honors for the very brightest reds, hard maples next, then come oaks, gum and dogwood.

Wrench From Tubing

I made a handy socket wrench reaching into inaccessible places from a piece of steel tubing. A slit was made half way thru the length of a piece of tubing and a hole drilled thru the end for a dolly pin with which to grasp and turn the wrench. I squared off the end of the tubing to form angles that will fit over a nut, and slipped a metal washer over the tubing to keep it open end from spreading when pressure is applied to turn a nut.—C. B.

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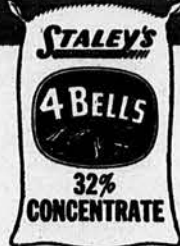
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Better Bulls for Small Herds

Brown County Idea Has Great Possibilities

A CO-OPERATIVE project extending thru 2 generations, and which has done much to raise the quality of beef cattle in Northeast Kansas, is being carried on in Brown county by 3 neighbors, all of whom are breeders of purebred Hereford cattle.

The story began back in the early 1920's, when F. H. Belden, now deceased, Arthur McCray, George T. Hamilton and W. R. Gordon, operating under the name of Gordon and Hamilton, joined forces to purchase the famous herd sire, Battle Mischief, from Mousel Brothers, Cambridge, Nebr., for \$3,250. The price was pretty fancy for those days and was considerably more than any of the men felt they could afford individually but, thru a working agreement among themselves, they decided they could raise the quality of all their herds.

From this beginning there are 3 herds in the community going back to foundation stock made up of this breeding. The herds are those owned by Gordon and Hamilton, Al J. Schuetz, and William Belden, who took over the Belden cattle operations when his father died in 1941 following an auto accident.

While still operating with his father in 1939, William Belden joined with Mr. Schuetz to run steers together on a partnership basis. Then in the fall of 1940, the 2 men pooled their money and

an outstanding herd sire from Kremmling, Colo., for \$2,500.

Under an agreement among themselves, Mr. Schuetz used the bull first, then Gordon and Hamilton, then Mr. Belden. All of the details of this 3-way partnership have not been worked out but the bull probably will spend 3½ to 4 months on each farm, with the owners selecting those heifers to be used in this bloodline breeding.

Mr. Hamilton explained that all 3 herd owners probably would breed about 50 to 60 head with this one bull. "It isn't wise," he stated, "to spread out too far with a single bull." All 3 men are agreed that it is better to breed on a smaller, selective scale, with a good herd sire than to try to use one beyond the limit of good results. Of course, all 3 cattlemen have good bulls of their own breeding and raising and use them for the bulk of the females in the herds.

None of the 3 has expanded his livestock numbers due to the partnership on herd sires. Rather, all 3 herds have been reduced because of labor and feed problems. The Belden herd has been cut from 100 or 135 head a few years ago to around 50 or 60 head. The Schuetz and Gordon and Hamilton herds also have been reduced in numbers.

One of the main ideas of the partnership is to make up in quality for lack of numbers. Not only will the 3 men raise the quality of their herds and get better prices for breeding stock, but also will aid materially in building up other herds in the territory.

As a result of their efforts, the 3 herds have a good local market for bulls, and buyers have an advantage in so good a choice of bulls in such a



William Belden, left, and Al Schuetz, Brown county purebred Hereford breeders, inspect T. Prince Rupert 71st, a prize herd sire they bought and are using in partnership. The 2 men have worked together for several years on a herd improvement program.



A prize heifer sired by T. Prince Rupert 71st is Margaret Rupert, shown here, which will be shown and sold at the Hereford Futurity this fall. Her half sister last year was top female at the sale and brought \$1,100.

bought T. Prince Rupert 71st, a calf from the Turner ranch, Sulphur, Okla., for experimental breeding in the 2 herds.

The experiment proved to be a good one as the first calf produced was the top heifer at the Hutchinson state Hereford sale in 1943 and was purchased by Ed Bradley, of Wichita, for \$1,100. Mr. Belden has another heifer, Margaret Rupert, sired by this bull and which will be entered in the annual futurity sale at Hutchinson this year. He believes she is as good an animal as the one sold to Mr. Bradley.

The 2 men have worked out a simple arrangement for services of their herd sire. Mr. Belden keeps the bull from January to the first of May, and Mr. Schuetz takes him the rest of the year. All the work required is just transferring him from one pasture to the other.

Last year Mr. Belden bred 9 heifers to this bull but will expand the number this year. Mr. Schuetz is following about the same program, both men picking out the choice heifers they prefer to use in this mating.

Last January, at the National Western at Denver, Mr. Belden and Mr. Schuetz joined Gordon and Hamilton to purchase Advance A. Domino 76th,

small area. The 3 breeders live within a single mile and buyers have the opportunity to look over all 3 herds in the time ordinarily taken to look over one herd. If one breeder happens to be short at the time a buyer is interested, one of the other 2 is likely to have what he wants.

Co-operating on their herd sires is not the end of the relationship among the 3 men. They also pool their equipment and labor. Some of the shortcuts they have worked out include a combination haybuck and stacker made from an old Buick car, and a bundle elevator on the corn binder that elevates the corn right into the wagon.

With this close co-operation, the 3 men are able to produce their full amount of crops and give their live-

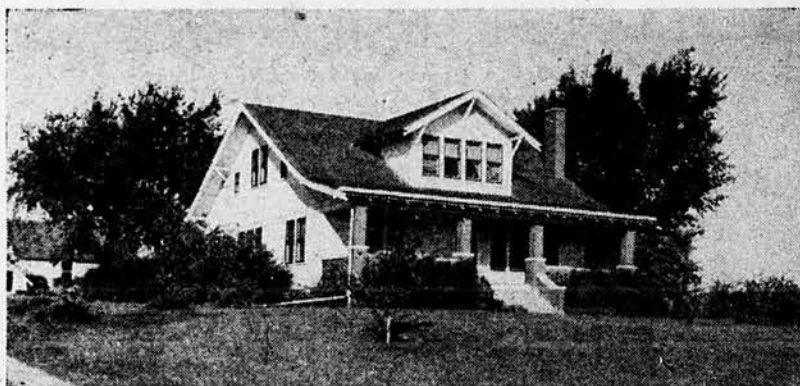
stock the best care possible for quality production.

The idea of smaller breeders pooling their money to buy herd sires beyond their individual reach is one which may well spread and have a profound influence on the cattle industry in Kansas and other states. Jerry Moxley, Council Grove, and Ed Bradley and Earl Wakefield, both of Wichita, recently went together to purchase 2 fine bulls and are working out a similar arrangement to that of the Brown county men.

"With this type of arrangement, a cattleman can at least breed his top cows to an outstanding sire," explains Mr. Moxley, who believes other cattlemen will adopt the idea when they see the results which can be obtained.

Home Is What You Make It

So the Putthoffs Go Right Ahead Landscaping



Extensive landscaping plans have been started around this beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Putthoff, Atchison county. The house sits near the top of a long east slope and is ideally located for beautification.

A REAL farmstead-beautifying program is being carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Putthoff, Atchison county farmers, who are going ahead with an extensive landscaping plan despite all the handicaps of war.

Two years ago the Putthoffs planted a windbreak across the north and west sides of the farmstead. In it they included 200 Russian olives, 100 mulberry and 100 ash trees and the planting has done exceptionally well. Twenty-

five Austrian pines were planted this year as a part of the windbreak and all have survived. Seven more Austrian pines were planted about the yard for decorative purposes.

Fragrant honeysuckle hedge has been planted along each side of the front yard to act as a snow fence to protect the driveway, and to add beauty to the drive, which is several hundred feet long. A Grootenborst rose hedge has been placed across the front of the yard, running horizontally with the road.

North of the house future plans call for a more or less formal flower garden with bushes and shrubs as a background. The center will be in the form of a court and will be planted to grass. The south end of the rectangular garden will open just outside the front porch. Mrs. Putthoff plans to have the garden planned so Farm Bureau unit meetings can be held out in the center of the garden if weather permits; or on the porch overlooking the garden if the weather is bad.

A farm vegetable and fruit garden will be back of the flower garden to the north and west. Farm buildings are being included in the general plan of improvement and are being placed in relation to the landscaping. A new poultry laying house was constructed this year and a cattle loafing shed is under construction this fall. A new work shop is planned for after the war.

The Putthoff farmstead could not be more ideal for landscaping. The home and farm buildings are near the top of a long slope that rises gradually from the edge of the highway. The home has an east front and is back from the highway far enough to allow plenty of room for landscaping.



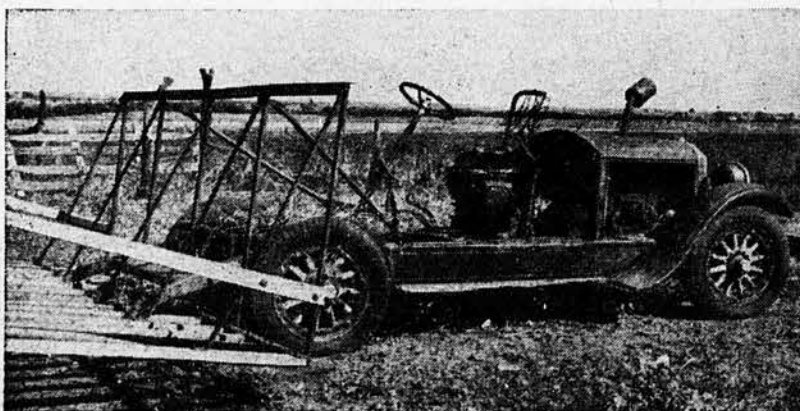
Mr. Putthoff stands proudly beside one of the many Austrian pines set this year as part of the beautification program.

To Study Sorghums

A special research staff to study the possibilities of removing starches, proteins and oil from sorghums is being trained by the Corn Products Refining Company, it has been announced by Dr. Ernest W. Reid, head of Corn Products research. The technical staff for this work probably will be located in Kansas City.

In announcing the plan, Doctor Reid pointed out the important work being done along this line by Kansas State College and added that the Nebraska legislature also has appropriated \$30,000 for research.

An immense area, running from the Dakotas south thru Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, is ideally adapted to growing sorghums and may be destined to provide the raw material for any industry based on sorghum research.



Mr. Schuetz and Mr. Belden also co-operate on crops and together rigged up this high-lift haybuck, which has greatly speeded up the job of getting hay for their herds. They took an old Buick car and reversed the gears and transmission to make this implement.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I HOPE that every farmer—and every other qualified voter, for that matter—goes to the polls and casts his vote next Tuesday.

The price of a republican form of government is that its citizens accept the responsibilities, as well as the benefits of government.

Failure of the electorate to accept responsibility cannot but result in the loss of the benefits.

Whether you are for Dewey and Bricker, or for Roosevelt and Truman, you ought to vote in the general election next Tuesday.

I regard it as of vital importance to every American today, and to his children tomorrow, that all the qualified voters register their wills in this election.

This is the year of decision for America; decision whether the United States of America shall remain a republic in the American tradition, or return to the Old World tradition of personal rule.

As I see the picture, America has two choices, and two choices only, in Tuesday's election.

We can—

1. Change administrations, or
2. Change our form of government.

I say it is time to change—Presidents.

The choice, as I see it, is just that simple.

President Roosevelt has held office for 12 years. He wants to be President for 16 years.

It is time for a change.

If Franklin D. Roosevelt, by taking advantage of emergencies and when necessary creating emergencies, can hold the office of President for 16 years, then some successor, a succession of successors, by using and creating emergencies, can establish themselves for like or longer periods.

Then we will have rulers in fact, altho perhaps presidents in name, over the United States of America.

Personal rule and representative government cannot continue to operate together.

Representative government, such as we have had in the United States since 1789, has given to the individual the greatest freedom, the greatest opportunity for advancement, the greatest liberty in the pursuit of happiness, that the world ever has seen.

Those who founded this free nation, and drew up a Constitution to keep it a free nation of free states and free people, laid down two essentials to perpetuate those freedoms.

First, they provided a central government (federal) powerful enough for national defense; to protect against other nations and peoples who might by aggression deprive us of those freedoms. At the same time, thru reserving to the people thru the states the right of local self-government, they sought, and in the main succeeded, in protecting the individual against too great powers in the hands of the central government.

Second, they provided three branches for the federal government: a legislative branch to make the laws, provide for the general welfare and for common defense; a judicial branch to interpret the laws and protect the individual's right against other individuals, against encroachments by the states or by the federal government; an executive branch to enforce the laws and administer the government.

In 12 years Franklin D. Roosevelt has attempted,

and has measurably succeeded, to make the judiciary the creature of the executive. He has attempted, and for a time succeeded thru the several rubberstamp Congresses, to make the legislative branch the creature and plaything of the executive.

In 12 years Franklin D. Roosevelt has constantly and increasingly taken away powers from the states, and thereby from the people, and centralized them in himself.

In 16 years he can go much farther. He will have weapons that he did not have in 1933: a huge national debt calling for heavy taxation; the most powerful army and navy the world has ever seen; the acceptance of regimentation of the people thru a war emergency that could be prolonged thru most of his fourth term; and executive and judicial patronage that could overwhelm and crush any and all attempts to restore representative government.

I say again, it is time for a change—of Presidents.

Unless, of course, Americans prefer a change of government from a republic to a totalitarian state.

Each One a Winner

I ALWAYS get a thrill out of seeing young folks, especially boys and girls on the farm, honored for their proved ability in leadership. And it always is a pleasure to do all I can to encourage them in their progress. Right now I am thinking about the winners in the 1944 Kansas farm safety contest. Every year I look forward to meeting them. As you will recall, this safety contest is sponsored each year by the Farm Safety Committee of the state safety council. A winning team among 4-H Clubs is picked, as well as the winning boy and the winning girl.

This year the Saline Valley 4-H Club, of Saline county, won the top place as a group. Ten out of 24 members, together with their local leaders, Carl Pfeifer and Mrs. R. V. Knowles, called on me here in my office at Topeka a few days ago. And I tell you they were a fine looking group of young folks. They are typical of 4-H people in the state—alert, eager for new experiences, pleasant to meet; real folks you would welcome in your home.

The group included Ida Mae Hughes, Donald Hughes, Gerald Knowles, Majorie Smith, Lois Jean Pfeifer, Roy Brotton, Gary Giersch, Alberta Brotton, Roland Northern and Joyce Brotton. Other members of the club who assisted in the safety program are Donald Light, Mellroy Abbott, Elvin Brotton, Conrad Giersch, LaVerne Giersch, Harriett Johnson, Phillis Light, Erland McCall, Marvin McCall, Harold McCullick, Kenneth McCullick, Wanda Pfeifer, Norma Phillips and Dick Wilson.

Now, to win first place in the state among all 4-H Clubs participating, the Saline boys and girls

put in 1,464 hours carrying out their safety campaign. They did everything from making flytraps to giving safety demonstrations at the county fair. Every member of the team is to be congratulated.

The winning girl in the safety contest this year is Betty Lou Collins, of Bourbon county, and the winning boy is Dan Zumbrunn, of Geary county. It is my pleasure to present each one of these two winners with a gold watch as a

token of the worthwhile work they have done. Miss Collins has been in safety work since 1942 and for the past year has been safety leader of the Good Luck 4-H Club. She sponsored a safety week among the members and made important safety improvements at home. There is no question about her being a winner.

Dan Zumbrunn has an equally good safety record. He was appointed chairman of the Geary County Farm and Home Accident Prevention Committee in February, 1944, and arranged for a Red Cross course in accident prevention for 10 rural leaders. This resulted in carrying the important story of accident prevention to all rural communities in the county.

In addition to all the safety work, every club member I have mentioned here is doing excellent work in other 4-H projects. I could say a great deal about the outstanding work 4-H Club folks have done in growing crops and livestock, and in everything they have undertaken. These young people have made me very proud of them on numerous occasions. They are the best in the world. But right now I can mention only this safety work. There frankly isn't anything more important in rural living. Because if you have been laid low by accident, everything under your supervision slows down or perhaps stops.

I am sure every 4-H Club member and leader who took part in the 1944 contest must feel himself a winner. Because there is no telling how many lives they have saved. There is no telling how many painful accidents they have prevented. Why, if even one fatal accident was prevented, all the hours of safety work during the year have been paid for in a grand way.

If you look over the records of accidents you begin to realize it is an every-day job to keep on preventing them. For example, there was an accidental death in the United States every 5½ minutes last year. There was an injury every 3 seconds. Mostly because of carelessness of somebody, occupational deaths occurred at the rate of one every 29 minutes. And folks at home are careless, too. Every 16 minutes someone suffered a fatal accident at home, and every 6½ seconds somebody got hurt at home in an accident. Falls caused the most fatal accidents. Then in order came motor vehicles, burns, drowning, firearms and poisons.

These few facts show how important the work is which our 4-H folks have been doing. My hearty congratulations to them. Again I say everyone who took part in this project during 1944 is a winner by the best standards of all. Each one did something helpful for others.

Arthur Capper

Farm Balance Sheet Looks Like This

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fortunately American farmers—except in a few specially favored sections—have learned by bitter experience that good seasons and bumper crops are followed by poor seasons and low yields; in the Mid-Continent, rainy seasons by droughts; inflationary periods by depressions.

Otherwise the American farmers could well go hog-wild on spending and land-buying sprees in the immediate postwar years; perhaps even in the closing years of World War II.

For, financially, American farmers on the whole are better off today than they ever have been.

So for the coming 2 years, perhaps longer, "the trade" figures the rural

market for city goods will be better than ever. Farmers may be better customers of industry than any other group in the nation, immediately after the war.

A recent publication, "Impact of the War on the Financial Structure of Agriculture," from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, tells the story of fantastic dollar figures in the farm picture.

Just for instance:

Dollar assets of farmers have jumped 54 per cent since 1940, according to the BAE; from 54 billion dollars in

1940 to 83 billion dollars in 1944—January 1, mind you; the huge dollar income for farmers during 1944 is not included in the BAE figures.

The balance sheet of American Agriculture, according to this study, is something like this:

Cash and liquid assets total 28 billion dollars, "the biggest wad of spending money the farmer ever has had at one time," as one trade service information service puts it.

Almost 10 billion dollars of this is in cash and bank deposits. Almost \$2,400,000,000 is in U. S.

savings and in various other bonds.

Six billion dollars is the 1944 listed value of crops in bonded warehouses.

Livestock on farms is listed at 10 billion dollars.

Increases in land values have amounted to 12 billion dollars; total value of farm real estate is listed at 45.6 billion dollars.

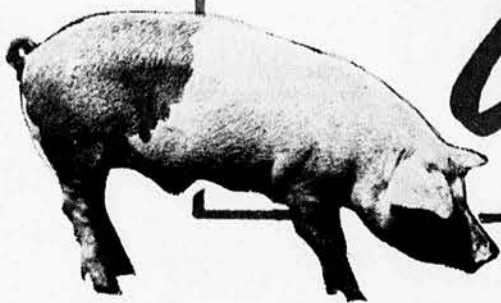
Machinery and equipment on farms is listed by the BAE at 4 billion dollars; said to be an increase of one billion since 1940.

Household equipment is listed at 4.7 billion dollars, an increase of about 10 per cent over the 4.2 billion figure for 1940.

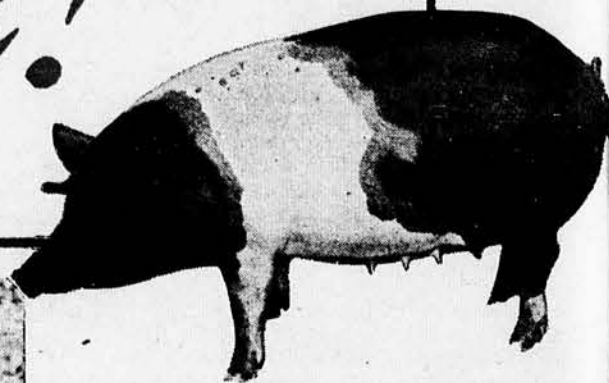
BAE says farmers' total liabilities (Continued on Page 19)

HOG TYPE MIGHT *Change.*

By DICK MANN



This hybrid pig, a cross between a Danish Landrace boar and a Hampshire gilt, was Mr. O'Bryan's first attempt to develop a new-type hog for future markets.



This Hampshire gilt represents what Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville breeder, believes will be the postwar hog. Note smoothness, depth of side and plump ham. This gilt also has good width of loin.

WHAT kind of hog will top the market after the war? This question is getting considerable attention at various college swine experiment stations, and among breeders interested in building their program on a long-time basis.

Body conformity of the hog already has undergone many radical changes thru the years as breeders attempted to find the perfect animal—one that would have the qualities of rapid and economical gains and which would meet the demands of packer buyers and consumers.

As a matter of fact body type is governed in some cases by the amount of feed available in a certain area or by consumer preferences in some areas. For instance, the Pacific Coast markets do not want hogs weighing in excess of 220 pounds. On the Atlantic seaboard there are wide differences in weight preferences, often in adjacent areas.

Kansas breeders, generally speaking, are not affected by feed limitations in determining what kind of hog is best. Tests at Kansas State College experiment stations have proved conclusively that sorghum grain or wheat are satisfactory and sometimes superior substitutes for corn in the hog ration, and this state always has a good yield of from one to all 3 of these crops.

With no feed limitations, then breeders in Kansas have only to consider the type of hog most economical to feed and still have a hog acceptable to packer buyers and the greatest possible consumer demand.

It generally is agreed now that an "intermediate" type is the best for all-around purposes, and all breeds have done a good job in attaining this type. The advantage of an intermediate-type hog is that much more leeway is provided in choosing a market time. The smaller, compact hog that nears finish weight at 200 pounds or less makes inefficient gains with additional feed. Likewise, the long-legged, rangy type of hog is not finished at handy weights of around 200 pounds, but requires more time and feed.

The intermediate type is fairly well finished at weights of from 180 to 200 pounds, but has the bone and size to put on additional pounds efficiently. Thus use of such a type gives the hog producer a longer period in which to choose a market time.

But the best hog for the market today may not be the best hog for the postwar market, so it is important to look ahead with an idea of determining what the market needs will be and how to meet those needs in the breeding program.

For instance, U. S. hog producers may be called upon to feed Europe for a while after the war until those countries can again build up their breeding stocks. It is well known that the European market demands a leaner, meatier-type hog than is generally accepted in this country. Many hog men, too, are predicting that lard will be a glut on the market after the war, and that fat hogs may continue to be discriminated against by the packer buyers.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has made some interesting studies on the percentage of lean to fat in hogs from 150- to 400-pound weights. In these tests they found the dressing yield increased 10 per cent between the 150- and 400-pound weights, but that the average thickness of back fat increased from .69 of an inch to 2.44 inches.

The fat cuts (leaf lard, fat back, belly, clear plate, jowl and cutting fat) increased from 29 per cent of the 150-pound pig to 46 per cent of the 400-pound pig. Percentage of the lean and the bony cuts showed a corresponding decline.

The percentage of mechanically separable fat and lean practically exchanged places between the minimum and maximum weight hogs. Carcasses from the 150-pound pigs contained 32 per cent fat



The width of loin and depth of ham on this gilt are ideal for today's market. Mr. O'Bryan would keep the width of loin but add plumpness to the ham, both in the rear and on the sides.

and 51 per cent lean, while those from the 400-pound hogs contained 55 per cent fat and 34 per cent lean.

Flesh from the loin increased in fatness with advancing weight. As the fat increased, water content, protein and ash declined. Loss of roast by evaporation during cooking did not seem to bear any relationship to weight or fatness of the roasts but loss thru drippings increased with fatness. Relatively little difference in palatability was noted between roasts from pigs of different weights.

Joe O'Bryan, of Hiattville, reputed to be the largest purebred hog breeder in the United States, believes both the packer buyer and the housewife of tomorrow will demand a meatier-type hog than is being marketed today.

Since the O'Bryan hogs consistently top today's markets it is interesting to discover that Mr. O'Bryan is not "resting on his laurels." He has been experimenting for some time to develop the type of hog he believes will be popular after the war.

According to Mr. O'Bryan, packers claim that 35 per cent of a hog's carcass brings in 65 per cent

of the money. That 35 per cent consists of the ham, loin and side. They also claim that 17 per cent of a fat hog is loss to the packer and Mr. O'Bryan believes that if breeders could reduce lard 5 per cent on each hog marketed, such a program would eliminate a large surplus and increase the amount of edible pork.

With these things in mind he first tried to cross-breed his famous Hampshires with a Danish Landrace boar, which was one of 4 imported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes and lent out to breeders interested in this type of work. The Landrace is noted for its length of body, unusually large ham and deep side with a minimum of fat.

Mr. O'Bryan believed that by crossing the 2 breeds he could get the best qualities of both and has about 50 of the first-generation cross on his ranch today.

The Landrace has several faults, however, which did not appeal to Mr. O'Bryan, who says they lack width of loin and have poor reproduction qualities, neither of which would be desirable from a breeder standpoint.

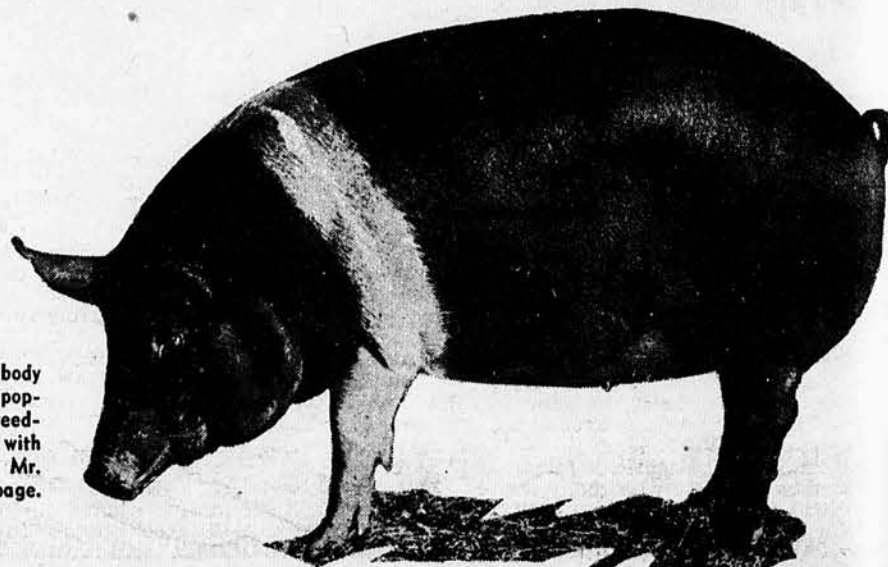
After reaching this conclusion, he began studying his herd and found that certain individuals had some of the Landrace qualities without sacrificing those superior in the Hampshire breed, so he now has started a program of selecting gilts and boars that best represent the type toward which he is working.

This type will have prolificacy as an essential, and also clean jowels, ruggedness, length of body, fullness of loin, and deep, plump hams bulging both to the back and side.

He went to Hydro, Okla., to purchase the boar Silver Rocket, which emphasizes this type. He has an extremely high tail set that means deep ham and is wide at the tail head. He also has unusual depth of side, is clean in the jowel and extremely smooth. To mate with this boar, Mr. O'Bryan is picking gilts from his herd that have the same qualities.

This new-type hog will have no "show" qualities, which means Mr. O'Bryan will discontinue showing after another year except in the barrow classes. Neither does such a hog have any advantages on today's market as hogs are bought by the hundredweight regardless of quality or dressing percentages. But Mr. O'Bryan believes the day will come when the seller will have an opportunity to sell either by live weight or rail rate and carcass grade.

[Continued on Page 17]



The gilt in this picture has body conformity of increasing popularity among all hog breeders today. Compare her with the new type picked by Mr. O'Bryan, as shown on this page.

FROM EVERY ANGLE



WITHOUT THESE BASIC FEATURES
NO MACHINE QUALIFIES AS
AN ALL-PURPOSE FARM TRACTOR



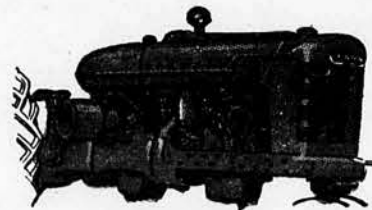
A SHORT TURNING RADIUS is vital for row-crop farming. Farmalls A and B turn in 10 feet. Tricycle design, and individual wheel brakes that enable operator to pivot on either rear wheel, are indispensable features.



AMPLE CROP CLEARANCE is required for cultivating. Farmalls have up to 30 inches vertically and a wide range of rear wheel spacings horizontally. Low pressure tires increase traction and decrease soil packing. On every job the operator has a clear view of the work he is doing.



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE for the Farmall's versatility. It is built to operate with the greatest variety of quick-attachable tools ever known. The hydraulic "Lift-All" provides easy implement control.



POWER MUST BE PROPERLY APPLIED for efficient tractor operation. Farmall's correct gear ratios mean low fuel consumption. A governor controls operating speeds. Oil and air cleaners and dirt seals insure long wear. The power take-off and belt pulley complete the Farmall's unbeatable utility as an all-purpose farm power unit.

FARMALLS ARE FIRST

ANY MAN WHO BUYS A TRACTOR buys it for one reason: *the work the tractor will do.* The quality of work, the volume, and the variety are the real measures of tractor value. Couple these factors with original cost, plus upkeep and operation, and you have the whole story. That's the way most farmers figure it out when they make this important investment. *The answer has turned out to be a Farmall tractor more times than all other makes combined.*

That doesn't happen by chance. It happens because these famous red tractors are designed and built to do more work, better work, and a bigger variety of work

per dollar of cost than anything else on wheels.

At the right are a few basic reasons behind Farmall tractor performance. The McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to demonstrate how Farmalls, with their complete line of related tools and machines, make up the most efficient system of power farming in existence. . . . Those are the big things to remember when you plan the purchase of farm power equipment.

Within the government's limitations, but with all possible manufacturing speed,
THE FARMALLS ARE COMING!



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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THE TOP TRACTORS FOR ALL FARMS

WARTIME accelerates the swing to HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTORS

The need for greater food production in wartime and the shortage of experienced help have made tractor power on the farm more important than ever before.

Beginning several years before the war, forward looking farmers recognized the fact that high compression tractors, designed for gasoline, are powerful, economical and more convenient to operate. High compression cuts down the warm-up period, eliminates radiator curtains, provides better idling. Its extra power saves gear shifting, gives greater flexibility and results in more work per hour.

These advantages are so important that the demand for high compression tractors has increased year after year—and the swing is becoming greater every day.

If you are buying a new tractor this year, order a high compression model. It will not only get more work done now, but will serve you better through the years.

LOOK AHEAD!
Buy your tractor
for tomorrow as
well as today



NEXT BEST THING TO A NEW, HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR—A POWER BOOSTER OVERHAUL FOR YOUR OLD ONE

Before you have your tractor overhauled this year, talk to your dealer about a *Power Booster Overhaul*. Due to the great demand there is a shortage of high compression replacement parts for certain models. See your dealer now so he can place his order early for necessary parts to give your tractor the added power of high compression.

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Uncle Sam Holds an Auction

Most of Items Not on Regular Market



Government war plant surplus materials were auctioned at Lawrence recently as a test to determine the method of redistributing such materials into civilian channels. H. D. Thomas, of the Lawrence Livestock Sale, selected as the auctioneer, here starts the bidding. Bidding was brisk on several hundred items not now on the market.

A PUBLIC auction sale, to determine whether this method would be used in the future to turn surplus war materials back into civilian use, was held at Lawrence recently, attended by hundreds of farmers.

This is how the Federal Government worked out the sale, which was the first held in Kansas and the fourth in the United States. The auction was sponsored by the War Food Administration, which designated the auctioneer company and helped with selection of materials.

The AAA recommended the site of the auction in relation to availability of surplus war plant materials and recommended the auctioneer. The local AAA chairman and the state chairman then met with regional men from the Federal Government and the auctioneer to select those items deemed most critical in the area of the auction.

Most of the items offered at the sale had been used but were in good condition, and about 90 per cent of the items cannot now be purchased on the market. Some of the larger items offered included stoves, storage tanks, hot-water heaters, tarpaulins, rolls of wire, heavy electric cables, and shop equipment. Smaller items included push brooms, nails, washers, bolts, nuts, rubber boots, mops, files, paint, switch boxes, oil cans, lanterns, coal buckets and pails, shovels, spades, and paintbrushes. All material was on display for inspection half a day.

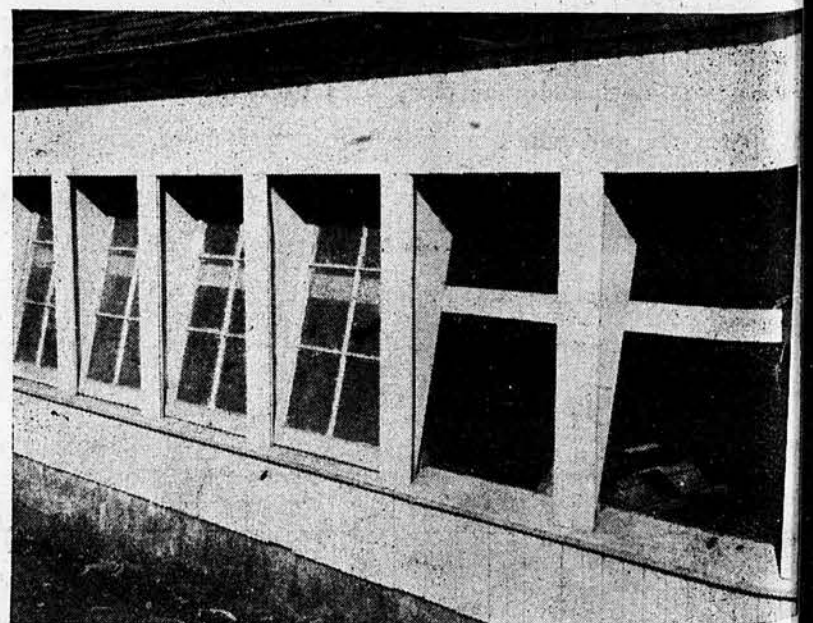
These items were divided into lots

and separated into what officials believed would suit individual needs, purpose of the sale was to get widest possible distribution of goods. Individuals were given the first opportunity to buy, then when individual demand was no longer evident, dealers or speculators could bid on the remainder of the lots.

Here is how the actual bidding was done. Supposing 100 light bulbs were included in one lot. These were divided into smaller lots of 8 or 10 bulbs each. The first small lot offered for bid. The highest bid on the first lot of 8 or 10 bulbs set the price for all the other light bulbs of equal number. If the highest bidder got 8 bulbs for 50 cents, other individuals could merely state their order for an equal number of bulbs. If only 50 of the bulbs were sold in this manner, the remaining 50 could be rebid as one lot and sold to a dealer or speculator. At the Lawrence sale sharpshooter spades happened to the first offering and the first spade went for \$1, which set the price on the other spades. This method saved a lot of time. If the buyer found any of the items to be defective when he went to get them checked out he could refuse the item and the sale was canceled.

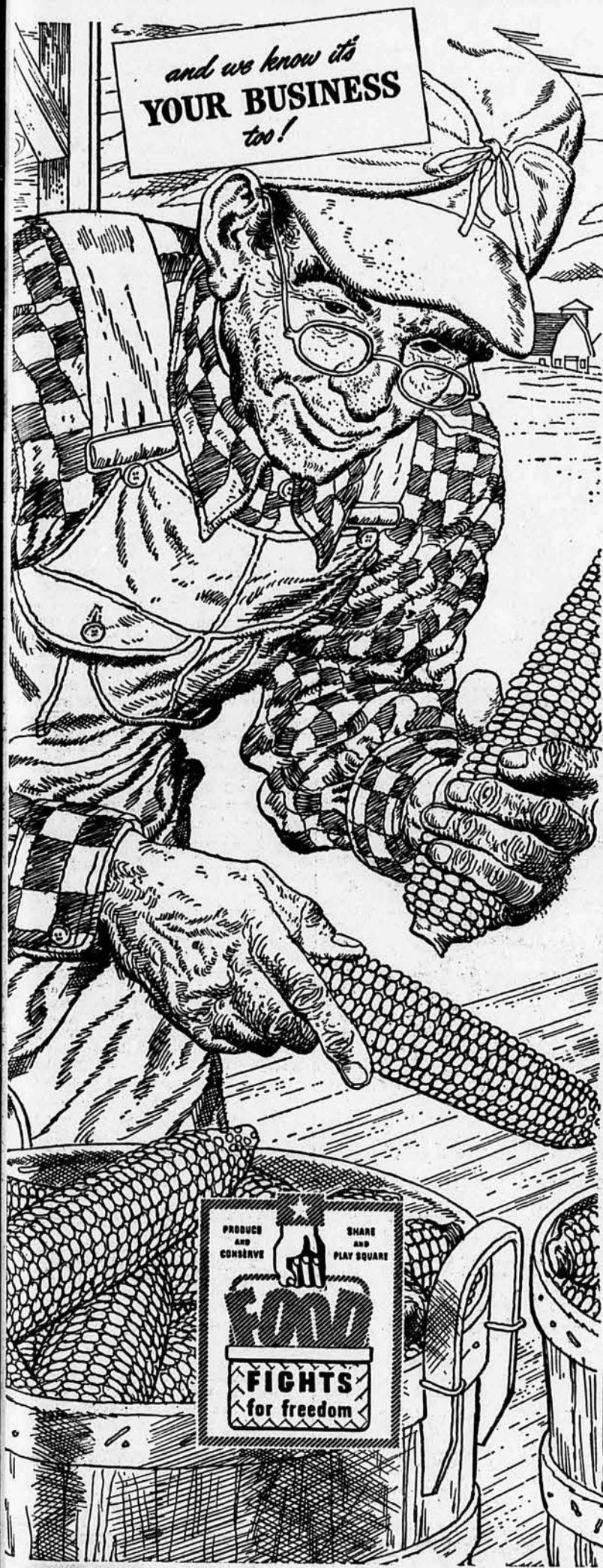
Additional sales of this nature will be held as materials become available. Those offered in the first sale came from the Pratt & Whitney, Ford Motor Company, and Aluminum Company of America plants at Kansas City.

Fresh Air Without Drafts



Here is a new idea for ventilation in the laying house. Windows in the laying house on the farm of Charles R. Gigstead, Atchison county, are recessed 9 inches at the top and, with windows in place, all fresh air comes into the laying house at the top of the recessed part, which eliminates drafts.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



Seed and Harvest

What the farmer is after is a crop that will give him and his family a living . . . take care of upkeep . . . enable him to put something away for a rainy day . . . and leave enough over for next year's seed.

That isn't so simple. It takes a lot of hard work and a lot of careful planning.

But the farmer, as the world's first business man, knows how to plan. He has centuries of experience behind him. He knows his crops and how to work them. He has learned to make allowances for soil conditions, weather, droughts, pests—in order to get out of his crop a fair return on what he put in.

And that's what counts. That's his *incentive*. He works for the harvest.

That's the way it is in manufacturing, too.

Investment, talent and work are the seeds of manufacturing . . . and the seed is planted for the sake of the harvest. As long as there is the prospect of reward for doing things in new and better ways, then enterprise and useful productiveness are encouraged and the people's wants are supplied.

That's something we must remember as we face the postwar world.

Our country needs to encourage useful production.

Give folks the *incentive*—a good "harvest" from their "seed"—and America will move forward to an even stronger economy.

That's a first requirement for greater output with more jobs and greater opportunity for all.

That's one sure road to the brighter tomorrow for which so many have sacrificed so much—

To better things for more people.

Sunday Afternoon—NBC Network
GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR

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GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE

Uncle Sam Says . . .

U. S. Is no Slacker

Despite critical lags in output of some important war equipment, the U. S. will come within 2 or 3 per cent of meeting the huge 1944 over-all quota of \$67,300,000,000.

Sugar Growers

A grower of sugar cane or sugar beets no longer is required to reside on the farm where the cane or beets are grown to be eligible to receive ration-free for home use, a specified

amount of sugar made from cane or beets. OPA rationing orders provide the grower may receive from the processor 25 pounds of sugar without stamps for each member of his family unit, or 25 pounds to the acre for ground upon which the cane or beets were produced, whichever is less.

"Split" Soy Oil

Greatly expanded use of soybeans in the U. S., both in industry and for food and livestock feed, are forecast.

New fractionating tools will be used to separate soybean oil into 2 fractions, one of which has been found to be an exceptionally fine edible oil, and the other of which is excellent for use in paints and varnishes. Soybeans also have a multitude of other possibilities, say Government officials.

Good News for Pests

Because of extremely restricted supply, earlier plans for releasing a limited amount of rotenone for the manufacture of preparations used in control of fleas and ticks on human beings and household animals have now been revised. No rotenone can be made avail-

able for flea control. However, a small amount will be available for making tick control preparations for distribution solely in tick-infested areas where human life is endangered by Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Set Potato Prices

Seed potatoes again have been given dollar-and-cents maximums by monthly periods in effect now and ending June 30, 1945. The prices are identical with those of the previous seed potato regulation, and are applicable only to certified seed and "war approved seed potatoes." The farmer producer's maximum prices f. o. b. his farm and f. o. b. his nearest shipping point are made the same. This means the farmer must make free delivery to the country shipping point. Likewise, the country shipper when buying from a farmer on the farm cannot add transportation costs from farm to shipping point.

Ready for Next Year

In preparation for next year's canning season, WPB has authorized 6 manufacturers to produce 630,000 aluminum pressure canners during the balance of 1944 and the first 6 months of 1945. They were allowed to make 400,000 canners this year.

Use Bags Again

Probably will be enough textile bags for 1944, says WPB, but further measures must be taken to increase bagging output and obtain greatest use from the existing second-hand bag supply.

Push Poor Meat

Lower grades of meat are being pushed. Retailers of meat now will be allowed to sell preboned and pre-rolled roasts from short loins and standing ribs of utility and cutter and canner grades of beef. This is to help butchers sell meat which normally does not find a ready retail market.

Sirup From Wheat

Wheat sirup, similar to corn sirup, is one of the possibilities resulting from wartime research into making starch from wheat instead of corn.

Still Need Help

Farm employment on farms September 1 was down 4 per cent from that of a year earlier and 8 per cent less than the 1935-39 September 1 average, reports BAE.

More Iceboxes

Production quotas totaling 116,800 units for the fourth quarter of 1944 have been assigned to 17 manufacturers of domestic ice refrigerators.

Another Crop Use

A new-type resinous coating material that looks like varnish, withstands high temperatures and the action of

Insects in Kansas

Four hundred and sixty-one individual illustrations and 6 color plates are used in the text describing "INSECTS IN KANSAS," a publication of 440 pages, issued by the State Board of Agriculture, and which is just off the press.

Those who have seen the book are unanimously of the opinion that the authors, Doctors Roger C. Smith, George A. Dean, E. G. Kelly, Ralph L. Parker and Professor Harry R. Bryson, of Kansas State College, have pooled effort to produce a book which will prove valuable to anyone interested in affairs of everyday life. Only a necessary minimum of technical terminology is used in portraying the insects, and the wealth of illustrations makes many identifications possible for the average layman.

This recent addition to the list of special reports of the Board of Agriculture is designed for ready use in home, garden or field work. So long as the edition lasts, the volume will be mailed free to those who make request of Secretary J. C. Mohler, State House, Topeka.



Keep YOURS in the Fight!

The most powerful army in the world needs food . . . produced in enormous quantities by America's home-front soldiers with the help of mechanized equipment.

In winning the battle of food production nothing is more important than keeping your tractor running at top efficiency. That means every moving part must have better than just ordinary lubrication. Parts damaged by faulty

lubrication may not be replaceable. Time lost for repairs that could have been avoided is a battle lost.

To keep your tractor "in the fight," use only motor oils and greases you KNOW won't let you down—Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oils and Greases. Call your Skelly Tank Wagon Salesman today. Every Skelly product he brings you is backed by a money-back guarantee.

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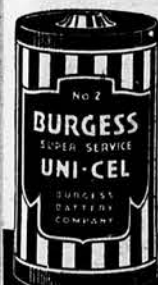
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HE HAS YOUR BATTERY



Deadly flamethrowers are blazing the road to Victory! Each of these efficient weapons depends upon dry batteries to spark the flame for instant action. The batteries you do without mean more fire-power for frontline fighting men. Use your available batteries sparingly... keep them cool and dry... rest them as often as possible. For free Battery Hints—Write Dept. K-4, Burgess Battery Company, Freeport, Illinois.

At least one extra for the SIXTH!



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Will Your Car Outlast the War?

As a wartime service to owners of **ALL MAKES** of cars, General Motors offers a new edition of **The Automobile User's Guide**, containing 196 practical suggestions on such subjects as **how to get better gasoline economy, how**



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most chemicals and solvents, and can be made from sugar and starches of farm crops, has been developed by the Department of Agriculture. Known as "allyl starch," the product is prepared by treating starch with either allyl chloride or allyl bromide.

Milk Holds Up

Smaller seasonal declines in milk production to the first of the year are predicted due to more favorable dairy-feed price ratios than a year ago and higher dairy production payments.

No Seed Surplus

Production of sweet clover seed this year is expected to be about 40 per cent larger than the very small crop of last year, but about one third smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The 1944 crop is forecast at 35,862,000 pounds of thresher-run seed. Greatest increases in production are expected in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota.

Will Fight Grubs

Allied victory in Europe is not expected to increase supplies of rotenone, pyrethrum, arsenic and copper fungicides. Increased needs of rotenone for cattle grubs will reduce amount available for gardens.

A Look at Prices

With fewer hogs to be marketed and with large non-civilian pork purchases, hog price outlook is more promising than a year ago. Total calf slaughter this year will reach an all-time high. Prices for lambs are likely to average higher this fall and winter than a year ago, and ewe prices, now lowest since the fall of 1941, are expected to continue lower than a year ago, reports OWI.

Will Ship Flour

WFA announced a temporary reinstatement October 4 of the program to export U. S. flour to Cuba. The program had been discontinued last July.

The Flavor Lasts

Cantaloupe flavor thruout the year now is possible as a result of U. S. D. A. experimental work with frozen purees. Cantaloupes can be harvested at the prime stage of field ripeness and the flesh of the melon crushed to a puree for freezing, storage and transportation. It is said to be especially good in some types of desserts. This discovery may lead to similar commercial development of similar purees of tropical fruits not practical to ship long distances.

No More Gas

The Nation's stockpile of civilian gasoline, near minimum working levels, is barely sufficient to take care of any reasonable fluctuations between demand and refinery production during the remainder of this year, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Iokes says.

Olive Oil Back

Arrangements with the government of Spain have been completed for shipment to the U. S. of 3,000 tons of olive oil. Used principally for medicinal and edible purposes, the oil may be purchased thru regular trade channels by private interests.

Freight by Air

Air cargoes totaling 22 million pounds were flown from remote corners of the world during the period from January 1 to June 30, over a global-aerial freight system, for the benefit of the U. S. and our Allies, chiefly Russia and Britain.

Cut Down on Kerosene

OPA has halted issuance of kerosene oil rations for hot water, domestic cooking or domestic lighting if the householder or other applicant has the use of electric equipment for these purposes. Adjustments are allowed where electrical equipment is not adequate.

Coal Shortage Ahead

Anthracite coal available for domestic consumers this winter is expected to be about 6 million tons short of full requirements. An immediate reduction of 2½ per cent in the maximum shipments to retailers has been ordered.



That Radio Never Quit..

thanks to **WINCHARGER**

Yes, that is right. That radio never quit. It played right on through those war months when many other farm radios were limited or blacked out because replacement batteries were not available. How could that radio do it? Simply because it operated from batteries charged by a little 6 volt Wincharger.

Don't get us wrong! We didn't design that little Wincharger for War Service. Years ago when it was built war seemed far away. We hoped it would never come again. We merely built that little 6 volt Wincharger **RIGHT**—so the farmer could enjoy his radio without running to town to get batteries recharged.

SAVE LABOR—INCREASE INCOME WITH *Modern Rural Electrification* BY WINCHARGER

Out of experience gained from building that Wincharger—and thousands like it, has grown the modern Wincharger Electric System. This Electric System can give you increased income and save you labor. It will operate a water pump, milking machine, washing machine, refrigerator and other similar motor-driven equipment, and furnish electricity for your lights, radio, electric iron, and other household appliances.

These big electric systems provide sufficient electric current for average farm needs. ... And they, like the little Wincharger, will keep right on providing dependable, economical electric current. They are available now. Let us show you what they can do.

SEND COUPON NOW FOR FULL INFORMATION

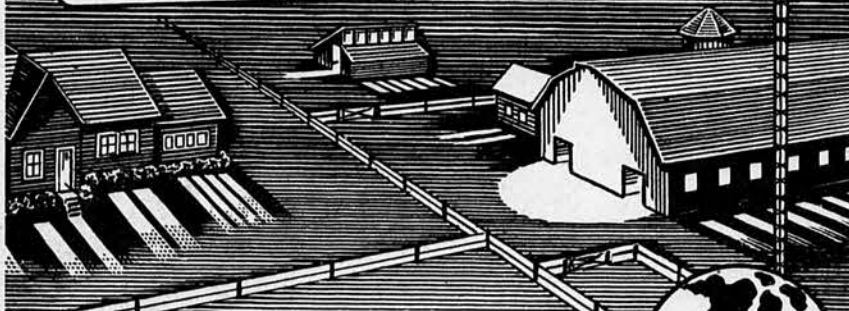
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Send your **FREE** booklet and full information on how I can light and power my farm with Wincharger.

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Emergency Help Saved Apples

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IT IS pretty well agreed that the apple harvest in Doniphan county this year could not have been accomplished, had it not been for the 93 Mexican laborers brought into the county for that purpose. There just wasn't enough local pickers here to get the job done. Growers were skeptical when the idea was first presented, but now that harvest is over and all the apples were saved the 12 men who used this outside help are highly pleased. Every one of them expressed a willingness to employ Mexican boys again next year if they can get them.

Gene Welch, who manages the Kansas Fruit Farm, used more of the Mexican pickers than any other grower, having maintained a daily crew of 15 thruout the season. One day he had 28 of them in his trees. They were transported daily by the growers who used

them from their quarters at Blair.

Paul Brown rigged up a corner of his large apple-packing shed as living quarters for the Mexicans employed by him and they prepared their own meals. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leupold, of Wathena, were employed as cooks for the 81 laborers quartered at Blair. Cots were provided by the United States Army and each workman was provided with 3 comforters. Fourteen of the Mexicans hired out to Everett Euler, well-known Blair apple grower, the upper story of whose apple-storage house was used as sleeping quarters by the men. Harold McClelland was another Blair orchardist whose apples were picked by the Mexicans.

Liked Mexicans

Robert Adair, manager of the Appleton Orchard Co., expressed satisfaction with the Mexican pickers employed by him. Taylor M. Bauer used them in his model orchard in the Elwood bottom as did Hunt Brothers, extensive orchardists of Doniphan county, Kan., and Buchanan county, Mo. Wathena apple growers who contracted for Mexican pickers were, Vories Brothers, Wilbur Boeh and Matt Deeken.

By agreement the Mexican workmen were paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour or 10 cents a bushel. Presence of the Mexican pickers in the county had a tendency to keep the local pickers more satisfied, growers say, and undoubtedly prevented sit-down strikes and lessened dissention. One orchard man tells of his experience with both kinds of help, local and imported. On the first day of Jonathan harvest he rounded up a crew of local pickers and took them out to his orchard. Because of the labor shortage the orchard had not been mowed all summer and had grown up to sunflowers and underbrush. The locals looked the situation over, announced they wouldn't work in such a place and went back to town.

Later the orchard man took a crew of Mexicans out to the same orchard and they went right to work without a word. They are an uncomplaining lot, the orchard men say. The only thing they found fault with here was the "eats." They were fed an abundance of everything that most of us would think was pretty good food like roast meat, mashed or fried potatoes, beans or spinach, plenty of bread, coffee and milk. But it was not the hot and highly seasoned Mexican food they had grown up on and they could not get accustomed to it.

As an example of the intolerance and racial prejudice displayed by local workers one who had been working all summer by the month informed his employer there would be trouble if any of those d—d Mexicans came on the place. When informed that the "foreigners" were wards of Uncle Sam and that he stood ready to protect them the farm hand cooled down, but quit his job when the Mexicans were put to work.

Were Real Patriots

The group here was quite patriotic as shown by their action on Mexican Independence Day, September 16. When the trucks came after them that morning everyone was dressed in holiday attire. The trucks went back to the orchards empty. For a week before that date the men had spent their spare time making Mexican flags by pasting pieces of colored paper together and when the day arrived their sleeping quarters, dining-room and many places in Blair were decorated with the flags of Mexico.

The Reverend T. W. Siever, pastor of the Methodist church at Wathena, took the imported workmen under his wing and deserves a good deal of credit for keeping them agreeable and satisfied. His interest in their welfare was shown when he arranged to take all who cared to go to a Catholic church mass in St. Joseph, and it was by his invitation that the priest came for visits with the workmen in the evenings. To keep their idle time from hanging too heavily on their hands Reverend Siever rustled up from any number of sources musical instruments for the men to play.

The Mexicans came here from the Nebraska potato harvest. They filled a desperate need during the 30 days they were contracted to stay. When they left they were headed for the sugar-beet fields of Garden City. They are sending home thousands of dollars in savings.

Your INVITATION TO ANOTHER SINCLAIR FARM MEETING

A new series of the popular Sinclair Farm Meetings will be held this fall and winter. We want you and your family to come.

SEE THESE NEW MOVIES

- ★ **FARM WORK SIMPLIFICATION**—This new Sinclair movie shows easier, simpler ways to do everyday farm chores. It will help you save steps, time and labor.
- ★ **OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM**—This film, prepared by Ethyl Corporation, suggests ways to get more work out of your farm equipment. Don't miss it.
- ★ **GOODYEAR FARM FROLICS**—A rollicking musical movie in full color, with many side-splitting laughs for the whole family.

Special Added Attractions—Door Prizes
ADMISSION FREE

Ask your Sinclair Agent when the Sinclair Farm Meeting will be held in your community. And don't forget that your Sinclair Agent offers a full line of petroleum products for your farm. Ask him about his money-saving offer on farm oils, greases, insect spray and stock spray for spring delivery.

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700 USEFUL WORK CYCLES

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Get the whole story of these famous batteries from your authorized Kansas dealers listed below:

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HOWARD	Zeckser Brothers
HUTCHINSON	Ralph J. Perkins
JOHNSON	Roundie Radio
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LIBERAL	Western Hardware & Supply
MANHATTAN	Boles Supply Co.
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MEDICINE LODGE	Brown Furniture Co.
MILTONVALE	Diekey Appliance Co.
OSAGE CITY	C. L. Williams Sales
PRATT	J. C. Lundholm
QUINTER	Link Electric
RUSSELL	Schneider Electric
SALINA	Farm Electric & Supply Co.
SCOTT CITY	Ralph Ward Electric
SMITH CENTER	Hoover Electric
STERLING	Atwood Implement Co.
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New Light Plants, Water Pumps and Wind Plants now available and in stock

Everything electrical for the farm, 110-A. C. and 32-Volt

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When Your "Innards" are Crying the Blues



WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "innards", and help you feel bright and chipper again.

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful senna laxative contained in good old Syrup Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that whole some relief from constipation. Even finicky children love it.

CAUTION: Use only as directed.

DR. CALDWELL'S SENNA LAXATIVE
CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

STAMMER?
This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 48 years. Benj. N. Bogue, Dept. 3710, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

What Field Tests Show

Better Yields Promised by Recommended Practices

RESULTS of practices used on the Kansas Experiment Station fields during the last 2 years will appear soon in the Kansas State College biennial report, and probably will serve as guides for good farm practices during the next 2 years.

A summary of reports from the various experimental stations is given here:

Southwest Kansas experiment field, Dodge City—Basin listing as a method of preparation and seeding of forage sorghums has produced an average yield the last 2 years of 4.12 tons an acre of air-dry forage compared to 2.77 tons for ordinary listing. Contouring in preparation for wheat seeding gave an average yield of 19.2 bushels an acre compared to 15.2 bushels for noncontoured fields. Depth of moisture penetration at seeding time was 50 and 42 inches respectively. Date-of-seeding wheat tests indicate that on fallow, September 20 is the best seeding date, while in continuous production early October is all right. Seeding as late as October 30 caused severe reductions in yield.

Results from rate-of-seeding tests show that 40 pounds of seed an acre is preferred to 20 or 60 on fallow, but for continuous cropping 1.2 bushels an acre more yield can be obtained by planting 60 rather than 40 pounds.

Southeast Kansas, Columbus—Economic increases in wheat, oats and alfalfa were obtained by use of phosphate fertilizers while such gains were not obtained by use of phosphate on soybeans, flax and corn. Wheat and soybeans showed the largest increases from use of barnyard manure while legumes in the rotation greatly increased yields of corn and flax.

During the last 2 years the use of superphosphate brought an increase of 12 bushels an acre in sorghum seed, and legumes in rotation brought an increase of 15 bushels of seed. Legumes also increased yields of sorghum forage about 35 per cent while superphosphate had little or no influence.

Southeast Kansas, Thayer—Rock phosphate increased yield of wheat only slightly even when rate of application was 1,200 pounds an acre following 2.5 tons application of limestone. Sixty pounds of 0-20-0 increased wheat yield 50 per cent. Fertilizer placed in the row with the seed generally gave better results than at the plow sole.

South Central, Hutchinson, Kingman and Wichita—Superphosphate brought an increased wheat yield of 3 to 5 bushels at Wichita; 8 to 9 bushels at Kingman in 1942, but since then has brought no increase. Use of superphosphate might be beneficial for wheat planted as late as November.

Two new strains of rust-resistant oats look good and do not lodge as badly as Fulton and Kanota. Called C13898 and C14141, they have good yield and stiffness of straw. Beecher barley, a new spring variety, yields better than Flynn, is several days earlier, and is lodge-resistant.

North Central, Belleville—Kuhn's Golden Republic has been the highest yielding open-pollinated corn, but 8 Kansas hybrids have been among the first 10 producers. Boone oats averaged 50.1 bushels, Otoe 48.9. Fulton, Kanota and Brunker lodged badly. Beecher and Stavropol barley made 26.4 bushels. Pawnee, Blackhull and Nebred wheats averaged 3.5 bushels above Turkey. In 1943, Norkan was

the best grain sorghum, with Colby second; Atlas and Atlas selections the best forage. Ladak alfalfa made 2 tons an acre and manure increased the yield 0.3 of a ton. A decrease of 3.8 bushels occurred when stubble mulch tillage was used in preparation for wheat.

North Central, Smith Center—For 2 years Beecher barley has averaged 31.4 bushels, Flynn 28.3, Stavropol 27.8, Spartan 25.3. Fulton oats averaged 38.4 bushels, Otoe 38.1, Brunker 36.9, Kanota 29.2, Boone 26.8. Boone also had the lowest test weight. Wheatland was the highest producing combine sorghum and Westland a close second.

Northeast, McLouth—Yield of wheat was doubled and test weight was increased 4 pounds by use of phosphorus. Application of lime, manure and phosphorus increased yields of alfalfa from 3,900 pounds to 8,440 pounds. A 2-year rotation of corn and oats, plus manure for the oats increased oats yield 10 bushels, while drilling phosphorus in row with seed gave 15-bushel increase. Corn yield was increased 10 bushels by manure and more than 7 bushels by sweet clover as green manure. Reno winter barley has averaged 27.8 bushels; Missouri Beardless 21.7. Best wheat yields

were obtained from Pawnee, Kawvale and Clarkan. All 14 hybrids in variety tests beat 4 open-pollinated varieties of corn.

Won 57 Ribbons

The Happy Go Lucky 4-H Club members of Baileyville, in Nemaha county, have had a prosperous year. The 11 members carried and completed 45 projects and won 29 blue, 14 red and 14 white ribbons at the county fair. Irene

Mathewson and Edwin Holthaus carried leadership work. One of Leo Holthaus' projects was soil conservation, and safety first was a project of Edwin Holthaus. First place in a demonstration "How to Press Trousers," was won by Irene and Dorothy Mathewson. Thirty-five hundred pounds of scrap paper was collected by the 11 members during the year. In 5 years of 4-H Club work these members carried and completed 150 projects and won many ribbons and prizes.

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- 1 DE GUNK MOTOR
- 2 FLUSH MOTOR
- 3 REFILL CRANKCASE
- 4 REFILL TRANSMISSION
- 5 REFILL DIFFERENTIAL
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6-POINT PROTECTION

FOR YOUR CAR

Your Nurse Oil dealer is now ready to put your car in shape for the cold weather to come. The 6 point winter protection plan gives you summer performance even at sub-zero temperatures.

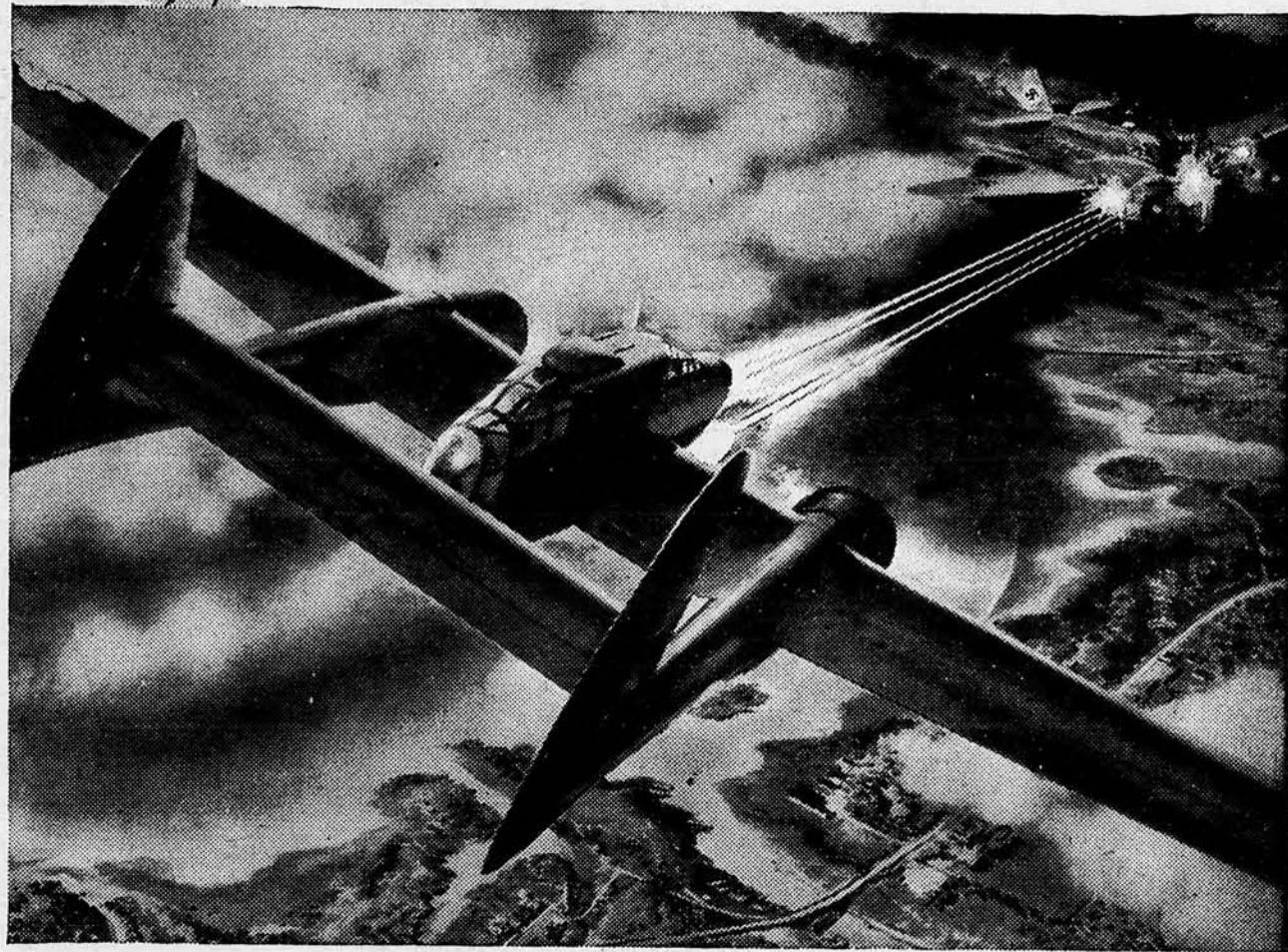
This protection plan is made possible by the development of six scientifically blended Nurse Winter Products. Get rid of hard starting, sluggish motor and winter drag on transmission and differential gears. Let Nurse 6 point Winter Protection end your cold weather driving troubles. Real winter lubrication calls for Nurse Winter Lubricants. See your Nurse Dealer TODAY. He is ready to serve you.

NURSE OIL CO. *Business is Good!* **KANSAS CITY 8, MO.**



The Black Widow*

SNARES AN AXIS "FLY"!



*Black Widow is the name of America's newest, most deadly night fighter... the cannon-firing P-61

An Axis raider drones toward its target, unaware that far ahead... the Black Widow is waiting! Busy Axis hands prepare to release their cargo of destruction. Straining Axis eyes peer out into the night... where the Black Widow is waiting! But they see nothing, no sign of danger, until suddenly... a huge, dark shape appears from nowhere! There's a burst of cannon fire, a blinding explosion, an Axis plane flaming downward... the Black Widow has struck!

The P-61 Black Widow is the first American plane to be designed, from the very beginning, as a night fighter.

It has everything... speed to catch an enemy unawares, electronic devices to search in the dark, Fire-Power enough to pulverize anything that flies!

Fire-Power is our specialty at Oldsmobile. Automatic aircraft cannon, such as we have built by the tens of thousands, help give the Black Widow its "poisonous sting." Other Oldsmobile war products include cannon for tanks and tank destroyers, high-explosive and armor-piercing shell, parts for aircraft engines and heavy-duty military vehicles... plus other "censored" weapons which are already doing much to "Keep 'Em Firing!"

The Widow's MIGHT is Fire-Power!

The Black Widow packs the Fire-Power of fast-firing 20 mm. automatic aerial cannon that can smash any enemy plane that flies.

YOUR BONDS HELP PROVIDE IT

Give our fighting men the Fire-Power they need to fight with. Buy more War Bonds and Stamps to Keep 'Em Firing.

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
KEEP 'EM FIRING

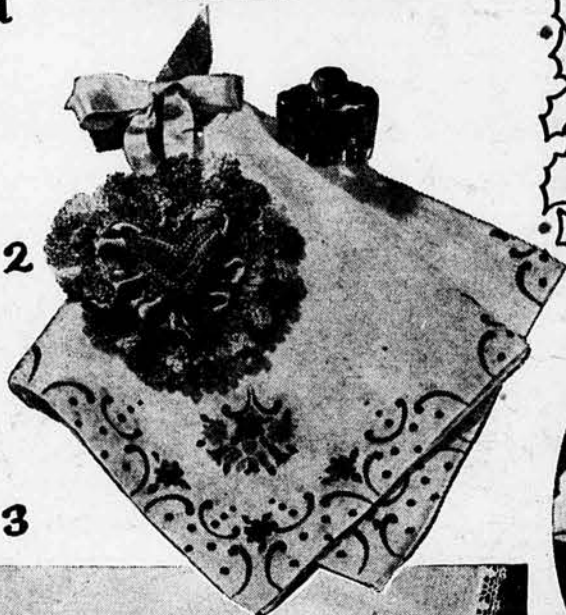
Different Breads

Every housewife likes to serve hot-from-the-oven breads and rolls, to vary menus and sometimes to dress up a rather ordinary meal. A beautifully illustrated booklet, "The Bread Basket," is chockful of recipes for breads, rolls, biscuits, muffins, coffee cake and pancakes. All of the recipes have been tested and approved by Fleischmann's Home Economics Department. Send today for your free copy to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

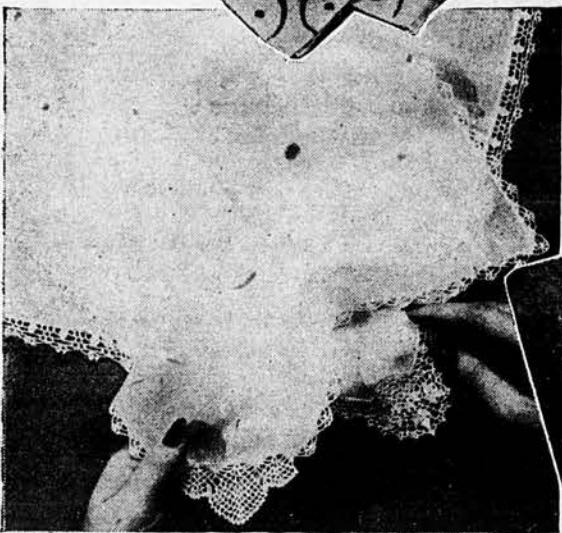
Knit and Crochet FOR CHRISTMAS



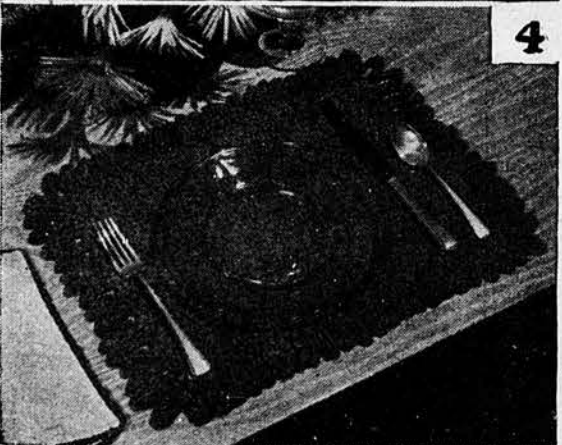
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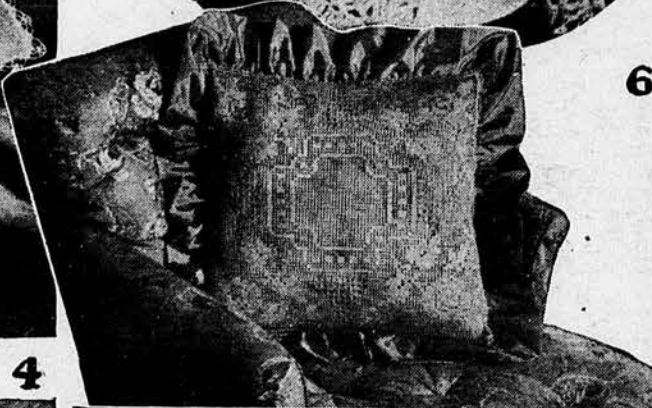
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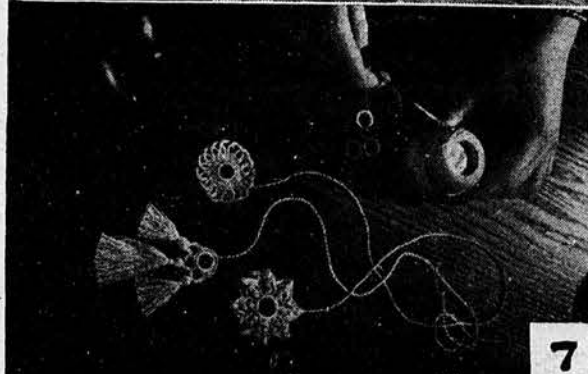
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THEY'LL treasure a gift if you make it, for the spirit of the giver accompanies the gift. Every gift made at home saves a worker's time and with Christmas in mind we offer 9 gifts which can be made with flying fingers.

1. 7702—A crocheted doily gives a homey touch and might even be practical to prevent scratches on the table top, from lamps and vases.
2. 4020—The crocheted sachet made from variegated cotton thread can be tucked away in a handkerchief box to remind a friend of your thoughtfulness every time a hanky is used.
3. 8895 and 8896—One need not limit these edgings to handkerchiefs for they will serve as well on towels or pillow cases.
4. PC1961—Something different for a modern friend are luncheon place mats crocheted of cotton rug yarn.
5. PC2064—Remember grandmother's fascinator? Here's one called "fair and warmer." It can be made from 4 balls of wool floss and will delight any young heart.
6. 9394—A pillow top in fillet crochet is a fluffy luxury for those who have plenty of leisure time. A revival for some of the older among-us.
7. 7664B—9396B—9396A—Bedroom curtain pulls will please the young daughter and they're fun to crochet. Three different designs are offered on the direction sheet.
8. 2044—Wool knit socks in small, medium and large sizes can be made for any member of the family. Make bright red, white or brown, say the girls.
9. 8850—8883—Two crocheted edgings for the guest towel or pillow slips. Both seem new and a bit unusual and likely to please.

Each leaflet gives specific directions together with photograph of the article. Five cents for each. Write Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

By Florence McKinney

Nutrition Briefs for Fall

THE fruit is retained whole in preserves and crushed in making jam. To preserve all the vitamin C possible and the color and flavor, don't overcook either one.

An egg is a valuable food—it has a high grade of protein, some iron and phosphorus, vitamins A and D and some of the B vitamins. Serve them often these days while production is plentiful.

Contrary to popular opinion, potatoes and milk are not as high in calories as commonly believed. A medium-size potato and a glass of milk have only a few more calories than an apple or banana. Both the potato and milk are more than ordinarily high in food elements.

Rich desserts, salad dressings and gravy pile up the calories and put on the extra weight.

Snack breakfasts are out of style. A strong, healthy person who can do a half day of vigorous work is one who eats a hearty breakfast, in fact nearly one third of the day's total food supply.

Lard may become rancid if exposed to light, warmth, air or moisture. Store it where it is dry and dark and cool.

Have you wondered why hard-cooked eggs sometimes have a dark green color around the yolk? It's because they have been overcooked—the iron and the sulfur combined resulting in the green color. To prevent this, simmer eggs and do not boil vigorously.

Two-quart jars are approved for most fruit canning—in fact all fruits except applesauce and blueberries. The heat penetrates slowly thru them and for that reason a smaller jar is better.

If any of the last year's canning remains, set it aside and plan to eat it soon. With long storage, vitamins are lost as well as color and eating quality.

On a damp or rainy day cook icings slightly longer than on a dry day. Moisture in the air makes them soft and sticky.

It's mighty fortunate that vitamin A is not easily lost in cooking. That makes cooked carrots almost as good as raw ones.

Yeast dough will refrigerate satisfactorily. Use what you need one day and if fresh bread is wanted the next, put the remainder in the refrigerator.

For Christmas



Doll's Wardrobe

Thrill your little girl on Christmas with a complete new doll's wardrobe just like her own clothes. Pattern 4788, is available for dolls measuring 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches. For individual yardages see pattern.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents. Write Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Peaches and pears turn brown when peeled. As soon as they are peeled drop them immediately into the hot sirup or into salty water—1 tablespoon of salt to 1 gallon of water.

A sharp knife or scissors dipped in flour prevents raisins from sticking and speeds the baking.

Save lemon skins from which the juice has been extracted. When grated, it is an excellent flavoring in desserts. A half lemon rind will keep potatoes and apples from darkening, if dropped into the water.

A labor saver in the kitchen, one not used enough, is a pair of kitchen shears. Many foods may be cut up quicker with shears than a knife. Try them on snap beans, celery, dried fruits—they are good helpers in cleaning fish.

The pot liquor from vegetable cooking should be saved to add to gravy or if cooled may be used to extend tomato juice.

Plan for the day, or for several days, rather than for each meal.

Keep Summer Hat

CRISP AND FRESH

At this season, last summer's hat may look a bit bedraggled but show promise for second-best next year. All the original beauty and style may not return, but it is possible to improve its appearance.

For a white or pastel felt hat that has become soiled, remove the ribbon band, wash or dry-clean it and trim the frayed ends ready for replacement. Moisten white cornmeal with a non-inflammable solvent, rub it into the felt and leave it on overnight. Brush the hat carefully and thoroly the next morning and replace the ribbon. A new ribbon band will often perk up a hat and almost convince the wearer it is new.

For dark felt hats a different treatment is advisable. Brush them often with a hatbrush, and occasionally go over the hat with a cloth which has been moistened in a noninflammable cleaning fluid. This latter treatment will keep a hat looking good the year around.

If there is any chance that the summer straw is a synthetic, do not take a chance with cleaning fluids or bleaches. Play safe and confine your cleaning efforts to wiping with a damp cloth. But if you are confident that the hat is real straw, such as white Milan or Panama, brush it with a solution made by dissolving a heaping teaspoon of oxalic acid in two thirds cup of tepid water. Apply the liquid to the straw with a brush and be sure to get into all the grooves and creases. Do not allow the straw to become very wet and work with a small area at a time. Sponge quickly with a damp cloth and wipe with a dry one.

Table Etiquette

4-H DEMONSTRATION

Two attractive 4-H'ers gave a demonstration at the Free Fair of exactly what to do and say at the dining table. Gloria Tucker and Beverly Regan, who live on farms near Ft. Scott and belong to the Northeast Scott 4-H Club, served and ate a complete meal and kept up a running conversation on just what to do next and why.

Gloria has completed 7 years of club work and Beverly 5 years. Mrs. C. C. Cole, their club leader, helped the girls plan their demonstration and it won the blue ribbon in the miscellaneous class at the Bourbon County Fair.

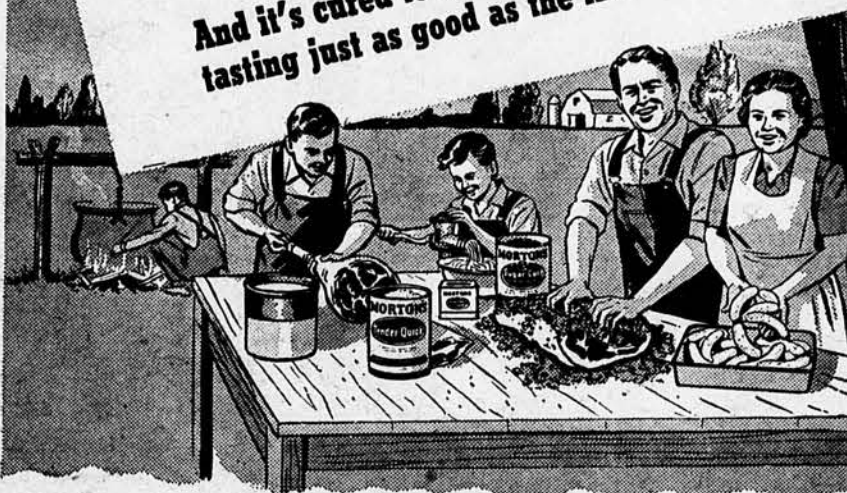
This year Gloria also is working on food preparation, food preservation, home improvement, clothing and junior leadership. Beverly has confined her efforts to food preservation and home improvement.

Aid Crippled Children

Riverside Home Demonstration Unit, of Douglas county, for the last 10 years has planned and carried out an entertainment program for the purpose of raising funds. This money goes for public welfare and gifts to neighbors when illness comes. Last year they made \$26 and gave \$15 to the Kansas Crippled Children Commission, retaining the remainder for local purposes.

More than 1,000,000 Farm Families Cure Meat this safe, easy Morton Way

And it's cured to keep with the last ham tasting just as good as the first



MOST of us like to follow a regular way of doing things. We cure our meat in a certain way . . . have done it that way for years. For the most part, we've had good luck so why change, we ask.

No doubt that's how the million and more families who use the Morton Way also felt before they tried it for the first time.

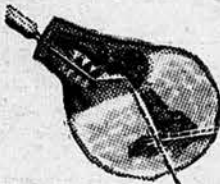
Curing the Morton Way is simplicity itself. First pump the meat with Morton's Tender-Quick dissolved in water. This fast-acting curing pickle starts the cure around the bone where off-flavor and bone-taint are likely to develop first.

Then rub the outside with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This sugar-curing salt strikes in, curing toward the center and imparts a rich, wood-smoke flavor.

And the result? — Sweet-tasting, delicious hams, shoulders, and bacon, perfectly cured from rind to bone . . . no off-flavor . . . no bone-taint . . . no waste — home-cured meat at its very, very best.

For the best-keeping as well as best-tasting meat you've ever had, use the Morton Way yourself this year. It's the simple, easy, positive way to get a safe, sure, uniform cure.

Cure Meat the Safe, Sure Morton Way



FIRST...

Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water to make a rich, fast-acting curing pickle, and pump this pickle into shoulders and

hams along the bones. This starts the cure INSIDE—prevents bone-taint, off-flavor, and under-cured spots. Helps assure a safe, sure, uniform cure.



THEN...

Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This complete sugar curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE, gives a thorough cure and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give results you can get in no other way.



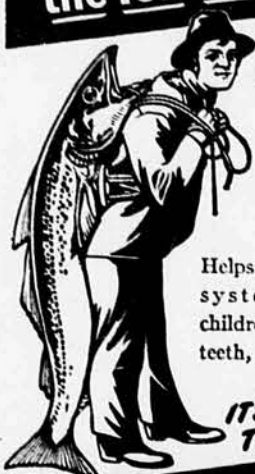
Finest Home-Curing Book ever published, over 100 pages . . . 10c postpaid

More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian Bacon, corned beef, smoked turkey, and other meat specialties. Write today — send 10¢ in coin.



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DOCTORS

Helps tone up adult
systems—helps
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teeth, strong bones.

IT'S GOOD-
TASTING!

Try **SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

Make An Unusual Button

By KATHERINE DISSINGER

CLEVER "palette" buttons—see the sketch—strike just the right note for a smock or sports jacket. Why not make a goodly number to give those "arty" girl friends to adorn their jackets, blouses and smocks.

Sketch the pattern on brown wrapping paper, making it 4 times larger than the little drawing. An easy way to do this is to mark the little drawing in ¼-inch squares, and on wrapping paper mark the same number of inch squares, and draw the pattern to scale.

Lay the pattern on a piece of lightweight beaverboard and cut around it with a coping saw. In the middle of the back, screw the smallest of screw eyes such as are used on the back of picture frames. Sandpaper the button and paint the brushes with black enamel. Make the tips yellow.

From red felt—an old red felt hat does nicely—cut a piece the size of the button and glue it firmly to the beaverboard. For the decorations glue harmonizing pieces of felt in place. Make a huge buttonhole in the right side of the garment, fasten the button to the left side with a safety pin thru the



screw eye so that the button can be removed when the garment is laundered.

The only materials needed to make the button are: Beaverboard, coping saw, screw eye, glue, scraps of felt, water-color brush, black and yellow enamel, sandpaper, and a small safety pin. The time required for making is about 2 hours.

The button is an inexpensive, easily made accessory that lends an out-of-the-ordinary touch to the simplest of clothes.

wise rows from side to side or end to end about 6 inches apart. This makes a series of tunnels into which to stuff the feathers. Use a stick to push in the feathers and fill only one at a time. Sew up the end of each tunnel before filling the next one.

All kinds of feathers up to 2 or 3 inches long are satisfactory for comforters. Some homemakers strip larger feathers on each side of the quill to add to small whole feathers.

Housewives now are allowed 2 meats-fats ration stamps for each pound of waste kitchen fat turned in to the butcher. This ruling already has doubled the weekly amount of fat collected.

If a sewing machine is giving trouble, a safe rule to follow is to first clean it. A clean, well-oiled machine seldom gives trouble. We women folks are notorious for our neglect of anything mechanical.

Coating the surface of a ham with salad oil will slow up the growth of mold for several weeks. Try this, particularly on the cut surface.

To pep and pretty up the children's packed lunch, cut carrot strips, celery or turnip slices and wrap them tightly in waxed paper. Keeping out the air saves the vitamin C.

Egg white whips best when it has reached room temperature. Egg yolk separates best from the white when cold—right from the refrigerator.

Shirts too shabby to wear make satisfactory dress covers for hanging in the closet. Cut off the sleeves and stitch straight up the sides.

For Early Fall



4685
34-46

Fried Tomatoes

This appetizing recipe will renew interest in the late garden tomatoes. Slice ripe tomatoes about ½-inch thick. Season with salt and pepper, dip in flour and fry in bacon drippings until a golden brown. Remove tomatoes to a hot serving platter. Brown the fat in the pan and blend in 1 tablespoon of flour. Add 1 cup of cream or top milk gradually, simmer until creamy, season to taste and pour over tomatoes. Sprinkle with crisp diced bacon or serve with bacon strips.

Wyandotte Sack Shop

The sky seems to be the only limit as to just what farm people can make of sacks. One of the Wyandotte 4-H Clubs constructed a booth and exhibited a "sack shop" in competition with 34 other clubs from Eastern Kansas. Considerable saving is achieved in utilizing feed sacks as similar material in yard goods departments is about 59 cents a yard and little variety of patterns from which to choose. The Wyandotte county girls exhibited kitchen curtains made of a thin print, a yellow baby dress and bonnet, a large variety of dish towels made of white sacks touched up with bits of colored hand embroidery, little girls play suits, school dresses and pillow slips.

Make a Feather Comforter

To make a feather quilt or comforter requires different technique than for wool or cotton. Feathers slip about and are difficult to handle if the right method is not used. There is nothing finer to sleep under than a down or feather comforter, they last for many years and to own one is a luxury. To quilt cotton or wool, the worker spreads the filling between the covers on a large, flat surface, and then tufts or uses a quilting stitch to hold the covers and filling together.

For feathers or down, first stitch the 2 covers together around the outside edges, then stitch together in cross-

HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Yeast Raised Muffins Are Extra Tender!

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only yeast with those EXTRA vitamins

RAISED MUFFINS

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 cup milk | 1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast |
| 2 tablespoons sugar | ¼ cup lukewarm water |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| 2 tablespoons shortening | 2½ cups sifted flour |

Scald milk, add sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm milk. Add eggs and flour to make a moderately stiff batter. Beat until smooth, cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 1 hour. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full. Cover and let rise again, about ½ hour. Bake in moderate oven at 375°F. about 30 minutes. Makes 16.

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FAULTLESS FARM FUNNIES...TABLE TALK



BY GRAHAM HUNTER

Rural America's EYES ought to be Tops



You live clean, healthy lives. Your vision ought to be strong. BUT it's being found anew that too many young men and women—as well as adults—often injure their eyes by study, sewing, reading under light that's dim, yellow and eye-straining.

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First cost is low; fuel cost means a constant saving. Tests of many lamps by 33 leading universities, showed that Aladdin gives more than twice the light on half as much kerosene (coal oil). Simple and safe. No pumping, odor, noise, smoke. The lowest-cost modern lighting is an Aladdin in every room.

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No Cooking. Makes Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.
First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.
Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.
And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS at once! Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.
Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

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

Hog Type Change

(Continued from Page 6)

He pointed out that in Canada hogs now are bought on the rail weight and carcass-grade basis with highest-quality hogs bringing \$4 a hundredweight of dressed weight over average weight. He believes pork consumption could be increased by the type of hog he is attempting to develop, and that packers would pay a premium for the type once the public demanded it.

Following his experiments in crossbreeding with the Landrace, Mr. O'Bryan had a carcass demonstration right on the farm. He butchered the Landrace boar and a comparable Hampshire at the same time. The Landrace dressed out at 75 per cent and the Hampshire at 84 per cent, but the Landrace had so much more edible meat the carcass had a higher value to a packer or consumer, in his estimation.

Arlo Stewart, formerly vocational agriculture instructor in Kansas and now with the Minnesota University swine experiment program, said in a recent visit here that the day would come when hog breeders would think less about the "show" qualities in hogs and, instead, would see beauty in those qualities which "pay off" on the market.

Another Answer

Crossbreeding is the answer to post-war hog problems for the producer of commercial hogs, believe Minnesota swine experts.

Crossbreeding swine for market was carefully tested experimentally in Minnesota for 6 years. Three types were produced: First-cross, 3-breed-cross, and back-cross. All were found superior to purebreds, but the 3-breed-cross possessed the greatest advantage.

Crossbred sows proved superior to purebred for producing market pigs, and the resulting pigs benefited as much from having crossbred mothers as they did from being crossbreds themselves.

The advantages to commercial swine producers from crossbreeding are said to be greater litter size and weight at weaning, shorter time required to reach market weight, and the decreased feed necessary for a pound of gain. Crossbred sows at Minnesota produced litters which averaged from two thirds to 2 more pigs a sow at weaning, each pig weighed 5 to 7 more pounds at weaning, and litters averaged from 63 to 96 pounds heavier than purebreds. Crossbreds reached a market weight of 220 pounds from 17 to 22 days earlier than comparable purebreds, and reached it on from 27 to 36 fewer pounds of grain.

Two new methods of breeding market swine are proposed by the Minnesota swine experts. Both provide for use of crossbred females and good purebred boars. One method, criss-cross breeding, alternates in the use of boars belonging to 2 breeds. The other method rotates the use of boars belonging to 3 breeds. Both methods have been successful with farmers.

It should be clearly borne in mind, say the experts, that superior crossbreds are produced by superior purebreds. Purebreds are absolutely essential in the development of a sound crossbreeding program. Boars used in a crossing program always should be purebreds of approved type and performance. If this was carried out consistently the merit of crossbreds would be higher and demand for good purebred sires by commercial producers would exceed the supply, it is claimed.

Stops Cannibalism

Electric debeaking of pullets to stop cannibalism, which represents losses up to 25 per cent of the total flock in some cases, is a new development proved at Cornell, New York.

By means of a sharp electrically-heated knife, the pullet's upper beak is shortened about one fourth inch and these beaks do not grow out for 3 or 4 months. The electric knife cauterizes the beak so no ill effects result. In fact, it was found that the birds are quieter and spill less feed from the hoppers. They resume eating immediately after the operation.

The device was developed by an extension poultryman at the University of California, and has been endorsed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS

1. Keep them clean . . . wipe off any oil or grease promptly.
2. Put on and take off carefully . . . rough handling may tear the uppers and linings.
3. Dry out slowly . . . away from stoves, fireplaces or registers.
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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

MORE MILK
TIME SAVING
PLEASES THE COW
LESS STRIPPING
HEALTHIER UDDERS
BETTER SANITATION

GREATEST ADVANCE IN MILKING SCIENCE SINCE INTRODUCTION OF THE MODERN MILKING MACHINE

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking is a simple and effective way of saving milking time, improving sanitation and udder health, and increasing milk production. Any dairyman, regardless of his present method of milking, can apply this method, but it is most effective with De Laval Milkers, which are designed for best, fastest and cleanest milking. The cow is first prepared by means of hot water udder manipulation. This induces rapid let-down of milk and cleans the udder. Next, the use of the strip cup also induces rapid let-down . . . removes foremilk, which is highest in bacteria count . . . and reveals

any abnormal milk. Finally . . . immediate application of test-cups and prompt removal at end of 3 to 4 minutes has proved to be conducive to best milking results.

The Speedway Method frequently saves one-half the time, or more, as compared with other methods of machine milking, and in addition assists in producing cleaner milk and helps maintain udder health. Stripping after milking is reduced to a minimum . . . and frequently eliminated. As a result of these steps . . . properly preparing the cow immediately before milking, foremilk, and faster milking . . . more milk is the natural and usual result.



THIS IS THE EASILY FOLLOWED DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. Be regular—start the milking at the same time each milking.
2. Have everything in readiness—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.
3. Preparation of the cow—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in good warm water (120° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.
4. Use of the Strip Cup—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of

milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. Apply test-cups immediately after using Strip Cup. Hold and apply test-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. Test-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing test-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

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More Eggs With Good Feed Means Extra Profits!

Yes, extra profits for you, but also more eggs to help Uncle Sam write a victorious peace!

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Shorthorn Quality at Show-Sale

TOP animals in the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' annual show-sale, held at Topeka, October 23-24, found homes in neighboring states. College Premier 12th, grand champion bull bred and shown by Kansas State College, Manhattan, was purchased by Elmer Kueker, Flagler, Colo., and Diamond 26th, grand champion female bred and shown by Arthur Bloomer, of Lancaster, was sold to Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Two females divided honors for topping the sale when Diamond 26th and Melita Belle 11th, bred and shown by L. C. Waits and Son, of Cassoday, sold for \$425 each. Adam Deitz, Galacia, bought the Waits' offering.

Allen Meyers, Topeka, paid \$380 for Gregg Farms Miracle, a bull bred and shown by Tomson Brothers, of Wakarusa, to top the prices on male animals. This bull brought \$5 more than the grand champion entry from Kansas State College, which ran a close second at \$375.

Thirty-eight females sold for an average of \$209 and 21 males for an average of \$187. Bidding was slow and buyers were scarce due to a combination of rush farm work and good

weather that kept buyers in the field. The sale offering was of high quality and better than that of last year, according to sale officials.

Dillard H. Clark, Douglass, was advanced from vice-president to president of the association when elections were held following a banquet held at the Jayhawk Hotel. He succeeded James G. Tomson, of Wakarusa. Arthur Bloomer, Lancaster, is the new vice-president, and A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Directors elected to the meeting are Lester Love, Partridge; Harold Walker, Osborne; O. Wenrich, Oxford; Clinton McIlrath, Kingman; James G. Tomson, Wakarusa; and Dwight C. Diver, Chanute.

W. J. Blizzard, dean of agriculture at Oklahoma A. & M., Stillwater, was judge of the show and principal speaker at the banquet. H. E. Floyd, editor of the Kansas Stockman, Topeka; C. D. Swaffer, Tulsa, field representative of the National Shorthorn Association; and Will Miller, Topeka, Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, also appeared on the program. Several farm editors, visitors and livestock men were introduced.

Get Ready to Irrigate

PLANS for reservoirs to impound enough water to irrigate more than 182,000 acres of land in Central and Western Kansas are awaiting the green light that will come when war is won. These irrigation projects, tied in with electric-power projects in some cases, were announced recently by the Bureau of Reclamation.

In its inventory of postwar possibilities, the Bureau of Reclamation has presented a number of projects, particularly in the Smoky Hill Basin in the north-central part of the state. Reservoirs have been proposed which would serve both the needs of irrigation and flood control, at Kirwin and Glen Elder on the Solomon river, at Wilson on the Saline river and at Cedar Bluffs on the Smoky Hill river. They would impound 1,605,000 acre-feet of water and irrigate about 78,000 acres.

The Kanopolis reservoir was under construction by Army engineers at the beginning of the war but was stopped by order of the War Production Board in December, 1942. Water that may be impounded there could be used to irri-

gate 40,000 acres lying along the eastern side of the Smoky Hill river just below the reservoir.

Several extensions to provide developments in the upper Arkansas river basin above Garden City, Kan., are possible if sufficient water can be made available with the aid of storage or pumping.

The Bostwick project on the Republican river in Nebraska and Kansas would irrigate 26,000 acres in Nebraska and 64,000 acres in Kansas. Construction features include the multiple-purpose Harlan county reservoir below Alma, Neb., and several canals. A hydroelectric power plant with an estimated 2,000-kilowatt capacity would be constructed at the Harlan county dam to replace power not produced at the Superior plant which would have to be abandoned. Some of the energy produced here would also be used for pumping irrigation water.

Other projects under consideration are the St. Francis project on the South Fork of the Republican river near St. Francis, and the Almena project on Prairie Dog creek near Almena.

If You Have Soft Corn

WHILE soft corn is not a major problem in Kansas this year, there will be some in certain localities, it is reported by farmers and Kansas State College specialists.

Clean husking of corn is an important factor in speed of drying after ears have been cribbed, says D. G. Carter, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Tests in Iowa proved that the presence of husks and shelled corn in the crib greatly interfered with movement of air and thus slowed drying.

Several methods of adapting cribs to assist in the moisture evaporation problem are suggested. They are as follows: Use an A-shaped frame lengthwise thru center of the crib. Build an air duct to divide the crib. Effective natural air movement can be increased by erecting a division lengthwise thru center of crib, using 2 by 6 or 2 by 8 uprights spaced 2 feet apart and covered on both sides with wire, snow fence or cribbing boards. Placing of posts, rails, planks or broad braces in a slanting position, resting against the walls and spaced at intervals thru the crib, will allow air ducts to be opened up under them as the corn settles.

Dr. C. D. Grinnells, veterinarian for the Agricultural Experiment Station at North Carolina State College, suggests that animals be started on new corn very gradually and watched for digestive disturbances. Damaged corn may develop molds which will add to digestive complications.

The American Foundation for Animal Health states that "Some kinds of corn molds can cause a horse disease resembling sleeping sickness. In swine, soft or moldy corn can cause a severe type of enteritis, with fatal results." Feeding soft or moldy corn may cause digestive troubles that will

weaken an animal and make it susceptible to other diseases, concludes Doctor Grinnells.

How About Soft Corn?

If you have corn caught by frost before it is mature, here is information you may need.

Corn in the roasting-ear stage contains about 65 per cent moisture, hard roasting ears about 50 per cent moisture, corn beginning to dent about 40 per cent and corn well dented about 45 per cent. Frost or freezing apparently locks in the moisture in the kernel, preventing it from drying out.

The moisture content of corn is an important factor in deciding how to utilize soft corn. Corn real wet or just beginning to dent can best be put in silo or fed out green immediately. Corn sold containing 35 per cent moisture should be sold with 92 pounds to the bushel; 45 per cent moisture corn should be sold on a basis of 108 pounds to the bushel.

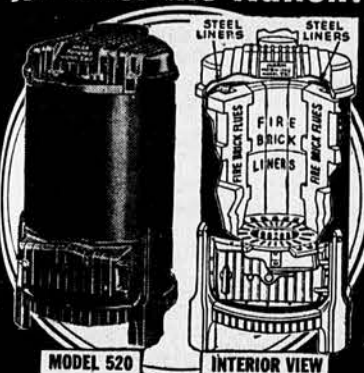
Cattle probably can make best use of green corn, with hogs next. In case should it be fed to horses or lambs.

The high moisture content of green corn means that gains will not be as rapid as with mature corn.

Meat Cut to Order

Some packers plan to bone-cut and cut meat in their plants after the war. Besides saving shipping costs, bone kept at the plant can be made into feed, gelatin and bouillon. Poultry, to be eviscerated, inspected, washed under high pressure, frozen, and wrapped in moistureproof, transparent wrapper ready for pan or oven. Consumers will be able to buy a package of breasts, livers or whatever cut they want, or a whole chicken.

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Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost, preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. If no dealer is near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 50 caps, 75c; 100 caps, \$1.35; 200 caps, \$2.50. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90c.

Flock treatment for large round and cecal worms: Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton.

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Fast, safe, proven. More milk, more profit—less work. Simple, easy to clean. Write for catalog.
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Farm Balance Sheet Looks Like This

(Continued from Page 5)

amount to only 9 billion dollars—5.6 billion on farm mortgages, 2.3 billions to institutional lenders; and 1.1 billion dollars to others.

The BAE study shows what a good market the farmers will be immediately following the war. It does not discuss what kind of market he will have for an industry geared to produce one third more in volume and quantity of foods, feeds, and fibers than in the prewar period.

Also it ignores entirely the little matter of the increase in the national debt since 1939.

On a per capita basis the farmers of the United States bear a public debt burden of some 40 billion dollars; will be closer to 60 billion before the war ends.

But the (financial) fact apparently remains, that in 1945 the American farmers will have in cash, in bank deposits, and in bonds, some \$17,500,000,000; total cash and liquid assets more than 40 billion dollars, and farm land valued—market, not necessarily normal value measured in probable income returns in the future years—close to 50 billion dollars.

The salesman should live in farm clover in 1945, 1946, maybe 1947, on the basis of the BAE figures.

Summarizing, agriculture will come out of the war very strong in dollars; comparatively free of private debt; very vulnerable as to farm prices after government support prices (promised for 2 years) are removed, unless the markets for farm commodities are much larger than they were before the war.

What About "GI" Loans?

Regulations, being drawn up in Veterans Administration for "GI loans" are expected to be available some time in November.

When the regulations are issued, and become generally known, some of the misunderstandings now current among service men and women, their families, and the country generally, will be in part removed.

So far as the general public is concerned, the information is that ex-service men, and women, are entitled to "a government loan of \$2,000" to buy a farm or start in business with after the war. Some understand that each veteran has \$2,000 coming to him from the Federal Treasury when he is discharged.

That is not the case. In the first place, the Government does not make a loan to service men and women.

GI loans made are to be made by private lending agencies—banks, savings and loan companies, insurance companies, other lending institutions, individuals.

The Government may guarantee up to 50 per cent of such loans, maximum of \$2,000 guaranteed, if certain qualifications are met. What these qualifications are, in the case of loans for farming purposes, will be set out in the regulations still to be issued.

It is not contemplated that GI farm loans will be made unless the veteran makes a showing that he has the qualifications to handle a farm with reasonable prospects of success. Farm Credit Administration will have a finger in that pie, in all probability, altho FCA agencies at present cannot make standard farm loans at as low a rate as the "GI" is entitled to, 4 per cent.

But before a young man gets, say, a \$4,000 loan—\$2,000 of it guaranteed to the private lending agency by Veterans Administration—he will have to convince the lender that he knows something about farming, that the "normal" value of the farm is at least one third more than the total of the proposed loan. Then it will be up to the lender to convince the government agency handling the guaranty that it is at least a reasonably good loan.

Incidentally, as the loan is paid off, Government and lender will go fifty-fifty on the collections. In the case of the \$4,000 loan, \$2,000 guaranteed, when \$1,000 has been paid on the principal, the lender will have received \$500 and the Government \$500, and the guaranteed loan amount will have been reduced to \$1,500.

In other words, the \$2,000 GI loan for going into farming or going into business is not intended to be a \$2,000 bonus to every ex-service man and ex-service woman. Incidentally, where husband and wife both were in service,

each is entitled to the 50 per cent guaranty up to \$2,000. So if they wish to go together on a farm, and meet the regulations, the Government will actually guarantee up to 50 per cent (\$4,000) on a loan of \$8,000. If the loan is more than \$8,000, the Government guaranty covers only up to \$4,000.

Word on Subsidies Soon

Announcement from Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, on wheat and cotton export subsidies is expected in a short time. Subsidy to be paid at the start is expected to be around 35 cents a bushel on wheat and 4 cents a pound on cotton. Subsidy is to be probably a "fixed differential" below market prices—wheat based on Chicago, cotton on 10 cotton markets. State Department is casting a wary eye on the proposition; is fearful too large subsidies will call for retaliations from other Nations, on the ground of dumping.

Double the Gain

With an abundance of rough feed in Kansas this year, the value of silo storage should not be overlooked, says Dwight S. Tolle, marketing economist for Kansas State College.

In wintering calves, experiments have shown that one acre fed as shock kafir fodder produced 100 pounds of gain, while one acre fed as kafir silage yielded 200 pounds of gain, says Mr. Tolle.

How and Why to Better Milk

There are a lot of helpful items on machine milking in our new booklet "Better Milk with Clean-Easy". Tips on timing, stripping, washing, milk cooling. Write for your free copy to Ben H. Anderson Mfg. Co., Madison 3, Wisconsin, Department 218

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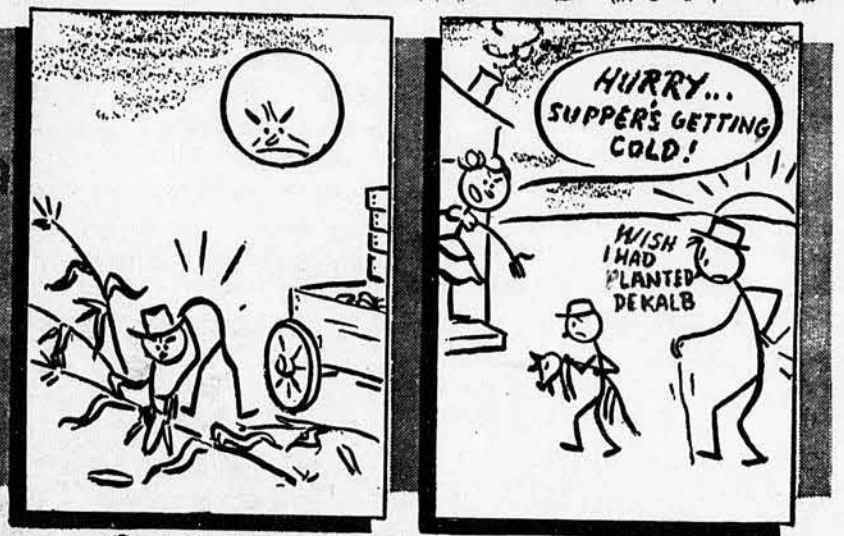


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CORRECT POULTRY FEEDING IS SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL

Cull out the poor layers—use for meat or sell them.

Feed only high egg producers.

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Be sure to have plenty of fresh water available.

Always keep poultry house clean.

Keep hopper filled with Pilot Brand Oyster Shell.

By following these simple rules you will produce more and better eggs and healthier birds at less feed cost.



Get the bag with the big blue pilot wheel on it. At all progressive dealers everywhere.

Ready to Make Improvements

Kansas Council for Children Picks Out Weak Spots

THE Kansas Council for Children held its second annual meeting in Topeka on October 20. This state council is an outgrowth of the White House Conference held in Washington every 10 years since 1912. Members represent the State Board of Health, State Department of Social Welfare, the Federation of Women's Clubs, Kansas State Teacher's Association and other health, educational and social agencies interested in the welfare of Kansas children. At present the committee members are preparing data and tentative bills for improved legislation which will be recommended to the Kansas legislature during the coming winter session.

Dr. F. C. Beelman, executive secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, recommends legislation which will better define the standards for hospitals, strengthen laws regarding compulsory immunization and vaccination for smallpox and diphtheria prevention, and proposes legislation for an improved dental-disease program. His office staff has written proposed cancer legislation which will create a division of cancer control within the State Board of Health. He believes this advisable due to the rapid increase in deaths from this cause, an increase of 63 per cent in the last 20 years and the direct cause of death of 2,302 Kansans in 1943. Another proposal by the health board will provide for examinations and serological tests of all applicants for marriage licenses.

F. B. Ross, chairman of the education committee of the legislative council, and W. D. Wolfe, superintendent of the Atchison schools, emphasized repeatedly that the entire office of the State Department of Public Instruction needs strengthening, that it is understaffed, poorly paid and the qualifications inadequate. Kansas has the lowest paid state superintendent in the United States; in fact, he receives \$300 less than any other. Kansas is one of the 8 remaining states which elects this official every 2 years. The department ranks 43rd in budget appropriation, costing at present 7 cents for each child in a year. "The appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture is larger," said Mr. Wolfe, adding that "more is done for hogs and cattle than for children."

Board Would Pick Man

Authorities are working on proposed legislation which will provide for the removal of the office of the state superintendent of public instruction from politics and require a lay board to select a qualified educator to fill the office of state superintendent much like the practice of the board of regents who select the heads of the state colleges and university.

It was pointed out that Missouri has a budget 6 times greater than that of Kansas. Town and city superintendents with a like number of teachers under their supervision are paid 2 and 3 times more than that received by the state superintendent. It is maintained by Mr. Ross and C. O. Wright, of the Kansas State Teacher's Association, that more state appropriation might well be made to improve the education facilities of small, weak schools. At present 92 per cent of the school fund is provided by local taxing units and 8 per cent by the state. On the average in the United States 33 per cent is provided by state funds. The legislative council has been studying the school problem for 18 months and is coming to definite conclusions which are leading to the writing of tentative bills which will be presented to the legislature. One of the proposals is the abolishment of the small, expensive rural school.

Urge Communities to Unite

Mr. Ross, who has been traveling over the state for several years representing the education committee of the legislative council, reported he found that corporate interests, the utilities and the railroads did not object in the slightest to a reasonable increase in tax levy which would provide for larger, more adequate rural schools. The opposition he found to be in the grass roots, where people ob-

jected to the discontinuance of the 1- and 2-room rural school for sentimental reasons. Some wished to retain the district and the building for community recreation purposes. Apparently some effort may be made to unite several communities to unite their efforts in joint programs, feasible view of modern transportation facilities.

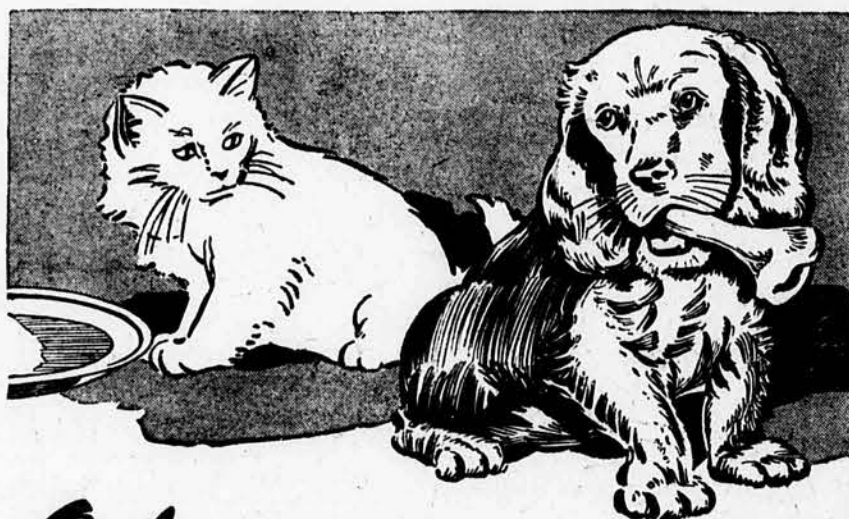
In the early days of Kansas, schools were established to accommodate large rural population with the horse and buggy as the universal means of getting from place to place. Population has shifted, changes have occurred in means of transportation and during the last few years there has been a slight trend toward consolidation of districts. Mr. Ross found that where no influence was brought to bear on families in closed school districts, that experience indicated the children did not attend a nearby rural school, but enrolled at the larger town school where facilities were more adequate.

In the opinion of those who have made exhaustive studies of some of the state's educational problems, seems advisable for purposes of economy that changes be made in the office of the county superintendent. Several western counties this office has charge of only 6 to 10 schools. One of the proposed bills recommends that the number of county superintendents be reduced to 60, thereby raising both the qualifications and the salary.

Antiquated Welfare Laws

"It is not expensive in ultimate turns to spend money for child welfare," reported Dr. Bert Nash, director of the State Receiving Home at Atchison, chairman-elect of the Kansas Council for Children. "The last act revision of the juvenile code in Kansas statutes was made in 1917 with only slight modifications made since that time." He believes that present laws are inadequate, that judges have insufficient authority and too few resources for handling the delinquent or the maladjusted child. Nothing in the laws recognize the advance made in psychology, psychiatry and social case work. State laws do not recognize the child in need of study and treatment for emotional and mental disturbances. "Too often in the past these children are sent to the industrial school, the orphan's home, to the home for the feeble mind where the condition is aggravated."

"Laws are needed," said Albert Stoneman of the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, "to prevent bootleg traffic in babies." Laws are being written for presentation to the legislature which will safeguard the baby and its adoptive parents, will route all adoptions thru agencies approved by the state, thereby making bootleg adoptions illegal.



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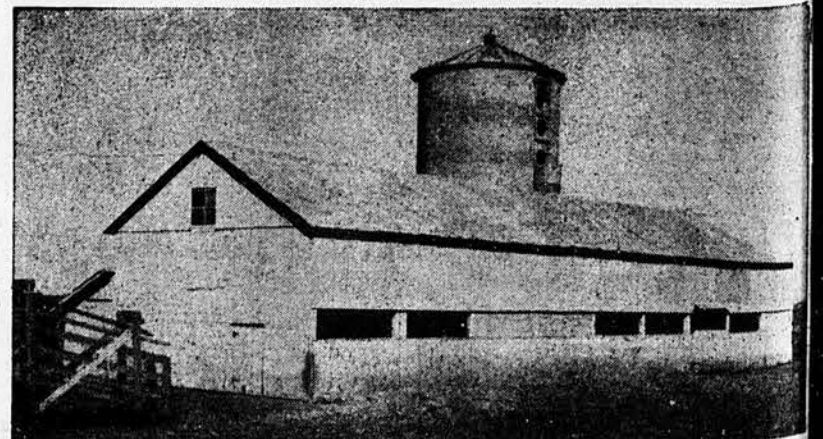
IF YOU are raising purebred cattle you might be interested in a cattle barn that has proved very economical and successful on the farm of William Belden, Brown county Hereford breeder.

The barn was built by his father, F. H. Belden, some years ago. It is 20- by 80-feet with a 6-foot alley along one side for feeding. A feed bin, 12- by 14-feet, is just off the center of the alley.

Down the center of the barn are 8 box stalls which can be used for stabling or for calving. Another alley, run-

ning full length, is used for showing the cattle to buyers. The loft will hold enough baled hay to winter 25 to head.

A feature of the barn is the ventilating system. The entire south side of the barn is fixed so windows, hinged from the top, can be raised to regulate the amount of fresh air without draft. The Beldens found that when a barn too tight cattle are more susceptible to pneumonia or other illnesses when moved for the show circuit or to the home of the buyer.



This cattle barn on the William Belden Hereford farm, Brown county, is economical to build and excellent for housing purebred stock. Note ventilation along entire south side. Windows are hinged at top for regulation of fresh air without draft.

IMPROVEMENT in marketing good eggs must come largely thru improvement of flocks that supply hatching eggs. We may give our present flocks all kinds of good care, feed and housing. We may give eggs they lay all the care necessary for marketing a quality product. But the real improvement comes when we can produce pullets that will average around 200 eggs a year, that are long-lived, that lay eggs weighing 24 ounces to the dozen that are of good shape and color and have strong enough shell texture to stand shipping without breakage. Then we will have a product that it will pay to take care of and market in a fresh condition as a first-class quality product. Such an improvement program does not necessarily mean that we must



Mrs. Farnsworth

trapnest our pullets. Trapnesting proves too expensive for the average poultry keeper. But in order to make improvement in anything we must have some simple, definite plans that are workable and give the desired results. Or if we prefer we can get our chicks each year from some dependable source, such as farms that do trapnest under strict supervision and send chicks such as we expect when we place an order.

In future years hatchery flock supervisors may require that flock owners who supply hatching eggs follow a system of marking their best layers that will be a help in culling, testing and selecting the breeders for producing hatching eggs. More uniformity in flocks is needed so there will be more uniform results. The size egg the pullet lays is largely inherited. Of course, there are other things that affect the size of eggs, such as the age, weight and body condition of the pullet, and the kind of feed and care it gets. But in the spring when selecting hatching eggs much improvement may be made in eggs by having certain rules to follow in selecting the hatching eggs. From pullets no eggs should be incubated that weigh less than 24 ounces. From yearling hens and older they should be 26 to 28 ounces, if we expect pullets to lay 24-ounce eggs. Eggs of these sizes give good hatches as a rule, but extremely large eggs, such as 30-ounce eggs, do not seem to hatch so well according to tests made with different size eggs. But again these factors may be influenced by a number of things and it is not an infallible rule.

Mark the Best Pullets

We can start on an improvement of egg size this fall by selecting only the largest and best pullets to put into the laying house. The large pullets of standard size that mature early are the ones that will prove the most dependable in producing eggs of largest size. In looking over the pullets raised this year, if one is interested in working out a better flock and hatching only from the best next season, a celluloid band of a certain color may be placed on the leg of those pullets that measure up to a certain set standard. Pullets so banded may be considered next spring to go into the pen that produces the hatching eggs. Good size, early maturity and standard qualifications for the breed should be considered in banding such pullets. Then checking them over when ready to pen will be an easy job.

Early maturity almost always means rapid feathering, and late-maturing birds are almost always slow feathering. These traits are inherited and feathering well means much to the producer of market poultry. Only early-hatched, well-matured pullets of health and vitality should be put in the breeding pen, if real progress is expected in producing quality eggs. One can be more certain in selecting hens for breeders.

Pick Cream of the Flock

It is an easy matter at this time of year to select hens that have proved themselves good layers. Hens that are dirty, ragged looking but that are alert, have bright eyes, large red combs, faded shanks, and that have soft flesh and abdomens and were still producing eggs in October are the very cream of our flock and should be banded and used in a special pen. Such hens mated to a pedigreed male from a long family line of high producers will give pullets that will have a heritage to start with. If one is fortunate enough to have a few trapnests to use for a few weeks, the size, shape and color of the eggs laid can be determined. If not, the egg scale and some culling of hatching eggs next spring will solve the problem by weeding out the small eggs that are misshapen or miscolored. Hens are worth more as breeders because of their known ability to lay a large number of eggs and because of standing the strain of producing over a long period.

Long life is one of the important qualifications of a breeder. If hens are 2 or 3 years old they are ideal breeders for passing on to their progeny their long life and resistance to disease. Certain families of people live to an old age; other families seem to inherit

a tendency to certain diseases that cause them to die young. It is the same in families of livestock and poultry. Poultry people who pedigree their birds soon learn that certain families of their fowls resist disease and live several years and produce better. The longer these families have been

watched and the pedigree shows these traits the more valuable they are for using in our flocks. It isn't enough to be able to say that our breeding cockerels come from a dam that laid 250 eggs in a year. We should know more about how long the dam lived, how large an egg she laid and whether the egg passed inspection as to size, shape and color. These qualities are inherited and on our breeding flocks depend the progress made in producing quality eggs economically in the postwar period.

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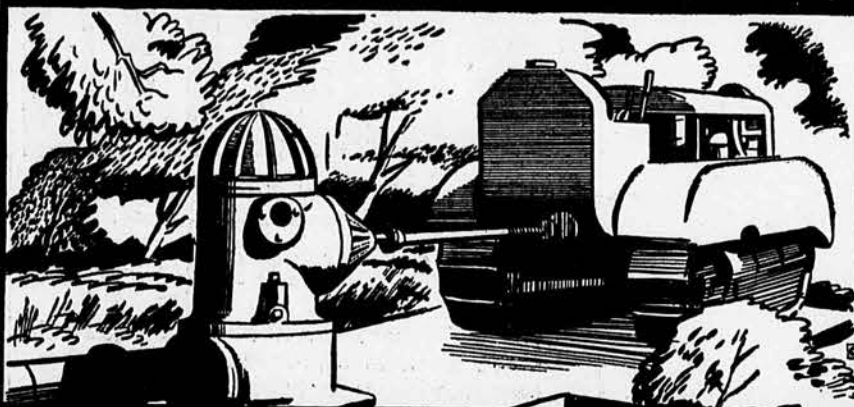
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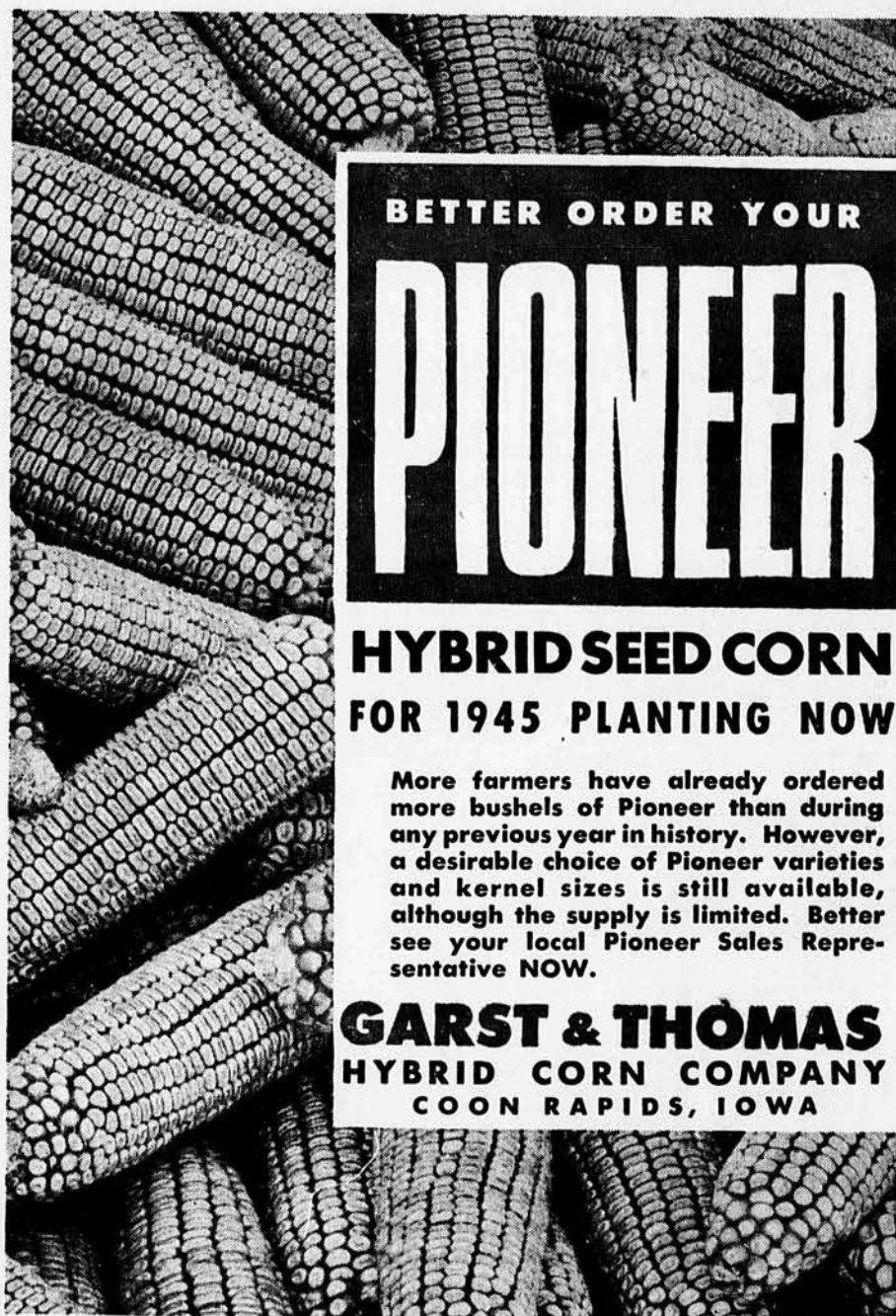
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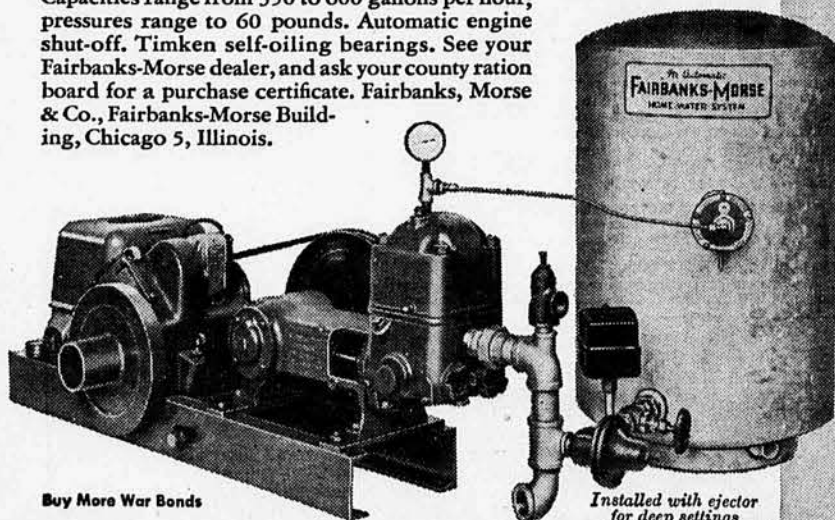
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Rid of Mud Handicap

(Continued from Page 1)

scattered about the lot, which means the cattle do a thoro job of cleaning up in that respect.

Another apron of concrete extends several feet into and along one side of the bull pen so the herd sire always has a clean and dry exercise space regardless of weather. An outstanding feature of the Saile plan not usually found on farms, however, is a 2-foot concrete sidewalk running 250 feet from the feedlot to the pasture. When the weather is bad the cows come in or go out along this sidewalk in single file, just like a string of camels, says Deal Six, county agent, who was amazed how the cows had learned to use the sidewalk. In providing such a walk it is well to end it in the pasture where the ground will slope up and away from it, says Mr. Saile. Otherwise, the cattle will quickly cause a boggy place at the end of the walk.

A concrete watering tank with lids for winter protection completes the picture on the Saile farm. This tank is just in front of the loafing shed. The lids make it more economical to heat and can be kept closed against the weather when cattle are absent.

Made Improvements This Year

Both hogs and feeder cattle enjoy the comforts of concrete on the farm of John Vogel, also of Douglas county. Mr. Vogel has made most of his improvements within the last year so has no definite information as yet on how much benefit he will receive, but he is confident the savings resulting will pay for themselves in 4 or 5 years, and from then on will bring in added profits to his extensive operations.

The Vogel farm lot also is built in square form, 86 by 86 feet, with buildings around all 4 sides. Across the south end, facing away from the paved feed lot, is a central farrowing house 16 by 86 feet, allowing room for 12 farrowing pens. Fourteen feet at one end is left for a grain bin and alley and a water tank. All of the pens can be entered individually from the rear.

Floor of the farrowing house is of concrete and a concrete apron extends several feet in front of the entire length. Mr. Vogel says he can clean the entire house and feed all the sows in a half hour, which would be impossible on a dirt floor.

On the east side of the feeding floor, and toward the south end, is a 36- by 12-foot concrete hog wallow under roof. Water depth is from 6 to 18 inches on a gradual slope. At the north end on the east side is a roofed feeding and loafing shed containing self-feeders for the hogs. Across the north end is a loafing shed with dirt floor and bedding, as Mr. Vogel says in cold weather hogs should have a warm place to burrow, and concrete is not suitable from that standpoint.

Along the west side, toward the north, is another loafing shed with dirt floor, with the roof being built out from the side of the barn in such a manner that hay, silage or grain can be fed from inside the barn to the cattle. A concrete watering tank and loading

ramp complete the picture on the farm.

By building his improvements around the concrete feeding floor Mr. Vogel can take care of all his livestock without ever stepping off the concrete.

About 300 hogs and 30 head of cattle a year will be handled with this layout. Hogs will get some of their feed following the cattle and also will have access to plenty of pasture. The manure spreader can be driven right into the lot for easy cleaning and all manure will go back on the soil.

Both men are agreed that improving their barn lots with concrete has speeded up chore work, made the job much easier and more pleasant, contributes to sanitation and health of the animals, saves feed and manure. When you add up all these advantages, you can see how concrete will more than pay its way in the farm program.

How Much Will It Take?

Materials required to construct 100 square feet of 4-inch concrete paving are 7½ sacks of cement, ¾ cubic yards of sand and 1 cubic yard of gravel or crushed rock. Cost, on the average, will be 8 to 10 cents a square foot. Knowing the cost to the square foot, it is easy to figure the cost of a walk or feeding floor.

As to building concrete floors, the most common thickness is 4 inches, but if heavy vehicles are to be driven over them they should be 6 inches. In poorly drained areas, it is best to place the concrete slab on a well-tamped fill of about 6 inches of fine stone, gravel or cinders.

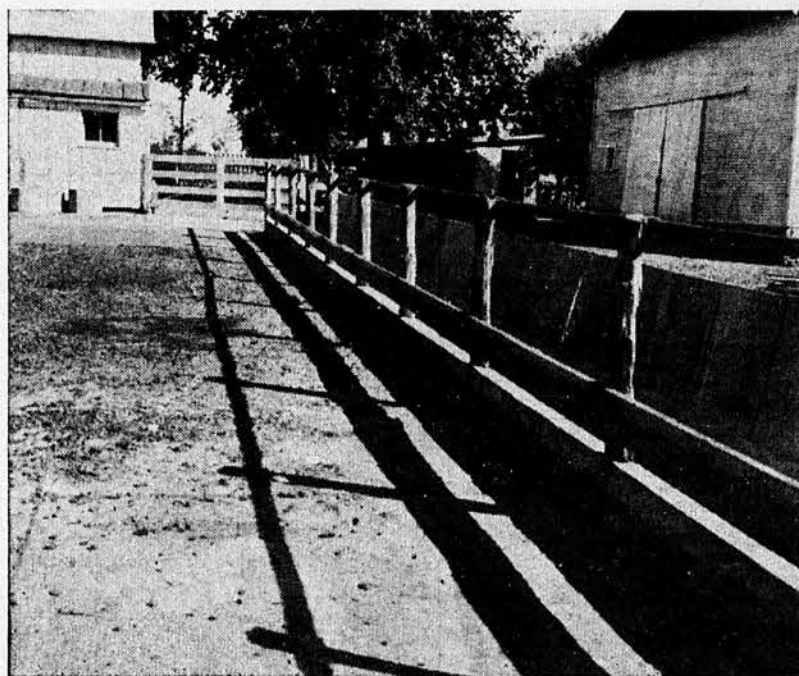
For feeding floors out in the lot, it often is best to build both a curb and an apron or cutoff wall into the ground about 18 inches to 2 feet, to prevent undermining.

Forms for pouring concrete can easily be made from 2 by 4's. Reinforcing steel is not necessary, but old wire fence or barbed wire may add to the life of the concrete.

A 1:2¼:3 concrete mix is recommended. This means 1 part of cement, 2¼ parts of sand and 3 parts of gravel. The proper amount of water is 5 gallons to the sack of cement with average sand. The full thickness should be placed in one operation. The freshly laid concrete is leveled flush with the top of the form by means of a strike-board.

New concrete is allowed to harden until it is quite stiff, then finished with a wood float. The wood float creates an even, uniform, gritty, nonskid surface. New concrete should be properly cured by covering with earth or straw as soon as it has hardened enough not to be marred, and then kept moist by frequent sprinkling for at least 5 days.

Not many farmers, perhaps, are in position to go into concrete construction on the scale being used by Mr. Saile and Mr. Vogel, but by long range planning in arrangement of buildings, or by doing one or 2 things at a time, most any livestock producer can eventually take his livestock out of the mud.



A concrete feeding bunk on the Saile farm saves feed and serves as a fence for the south side of the lot.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I own some low-test weight wheat, too light to get a government loan. When in the next 90 days is it likely to be the best time to sell?—S. S. B.

Prices of better grades of wheat have been at ceiling levels, and prices of lower protein wheat have been strengthening. There are unofficial reports that the wheat ceiling may be revised upward a few cents. There is little, if any, danger of wheat prices declining during the next 2 months. It appears safe to wait until December to see whether the ceiling is revised. Prices of grades of wheat not now at the ceiling might strengthen slightly if supplies of wheat offered for sale become more limited.

Would you please send me any information you have concerning the price trends of alfalfa and prairie hays for this season?—H. W. F.

Normally, the price of alfalfa hay advances seasonally from summer until late winter or early spring. Last year the price advanced so sharply in late summer and early fall that some reaction occurred before the end of the season. This year, with the abundance of feed and roughage and prospects of good wheat pasture in many areas of the state, it seems doubtful whether the local prices of alfalfa hay will strengthen a great deal from the present level.

I have a large amount of silage, hay and winter pasture. What do you think about buying 400-pound calves for wintering and grazing next summer?—V. E.

I think this program is one of the safest long-time programs. If possible, you might buy somewhat heavier calves or light-weight yearlings. It appears now that the best program would be to buy steers and heifers and winter them well with a light feed of grain. Put the heifers on full-feed about March 15 and market about June and handle the steers on the deferred feeding method. Good quality is essential in this program.

What is the outlook for the hog market during the coming year? If I can buy bred sows for spring farrowing, do you think I would have a chance of making a profit from them?—L. O.

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Ways to help boost egg production and make best possible use of every pound of feed. Read how you may save up to 20% on feed cost with the famous Ful-O-Pep Plan—the plan followed by many of the nation's outstanding poultrymen. Chapters on Housing Poultry, Feeding, Disease, etc., 32 pages, well illustrated. A goldmine of interesting and profitable information. For your free copy write while supply lasts to

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ket during the coming year? If I can buy bred sows for spring farrowing, do you think I would have a chance of making a profit from them?—L. O.

After last spring's pig crop is marketed this fall and early winter there seems to be little danger that hogs will sell much, if any, below ceiling prices. Of course, ceiling and support prices could be changed after June 30, 1945, which is the end of the period for which the present support price has been guaranteed. From a supply and demand standpoint, present indications point to favorable conditions thru 1945.

Hog Ceiling Change

The Office of Price Administration ordered an extension of the ceiling price on hogs weighing 240 pounds or less to hogs weighing 270 pounds and under, effective October 30.

The applicable ceiling price is \$14.75 a hundredweight, Chicago basis.

OPA said this action was taken because of the "greatly improved feed situation in relation to the number of hogs, and because the hog crop for the current season is below anticipated production."

Wholesale and retail price levels will not be affected. Hogs weighing more than 270 pounds are priced at \$14 a hundredweight, Chicago basis.

All hogs were sold originally at the higher ceiling. Last May, however, animals weighing more than 240 pounds were given the lower ceiling because of the adverse feed situation.

The step was taken to preserve corn stock for more vital war purposes.

Fly Damage Heavy

Hessian fly damage this year has been greater than generally estimated by farmers and crop observers, thinks Dr. R. H. Painter, Kansas State College entomologist.

Some damage credited to stem rust actually was due to Hessian fly, Doctor Painter stated. This is especially true of the low yielding, but early maturing fields.

What fooled the farmers was that spring infestation occurred high up on the stem. Often it was 6 or 8 inches above the ground. Hence, the lodging of stems usually caused was less common and the presence of fly was not suspected, altho North-Central Kansas fields had at least 25 per cent of the culms infested by one or more flaxseed.

Presence of a single flaxseed on a stem reduces yield of the head from 20 to 30 per cent even if there is no lodging. Additional trouble from Hessian fly is predicted in North-Central Kansas next spring.

Farmers Union Gains Membership

THE Kansas Farmers' Union Convention, held at Topeka, October 25 to 27, heard E. K. Dean, of Salina, state president, announce this farm organization has gained 4,000 members during the past year for a total membership of 11,000. He declared it is in the strongest position in history, has established a financial reserve, and is in a generally sound condition.

In a meeting during the convention of managers and directors, ways and means of combating attacks against co-operatives by the National Tax Equality Association and other organizations were discussed. Steps also were taken to organize a trade association with a central office for clearing government regulations and other information needed by managers in maintaining the successful conduct of their business.

E. K. Dean, of Salina, was re-elected president. Other officers elected included Homer Spence, McPherson, vice-president; John Scheel, Emporia, doorkeeper; Bert Wilson, Maplehill, conductor; Bert Harmon, Ellsworth, director District No. 1; C. L. Hance, Stockton, director District No. 2; and George Reinhart, Parsons, director District No. 3. Delegates elected to the national convention at Denver, were P. J. Nash, Ellsworth; Homer Spence, McPherson; E. K. Dean, Salina; and George Reinhart, Parsons.

Resolutions adopted by the group

called for more intelligently planned and more adequately supported schools, with the single objective of offering equal opportunities for equal education of all children; recommended that war plants should be maintained to produce peacetime goods, and that war material surpluses be sold so any individual can purchase them direct from the Government, either individually or thru his co-operatives; that agricultural lands held by the Government for war uses should be sold in family farm units at prices which will permit the buyers to establish profitable and economic farm operations, with former owners and war veterans given preference of purchase.

In an address before the convention, President Dean recommended an amendment to the Kansas constitution providing for a graduated land tax. Such a tax would be "graduated upward on excessively large holdings and on agricultural lands held by absentee owners" in order to "encourage family-type farming and home ownership, and discourage large commercial farm operation."

Paint Kills Cattle

If you are doing fall painting, be careful to keep cattle away from freshly painted buildings, and keep paint buckets and brushes out of cattle lots. This word of caution is issued by veterinary authorities at Kansas State College. Cattle seem to have a fondness for licking fresh paint—and the result may be a fatal type of lead poisoning. Animals affected by this type of poisoning can be saved if action is taken promptly, but the best thing is to keep cattle entirely away from all painting operations.

HERD Treatment For PIGS

For Removing Large Roundworms

Large roundworms are found in many hog lots. Pigs heavily infested cannot get the most out of feed. For removing these worms, mix genuine Dr. Salsbury's Hog-Oil For Large Roundworms in slop or dry feed. Labor-saver. Inexpensive. Also may be given individually. Buy at feed, drug, other stores, hatcheries. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

GET THE Genuine

Dr. SALSBUARY'S HOG-OIL

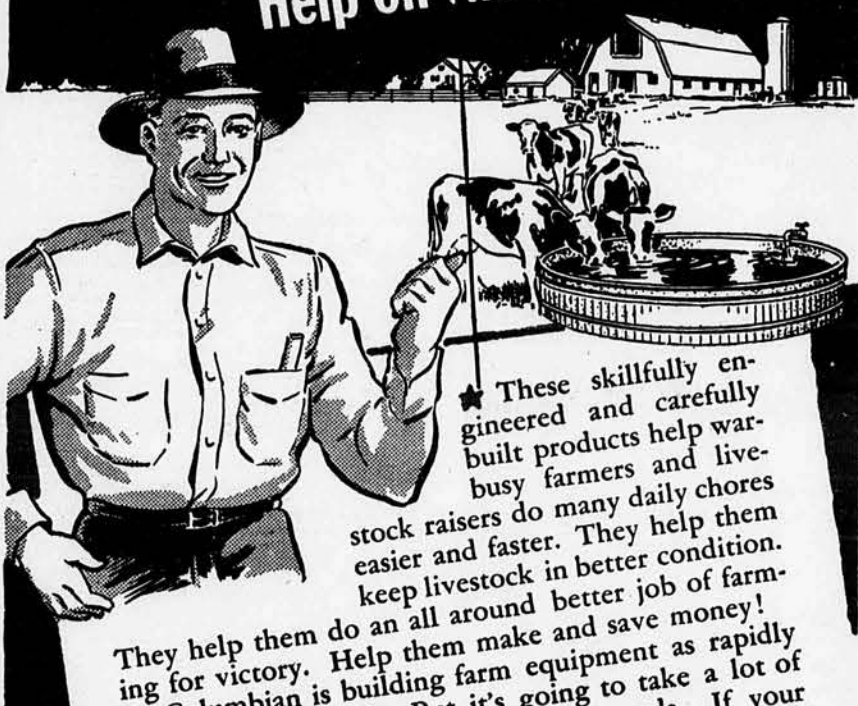
FOR LARGE ROUND WORMS

DR. SALSBUARY BACTERINS FOR VACCINATING HOGS

Dr. Salsbury's MIXED BACTERIN (PORCINE) Formula 1; Dr. Salsbury's MIXED BACTERIN (PORCINE) Formula 2. Complete instructions with every package help you do the vaccinating yourself. Ask your Dr. Salsbury dealer about these bacterins.

Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

Here's How COLUMBIAN PRODUCTS Help on the Farm Front!



★ These skillfully engineered and carefully built products help war-busy farmers and livestock raisers do many daily chores easier and faster. They help them keep livestock in better condition. They help them do an all around better job of farming for victory. Help them make and save money! Columbian is building farm equipment as rapidly as conditions permit. But it's going to take a lot of these products to meet all the demands. If your Columbian dealer does not have the Columbian Farm Equipment you need now, see him again later.

COLUMBIAN

(42-F)

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER

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

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

BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS			
SELECT PULLETS—CHOICE GRADE	AAA	AAA	AAA
2 to 3 weeks old—Per 100	19.98	21.98	23.98
3 to 4 weeks old	21.98	23.98	25.98
4 to 6 weeks old	24.98	26.98	28.98
6 wk. open range size	29.98	31.98	33.98
100% delivery. Give express office; send M.O. Cat. Free			
BUSH White Leghorns, Box 433-1D, Clinton, Mo.			

Coombs U. S.-ROP White Leghorns. Get your 1945 chicks from real trapnest-pedigree strain. Largest ROP poultry farm in Kansas. Chicks backed by 23 consecutive years, 250-322 egg sires. Bred for high livability, progeny test method. Hundreds of Kansas farmers raise Coombs Chicks every year. H. W. Mehl, Lorraine, Kansas, raised Coombs Chicks past 4 years with 95.02% livability. Best flock averaged 233 eggs per bird, hen housed basis. Complete record in catalog. Early order discount. Delivery date you want during season guaranteed, by placing order now. Reasonable prices. Free catalog. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$8.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$8.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 512-E, Fulton, Missouri.

U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested Big English Type White Leghorns \$7.75 per 100. Sexed pullets \$12.90—started Pullets \$19.50 up. Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Reds \$9.00 Collect. Free catalog. White Chickery, Schell City, Missouri.

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

Bush's Money-Making 250-350 egg-bred Pedigreed sired AAA English White Leghorns. \$7.98. Pullets, \$14.90. 4-week pullets, \$24.95. 24 breeds, \$3.95 up. Catalog. Bush Hatchery, Box 433-1, Clinton, Missouri.

24 Breeds, bloodtested, money-saving chicks, \$3.95 up. Pullets, cockerels, started pullets. Get reduced price list before buying. Thompson Hatchery, Box 1337-1, Springfield, Missouri.

Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 708, Clinton, Mo.

Duncan Ozark-Bred chicks, \$3.90 up. 26 Blood-tested breeds. Sexed. Started. Free money saving prices. Duncan Chicks, Box 1337-1, Springfield, Missouri.

Pure Broad Breast Bronze poult and pure and hybrid baby chicks. Order early. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery and Turkey Farms, Osage City, Kansas.

Bargain Chicks, \$3.98 up. 100% delivery. 25 breeds. Bloodtested. Best for less. Prices free. Squaredale Hatchery, Box 1337-1, Springfield, Missouri.

DUCKS AND GESE

White Pekin Ducks for breeding. Mrs. Lee Roy Hird, R. 3, Herington, Kan.

SEED

Jewett Hybrids

Hold State Record in Northeast Kansas
Three year average 1941-42-43

1. Jewett 12.....67.4	10. Iowa TX1.....60.8
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We can use a few more good agents to sell this high producing corn.
Write: SEWELL HYBRID CORN COMPANY
Sabathia, Kansas

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

Hybrid Seed Corn—Kansas 1583, a late maturing yellow Hybrid. Send for circular and prices. Also dealers wanted. J. A. Lehman, Horton, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Hybrids—US 13 and K. 1583. Order now. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.

MACHINERY AND PARTS

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

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog: tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-1141, Boone, Iowa.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Case two-row picker-sheller. Victor Kahle, Oxford, Nebraska.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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

Finest Storage Batteries for all light plants direct from manufacturer. Write Marathon Battery Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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Milking Machines, cream separators, water systems, electric motors, gas engines, A.C. 110 volt light plants, plumbing fixtures and supplies—in fact, everything for the farm, farm home, and dairy farm. Milking machines for immediate delivery. World's finest pulsating milkers in portable and pump models. Write, wire, or phone for complete catalogue and information on our full-inflation, low-vacuum milkers. Available without purchase certificates. Repairs and rubber replacement parts for all makes of milkers. Get a better milker for less money. Water systems with gas engines, 110 volt or 32 volt electric motors. Electric and water type milk coolers. Electrical wire, fixtures and wiring devices. We appreciate your inquiries. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! It's patriotic and profitable to raise Milking Shorthorns. Get the facts—Free! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50c; one year \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, 809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-5, Chicago, Ill.

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4311, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Abortion Vaccine—government licensed strain 19—saves calves, builds clean herds. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. P, Kansas City, 15, Mo.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

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

Scotch Collie Puppies, English Shepherds. Natural heelers. Express prepaid. Sunset Kennels, Offerle, Kansas.

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

RABBITS AND PIGEONS

Giant Chinchilla Rabbits. Valuable Fur. Delicious meat. Easily raised. Pleasant pastime. Tremendous demand. Small investment. Large profit. Willow Farm, R44, Sellersville, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

Established Grocery and Feed Business in country. Doing \$2,000 to \$2,500 monthly. Price reasonable. Schroeder Grocery, Burrton, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

HOLIDAY GIFT PACKAGES

No gift this holiday season could be more appreciated than luscious, beautiful citrus fruit. A greeting card with your name will be enclosed or we will enclose your personal card if you will send it along with order. Part of fruit attractively wrapped in various colored papers. The fruit consists of Pink and White Grapefruit, oranges or mixed at \$4.90 a bushel basket. Tangerines packed in half-bushel baskets at \$2.90 each.

Prices include prepaid Express anywhere in U. S. A., except Arizona and California.

O. L. STROMAN, R. 1, Box 153, Mission, Texas

Guaranteed, finest, hand selected, long Red Leaf Chewing or Mellow Smoking—10 pounds \$3.50; 20 pounds \$6.00. Well aged, sweet natural flavor. Morris Farms, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c. Many favorable reports received. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

WANT TO BUY

Wanted Indian Relics: Arrowheads, Pipes, Axes, etc. State quantity for sale, price wanted, first letter. E. James Townsend, Delmont, Penna.

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

FILMS AND PRINTS

18 Beautiful Deckledge Christmas cards made from kodak negatives \$1.00 including envelopes. Deckledge reprints 2c each. Rolls developed 2 deckledge prints of each negative 25c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful Double Weight Professional Enlargements, 8 Never Fade Deckledge Prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

EDUCATIONAL

Shorthand in 6 Weeks. Famous Speedwriting system—the National Shorthand. Simple to write and transcribe. Easier, quicker to learn. No signs or symbols. Costs much less. 100,000 users in leading offices and Civil Service. Write for free booklet. Speedwriting, 336 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Dealers—Implement, Hardware and Farm Appliance dealers. Telephone, wire, or write at once if interested in sales of the world's finest milking machines, cream separators, water systems, gas engines, electric motors; in fact, everything for the farm, farm home, and farm dairy. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, Factory Distributors, 224 West 4th St., Grand Island, Nebraska.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Situation Wanted on stock farm or cattle ranch. Reason for different location—dissolving partnership. We are college people with best of habits. Can give references. Am 54 years old with forty years of farming experience. We desire electricity and proximity to school as we have two children. Could buy part interest in right farm. Willard W. Moore, Gardner, Kan.

REMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest Methods. Taormini & Minor Clinic, Suite C1106, Kansas City, Mo.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

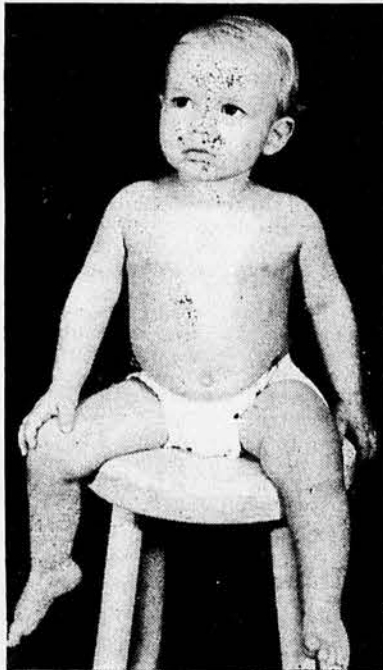
Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

Baby Keith Plugs For Crippled Pals

HELLO, folks! I'm Keith. Age 18 months.

Here's how it is with us: Daddy's in the Marines getting ready to fight the Japs. Mom's at home with my 3 little brothers and the baby. Larry Dale and Gary Gale are twins. Donald is bigger. I've never seen little Sis. As for me, I'm laid up in a children's hospital where The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children is having my hip treated. Mom couldn't pay so much.

You see, we boys wanted to be tough like Daddy and the other Marines, but one of them carried the game a little too far. He jerked my right hip out of



the socket. My leg just flops around any way. That's no condition for a guy to be in when there's a war on!

This thing's sort of upset my plans. I want awfully bad to show Daddy what a big strong boy I am when he comes back from over there!

In the meantime, I'm doing my best to boost the morale around here among the other crippled kids by keeping a stiff upper lip and a straight face. Between you and me, that's hard to do with this hip like it is. But the doc says I'll be all right if I stay here long enough. In fact, I'm a lot better already.

If you want to have a part in paying my expenses here until I get well, just send whatever you can spare to The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kan. You can make this a real THANKSGIVING for me. Best o' luck.—Keith.

P. S. Tell 'em it's for Keith and his crippled pals. Many, many others need help, too.

Best Man Wins

An Agricultural Scholarship Award Fund of \$1,500 has been established at Kansas State College by the Borden Company, of New York City, it is announced.

The award of \$300 yearly for the next 5 years will go to the senior in the School of Agriculture who has the highest scholastic average for all college work, and who has taken at least 2 or more courses in dairying in the school. The first scholarship probably will be awarded for the school year 1945-46.

FEATHERS WANTED

Feathers Urgently Needed for War Effort. Highest Prices paid for new and used goose and duck feathers. Also goose and duck quills (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for our quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive. Reference: Terminal National Bank of Chicago. Midwest Feather Company, 1650 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12.

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

FARMS—KANSAS

160 Acres, creek bottom on good road, 7 miles out, 80 in cultivation, balance hay land and pasture. Large house and barn, electricity. A nice home, well located, \$50 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

Kansas Farms for sale at reasonable prices. Warren Mortgage Company, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Free Catalog, farm bargains, 7 Midwest states. Many fully equipped. Special service to those who state requirements and payment plan. Write today! United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Dairy CATTLE

AYRSHIRES

MOST PROFITABLE COWS

4% MILK
Big Milkers - Hardy Rustlers
Good Grazers - Perfect Udders
Write for Booklets
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
280 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

—ready for service, 1st prize calf at spring show and 1st at Marion County Fair with State Fair competition. Dam classified "Very Good" with 500 lbs. butterfat, 11,549 lbs. milk, 4.33% test on 2x M E at 2 years old. Granddam, "Excellent," 421 lbs. fat at 12 years old. She is a granddaughter of Penhurst Man-O-War. Sire is Thistle Gem of Kansas, whose daughters were in great demand at the State Sale at Hutchinson, October 17. Also two bred heifers due in early spring.
Harrison Unruh & Sons, Hillsboro, Kan.

Reg. Ayrshire Herd

—for sale, 5 producing cows, 1 coming 2-year-old heifer, 3 coming-yearling heifers. Herd bull and 1 bull calf.

JAMES JOHNSTON
Route 1
Tonganoxie, Kan.

OFFERING

Purebred Ayrshires

Purebred Ayrshire cows and heifers for sale. Also some graded.

G. B. CHILDERS, R. 8, Wichita, Kan.

4 ml. west of Wichita on Highway 45

GUERNSEY-HOLSTEIN

CATTLE SALE

On farm, 8 blocks east of Lutheran Church in

Moundridge, Kansas

Wednesday, November 8, 1 p.m.

22 HEAD GUERNSEYS

(Mostly Registered)

Steadfast and Rex bloodlines. 11 Cows,

5 Bred Heifers, 3 Open Heifers, 3 Bulls. Herd

established 15 years ago. Line-bred many

years. Death of owner necessitates dispersal.

A. F. Unruh Est., Moundridge, Kan.

18 HEAD HOLSTEINS

(Mostly High Grades)

7 Cows, 5 Bred Heifers, 5 Open Heifers,

1 Registered Bull Calf. All females sired by

or bred to high-production-bred herd sires.

Wedel Bros., Moundridge, Kan.

All cattle Bred and Bang's tested.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Ted Krehbiel

Offering GUERNSEY BULLS

Richly bred "Rex" grandsons of serviceable

age. Write or see us for description and price.

ORLANDO UNRUH, MOUNDLEDGE, KAN.

1944 Annual State Sale of the

Nebraska

Holstein-Friesian Assn.

Friday, November 24

War Bond calf donated by R. H. Jande-

beur, North Platte, Nebraska, will open the

sale promptly at 12 m. Sale to be held at

the Sales Pavilion on L. St. West of the

Viaduct.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

60 Females—4 Bulls

This is a fine lot of cattle picked by a

committee for type and production from 30

of Nebraska's leading Holstein breeders.

Negative to Bang's and T.B.

Send for catalog

E. W. FROST, Chairman of Sale Committee

Route 2, Lincoln, Nebraska

King Bessie Jemima Boast

Senior Herd Sire at Sunnyside Farm

Sons for Sale

Every Cow With a Production Record

Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement (Red Book

Testing on the 14th Consecutive Year

Twice-a-day Milking

C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KAN.

Offering HOLSTEIN BULLS

Richly bred Holstein Bulls of serviceable age

Description, breeding and price on request.

GILBERT BEAGEL, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

CALFHOOD VACCINATION

JERSEY HEIFERS

5 choice grades bred to freshen soon to

HOGS

Hand-Picked DUROC BOARS

and gilts, fall farrow, of King Orion, and Orion Cherry King breeding. While they last, two gilts and unrelated boar for \$75. Unrelated pairs for \$60. Also choice spring boars \$35.
ROBERT L. ZIMMERMAN, Alta Vista, Kan.

20 Fancy Fall and Winter Boars
The thick, deep, low-bult, cherry-red, quick-maturing, broad-backed, quality kind, and a great many of spring boars. Herd sires—Proud Cherry Ace's Parade and Builder's Victory Ace TOPPS in breeding quality and the low-bult, quick-maturing type. We can furnish you real boars. See them or write.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

HERD IMPROVEMENT DUROC BOARS
the discriminating buyer. Thick, wide and high-backed. Breeding for both old and new customers. Mated for permanent and continuous improvement. Several generations of herd building. Price consistent with quality.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS
Thick, medium type. Splendid color. Quick maturing. Champion bred. Registered. Must be of money refunded. One bred yearling for February.
M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

DUROC BOARS and GILTS
The thick, low-set kind, easy feeders, dark colors and the best of bloodlines.
CHARLES STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KANSAS

High-Quality Duroc Pigs
Fall boars and gilts, the low-set, cherry-red, out of best breeding, \$20 each. Write
HERMAN POPP, HAVEN, KAN.

BERKSHIRE BOARS
Ready for service. Guaranteed to breed. Registered. Some sired by the checker, \$500 champion-bred boar. The black, short-headed kind, 200 to 300 lbs. write today.
SHADOWLAWN BERKSHIRE FARM
Gilliland, Jr., Holton, Kansas

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires
Holtville, Kan. (Real Packer type.)
Pigs \$35.00 each. Two gilts and unrelated boar \$100. Bred gilts \$100 each. Registered. Cholera immune. Crated.

Quigley Hampshire Farms
ST. MARYS, KAN.
BOARS: BOARS: BOARS: Choice fall and winter boars. Every one registered and from register of Merit. Qualifying litters. On highways 40 and 24.

BOARS Scheel's "Better Type" HAMPSHIRE
Best of bloodlines, easy feeding and good-maturing kind. Visit our farm or write for description and prices.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

Top Quality HAMPSHIRE BOARS
Blocky and deep-hammed. Sired by our great breeding boar, Grand News. Priced reasonable.
E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS
20 head for sale. Real farmer's kind; wide, easy feeders. Popular bloodlines. Ready for service, \$50.00 at farm, 2 miles east of Denton, Kan.
GRONNIGER BROS., Bendena, Kan.

Poland China Spring Boars
Wide backed, deep bodied, heavy hammed. A kind the packers and producers like. We have as many or more ribbons on fat bars as any breeder in Kansas.
RAY SAYLER & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Spring boars and gilts, good quality. Unrelated. Also fall pigs from grand champion sow, EARL and EVERETT FISHER, Norwich, Kan.

Offering Spotted Poland Boars
The wide-backed, short-legged, easy-feeding (featuring the blood of noted sires, such as Silver Joy and Gold Bond. Priced for quick sale. Also fall pigs. Inspection invited.
R. W. SLATER, SAVONBURG, KAN.

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

O.I.C. Pedigreed Hogs
Blocky, easy-feeding type.
PETERSON AND SONS, Osage City, Kan.

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

BERT POWELL
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1st Plaza Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

LEON A. WAITE AND SONS, Hereford breeders at Winfield, recently sold 11 yearling bulls in a farm sale that averaged \$215 a head. They were sold in "every-day clothes." The top price paid was \$300. All were sired by the herd bulls Beau Rupert and Beauty Mischief 6th.

Registered Shorthorns sold in the H. M. WIBLE sale at Corbin, October 18, brought an average price of \$118 for bulls and \$108 for females. The crowd was rather limited because of a busy season on farms. The top animal sold for \$215 to Carlos Horn, Caldwell. Wheat sowing reduced size of the crowd and resulted in lower prices than were justified by the quality of the offering. C. W. Cole was the auctioneer.

The KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY of Kansas held its annual meeting at Hutchinson on October 24. A banquet was held in connection with the meeting. The principal address by Prof. F. W. Atkeson, of the Kansas State College, was highly interesting and of real value to the breeders. The following officers were chosen for the coming year: Curt O. Heidebrecht, Inman, president; A. N. Johnson, Assaria, vice-president; and H. D. Sharp, secretary-treasurer.

The CENTRAL KANSAS AYRSHIRE BREEDERS held their fall sale at Hutchinson, October 17, with about 200 buyers, visitors and consignors in attendance. The offering of 41 head sold for a general average of \$240, with females bringing \$260 and bulls \$180, some quite small animals included. The top female sold for \$500 to Woodson Brothers, Cleveland. The offering was well but not over fitted, and the day was fine. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer and Secretary Floyd Jackson was the sale manager. Both consignors and buyers expressed themselves as well pleased.

MR. AND MRS. WARREN FLOEGER, of Morrill, held a production Hampshire hog sale at Horton, the night of October 20. Of the 43 head sold 22 stayed in Kansas and the rest went into good herds in Ohio, Iowa, North Dakota, Missouri and Nebraska. The boars averaged \$133, and the females brought a general average of \$86. The top animal went to Willard Guckian, Camden, Ohio, at \$605. The general average was \$104. About 150 buyers and visitors were present. The animals were well fitted and the day ideal. The offering was one of the classy ones of the year and fully appreciated by buyers.

The SASNAK-ALMEDE GUERNSEY dispersal sale held October 19 at Salina, was well attended. About 45 head of registered cattle sold for an average of \$175. Cows in milk or near freshening sold well above \$200 with a top of \$400 paid by G. A. Horst, of Newton. The herd bull, a grandson of Bourndale Rex, sold for \$165. James A. Davis, of Hutchinson, was the heaviest buyer, taking 6 head. About 20 grades, calves to mature animals, sold for prices all the way from \$190 for cows down to \$65 for small heifers. William Odgers and his son Lawrence, were consignors of part of the grades. James T. McCulloch and C. W. Cole were the auctioneers.

Ray E. Smith, secretary of KANSAS JERSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, reports a successful sale made by the association at Hutchinson, October 20. The 37 head consigned and sold brought \$9,700, or a general average on cattle big and little of \$262. No bulls were sold. The top cow brought \$500. The buyer was E. K. Carey, of McPherson; the consignor was Hallmark Farm, Kansas City, Kan. The high-bred heifer sold for \$450 to W. E. Long, Topeka; top unbreed heifers sold at \$200 each. They were consigned by Fred B. Smith, of Highland. The cattle were well but not highly fitted, the local demand unusually good. Bill Keegan, fieldman for American Jersey Cattle Club, interpreted pedigrees, and Boyd Newcom did the selling, assisted by C. W. Cole.

Fifty-nine head of registered Holstein cattle sold in the STATE HOLSTEIN SALE at Abilene, October 17, brought a general average of \$363.50. Two calves sold with dams to different parties were figured as one lot. The top bull sold for \$400, purchased by John V. Elam, Winfield. The top female from the State Training School, Winfield, brought \$580. W. G. Bircher and Son, Ellsworth, were the buyers. The show cow Vivian consigned by H. A. Meyer, of Abilene, was the first "Excellent" cow of the breed ever to be sold in a public sale in Kansas. Good judges were agreed that no higher quality of Holstein cattle were ever sold in any one sale in the state. The sale committee were Hobart McVay, Sterling; J. M. White, Topeka; Herbert Hatoschal, Greenleaf; and E. A. Dawdy, Salina. Bert Powell did the selling, assisted by James T. McCulloch and C. W. Cole.

Nebraska and Kansas farmers and breeders who know and best appreciate BAUER BROTHERS' Polands, were contenders for tops and numbers in their annual sale held at Fairbury, Neb., October 13. Kansas buyers took 14 head and Nebraska 32 head. The top animal, however, went to Illinois. Two were purchased by Missouri breeders; Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota took one each. The 40 boars averaged \$82 with a top price of \$197.50. The gilt average was \$80. Among the Kansas buyers were Paul Davidson, Simpson; Roy Roediger, Longford; Raymond O'Hara, Sylvia; H. J. Fisher, Courtland; Mace Scott, Chase; Oliver Hoppe, Phillipsburg; DeWarff, Ellinwood; Virgil Bachle, Mahaska; Robert Mack, Columbus; and Paul Williams, Clay Center. The offering was nicely conditioned and easily the best ever sold in any of their sales. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' STATE ASSOCIATION held their annual sale at the fairgrounds at Hutchinson, October 24. The quality and bloodlines represented were the best so far presented in any of the sales held. The crowd, while not large, was highly appreciative. The 33 females sold brought an average price of \$303.60 with a top price of \$700 for heifer No. 12, in the consignment of Senator Joe Fox, of St. John. She was purchased by Locke Thies, of Dodge City. Eighteen top

cows averaged \$397. J. E. Ediger and Sons, of Inman, bought the top bull, an excellent mature sire consigned by Gore Brothers, of Oswego. Clifford Akey, of Wray, Colo., purchased 2 heifers. Everything else stayed in Central and Western Kansas. R. F. Bachus, of Topeka, bought 3 choice heifers at an average of about \$300. Two yearling bulls sold for \$175 apiece. Cow No. 6 in the catalog, consigned by L. J. Kell, of Larned, sold for \$570 to Edward Dehrie, of Great Bend. Her bull calf brought \$15. John S. Hoffman, of Ensign, sold No. 9, a fine heifer, for \$550 to Locke Thies. Walter Clark sold cow No. 8 to Lawrence Brumgardt, of Gorham. The auctioneers were Pat Keen, Gus Heidebrecht and Art McAnaney.

Freeze With Gas

A new portable gasoline-operated refrigerator, designed for protecting meat for the Armed Services in the Pacific war theater, may have a practical postwar use in farm communities.

The refrigerator has an inside volume of 26½ cubic feet and will hold fresh meats at 10 degrees Fahrenheit when outside temperatures are 120 or higher. The cabinet is unique in design, has a new insulation and a new-type refrigerator. It is metal covered and so sturdily built a 4-foot fall will not injure it. One unit will protect meat for 400 men and can be loaded on a truck for transportation.

Crops Do Change

Farmers in Osborne county, and probably in other counties of that area, report some slight changes in crop programs during the war.

For instance, less oats and barley are grown now because these crops are bound and threshed. Lack of labor and equipment for these jobs have caused farmers to turn to more wheat. Less corn and more sorghum is being grown because of labor problems and because sorghums are a more certain feed crop for the area.

Handy Hay Stacker

If you don't have a hay stacker and can't get one, a cheap portable stacker can be made with wooden silo staves, report farmers in Marshall county.

Several of these stackers, made from 32-foot silo staves, are in operation in the county. They are used to form a triangle, from the top of which can be suspended a hayfork for unloading off the rack. After one stack is completed, they are easily moved to a new location and set up again.

Protects the Posts

Nondurable fence posts, such as the lower grades of green pine, can be made durable simply by soaking the basal end in a wooden trough or half a barrel containing a solution of chromated zinc chloride.

Steeping the entire post in a tank also has given good protection against termites, fungi, and the destructive organisms that normally attack untreated wood.

Leads the Field

Reno is the principal variety of winter barley grown in Kansas. The first farm supply of seed was distributed in 1939, and it was first certified also in 1939. Reno is a 6-rowed, loose-headed, bearded variety. It is the most winter hardy and highest in yield of the winter varieties tested in Kansas.—L. P. Reitz, K. S. C.

Just Right for Cattle

Conditions of wheat pasture and a surplus feed outlook will be responsible for a great influx into Kansas of beef cattle, more than 4 million head by January 1, it is predicted by Will J. Miller, state livestock sanitary commissioner. Dairy cattle, he said, would add another 841,000 head to the total.

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	\$17.50	\$17.50	\$16.10
Hogs	14.50	14.50	14.50
Lambs	14.75	15.00	14.65
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.22	.21	.23%
Eggs, Standards ..	.42	.37	.43
Butterfat, No. 1 ..	.46	.46	.48
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.64½	1.64	1.57½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.69	.70	1.04%
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.69	.70	.79%
Barley, No. 2	1.07	1.08	1.14
Prairie, No. 1	16.00	14.00	13.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	27.50	26.00	24.00

Beef CATTLE

Another Son Sells

Yes, we are selling another son of WHR Contender Domino 1st in the

Kansas Hereford Futurity Sale

November 16

He is WVHR Flashy Domino 22nd, born Sept. 7, 1943, to a cow of strong Hazford Rupert 25th breeding and we consider him the best calf we have ever raised. Also selling a senior calf, daughter of Beauty Mischief 6th out of a Hazford Rupert 97th dam.

Leon A. Waite Estate
Winfield, Kan.

Reg. Polled Herefords



For Sale—6 Selected Yearling Bulls ready for service. 3 Selected Bull Calves and 6 Heifer Calves, all sired by Polled Merlin Mischief 2795534, a son of Maxel Mischief. All in good pasture condition. Priced reasonable.

MARTIN SHIELDS, Lincolnville, Kan.
Farm Near Highways 77 and 60 North

Registered Polled Hereford Cattle



Bulls from 7 to 13 months old. Heifers from 7 to 17 months old. Marvel Domino and Merlin Mischief breeding.

O. J. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.

OFFERING

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

Choice registered Polled Bulls, yearlings to 2 years old. Yearling heifers of good quality. Also Horned Cows with calves at side. All registered. Domino and Harmon breeding. Inspection invited.

J. M. PARKS, 1305 Wayne St., TOPEKA, KAN.

KOLTERMAN OFFERS POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

—from calves to serviceable age, sired by Royal Domino 95th 3319830. Dams by Perfect Beau 5th 2588581. Good quality.

LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, ONAGA, KAN.

Offering Polled Hereford Bulls

One yearling ready for service, also a number of choice nice bull calves. A few Reg. cows priced at \$110. All good individuals and excellent breeding.

JOSEPH C. MAES, Bushton, Kan.

WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH

—offers at private sale 2-year-old junior herd sire of straight WHR breeding. 25 bull calves 9 to 13 months old, all by WHR Contender Domino 1st or WHR Worthy Domino 41st. 12 yearling heifers and 25 heifer calves.

Leon A. Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

LATZKE ANGUS FARM

We offer a nice group of bull calves to serviceable ages, sons of the good bull Proud Cap K. 541403.

OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Love & Love's POLLED SHORTHORN

Consignment to the

Hutchinson Sale, November 9

5 OPEN HEIFERS (dark reds and roans).

2 BULLS, good quality and breeding.

LOVE & LOVE, PARTRIDGE, KANSAS

Polled Shorthorn Bull

—at private sale, 14 mos. old, roan, good head, extra thick. Also consigning 2 bulls, 1 heifer, 12-13 mos. old, sired by Royal 2d X2055916 to the Reno Co. Breeders' Sale, November 9, Hutchinson, Kan. Earl J. Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

Amcoat's Shorthorn and Farm Sale

on farm east of town

Wednesday, Nov. 22

Along with our clean-up sale of farm implements, horses, etc., we offer 10 good registered Shorthorns.

7 Cows and Heifers—all bred to Sni-A-Bar Strathmore. (Some close to calving.)

3 Bulls, about 11 months in age.

S. B. AMCOATS

Clay Center - - - Kansas

KANSAS HEREFORD FUTURITY SALE

State Fair Pavilion

Hutchinson, Kan., November 16

The Show—10 a. m.

The Sale—1 p. m.

40 Herd Bull Prospects 20 Herd Matron Prospects

The selected offering of Kansas Leading Herds. The outstanding tops of the 1943 and 1944 calf crop. Selected by the two nationally prominent judges, A. D. Weber and Don Chittenden.

For the first time the leading herds opened their lots for the judge's choice of any calf or yearling they owned. Many times their selection was a herd bull prospect or female, that had been marked for their own replacement.

The 40 bulls and 20 females selected represent not only many State Fair winners, but also the leading bloodlines of Hereford. There are sons and daughters of some of the top breeding animals of the Hazlett, Prince Domino, and other leading families. Study the list of breeders and the Hereford families they represent.

They represent the accumulated merit of over 60 years of herd building improvement.

List of Consignors

PAUL C. ANDRAE, Jr., Ellinwood

WM. BELDEN, Horton

H. H. BLAIR, Barnard

R. U. BRETHOUR, Green

EDWIN BROWN, Fall River

THOS. BROWN, Fall River

W. J. BROWN, Fall River

FRANK CONDELL, El Dorado

WM. CONDELL, El Dorado

GEO. CONEARDY, Kingman

CORNWELL HEREFORD FARM, St. John

JOS. DORTLAND, Gorham

ROY W. ELLIS, Coldwater

FOSTER FARMS, Rexford

You will enjoy the show and the competition of previous State winners and others held in reserve for this occasion.

For Catalog, write: J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Manhattan, Kansas

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

GORDON & HAMILTON, Horton

C. M. HANNA & SMITH, Jetmore

ELMER L. JOHNSON, Smolan

L. L. JONES & SON, Garden City

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE, Manhattan

EDWARD LARSEN, Vesper

JOHN N. LUFT, Bison

J. J. MOKLEY, Council Grove

J. E. PRITCHARD, Dunlap

C. K. RANCH, Brookville

AL J. SCHEUTZ, Mercer

EARL SUTOR, Zurich

TOM TAYLOR, Great Bend

KENNETH WAITE, Winfield

LEON A. WAITE ESTATE, Winfield

T. L. WELSH, Abilene

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Haven Hereford Breeders' Sale

The Fourth Annual Event

(In Sale Pavilion at Valley View Ranch)

Saturday, November 11

Featuring the breeding of
W. H. R., Domino, Mischief Mixer,
Bocardo and Advance Stanway

18 Bulls, from serviceable age down

10 Cows with calves at side

10 Bred and 10 Open Heifers

An excellent selection of well-bred, modern-type Herefords.

Note: Free Hereford Beef Barbecue
at Noon

For catalog write HAROLD TONN, Haven, Kan., Auct. and Sale Mgr.
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Wabaunsee Co. Hereford Breeders' Sale

At Cedarburg Sales Pavilion

Manhattan, Kan., Wednesday, November 15

(This sale held day previous to Kansas Futurity Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.)

85 Head All selected by Dr. A. D. Weber, Head of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College, and consigned by the following breeders of the Wabaunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association.

Gronquist & Thowe, Alma

August Zeckler, Alma

E. P. Dallas, Alma

R. J. Muckenthaler, Paxico

F. J. Wagner, McFarland

Robert Zimmermann, Alta Vista

Grover Poole, Manhattan

R. E. Adams, Maplehill

John Schwalm, Alma

Jim McKnight, Eskridge

Garland Gideon, Paxico

A. H. Dieball, Alma

Harold Mertz, Zeandale

Mrs. Miles True, Alta Vista

Franklin Clark, Onaga

Wm. Olsen, Alta Vista

The dominant

breeding is:

W. H. R.

Bright Imperial

Real Prince Domino

Anxiety

Superior Anxiety

Beau Blanchard

For catalog write: Wm. True, Paxico, Ks., or Howard C. Myers, Alma, Ks.
Col. Johnson, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Our POLLED SHORTHORN Consignment to November 9 Hutchinson Sale

2 Choice Bulls, among best of our year's crop in Polled lines and type. 2 dark-red heifers, bred to Red Coronet 2nd. Usual contract for their calves at 7 months (half selling price of dam) in sale.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

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

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

3/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
3/8 Column Inch..... 3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch..... 7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

Machinery Is Short

Harvesting row crops in Northeast Kansas this year presents some real problems. With a bumper crop of heavy-growth sorghums, farmers find they do not have sufficient machinery.

For several years farmers from Western Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas have been draining the area of binders, until the situation this year is serious.

One Jackson county farmer reported that in his township, which has 338 farms, there are only 3 binders—one machine-drawn and the other 2 worn-out horse-drawn implements. As a result of the shortage a few farmers are trying to use grain binders, while others are using sleds, mowing or any other method available. Owners of binders are being swamped with orders for custom cutting.

Fights Bang's Disease

For his outstanding contribution to the control of Bang's disease, Dr. I. Forest Huddleson, of Michigan State College, was presented with the 1944 Borden award of \$1,000 and a gold medal at the annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Doctor Huddleson's specific contribution to research on the disease that is said to be costing the American farmers approximately 20 per cent of their potential milk production is the development of the

"rapid plate" method of blood-testing cattle. This method greatly shortens the work of determining whether dairy cattle are carriers. It is now used extensively in the campaign being waged against Bang's disease thruout the country.

The Borden awards were established by the company in 1936 to recognize outstanding achievement and encourage research in fields allied to the food industry.

Paid \$74 an Acre

By double-cropping with wheat and soybeans, Sam Jacob, of Lyon county, realized a net profit of \$74.05 an acre on 7 acres of land after being flooded 3 times in April.

Kawvale wheat was planted in the field in late September, 1943, and was flooded 3 times in April by the Neosho river. Despite this, the crop went ahead and made 25 bushels an acre when it was harvested on June 27, and sold for \$1.38 a bushel.

The soil was plowed immediately and Manchu soybeans planted on June 30. The soybeans were harvested October 16, yielding 27½ bushels an acre, and selling for \$2.10 a bushel.

Cost of production on the 2 crops was figured at \$15.50 an acre, as follows: Plowing, \$4 an acre; combining, \$6; cultivating and disking, \$1; drilling and harrowing, \$1; wheat seed (at 5 pecks), \$2; and soybean seed (at 30 pounds), \$1.50. Receipts on the wheat were \$34.50 an acre and for the soybeans \$55.05 an acre.

Hogs Cut Too Much

Calling attention to the fact that the fall pig crop this year is about half that of last fall, W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College economist, points out that farmers equipped to produce hogs will find that interest, depreciation and upkeep on hog buildings and equipment continues whether any hogs are using them.

By continuing hog production, he added, a return will be obtained on this equipment, and the farm business will be more stable from year to year. Hog production has been curtailed more than warranted by conditions, in his opinion.

Clean Off Rust

To clean rust from any kind of farm implement, dissolve 1 can of lye in 5 gallons of water and apply with an old broom or brush, and scrub well. The rust will come off quickly.

Electric Fencing

Because of hundreds of requests from farmers and agricultural leaders for information on the construction, maintenance and operation of electric fence, a new booklet on the subject has just been published by The Prime Manufacturing Company. The information is entirely reliable, gained from field-tested practices in 10 years experience with electric fence. This booklet, which has scores of illustrations, will be of much value to persons considering installation of electric fence, or in answering questions on operation or maintenance. A free copy of Electric Fencing may be ordered from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Beef CATTLE



Lewis E. Thieman and Alpine Farms Auction of Reg. Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Sale at farm, 5 miles west of

Concordia, Mo.

50 miles east of Kansas City on Highway 40

15 Bulls, 65 Females Sell Wednesday, Nov. 15

Herd bulls for farmers, ranchers and breeders. 45 bred heifers and 20 choice young open heifers. The entire sales offering is sired by and mated to the following bulls—Cherry Coronet, Claytown Coronet, King of Hearts, Coronet Charming and Coronet Prince Royal. Best of breeding, best of individuality—best of bloodlines. For a sale catalog write to Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Mgr. Seward, Nebraska

J. E. Halsey, Auctioneer

Bert Powell with Kansas Farmer

To Close Partnership 28 SHORTHORN FEMALES

15 Cows, most of them with calves at foot. 5 two-year-old heifers, 3 of them with calves at side. 8 Heifer Calves and 15 Bull Calves. Also our good herd sire, Red Crown 190253. Priced one or all to suit purchaser. Johnson Bros., Delphos, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls and Females

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

Dual-Purpose CATTLE



Haag's Milking Shorthorn Dispersal

On farm 8 miles north of Holton—In town if weather is bad.

Wednesday, November 8

30 HEAD, featuring the blood of the Clays, Northwoods, Hill Creek, Gulman and Gage breeding.

Write for catalog.

Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.
Aucts.: Powell and Ireland

Polled Milking Shorthorns

Young breeding stock, sired by that matchless sire, Thorndale of Wayside X200877. For sale: Bulls up to serviceable age, some heifers—real "Double Deckers"—all reds.

J. T. MORGAN, DENSMORE, KAN.

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls

In ages from calves to serviceable age. Sired by Cranford Robin and out of good producing cows, with approved bloodlines. Registered and priced so farmers can own them. Inspection invited. J. W. Skolaut, Omitz (Barton Co.), Kan.

SHORTHORN Milking-Bred BULL

From calves to yearlings. R. M. breeding some from show cows. Visit our farm. CLARENCE B. COOK, LYONS, KAN.

"Duallyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves of different ages, two of serviceable age for sale. This herd produced two out of three National grand champion Milking Shorthorn cows, each the product of several generations of animals bred in the herd.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

November 18 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, Nov. 11

Give as much as you can—as often as the U.S.O.

All-Grain Plan Failed

A complete change in farming operations brought H. R. Belden, Jackson county, out of the slump he found himself in late in the 1930s.

When he took over the family farm in 1933 there wasn't an acre of legumes and the farm was strictly a grain-growing business. Mr. Belden continued this policy, even expanding his acreage, until rust wiped him out in 1938.

Taking stock of the situation, he decided to change over to livestock operations and to build up his soil, which was rapidly deteriorating. Today his farm is contoured, even to fencing, and he has 160 acres of legumes.

The Belden livestock program is built around a good dairy herd, poultry and hogs. From his farm he provides all the roughage and legume hay for the cows and about one half the oats. He buys concentrate and corn.

He buys weanling pigs at 6 to 8 weeks old and feeds skim milk, green alfalfa hay, very little corn and oats, and whole. The pigs are sold at 80 to 25 pounds as feeder pigs.

A laying flock of around 600 White Rock hens is maintained by feeding purchased grain and balancer. "I would have been ahead in the long run if I had bought grain instead of raising it during the '30s," he claims.

As much manual labor as possible has been taken out of the haying operations, too. Hay is windrowed by machine, bucked to the barn, and elevated to the loft with a hayfork. About all the manual labor is done in setting the fork, Mr. Belden says.

Meal Is Better

An answer to the old argument as to whether it is better to feed raw soybeans or soybean meal is given by H. H. Mitchell, professor of animal nutrition at the University of Illinois. Recent laboratory tests, says Mr. Mitchell, show that when soybean meal is properly heated, its power to promote animal growth thru the nutritive value of its proteins can be improved 40 per cent over that of the raw bean.

Guernseys Sell Well

Sixty head of purebred Guernsey cattle brought an average of \$390.61 at a sale sponsored recently by the Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association and held at the Kansas Free Fair grounds, Topeka.

Top cow in the sale brought \$900, and the average price for females was \$401.22. The bulls averaged \$380. Sale prices were somewhat above those of last year.

Cattle from as far east as Massachusetts and New York were offered and most of the purchasers were from the Middle West, which means an improvement in many herds in this area.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
November 9—Nebraska Angus Breeders, Columbus, Nebr., M. J. Krotz, Sale Mgr., Odell, Nebr.

Hereford Cattle
November 8—Morris County Hereford Breeders Association, Council Grove, Kan.
November 10—Sam Gibbs, Industry, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders' Ass'n., Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan. Sale Mgr.
November 15—Wabaunsee Co. Hereford Breeders' Sale, Manhattan, Kan.
November 16—Kansas Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.
November 17—Premier Hereford Farms, Wolcott, Kan.
November 20—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan. December 1—Brethour Bros., Green, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.
December 8—E. L. Martin, Oklahoma City, Okla. Sale at Wheeler, Tex.
December 16—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
April 17—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Sale Manager.

Polled Hereford Cattle
November 10—Isaac Rifel, Woodbine, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
November 13—Chas. Summers and Son, Langdon, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
November 14—T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 24—Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Association, South Omaha, Nebr. E. W. Frost, Chairman Sale Committee, Lincoln, Nebr.

Jersey Cattle
November 17—Beal Bros., Iola, Kan. Ivan Gates, Sale Manager.

Shorthorn Cattle
November 9—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, Sterling, Kan. Secretary.
November 22—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
December 1—Dillard Clark and Tomson Bros., Topeka, Kan.
December 2—L. Russell Kelce, Grandview, Mo.
December 14—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders, Columbus, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr., Sale Mgr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
November 6—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Portenier, Colby, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
November 8—Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
November 15—Lewis Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Duroc Hogs
November 10—Fred Farris & Son, Faucett, Mo.
February 10—Kansas Duroc Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Ralph Schulte, Little River, Kan., Manager.

JOHNSON'S Production Hereford Sale

Under cover at farm, 12 miles south and 3 west of Salina, 5 miles south and 1 east of Smolan, 6 miles north of Lindsborg, Kansas

Monday, November 20

49 Head 18 BULLS — 18 HEIFERS
13 COWS (many of them with calves at side)

Among the attractions will be the herd bull, Regulator Anx. 144th, son of Mathews Anxiety. He is being sold because we cannot use him longer to advantage in the herd. Many of the choice heifers in the sale are by him. He has a good head and bone and an excellent breeder.

The rest of the bulls and most of the heifers are by our other sire, Whitelen Lad 373d. The big feature of the sale will be the cows. They would not be for sale but for help shortage.

Note: We are consigning to the Kansas Futurity, November 16, two summer yearling bulls and a choice heifer—bulls by Rupert Domino 19th and heifer by Whitelen Lad.

For Catalog Write

ELMER L. JOHNSON, SMOLAN, KAN.

Auctioneer—Fred Reppert

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

BEAL BROTHERS' JERSEY DISPERSAL

(At the Iola Fair Grounds, S. W. Edge of Town—12:30 p. m.)

Iola, Kansas, Friday, November 17

55 Head—INTENSELY BRED NOBLES—a family which has proven itself for generations for type and production. 35 COWS—16 HEIFERS—4 BULLS. All over 4 months of age calthood-vaccinated for Bang's.

HERD SIRES Volunteer Regina Noble—Classified "Excellent," sire of two classified daughters, both classified "Very Good," and have records over 400 lbs. fat. Sire of first prize Get-of-Sire group at Kansas State Fairs 1943-44, and was grand champion bull at the Kansas State Fairs 1943 and 1944. X. of Oaklands' Fairy Lad—Classified "Very Good," sired by an imported son of an Excellent Medal of Merit Cow and out of an Excellent Gold Medal cow with two tested daughters. Herd will be reclassified before sale date.

The Entire Herd Will Be Dispersed in This Auction Sale

Tb. and Bang's Tested—For Catalog Write

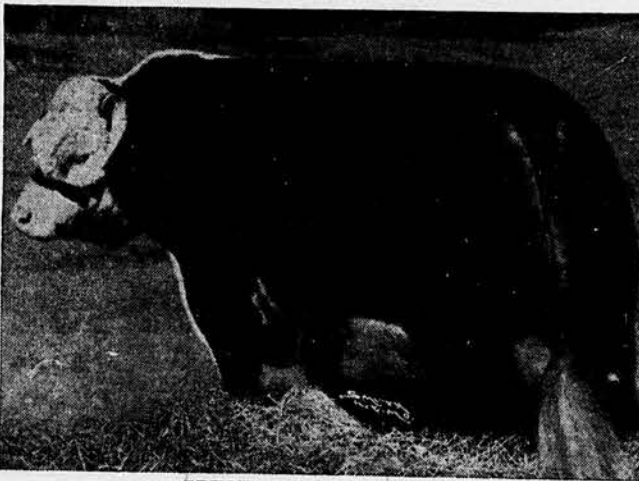
IVAN N. GATES, Sales Manager, WEST LIBERTY, IOWA

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas; Harry Glasscock, Waverly, Missouri

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Memo

58 HEAD
HERD BULLS
BRED HEIFERS
OPEN HEIFERS
COWS
THE BEST



PRINCE DOMINO PREMIER



A Four-Star Event

November 17

Sons and Daughters of the Nationally Known Champions:

PRINCE DOMINO PREMIER
REAL PRINCE D 87th
PRINCE DOMINO PREMIER 11th

Write for Catalog

PREMIER HEREFORD FARMS SALE
WOLCOTT, KANSAS **ART THOMPSON, Auctioneer**

Premier Hereford Farms is located 14 miles northwest of Kansas City, Kansas, on Kansas Highway 5.

Two REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Dispersion Sales

125 HEAD Type, breeding and production suited for new herd foundation 125 HEAD

State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kansas, November 13-14

Summers' Holstein Dispersion Sale

Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kansas,
Monday, November 13

60 HEAD, production tested, officially classified and carrying the breeding of noted sires and dams of the breed. Herd average 470 fat in 1942, twice-a-day milking in H.I.R. Herd classified and will be reclassified before sale day.

21 COWS in milk or near freshening sale day. (Most of them recently fresh.) 15 bred and open heifers featuring the blood of a grandson of Posch Ormsby Forbes 11th with a dam of over 500 fat.

1 Herd Bull.

2 Young Bulls.

20 Baby Calves.

All young cattle calthood vaccinated. In laying the foundation for this herd, top animals were selected from leading herds of the country. You are invited as a buyer or visitor.

For Catalog Write

Chas. Summers & Son (Owners), Hutchinson, Kan.

Auctioneers on both sales: Boyd Newcom, Bert Powell, C. W. Cole

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

McVay's Holstein Dispersion Sale

Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kansas,
Tuesday, November 14

65 HEAD—The first "progressive breeder's herd" to be dispersed in Kansas. The first herd to be dispersed with a 2-year herd average of 475.4 fat (twice-a-day milking) in H.I.R. Cows with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd established 20 years. One "Excellent" and several "Good Plus."

25 COWS in milk, most of them recently fresh.

10 BRED and OPEN HEIFERS.

2 GREAT HERD BULLS.

2 BULLS ready for service.

6 BULL CALVES.

Balance Baby Calves.

The herd was founded with and continues rich in Homestead blood. Herd tests from National Office 3.6 fat 1942 on 17 head, 21 head 3.54 for 1943.

Classified for type. Write for catalog.

T. HOBART McVAY, NICKERSON, KAN.

10 HEAD are being consigned by M. A. Schultz & Son, of Pretty Prairie, who for years have had one of the high-producing herds of the state. They are putting in top cattle.

Headquarters for both sales: Leon Hotel, Hutchinson, Kansas



The Tank Truck

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



EROSION...



... dangerous on land —
DISASTROUS in your engine!

No farmer would willingly stand by for a minute and see his land ruined by erosion. And fortunately, methods of erosion control have advanced to the point where almost any piece of land can be saved from extreme damage—and sometimes even restored to a better-than-original condition! So no farmer these days has to put up with erosion!

Many and many a farmer, though, is unknowingly putting up with a form of erosion inside the engine of his truck—tractor—car! That erosion is caused by corrosive acids produced by every power stroke in every cylinder. If those acids are given enough time to act upon unprotected metal, they damage fine-finished working surfaces beyond repair!

OIL-PLATING fights "Engine Erosion"

Fortunately, methods of "erosion control" inside your engine have also advanced to the point where you can help save your engine from serious acid damage. For with a fill of Conoco Nth motor oil, your engine's interior is shielded by acid-resistant OIL-PLATING!

A special added ingredient in Conoco Nth works with magnet-like energy to fasten and hold that shield of OIL-PLATING on working parts of your engine. That way, you can be sure there'll always be OIL-PLATING inside your engine to stave off acid's contact with metal—just as long as you continue to use Conoco Nth motor oil!

Satisfied Users Praise OIL-PLATING!

"Well," you may say, "that OIL-PLATING sure sounds swell! Why don't lots more farmers use it?"

Well, we say in return, lots more farmers are getting the benefits of OIL-PLATING every day! Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of Conoco Nth oil's extra engine protection—and hundreds of them have written us what they think about it. Here, for example, is the report of Elliott

Robocker, whose place in Montana's Flathead Valley covers 720 acres:

"For the past twenty years," he writes, "my farm implements have been lubricated with Conoco products, and to my entire satisfaction. I particularly recommend Conoco Nth motor oil because it has kept my equipment in good running condition and with a low rate of wear."



Conoco Agent E. F. Roll talks things over with Elliott Robocker on the latter's Flathead Valley Farm.

And now listen to a farmer from Iowa. A. J. Crawford farms 261 acres near Fort Dodge, besides averaging another 500 acres of combining, custom plowing and haying. He writes:

"I have used Conoco products the past four years and they are the best that I have ever used. Your Conoco Nth motor oil and greases can't be beat. When I add up my repair bills at the end of the year, it's proof enough to me that I have picked on a good product. . . ."

"... good reason why I buy Conoco . . ."

That's what Arthur O. Williams writes from South Milford, Utah. He's been using Conoco products exclusively for seventeen years, and says of his tractor: "It has run since I bought it in 1937 more than 20,000 hours without one cent of repair to the motor. . . . Just recently . . . I had my mechanic

Here's some of the equipment A. J. Crawford keeps rolling with Conoco products—ably assisted by his son, John.



AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
Conoco Pump-lube, Racelube and Coglobe
Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"Whenever I think of what the Bard said about the Winter wind not being so unkind as Man's ingratitude, I think of 'ingratitude to machinery'—because there sure are plenty of us who neglect giving our machines proper care when not in use. The reason is, I suppose, that we just naturally figure nothing of any importance can go out of commission when a machine isn't running—so we forget all about it.

"The trouble is, when we go to start up again in a big hurry, we've got to take the time out to do a lot of things we should have done at leisure—or to undo a lot of damage that could have been prevented.

"Reminds me of a friend of mine, whose tractor is one of those with a splined rear axle extension for adjusting width of row. Doggone if that man doesn't neglect greasing those splines for protection against rust every blessed year! Come Spring, he's always got a job on his hands undoing the damage caused by rusting of that axle extension! If you've got that same thing on your own tractor, that's a good place to start greasing—right now!"

look it over suggesting he take up the connecting and main bearings. All that could be done was to remove one small shim. . . ."

Writing in similar vein, Bert Goodenberger reports from McCook, Nebraska: "Using nothing but Nth oil in my Minneapolis-Moline . . . for the past three years it was not necessary to overhaul until this year, then it required 1/10,000-of-an-inch oversize. . . ."



The whole Williams family is sold on Conoco products—son Valjean, Mrs. Williams, daughter Alice and their father, Arthur O. Williams!

With two stalwart sons and two sturdy tractors for them to drive, Bert Goodenberger has lots of help—and Conoco Salesman Joe Rothmeier gives him added assistance with Conoco lubricants!



OIL-PLATING can Help Your Engines, too!

With records like that to go on, you'll be taking no chance in giving Nth oil a try-out in your own engines. And all you need do to get any engine OIL-PLATED is phone Your Conoco Agent. He'll bring you your supply of Conoco Nth oil—and your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart, made up for your own model of tractor. Call him soon! There's no obligation. Continental Oil Company.



\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

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

Robert Blaney of Marshall, Oklahoma, uses a bench-type milking stool with a compartment under the seat to hold ointments and a brush.



The corn-holding device shown at left is used by Jack Kunz of Imperial, Nebraska, in feeding his chickens.

To take up play in crankshaft or connecting-rod bearing inserts, L. F. Shepard of Ridgeway, Missouri, files the edge of the insert slightly, then puts tinfoil under the insert until test shows a snug fit.



Herbert Stockton of Buffalo Gap, Texas, sent in the original of the illustration above, showing a novel method for cutting steel roofing.