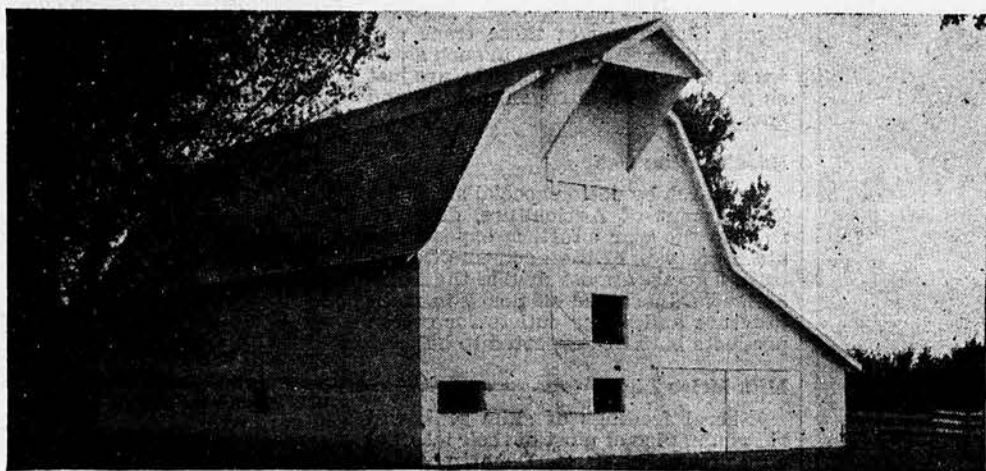


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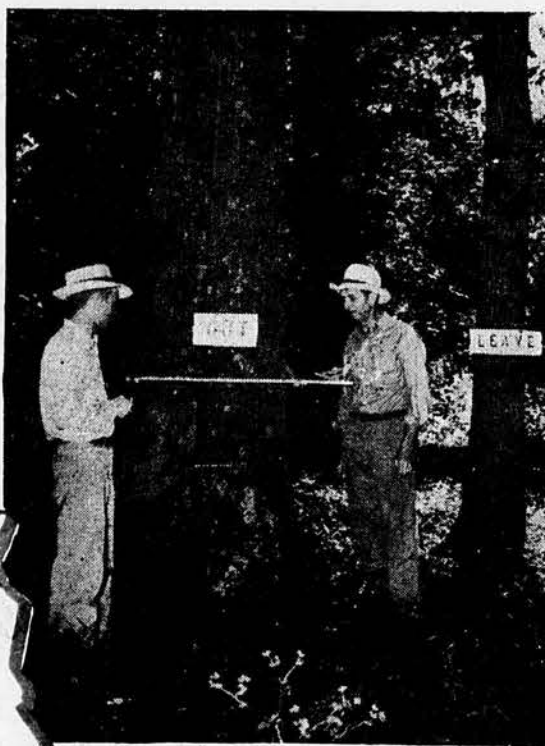


KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



This fine farm barn, located in Neosho county, contains 22,000 board feet of native lumber at a saving of \$20 a thousand feet.



Farm Forester demonstrates selective cutting to woodlot owner.

A Lumber

Cash Crop!

Yes Sir, a Million Acres in Kansas

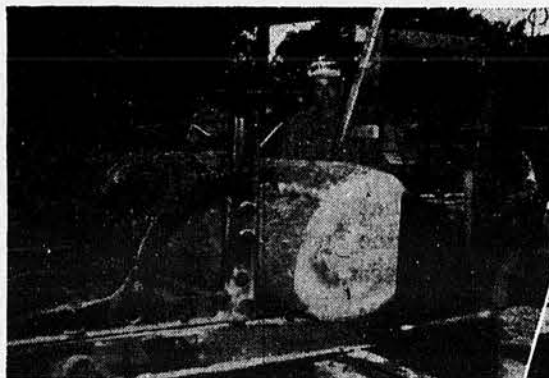
BELIEVE it or not there are more than a million acres of natural forest in the Great Plains state of Kansas. Before the war stream and farm lot woodland was considered more of a nuisance than an asset. Trees were allowed to mature and die, to become driftwood in the first flood, or be cut up into firewood. In many instances owners of marketable timber allowed operators of portable sawmills to buy the entire stand for a "song" and were left with denuded bottomlands that later grew up to weeds and brush.

Wartime necessity, plus the organization in some Southeastern Kansas counties of forest conservation districts, suddenly has awakened farmers to the realization that in farm woodlands they have a valuable annual cash income crop that, properly managed, will pay them for slack season labor and add to the cash and aesthetic value of their farms.

With lumber at a premium and almost impossible to buy, many farmers are discovering that native timber is their only source of supply for lumber for much needed repairs and for long planned new construction. Portable and stationary sawmills are springing to life in many sections over the eastern third of the state and, under the guidance of forest conservation agents, farmers are learning the real value of their timberland and how to manage it for maximum use and profit.

Some areas of the state long have been recognized as sources of valuable walnut, used for fine furniture, gun stocks and many specialized articles of industry. But few realize that Kansas bottomlands along rivers and creeks also abound with many other good timber trees such as sycamore, elm, red oak, burr oak, hackberry and hickory. On the uplands in some sections we have the post oak and jack oak. Along hundreds of roads and

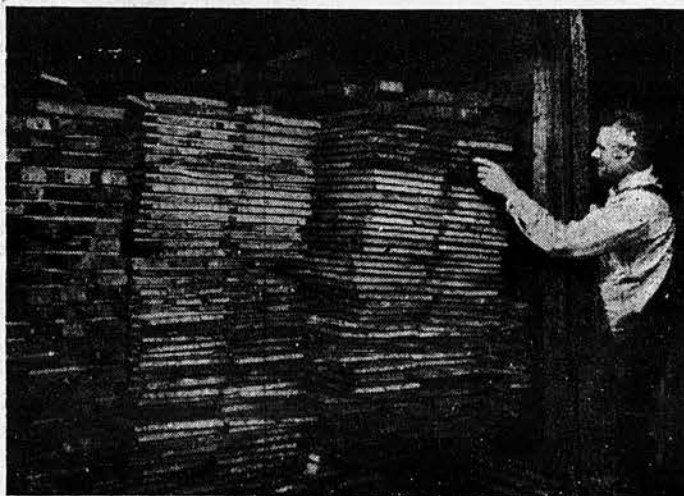
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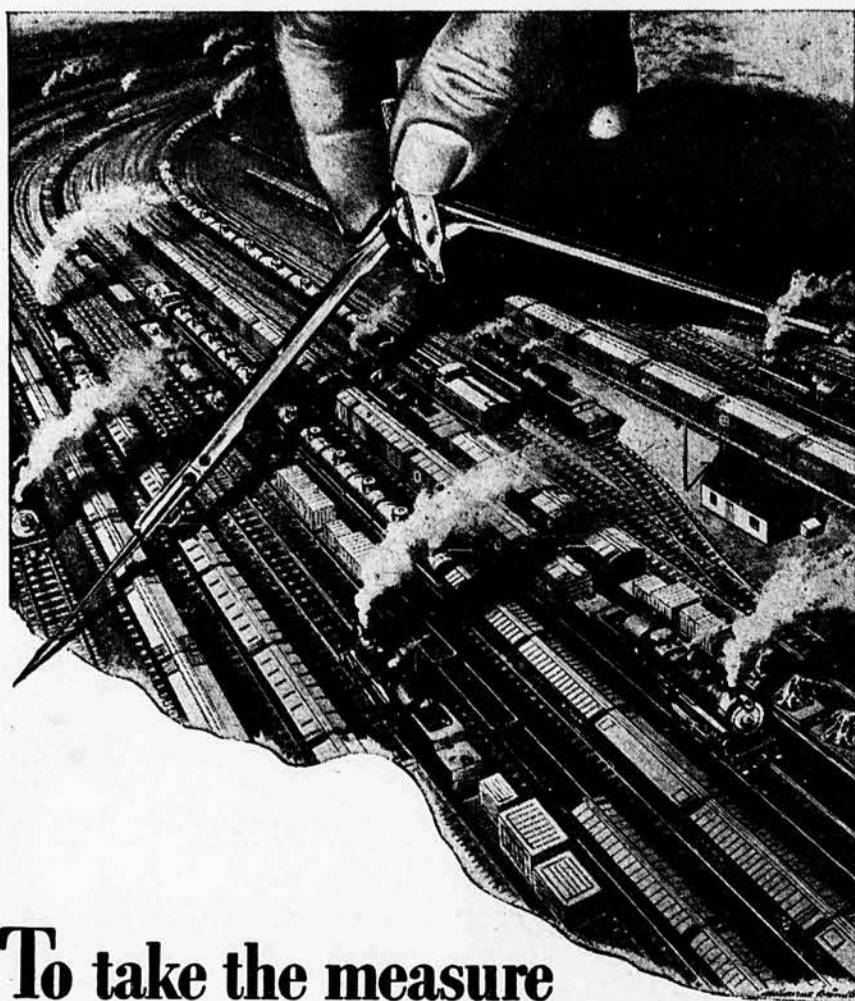
Chester Stevens, employe at the sawmill operated at Altamont by the Farmers Co-Op Elevator Co., is shown here squaring a native sycamore log prior to sawing the finished lumber.



A finished piece of native lumber is being watched carefully by Alva Davis, manager of the Altamont mill. Shortage of help hampers harvesting native lumber.



Ben Cunningham, Miami county farmer, proudly points to the 2,000 board feet of lumber grown and harvested on his farm for his construction needs.



To take the measure of a coming job

FEW people notice or even think of the many special abilities the railroads have been required to develop. One of these is accurately anticipating the need of agriculture and other industry for rail transportation.

Because they do this, freight cars for years have almost always appeared at the right place, at the right time and in the right number. This has been a *must* for orderly marketing and efficient low-cost transportation:

Today, while everything they have is working day and night to hasten victory, the railroads are busy also taking the measure of the jobs that lie ahead.

What new kinds of goods will have to be carried? What kinds of cars will they need? Where will they come from and where will they go? What service and rates will be needed to develop business, shipping and employment?

Long before the call comes for postwar action, the answers to these and hundreds of other questions must be ready. Finding the answers to these questions is the work of a separate group of seasoned railroaders—the Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation.

In this way, the railroads are looking ahead to the time when America turns again to peacetime work—and planning their necessary part in helping to make it a wonderful land to live in, just as they have helped make it strong in time of war.



AMERICAN RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Ease Machinery Restrictions

Fewer types of farm machinery and equipment are rationed now. Since July 20, only 19 types are being rationed, compared to 31 during the previous year, announces WFA.

Soil Detective

Molds, long useful in such things as cheese making, now are entering the field of science, says the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. D. A. These molds are proving useful as a quick, precise and economical method of determining whether various of the rarer elements in soils are essential to plant growth. Tests indicate that many of these trace elements, required by crops in such small amounts as to seem negligible, are just as important as nitrogen, potash and phosphate.

Boost Cotton Use

Research by cotton specialists of the Department of Agriculture, designed to help the war effort, is expected to aid a postwar civilian consumption of cotton goods almost double the 1935-39 levels. Increased efficiency in manufacture and wider outlets for cotton products both are expected to help.

Milk Helps Pigs

Liberal feedings of skim milk will rid young pigs of most of their internal parasites, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has found in recent tests at the Beltsville Research Center. Satisfactory gains and freedom from severe parasitism can be attained by feeding milk moderately each day or by giving large quantities for a few days at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks.

Vinegar No Help

Differences of opinion concerning the merits of a vinegar solution for combating coccidiosis in poultry have been settled in the negative in experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Results with 500 chickens ranging from 4 to 23 days old showed that neither dilute vinegar nor acetic acid solutions provided any protection, and that treated poultry gained only about one fourth as much as untreated birds. Such solutions seem to have a toxic effect.

"Pasture" Pays More

Fees from grazing cattle and sheep on forest ranges brought more money last year to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service than the sale of timber. Grazing fees totaled \$563,857.13 and sale of timber \$310,469.30. Overall receipts were the highest since 1930.

Can Get Chains

Harness chain, wagon chains, cow ties, tie outs and halter chains, and log chains will be easier for farmers to buy now due to a new directive from WPB, which has relaxed controls.

Save the Trees

Transplants of pines and other coniferous trees, popular for windbreaks in Kansas, will survive much better if balls of earth around the roots are tied on with burlap instead of handling with bare roots. Dry-land crop experimenters also have found that undercutting nursery conifers about 4 inches below the surface the year before transplanting helps in getting them established.

Food Comes Back

From May 1 to July 1 the WFA sold into civilian trade channels more than 15 million dollars worth of food from Government-owned stocks.

Fills Big Need

A half-million service men's wives and babies, it is anticipated will be cared for in the next 12 months under the emergency maternity and infant care program for which Congress has appropriated \$42,800,000.

Transportation Aid

In a move to expedite a steady flow of farm products, the ODT has announced that it is authorizing and urging producers, carriers and handlers of farm products to establish Industry Transportation Advisory Committees.

These committees will assist ODT district managers in putting to full use all motor trucks.

Feeding the Italians

Allied military government supplies of food for Italian war victims, carried to the Anzio beachhead by American merchant ships, are reaching the hungry within 5 hours of German evacuations north of Rome. More than 5,000 tons of cargo are being delivered daily.

More Penicillin

WPB has announced future export arrangements of 1 billion Oxford units of penicillin to other American republics. Plans are being made for a restricted world-wide distribution of the wonder drug for civilian use.

May Import Flax

Consideration now is being given to applications to import flax fiber from Egypt. Restrictions on import of flax from Egypt have been in effect since mid-1942.

Space Saver

A Government official recently pointed out that if all the 18 million pounds of seeds that have been shipped to foreign countries since last July were in one shipment a single 10,000-ton cargo vessel could have carried it all. Had the food produced from these seeds been shipped instead it would have required 950 ships of the same capacity. At current prices, these seeds would have produced about 2 billion dollars' worth of food and the vegetables raised would feed some 500 million people for a year.

Enough Garden Seeds

Present estimates indicate that most kinds of vegetable seeds available for the fiscal year beginning July 1 will be ample to meet current requirements, and provide millions of additional pounds for reserves. WFA has allocated a total of 302 million pounds for all claimants. Civilians will need about 92 per cent for next year's estimated 5 million commercial acres and more than 20 million Victory gardens.

Postwar Poultry Tip

Efficiency in poultry and egg production will be even more important in the postwar period than at present. The probable export demand for hatching eggs, chicks and breeding stock in liberated countries is believed to be quite limited. Principal interest would be in stock of good breeding and meeting high standards of health and vigor.

Use More Fertilizer

Reflecting prospects for somewhat larger supplies of phosphates and potash for the year beginning July 1, the WFA has eliminated crop classifications. All general crops may be fertilized with as many pounds of fertilizer an acre as recommended by the state experiment station. There will be no A and B crop classes. Elimination of the crop classification will permit a higher rate of application on a larger number of crops.

Higher Ceiling Prices

Small increases in present ceiling prices of rotenone and pyrethrum products have been announced by the OPA. Increases start with the ceiling price of the raw materials landed in this country, and are passed on through primary products to semi-finished and finished insecticides.



"He was born that way. His mother was scared by a market quotation!"

Feed and Help Cut These Herds

DUE to wartime labor and feed problems quite a number of Kansas dairymen and owners of purebred beef herds are cutting down their operations to meet existing conditions. Of those interviewed, all owners said their adjustments were not due to present or possible Government programs affecting their operations but are responsible entirely to labor or feed problems.

Both dairymen and owners of purebred beef herds maintain they are holding or improving quality of their herds while reducing them in numbers. Stricter culling is being practiced and improvement programs are based on long-time planning without regard to war conditions.

The Brush Dairy herd, Sedgwick county, has been split, with Lawrence Brush taking part of the herd to Arkansas and leaving the remainder of about 70 head for his son Robert. The original herd consisted of 120 cows.

J. L. Nelson, another Sedgwick county dairyman, has a herd of 70 registered Guernseys but plans to cut it about two thirds because no help is available.

G. H. Faulconer, Butler county dairyman, was trying desperately to get help the day a Kansas Farmer reporter called on him. The El Dorado Chamber of Commerce has been conducting a campaign to recruit farm help but could find no one who would accept dairy employment. Mr. Faulconer had not determined definitely whether his herd of 45 to 50 cows would have to be trimmed.

The woman who had been managing the milkhouse for G. W. Locke, another Butler county dairyman, resigned shortly before the reporter stopped there and Mr. Locke thought it possible he might have to trim his herd of 40 Polled Shorthorns.

John W. Goebel, Woodson county, who keeps a herd of 62 purebred Angus cows, plans to cut his herd 50 per cent the first of the year. Louis and Charles Cronin, who have handled registered Shorthorn cattle for 24 years, will reduce their cow herd 25 to 30 per cent this fall. Labor is the bottleneck for Mr. Goebel and feed for the Cronins.

These experiences are samples of what probably is taking place in similar herds all over the state.

Early Plowing Paid

Value of plowing early for wheat was clearly demonstrated by accident this past year on the farm of Merl Barnes, Woodson county, who raises certified seed.

Mr. Barnes had a 14-acre field in which he was to plant Clarkan wheat. Due to custom combining for neighbors he was forced to plow the field at 3 different dates before it was completed. His first plowing was July 3, the second July 28 and the third August 21. Wheat on that section plowed first stood 6 inches higher, had longer heads and made about twice the yield. Seventy acres of the wheat averaged 22½ bushels. Rate of seeding was 1 bushel, 10 pounds to the acre. All of it was fertilized with 45 per cent phosphate.

Another experiment on a 6-acre field showed that wheat following sweet clover made 5 bushels more an acre. Mr. Barnes had planted sweet clover just across one end of the small field but the increase was definite, he said.

An attempt to grow certified side oats grama is being tried this year by Mr. Barnes, but without too much success. He used the fertilizer attachment on the corn planter to plant the seed. The next time he plans to plant it with soybeans so the latter will mark the rows for cultivation.

Tests Will Tell

Louis and Charles Cronin, Coffey county breeders of purebred Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, have been experimenting this year with ammonium nitrate on native pastures. They made the first application on May 10, and in 2 weeks could tell the difference. That part which had received

treatment had a darker color. Later it showed a more vigorous growth. The Cronin brothers always have been great believers in using phosphate and manure on pasture but this was their first experiment with ammonium nitrate.

A worm infection that has showed up in the cattle herd this year led the 2 men to make an experiment in feeding phenothiazine mixed with salt, 1 to 10. They are leaving some cattle untreated as a check. Manure samples sent to Kansas State College disclosed that some of the cattle have 4 types of worm infection. The owners believe worms in cattle are more prevalent than most farmers realize and account for losses attributed to other causes.

Lespedeza Goes West

Altho Wichita is supposed to be outside the lespedeza area in Kansas, several dairymen in Sedgwick county have been growing lespedeza successfully for several years.

Among its enthusiastic supporters are Lawrence and Robert Brush, proprietors of the Brush Dairy. They have been growing lespedeza for 3 years, sown with oats as a nurse crop, and now have 45 acres on upland which they claim is unbeatable for pasture. They harvest an oats crop each year, rake and bale the hay, and still have their lespedeza for pasture. They use Sudan grass, lespedeza and Balbo rye as temporary pasture crops.



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Yet, that is exactly what Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil is—an oil based on scientific research. For it is *fortified*—a combination of base

stock oils scientifically blended in the proper proportion with a special fortifying agent. The result is a super-quality motor oil which provides greater resistance to engine heat. You use less of it—and your farm machinery is *better protected* against the wear and tear of friction.

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- 2 Because it has *cleansing action*—cleans up dirty engines—keeps new ones clean.
- 3 Because it *prevents the formation of excess varnish, sludge and carbonaceous deposit*.

- 4 Because it protects alloy bearings against corrosion.

To lengthen the life of your present equipment is to help speed the day of Victory. Give your car, truck or tractor the best lubrication. Use Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil. Buy it on a *satisfaction or money-back* basis from your Skelly Tank Station Salesman or your Skelly jobber.

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KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Tame Grasses Need Not Fail

By K. L. ANDERSON

THERE are 4 major factors to be considered in establishing tame pastures—good seed, time of seeding, method of seeding, and preparation of a good seedbed. Since the initial cost of establishing grasses is rather high, one cannot afford to neglect a single one of these points and thereby risk failure.

Need for good seed is obvious. This often is the costliest single item in pasture establishment and for this reason there may be some temptation to save by purchasing cheap seed. This is a serious mistake because cheap seed of unknown origin may be of an entirely unadapted type. Brome grass, for instance, is known to be of 2 distinct types, one of Russian origin which will not grow satisfactorily in Kansas and the other of Hungarian origin which has been shown to be adapted here. The Achenbach strain, certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, is derived from this source. It is not possible to tell unadapted seed from the types adapted here with any degree of certainty, although northern brome tends to be heavier, less chaffy, and somewhat darker in color than our strains. The safest way to buy seed is to know its origin.

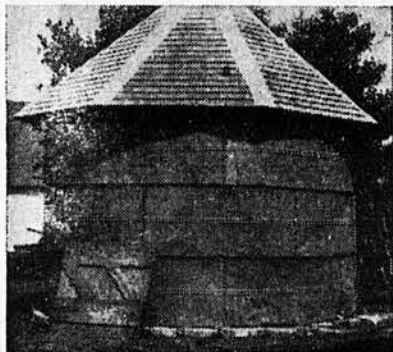
Beware of Cheap Seed

Cheap seed may also contain large amounts of weeds which are not easily detected except by the seed analyst. Brome grass seed may often contain chaff or cheat, an annual weedy brome sometimes called "wild oats," which grows more rapidly in the seedling stage than does brome grass. As little as 1 per cent of chaff in brome seed would be sufficient to produce one plant of this pest for nearly every square foot of soil and this will seriously interfere with the establishment of brome seedlings because of the competition chaff offers to the seedling grasses. Kansas-certified brome grass may contain no more than 90 chaff seeds per pound on the basis of seed laboratory analysis. When planting 20 pounds of brome an acre this would distribute only one chaff seed on each 25 square feet of seedbed.

Time of seeding plays an important part in the establishment of tame pastures. They are often sown in the spring but fall plantings are more likely to succeed. There are several reasons for this, first of which is the weed problem. Seedbeds prepared for fall plantings may be rid of summer and fall growing weeds by tillage before planting time so there need be little or no competition from that source during the early seedling stages. Fall-sown grasses are able to become sufficiently well established by spring to start growth ahead of any weeds which may emerge in the spring. Tame grasses sown in the spring must be planted too early to permit destruction of all spring weeds by tillage. Seedlings, therefore, emerge with the

Shingles Cool Bin

A tornado tore up the grain bins on the farm of A. H. Klaassen, Butler county, a few years ago. When they were rebuilt it was necessary to reinforce the sides with 2 by 4's. Mr. Klaassen then conceived the idea of running stringers around the top and putting on a shingle roof, which has proved very satisfactory. The roof cost \$35 and tends to lower temperature in the bin, he claims.



This grain bin has a shingle roof which tends to lower bin temperatures. Several are located on the farm of A. H. Klaassen, Butler county.



Details of brome grass spikelets and seeds. Note the difference between these and the wild annual bromes in the other photo.

weeds and are less able to compete successfully for moisture, soil nutrients, and light than fall seedlings.

There are 2 other reasons why tame grasses are better sown in the fall than in the spring. They are larger and deeper rooted to withstand summer heat and drought, and they may often provide pasturage the first year while spring-sown grasses seldom do. In exceptional cases, fall-sown grasses may even yield a large seed crop the first spring. Dave McCreath, of Lawrence, planted 10 acres of brome grass in September, 1943, on good bottom land. When inspected for seed certification in mid-June, 1944, this field was producing a seed crop with an estimated yield of 500 pounds an acre. Such yields are unusually high but serve to show what can be done if proper care is taken in planting tame grasses.

It is not possible to name an exact date for fall planting, but by beginning seedbed preparation early it is possible to be ready for planting shortly after September 1. Tame grasses should be sown as soon after this date as the summer heat appears to be broken and soil moisture conditions are favorable. Best planting dates usually occur between September 5 and 25.

Spring-sown tame grasses should be planted early, preferably about oats-planting time, although plantings as late as early to mid-April may work.

Seeding Method Important

The method of seeding, too, is important. Tame grasses may be broadcast successfully but drilled stands are usually better. With the drill one can place all of the seed at the proper depth for prompt germination and can obtain uniform distribution of the seed.

Grass seed should be placed in contact with moist soil but must not be planted too deep. One-half inch is considered the optimum depth, although if conditions are extremely favorable the seedlings may emerge through as much as an inch of soil. If the soil crusts before emergence, grass planted an inch deep will fail entirely to emerge. It is possible to control the depth of seeding.

The last and probably the most important single factor in the successful establishment of tame pastures is the seedbed. Grass seeds are small and the seedling plants somewhat delicate in their early stages of growth. The seedbed must not be loose and cloddy or it is likely to dry out more rapidly than the new seedlings can extend their

roots downward to permanently moist soil, and it must be free of weeds. In other words, the seedbed must be clean, moist, firm and smooth enough to permit drilling at a uniform depth. A seedbed such as is required for alfalfa also is needed for tame grasses.

To prepare such a seedbed it is necessary to precede grass with a crop that will permit a long period of summer tillage. The land should be plowed by early July and then allowed to lie fallow during the summer in order to permit the release of nitrogen and to store moisture. It is absolutely necessary to prevent all plant growth if these ends are to be attained, so the seedbed should be worked whenever necessary to destroy summer-growing weeds as well as volunteer grain.

Desirable crops to precede the planting of tame grasses are the cereal grains, flax or second-year sweet clover pasture. Any crop that will permit a long period of tillage before seeding time will be satisfactory.

Just before planting time the seedbed should be given a final disking, harrowing and packing. The soil should be packed again after seeding, to make sure that the seed is in firm contact with moist soil.

Soil Must Be Fertile

Another important consideration in preparation of a good seedbed is fertility of the soil. Grasses will grow on a wide variety of soils, but for quick and sure establishment there should be a rather high level of fertility. Soil in which the fertility has been maintained by proper fertilization and crop rotation should be ready to produce good crops of grass, but thin, eroded soils will need fertilization with nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers before planting grass. A better plan is to build up the fertility by growing sweet clover pasture or other good legume crops a few seasons before the grass is sown. To help maintain the nitrogen level after seeding it is highly desirable to include a legume in the pasture mixture. Alfalfa is the best one available but some growers have been able to make use of sweet clover for this purpose. Lespedeza, red clover or alsike also may be used but are not equal to alfalfa in pasture mixtures.

With the present trend toward increased use of pasture in livestock production has come a great demand for information concerning the planting of tame grasses. Plantings have, for the most part, been successful, but poor results sometimes have discouraged further plantings. If the fore-



Good seed is free of weeds. Brome grass our most important tame grass, often contains sufficient chaff seed to interfere seriously with establishing stands. This photo shows in detail the structure of 2 of these, the upper one, downy chaff (*Bromus tectorum*), and the lower one, hairy chaff (*Bromus commutatus*). These are often spoken of as "wild oats."

going factors are given proper consideration there is little reason to fail in the seeding of tame grasses. Extremely dry fall weather, hard, dashing rains at the time of seedling emergence, or severe grasshopper damage may undo all that careful preparation has accomplished, but these hazards must be considered in the production of any farm crop.

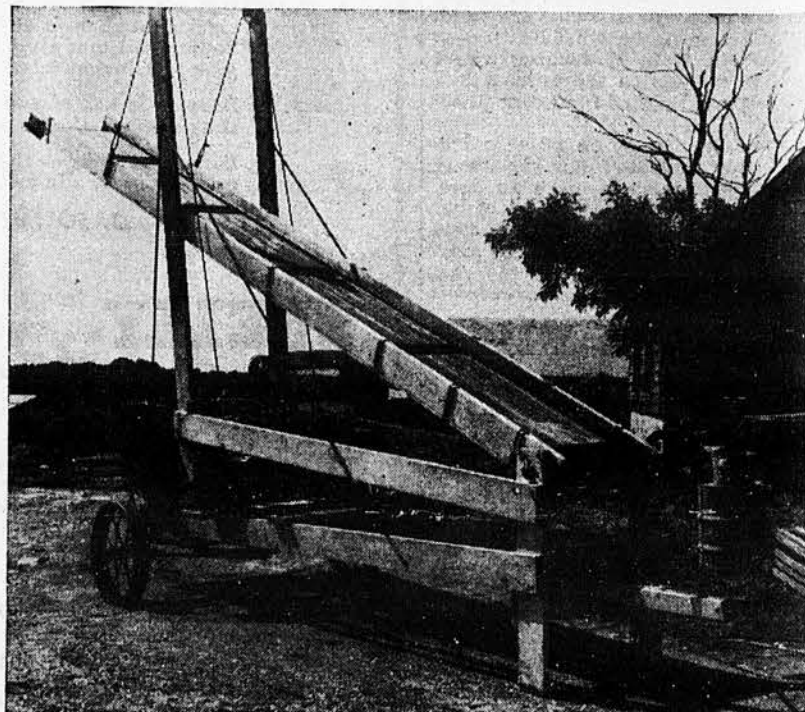
Lifts the Baled Hay

A STURDY, portable hay-bale elevator can be built for \$200, even when the work is done by hired skilled labor, says Will Condell, Butler county rancher, who hired one made for the extensive haying job on his ranch.

The Condell implement has a 20-foot elevator. The wheels were taken off an

old manure loader and the machine is operated by a small combine engine from a junked machine. The elevator has a double-chain drive. By using sacks on the cleats grain also can be elevated although there is some waste.

The bale elevator is mounted like a 2-wheel trailer and has a tongue that can be attached to truck or tractor.



This 2-wheel, portable, homemade hay-bale elevator was constructed for \$200, including material and labor. Note tongue for hooking onto truck or tractor. It can be used for grain if sacks are tied on slats.

How Much Water? When?

By L. M. SLOAN, Superintendent,
Garden City Branch, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

ONE of the most common questions at the Garden City Experiment Station relating to irrigation is, "How much and how often should I irrigate my wheat, sorghums, alfalfa and other crops?" Most persons prefer answers expressed in definite figures or rules and, consequently, usually are disappointed when we are compelled to tell them that "how much and how often" cannot be expressed in definite terms, but are dependent on many factors, such as type of soil, type and variety of crop, weather, thickness of stand, stage of growth, and quantity or head of water available.

If all or most of these factors were constant it would not be difficult to mathematically arrive at the correct answer using available data. But, with most of these factors extremely variable, it is obvious the answer to "how much and how often" must necessarily be in very general terms. It is regrettable that in actual practice of irrigating all too often the actual watering, like our early efforts in the war, is "too little and too late."

Weather Affects Practice

A good example of how variation in weather affects irrigation practices is found in a comparison of 1939 and 1941. In 1939, at Garden City, there were 32 days when temperatures rose above 100 degrees, while in 1941 the temperature failed to reach 100 degrees once. Along with the widely varying temperatures of these 2 summers we had a total of 6.39 inches of rainfall during the growing season of 1939, and 20.8 inches in 1941. Evaporation from a free water surface during the April-September period of 1939 was 67.5 inches, and in 1941 was 43.1 inches. These widely varying weather conditions were reflected directly in our irrigation requirements as we pumped less than half the acre feet of water in 1941 as in 1939.

We do know something of the relative water requirement of different crop plants. Most of us fail to appreciate the tremendous quantities of water necessary to produce an acre of mature crop, and are more likely to allow the crop to suffer at some stage of its growth than to provide an oversupply. A common mistake is to stop the irrigation pump in the middle of the summer when a half inch or inch of rainfall is received.

At Manhattan, Dr. Miller showed in his work that an acre of corn planted in 44-inch rows with a single plant every 2 feet, would transpire thru its

leaves 324,000 gallons, or 1,296 tons of water during its growing period. Since 1 inch of rainfall an acre weighs 113 1/4 tons, this is equivalent to 11 acre inches of rainfall.

The U. S. D. A. Experiment Station at Akron, Colo., carried out an experiment over a 7-year period to obtain a measure of the relative water requirement of different crops. It was found that alfalfa required 867 pounds of water for every pound of dry matter produced. In other words, under conditions prevailing at Akron, it required an average of 40 inches of water to produce an acre of alfalfa yielding 5 tons an acre. If we assume the water requirement of alfalfa to be 100 per cent, the requirement of sorghums would be 32 per cent, corn 35 per cent, and wheat 56 per cent.

These figures correspond quite closely with the work done at the Garden City station. We have found that for maximum yields of alfalfa we need to apply 30 to 42 inches of water annually, and for sorghums 12 to 18 inches, depending on the several factors mentioned previously.

Much depends on the character of soil when rate and frequency of watering is being determined. Light, sandy soils will not hold as much water before percolating to depths below the root zone as will heavier loam soils. When irrigating sandy, shallow soils, water must be applied in small amounts at more frequent intervals. When irrigating these sandy soils it is well to use a large head of water with relatively narrow lands between borders and short runs between laterals. On heavy soils the reverse is true. The head of water can be smaller, distance between borders greater, and length of run from lateral to lateral greater than on sandier soils.

Irrigate Before Mowing

We have found on the type of soil existing at Garden City that if we apply about 6 inches of water to alfalfa a few days before each mowing, and supplement that with a good winter and spring irrigation, maximum yields can be obtained. Irrigation before mowing has the advantage of preventing loss by direct evaporation, and after mowing the young shoots have ample moisture with which to continue new growth.

In judging whether a field has received sufficient water at any one irrigation, a steel rod about 4 feet long and one half or five eighths inch in diameter, which has been pointed on one end, is helpful. Saturated soil is

easily hand probed with such a rod, but in dry soil the probe must be driven with a sledge. Soil that can be hand probed to a depth of 4 feet has received sufficient water, and the head should be changed.

When growing irrigated crops maximum yields never are obtained if plants are allowed to suffer for lack of water at any time during the growing season. In alfalfa, a light green color is an indication of ample water supplies.

On fields with deep soils the advantages of winter irrigation should not be overlooked. Many times sufficient moisture can be stored in the soil by winter irrigation to carry the crop thru to maturity without additional irrigation.

At Garden City, when George Knapp was superintendent at the station, he obtained yields of 72 bushels of Dwarf Yellow milo an acre on winter irrigated land, while nonirrigated land yielded 4 bushels an acre. Mr. Knapp made winter irrigation pay big dividends.

Winter Irrigation Pays

There are several advantages in favor of winter irrigation. In ordinary times labor usually is cheaper and more plentiful at that season of year, and helps to eliminate awkward situations at the peak of summer farming activities. Winter irrigated land usually is in better tilth for spring seeding due to freezing and thawing of the wet soil. Also, soils wet to a considerable depth will keep plants growing normally thru a drouth season whereas, if water is applied to a crop after being somewhat stunted by dry weather, often excessive top growth results with a low grain yield. Winter irrigation of alfalfa also helps maintain good stands, as winter-killing seldom occurs when the soil is wet to a good depth.

In my discussion of distribution systems, I shall confine my remarks to the flooding or border method as that method is most commonly practiced in Kansas except on sugar beets, potatoes and gardens, when the corrugation method generally is used.

Much time and pumping expense could be saved, and returns greatly enlarged thru increased yields, if pumping plants were properly located and fields properly prepared before attempting to irrigate. Many times too great an acreage is irrigated for the head of water provided. One cubic foot a second, or 450 gallons of water a minute, should be provided for a farm of 60 acres or less, and 2 cubic feet a second for a farm of 100 to 160 acres. For each additional 80 acres, one should provide an additional cubic foot a second of water. Wells must, of course, be located where there is ample water-bearing strata, but they also

should be located so that a minimum of ditch is necessary and, if possible, on a section of the field where elevated ditches are not necessary.

Before a field is bordered it should be surveyed, and any necessary cuts and fills made to eliminate low places and high spots. The field then should be plowed, and floated several times to remove small irregularities. Money spent in this preliminary preparation represents capital investment, as it is an improvement to the land and will repay the cost many times in lower irrigation costs and higher crop yields. Irrigation is primarily an engineering job. Hire an expert to do the survey.

An unusual opportunity is afforded farmers this year to improve irrigated fields. The AAA is making payments of 8 cents a cubic yard of earth moved in making cuts and fills and in construction or relocation of permanent laterals, dykes, borders and head stabilization reservoirs.

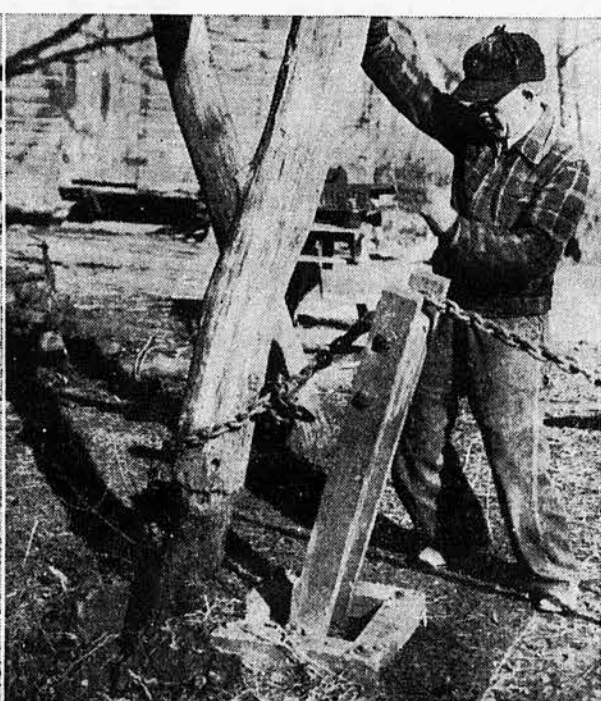
After the land has thus been prepared the border system is put on the field. Borders are built in the direction of greatest slope. Distance between borders and length of lands between lateral-supply ditches will depend largely on the type of soil, slope of land, and head of water available. Generally speaking, in sandy or gravelly soils, the runs should not exceed 350 feet and the distance between borders 25 feet. In ordinary loam soils the usual dimensions are 30 to 40 feet wide, and 400 to 600 feet long. In very compact soils the width may be increased to 50 feet and the runs lengthened to 1,000 feet. The space between borders should be level to prevent water accumulating on one side of the strip.

Use Plow for Borders

Borders may be constructed by making 2 or 3 rounds with a common moldboard plow, throwing the furrow slices together. Dirt some distance from the border then can be dragged into the open furrow and the borders harrowed crosswise with the border. If possible, a newly prepared field should be irrigated before a permanent crop is planted in order to discover and eliminate any seriously high or low spots in the field.

Weeds are a constant source of trouble in permanent ditches if control is neglected. Perhaps the easiest way to control weeds is to run a ditcher or maintainer in the ditch as soon as possible after the ditch has been used. This operation will destroy the young weeds and germinating seeds before they become large enough to become troublesome. Main ditches should be plowed in and rerun occasionally to maintain a cross section adequate to handle the head of water required, and one that will conform to the machinery used to keep it in condition.

Easier Way to Pull a Post



Want to pull a post? Our neighbor demonstrates how his post puller makes quick work of this hard job. First the chain is put around the post near the ground, as shown here, then over the top of the "puller" and is attached to the tractor. The pull on the post is upward instead of sideways.

Out comes the post! It takes only a few seconds and you are ready to move to the next post. Our neighbor pulled more than 200 posts in a few hours with his invention. Another of his inventions is a sweep rake that attaches to his tractor and can be taken off by moving only 2 bolts. Time and labor are worth saving on the farm.

This shows the base of the post puller. The 4 lugs keep the base from slipping on the ground. The lugs are from an old-style, oil-burning tractor. How much easier it is to remove a post this way. We feel you will agree that our neighbor has turned a back-breaking job into another fairly easy chore.—G. H. R.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I HAVE returned to Washington, much as I would have preferred to stay at home another month, because I believe there is work to be done here, altho it is not expected that any great amount of legislative enactments will be completed in the coming month.

But the way things are moving in Europe the last few weeks, the pattern of things to come is being worked out in conferences, studies and committees right now. I wish to be on the job.

And what that pattern will be is of the highest importance to the American farmer, as well as to the Nation as a whole.

I look for a well-organized program to still further industrialize the United States; to market abroad manufactured products of all kinds. That is a fine program—unless the bulk of these manufactured products is to be exchanged for raw materials, especially foodstuffs.

I say the future welfare of the United States, and of all the people of the United States, will be done a great injury if whatever economic program is evolved after the war tends to make the United States dependent upon outside sources for foodstuffs and feeds. In my judgment such a program would be little short of criminal.

One half the population of the United States lives from Indiana east. Just suppose that in 1940 the Atlantic states' population had been dependent upon imports of meats and other foodstuffs from, say South America.

That would have meant foundation herds of cattle and hogs would have been "geared" to supply between one half and two thirds of the people of the United States with meats, instead of some 90 per cent of our people.

When the war came, where would the people on the Atlantic coast area have obtained their meat supplies? The answer is, they wouldn't.

American ranges, pastures and feedlots might have been adequate to meet the increased demands for meats but the livestock population could not have been increased rapidly enough. Nor would there have been sufficient feed for the increase in meat production demand.

I just cite livestock as an example. The same would have applied measurably to other sources of food supply.

I am in favor of increasing our foreign trade. But I am not in favor of the United States trading its self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for the illusory advantages of excessive exports of manufactured products; or even trading that self-sufficiency for a huge merchant marine to take over the bulk of the world shipping. To do either or both it will be necessary to turn over a large part of the American market for foodstuffs to the farmers of other lands.

I am opposed to any such program as that, and shall do all in my power against such a program being put into operation.

The United States is almost ideally situated to stand on its own feet, produce its own food and feed, manufacture in its own boundaries most of the things it requires for a high standard of living. Only Russia, among the great nations, can compare with the United States in this respect.

This ability to sustain ourselves is a great American birthright. It should not be traded off for a mess of pottage.

As I see it, some of the plans for the postwar world would do just that to America. And in doing so the first and heaviest blows would be dealt to American Agriculture.

The pattern of the postwar world is now in the making—in Washington. And I want to be where I can keep track of the pattern as it is developed.

The basis of a continued prosperous America, as I see it, is an American Agriculture producing in abundance, and a prosperous American Agriculture producing that abundance.

Any postwar programs which do not take this into account will meet with my wholehearted and complete opposition.

So I am back in Washington, where I believe I can serve best at this time.

Best Men Needed

IT IS our job at home to give every possible support to our fighting forces—up to the very last minute; support that will help them crush our enemies at the earliest possible hour; support that will bring our victorious men and women home at the earliest possible date. The tough fighting records they are piling up day by day make me hopeful the war in Europe will be over this year; that at least by a year from now we may be able to say the same thing about the Pacific war. Every one of us must remember that the war isn't over until the last shot is fired.

But we look forward with confidence. Good work at the fighting fronts is solving the great problem of settling this present World War. This brings other problems nearer; problems of readjustment that will come home with our fighting forces; knotty problems they will find facing them back here in the states.

We have some readjustment to make ourselves. We at home must study and understand the viewpoint of men who have risked their lives in foreign lands for something they hold dear in their homeland. Then, too, service men in turn will study and understand the viewpoint of folks at home who, like our farmers, carried the burden of turn-

ing out world records in food production to feed our fighters, war workers, our Allies, and peoples in liberated countries.

I am not one who believes our service men will expect a great display of unusual favors. They are far too realistic for that. Obviously the ill and wounded and crippled must have the best medical attention for as long as they need it. Those who wish to continue their education must have

the opportunity. The future welfare of this country depends on well educated leadership. Those who have acquired new skills in radio, engineering and other fields because of the war must have opportunity to adapt their knowledge and experience into civilian living.

Also, I know American youth well enough to make this prediction. These returning service men will have some ideas all their own about how they will earn their living in the future. A lot of them will create their own opportunities. They probably will start businesses and services we never heard of before. And many of them soon will be making marked progress in their old jobs, and in new factories turning out new products from farm crops perhaps; many of them will be taking over the leadership in business. America always has been the land of opportunity; we don't have to settle down to the slow gait of merely dividing up among all of us what we already have. Science and our younger generations will see to that; they won't let us say "this is the best we can do" and give up. I think we have the stuff in us in America to make the future great.

Now to accomplish a great future we must not overlook the very important fact that we need the best men of all in agriculture. There will be opportunity for many veterans in the field of agriculture. But I think it would be a mistake to encourage veterans, indiscriminately, to take up farming. That would be a disservice both to the veteran and to agriculture. Those qualified by inclination and by education and experience to farm, should have the opportunity to do so and should be helped to get started and to carry on. But farming is a specialized field and those untrained in it and temperamentally unsuited to country living, are not likely to succeed in it. I think we should make every effort, in helping veterans readjust themselves to civilian life, to get the right man into the right job. A lot of unhappiness and distress can be avoided that way.

That is one of the problems we face, and one of the problems our returning fighters will face. Who should farm? I urge that farm folks who know the business best bend their conscientious efforts toward bringing the best farm men back to agriculture.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

V-Day Will Make Many Changes

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington expects this month—August—to learn that the Army has begun to notify of cut-downs in war orders, even of some cut-offs of war orders, such orders to be effective as of V-Day.

V-Day (Victory Day), so far as Germany and Europe are concerned, is expected to come this fall; perhaps November, more are inclining toward October; there is a growing number who believe it might even come in September.

Of course, there is no precise date in mind, right now. But V-Day is felt to be coming, and may come even sooner than is expected; certainly sooner than anyone connected with military operations will admit.

This last is very natural. The military heads must prepare on the supposition—not just the possibility, but the probability—that the war will go on indefinitely. Better be caught at the

close with more men than are needed, more supplies than are needed, more of everything needed, than to lack at any point what is needed for the final blow.

A Change in Demands

Naturally, V-Day in the European theater is not the end of the war. It will not end the cry for production, and still more production. But it will mean shifts in the demands for materials of many kinds. The emphasis will be on different types of military operations, different types of planes, tanks, ships and guns.

For example, Army soon will indicate a cut in need for certain types of planes; plenty of these now in sight. Ditto certain types of tanks. Examples could be multiplied.

Cut-down notices will be as much "hush-hush" as possible, after they actually start. Some of the reasons are obvious. Knowledge of the type of cut-downs would give information to the enemy of the proposed strategy for the Pacific theater of war. Also, Army needs to keep up production of some things, even while cutting down or even cutting off production of others. It is no special secret that production along lines such as these is expected to be even increased: Castings and forgings, heavy trucks, heavy tires, medium tanks, heavy artillery, heavy ammunition, shipbuilding and steel plates.

Some Plants Will Be Idle

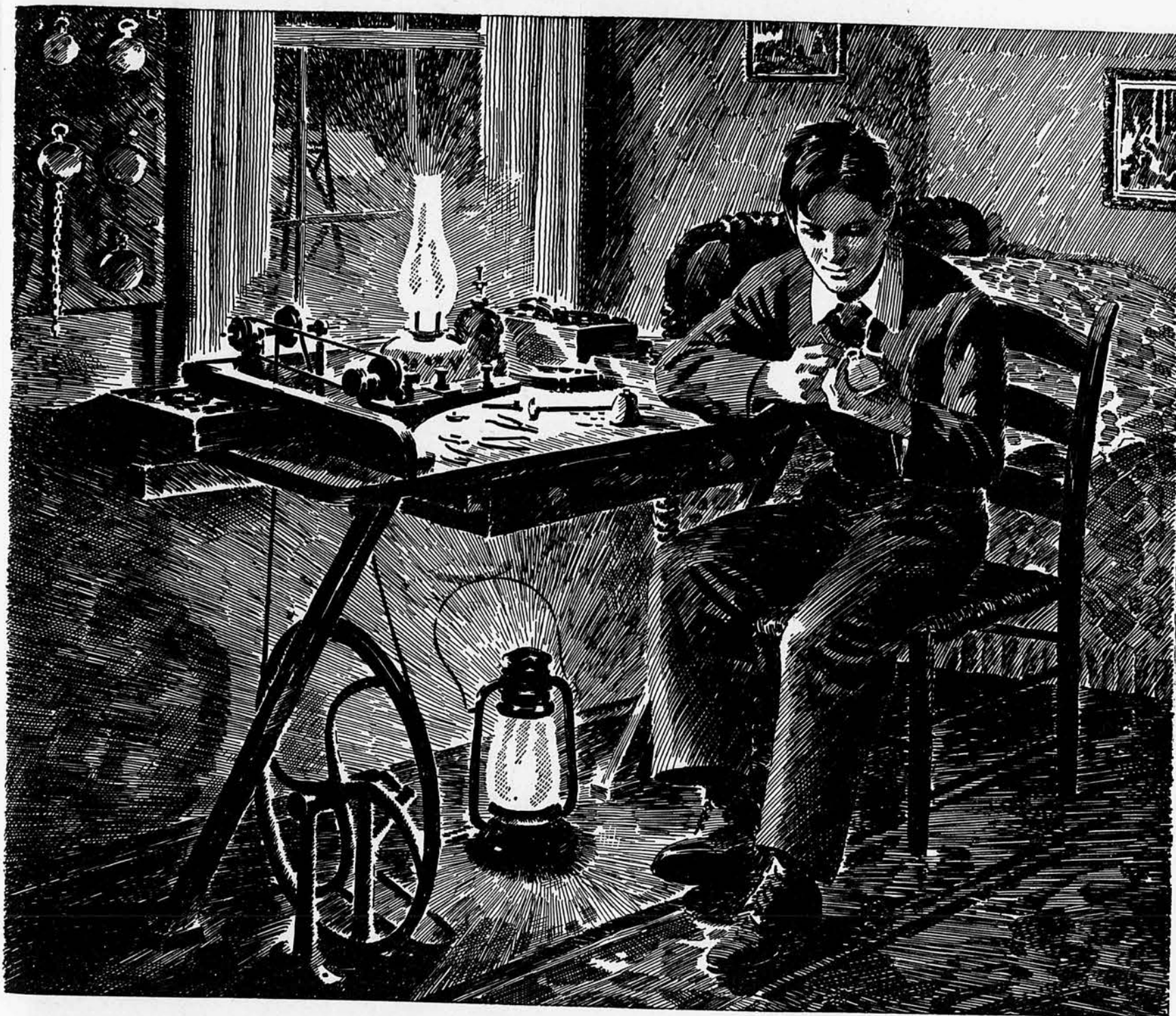
Probabilities are that the late months of this year and early next year will see many war plants cut down or cut

off; some expanding. No use dodging it; many plants will be idle while converting or reconverting to civilian production; others put in "stand-by" status. There will be unemployment, shifting from plant to plant and from place to place; considerable turmoil.

Generally accepted military estimate of over-all cut down in war production following end of military operations against Germany is 35 per cent; War Production Board estimate of lowered requirements is said to be even greater. Labor estimates 3,000,000 or more workers in war plants will be out of war jobs within 3 or 4 months after end of operations against Germany. Hence the urge for increases in basic wage rates for dismissal pay, now in full swing.

However, it is expected—at any rate hoped—that the unemployment following the German period of the war will be temporary. Reconversion, huge

(Continued on Page 9)



Needles and nails made his first watch tools . . .

THE March wind rattled the bedroom window. But the kerosene lantern on the floor gave a steady glow to warm the boy's feet.

Then his head bent even more closely to the work. He nudged the balance wheel—and life and motion came back into the timepiece.

Watch repairing was coming easier to young Henry Ford. He had started at 14 and the first watch (today in his collection at Dearborn) had been mended with a shingle nail, tweezers made from a corset stay, and knitting needles. Now he had real tools. After school, he was watch repairer to the neighborhood.

Everyone was enthusiastic about his work, particularly because he didn't charge for it. But it wasn't money that Henry Ford was interested in. Here was opportunity and he was making the most of it, an opportunity to *learn by doing*.

Years later, the watchmaker's touch and the creed of precision learned by Henry Ford in those winter nights were to guide the building of 30 million cars and trucks. Moreover, it was Mr. Ford's knowledge of watchmaking that prompted inauguration of the assembly line. This in turn brought shorter working hours, increased wages, made life easier, and is now speeding equip-

ment to preserve our American way of living.

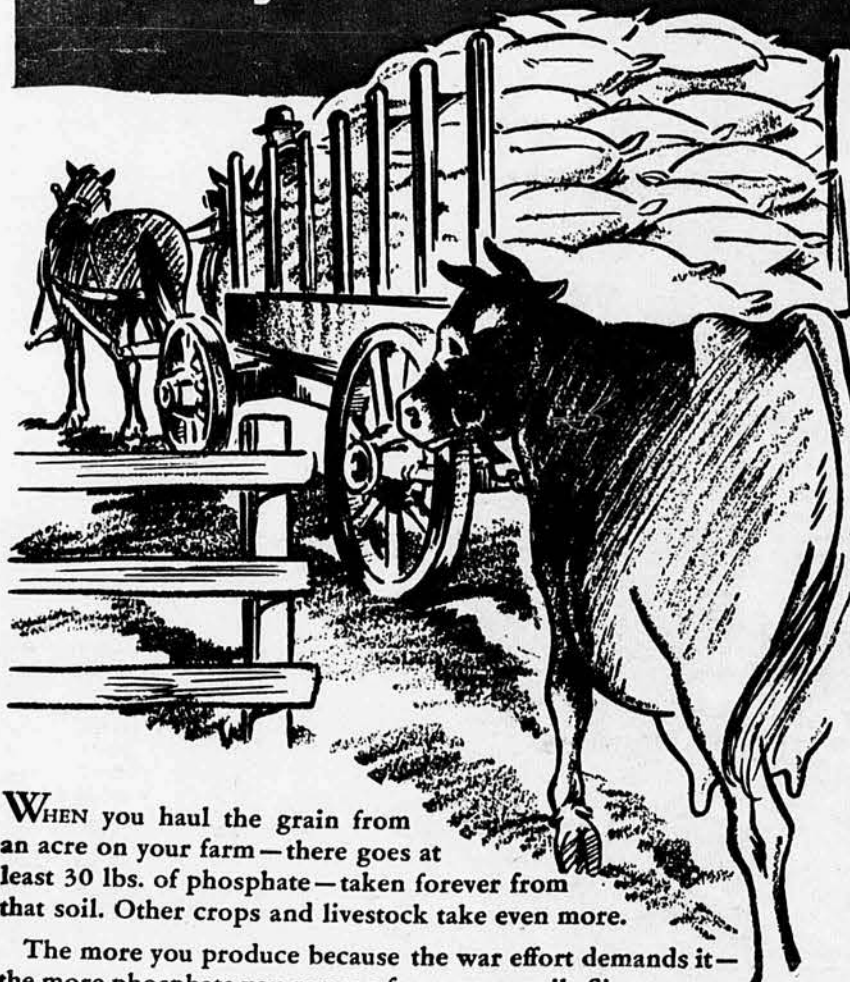
New cars belong to the future. But when tomorrow's Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars arrive, they will reflect anew the watchmaker's skill, the workmanship and engineering resourcefulness that are typical of Ford Motor Company.

As in the past, they will be motorcars that are reliable and economical, smart and comfortable . . . priced within the means of the greatest number. Mr. Ford has declared: "The profits we are most interested in are those the public gets from using the things that we produce. The only real profit is the public benefit."

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Depend upon the dealer who has taken care of you in other, more normal years!



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Hog Cut Too Drastic?

Pork Production May Go Below Requirements

HOG numbers are being cut too much. That is the opinion of Colonel Edward N. Wentworth, director of Armour and Company's livestock bureau. The Government pig survey shows an estimated reduction of 28 per cent in spring and fall farrowings this year compared to last year, or 88 million pigs as compared to 122 million, he pointed out.

"This is the largest reduction in hog production we ever have had," he said. "Of course, we could stand some. Government authorities figured that a 1944 pig crop of 95 to 100 million head would meet requirements. However, the cut is much greater than anticipated, and is worrying most officials identified with swine growers' organizations."

For example, the Wartime Swine Industry Council, with which Mr. Wentworth is identified, believes farmers in many areas have been stampeded into reducing their pork production far below normal, or even necessary, requirements.

Mr. Wentworth doesn't blame farmers for being discouraged over contradictory national policies with regard to hog production and prices, rapid changes in policies, the feed-supply situation, the corn freeze, choked marketing facilities, changes in support prices. "I don't blame them for being discouraged altho I believe they have become too pessimistic. Confusion in national policy always has occurred during war, and I suppose it always will." He feels that farmers should continue to raise enough hogs so as not to disturb their regular farming programs, and not become too discouraged over temporary conditions.

Heard "Support Hog" Complaint

He has heard the criticism that packers avoid buying "support-price" hogs and place most of their orders on hogs that do not have Government support; that at big markets the packers buy up the nonsupport hogs quickly, and let the support hogs be carried over to the next day so they will lose quality, and sell as medium hogs instead of as good to choice. But he doesn't believe that is true.

"At all primary markets the policy of both the commission men and packers is to take care of unsold hogs still owned by the original shipper the first thing in the morning, before the fresh arrivals go on sale. Of course, this policy does not work 100 per cent, but it does work in a great majority of cases," he said.

When it was mentioned that there are more support hogs in the carryovers than nonsupport hogs Mr. Wentworth agreed. "But this is true because there are more support hogs normally on the market than nonsupport hogs; support hogs usually have formed about 70 per cent of the receipts, excluding packing sows."

Why do packers have to buy nonsupport hogs at such a discount? "You must remember that support prices are artificial," said Mr. Wentworth. "They are not established by supply and demand but are established by Government order. Nonsupport prices are determined by supply and demand and the prices of many products are below the ceilings; in fact, many products cannot be moved except at very great discounts."

"The Government is a heavy purchaser of fresh pork loins and hams, and we are short of them most of the time. The cuts nobody seems to want are lard, fat backs, dry salt bellies, plates and jowls. Unfortunately, every hog that produces a pork loin or ham, produces some of these other cuts."

"In prewar days those fat backs and dry salt bellies were sold to laborers in the heavy industries. With increased war income most people were able to gratify their taste for fresh meats, and the dry salt cuts are in great surplus and draggy as to price."

About this time another question pops into the mind of the hog producer: "But these medium hogs in the lower support weights don't produce that class of cuts. I can understand why heavy hogs should be affected, but why should the medium hogs sell so low?"

To this, Mr. Wentworth replies that "medium hogs do not necessarily have a light yield of lard. They usually are not well enough finished to produce fat backs, jowls and plates in com-

mercial cuts, and we have to render the cuts to make lard. The result is that they usually make a higher percentage of lard in relation to their carcass weight than do the heavy hogs. When lard prices are low, this naturally depresses the price on the medium hog. Of course, you realize also that the medium hogs do not dress as high percentage of carcass to live weight."

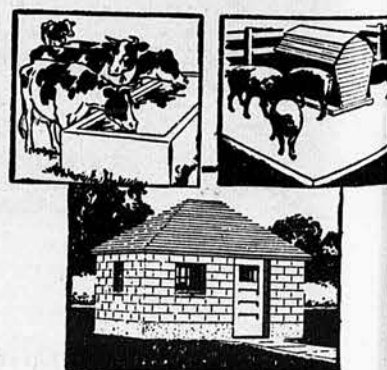
Apparently lack of help, refrigeration and other problems made carcasses pile up in packers' hands—much as 3½ days of slaughter were in their pens at one time. Mr. Wentworth believes packers did everything they could to relieve the rush marketing season when farmers could not get shipping permits.

Why should the packer receive subsidy? "The subsidy is a Government device to sell pork at lower price to the consumer, but to maintain price to the hog man. If the subsidy were withdrawn the entire live hog market would have to roll back at least \$12 a hundredweight."

But ceiling prices have not changed on pork products. Why should hogs have declined in price?

"All of those cuts I mentioned—fat backs, butts, jowls and lard—are either not selling at all or are selling far under the ceiling," explained Mr. Wentworth. "The Government is just the same as any ordinary buyer, and if it can buy under the ceiling, it does so. The War Food Administration is paying 80 cents less a hundredweight for lard than it originally agreed, and the CCC has suspended purchases of rendered pork fat. This dropped the price immediately 2½ to 3½ cents a pound. With warehouses filled with this class of products, it is easy to break the market."

CONCRETE materials are widely available



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MUDCURA SANITARIUM
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA

V-Day Changes

(Continued from Page 6)

backlog of civilian demands to be filled as rapidly as plants can get into civilian production, is to bring back demand for manpower in industry within a few months.

Rationing Will Continue

Rationing of food should end soon after military operations against Germany cease, with butter probably the last to come off the ration list; top quality cuts of beef are expected to be rationed well into 1945. If German war ends this fall, shoes are likely to be rationed at least until middle of next summer.

Automobiles may be rationed for more than a year after production for civilians is resumed; tires for passenger cars until mid-1945; tires for heavy trucks much longer; gasoline rationing is to be with us for some time to come, perhaps until enough automobiles have been manufactured for civilians to end automobile rationing; allowances may be increased slightly, altho there is a strong possibility that increase will depend upon how the present cars and tires are holding out.

Price Controls to Stay

The program is to hold onto price controls for at least 2 years after the war is over; otherwise a dangerous price inflation is feared.

Ceilings on food prices are expected to go by the board early in the postwar period. Food will be plentiful, it is expected, altho relief loads for reconquered territories will be heavy for some months. Support prices promised for 2 years after the war ends on basic commodities and certain "proclaimed" commodities are on the program, and promise to be needed to prevent a farm price collapse early in the postwar period.

Pork Shortage Again?

For months past WFA and every other Government agency concerned has been trying to cut down on hog production. Government has encouraged every program to force hogs to market, at whatever loss to producers it has seemed to the producers. And it has worked.

Looks now as if pig production this year will be 88 million farrowed, or even less, compared to 122 million in 1943. WFA really only wanted to cut it back to 95 or 100 millions. So where last winter Government headache was overproduction of pork, by next winter the country may be faced with just the opposite condition—a shortage of pork products.

Government now is urging farmers to hold their breeding sows this fall—but whether they will in the face of lowered price support price this fall is doubted in many quarters.

Bountiful wheat and corn crops this year, beyond all expectations, have relieved fears of a feed shortage this winter, altho transportation problem promises to be more serious.

Looking at the Election

Farmers of Pennsylvania and Ohio now appear to be in position to decide the presidential election this year—if they don't, the CIO's Political Action Committee probably will. Farm vote in these 2 states, if cast, presumably will be predominantly Republican. If Pennsylvania and Ohio go Democratic, the re-election of President Roosevelt, with Senator Truman, of Missouri, as his running mate, is very probable, if not assured. As of today, both states are classified by most observers as in the doubtful column, probably Republican in the case of Ohio. Industrially, these 2 states are CIO strongholds, and the PAC is expected to get its vote registered and cast. If farmers stay home on election day, both states may well be in the New Deal column when the votes are counted.

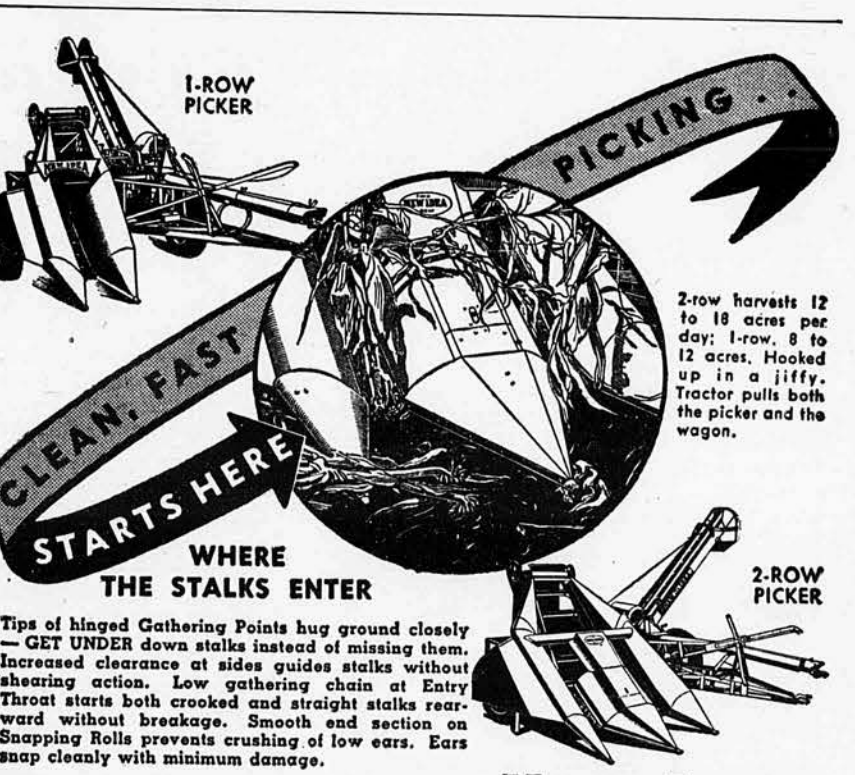
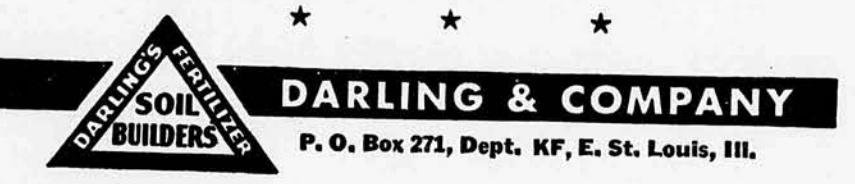
As of today it looks as if the New Deal party will again carry the solid South, take most of the West Coast states, have better than an even break in the border states, altho this is not yet regarded as certain. The Mid-Continent farming sections, north of the Oklahoma line, will go heavily Republican, altho the Democrats now claim Minnesota is edging their way. Granting that New York and most of New England will go Republican, that leaves the decision to Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan—with the casting of the farm vote perhaps the deciding factor.



More farmers will be using Darling's Fertilizer on wheat and other seedings this Fall. This greater demand, with shortage of labor and over-taxed shipping facilities, makes normal quick deliveries at the last minute impossible.

We are anxious to take care of you and suggest you place your order *at once* with our local dealer.

Darling's 20% Superphosphate is also available now in addition to Darling's regular Soil Builders including the higher potash grades.



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Users everywhere testify to the remarkable corn saving ability of NEW IDEA Pickers. These machines deliver more of the crop because they guide the stalks more certainly, snap the ears more surely, retain them more securely and husk them more thoroughly. Even nubbins are delivered on the wagon. And in addition to notably cleaner picking and husking, NEW IDEA gives both speedy operation and easier control. A NEW IDEA Picker, working with any two plow tractor, enables you to face the harvest with assurance that the corn will soon be safely cribbed, regardless of labor shortage or delays due to weather. That's why many a NEW IDEA Picker can be so cheerfully shared with neighbors.

Your NEW IDEA dealer will do his best to help you secure the use of a picker if you need one. Be sure to see him soon.

NEW IDEA Inc., Coldwater, Ohio

IN CANNING Tomatoes

BE SAFE BE SURE

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY



EVERY self-sufficient farm homemaker in the state has a tomato-canning goal of from 20 to 35 quarts for each member of her family. And admirable that is, for wartime has brought about a real emergency as far as tomatoes and tomato juice are concerned. Civilians can count on buying only five eighths as much commercially canned tomatoes and tomato juice during the coming fall and winter as they did last year. Ration points are high, too, for most tomato products.

Surprising as it may sound, tomatoes caused a lot of canning trouble last year, despite their reputation for ease in canning. In some sections more trouble was experienced with them than from any other one product. The exact reason has not been determined, but because this could easily happen this year, our recommendations for canning differ somewhat from last year's. A lot of questions were asked these unfortunate tomato canners by those seeking the answer and, as expected, they received a variety of answers. Reasons for spoilage of this food which ordinarily is canned suc-

cessfully even by amateurs, ranged from contamination in the open-kettle method, to faults in the type of lids, to covering the jars in the cooling process.

For all these reasons and perhaps others not disclosed, the recommendations changed slightly. This year almost every authority has agreed on the one "best" method. Open-kettle canning of tomatoes is "out the window" and the processing time in the boiling water bath has increased a bit. It never is possible to fill a jar full enough when using the cold-pack method. It is a time and space waster.

The old rule, still as sound as ever, of 2 hours from the garden to the can, holds true for tomatoes. Get ready only enough for 1 canner load at a time. A wire basket with a bail which fits inside a big pan or kettle will be a labor saver, but a large piece of thin cloth will serve the same purpose. Put ripe tomatoes into the basket or cloth and dip into boiling water for about 1 minute, then plunge into cold water. Peel, trim and quarter, being sure

that there are no spoiled parts in the inner part of the tomato. Bring them to a rolling boil, but in the meantime an efficient canner is getting the jars and lids ready so no time will be lost and the food will not be overcooked.

In a large pan of water, place clean jars, glass lids and metal screw caps and heat to boiling. But make a special note of the fact that metal lids edged with a sealing compound should never be boiled. See that they are clean and, when ready to use, dip them in boiling water.

For wartime rubbers, a special recipe should be followed to prevent an undesirable flavor in the food. Mix 1 quart of water and 1 tablespoon of soda and bring to a boil, then add a dozen rubber rings and boil 10 minutes.

By the time you have the jars ready, the tomatoes will have reached [Continued on Page 11]

Ready? Corn Season's Here

So Take Your Choice—Brine, Can or Dry

DRYING and brining corn are growing in popularity these years and well these methods might, for they are fairly easy and large quantities can be prepared in a short time. Time and comfort in the kitchen these days are terribly important factors, considering all the outside work most farm homemakers are doing.

The merit of dried or brined corn lies largely in its keeping qualities. And what farmer's wife will not admit that corn must be canned just right and, even with all precautions, the most experienced have ended up occasionally with some spoilage? Canning corn requires the best of techniques but we are not one to discourage this method of preserving it. For those who like its eating qualities, we say go ahead.

But we do wish to add that methods of drying and brining have been improved lately, so much in fact that some dyed-in-the-wool corn canners have turned to drying and brining, for at least a part of the preservation budget.

Takes Little Equipment

The recipe for drying which includes milk and cream is the most popular and those who have tried it admit they will not return to the old-fashioned method. The newer method will eliminate the soaking, too—which is time saved when cooking.

8 pints corn
½ cup sugar

¼ cup salt
1 cup milk
½ cup heavy cream

We recommend that the corn be trimmed shallow, for that makes less tough membrane in the finished product. Scrape the cob with the back of the knife and combine the other ingredients with the corn. Cook in a shallow pan for about 20 minutes, but stir constantly. When the liquid is entirely dried off, spread the corn out to dry. This may be done in racks which fit into the oven and if you do this, keep the oven door open a little so that the moisture may escape. Some successful drying has been done by spreading the corn in wide bread pans and alternately drying in the

warming oven and out of doors in the sun. Stirring frequently will hasten the process. When out of doors, cover with cheesecloth. When thoroughly dry, store in glass jars for the winter. Since it is oily, keep it in a cool place. In the fall and winter, when you wish to serve, add water and cook without soaking. It sounds easy and it is—those who have tried it think it's grand. The experienced advise drying a little corn every time you eat some fresh. Cook a few more ears than you will eat at the meal. Dry the extra.

Brining, Simple Process

From a scientific nutrition standpoint we cannot recommend home drying and brining for many vegetables and fruits, but corn does not rate high in either vitamins or minerals, so drying and brin-

ing are not particularly injurious. These processes destroy to some extent vitamins A, B and particularly vitamin C, but it's well to get these valuable elements from other foods.

Cook the ears of corn for 10 minutes, cut from the cob and pack in a stone jar. Make a brine solution in the proportion of 2½ cups of salt to each gallon of water. Mix thoroughly, then add to the corn, cover the jar with a clean cloth and plate and weight it down. If the brine does not form in sufficient quantity to cover the corn, add more salt and water. After the corn has been in the brine some time and bubbling has stopped, it is desirable to repack it into glass jars. In doing this, be certain that the corn is well covered with brine, even if it proves necessary to make more. Store in a cool place and leave until ready to use. Next winter, come one of those snowy days, try your brined corn. Soak it for 3 or 4 hours in fresh water, then heat and season. It is already cooked, so do not repeat.

In making soup for a midwinter meal, you will probably find it has just the right amount of salt.

Canning Corn

There is nothing new in canning corn, but the old warning to make a sloppy pack apparently can't be repeated too often. For cream-style corn, cut shallow, then scrape with the back of a knife. Add 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart of corn and half as much boiling water as corn by weight. Heat to boiling, then pour into hot pint jars, and process for 75 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. For whole-grain corn, do not scrape the cob, fill the jars as with cream style, but process in the pressure cooker 60 minutes for pint jars and 70 minutes for quart jars, both at 10 pounds pressure. The cream style, being a more solid pack, requires more processing time and higher temperature. Filling the jars too full of corn and not a large enough proportion of water is the cause of some of the corn spoilage. The heat cannot penetrate too solid a pack—moral do a sloppy job.

Corn Variety

Cream and milk added to corn before drying, as mentioned in the recipe on this page, make dried corn something you will serve at company dinners.

Corn has little vitamin value, and for this reason do not hesitate to dry or brine it.

When canning corn, too solid a pack is the major reason for spoilage. Add plenty of liquid before sealing the jars.

For added information on drying all foods, we suggest you order, "Oven Drying," AWI-59. Also helpful is a leaflet "Preservation by Brining," a Kansas State College publication. This gives detailed instructions on the making of brined corn, open jar sauerkraut and "in the jar" sauerkraut. To obtain these, write to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Red Cross Sewing As Outside Activity

THE Kanwaka Home Demonstration Unit of Douglas county can look back over the last few months with considerable satisfaction, for they have made a contribution difficult to match. Twenty-six members of this unit have given their before-the-war leisure hours to making garments for the Red Cross.

For the most part, the garments are cut by women who work in the Lawrence workshop, but 4 of the Kanwaka members contribute some time here. Since last fall when they undertook this outside activity, they have completed 90 pairs of pajamas, 113 bed jackets, 62 bathrobes, 10 bed shirts, 4 packages of surgical T bandages, 316 pairs of socks, 50 housewives, 10 pairs of shoes, 1 knit sweater, 10 bedside bags, 10 utility bags and 48 comforters.

Mrs. Asa Colman is chairman of the Red Cross sewing activities. Mrs. M. C. Elliott is co-chairman and Mrs. Stanley Fenstermaker is vice-chairman. The unusual feature of this club's activity is the fact that the regular year's program is carried out exactly as in prewar days.

Members of the community who have been active, contributed their time and energy to such a worthwhile project in addition to extra work at home on the farms are: Mrs. Frank Speicher, Mrs. Billie Schroyer, Mrs. Albert Hamlin, Mrs. William Wymer, Mrs. Robert Peterson, Mrs. Elmer Stanwix, Mrs. Edward Ulrich, Mrs. George Strahan, Mrs. Ralph Colman, Mrs. William Elkin, Mrs. Glen Mesenheimer, Mrs. Stanley Fenstermaker, Mrs. Roy Goff, Mrs. Merle Colman, Mrs. Asa Colman, Mrs. Emile Regier, Mrs. Elmer Warrington, Mrs. Olin Button, Mrs. Harley Armstrong, Mrs. Shelley Urton, Mrs. Fred Toelkes, Mrs. George Dewes, Mrs. L. H. Petefish, Mrs. Charles Jennings, Mrs. Charles Toel and Mrs. George Richards.

To Wash Rayon

Use Gelatin

Ever wash a rayon dress, find the color was fast, that it was shrinkproof and maintained its original appearance, but found that upon wearing the first time it seemed limp and wrinkled badly? If it were cotton, starch would eliminate the difficulty, but starch is not for rayon.

Experiments now indicate that gelatin will give the needed filling. Buy plain granulated gelatin and use about 2 tablespoons for each dress. A little less may be better for very thin rayon. Soak the gelatin in a little cold water for a few minutes, then dissolve with boiling water. Pour this solution in a pan large enough to hold the dress and add cold water until it is comfortable for the hands.

After washing and rinsing the dress, dip it into the gelatin solution as for starch. Roll the garment in a towel until dry enough to iron.

No More Back-Bulge

Have you noticed how many wartime fashion skirts, having less fabric, are inclined to bulge in back when you sit for awhile?

Smart women know a secret that helps eliminate that back-seat bulge. It's this! They sew a piece of fabric—either heavy rayon or cotton or a combination—onto the inside back of the skirt. This reinforcement should be the

exact width of the skirt back, and extend from the waist to within about 10 to 12 inches of the hem, depending upon the size. For best results, the shield should be cut on the straight of the goods, with the weave running parallel to the hem. It should be tightly woven, with little "give" or stretch to the material. You see, this piece of fabric takes the stretch and strain, thus relieving the skirt material. Besides keeping the skirt from stretching, this extra fabric helps prevent the traditional shine on the skirt. It seems to absorb some of the wear.—Ruth Botz Jones.

Opportunity to Improve

HOME AFTER WAR

Farm homemakers are having an opportunity of a lifetime to express their hopes for enriched living following the war, when they join in taking a survey of farm and home needs. This survey is being made by the neighborhood leaders in communities all over the country, and will disclose just what farm women intend to buy with wartime savings.

Only 28 per cent of Kansas farm homes have electricity, 16 per cent have running water and 12 per cent have central heating. Town women have all these modern conveniences and accept them without question. Why not make a firm stand for these improvements?

Farm women will be particularly interested in the housing and equipment section of the survey. Countless War Bonds have been earmarked for the purchase of home conveniences. Farm women may still work and work hard, but the postwar period is an opportunity of a lifetime to obtain such basic features as electricity, running water and central heating. The addition of these will make revolutionary changes in the life on the farm. Get them at the top of the list of things you are planning to buy.

Try It This Way

Use Clips While Pressing

When you are pressing a pleated skirt, wire paper clips will successfully hold the pleats in position. Try it! You can't help but be pleased.

A Life Saver

Have you ever worried about bottles of poison which you may have around the house? Try sticking pins in the corks. They will warn you every time.

Canning Tomatoes

(Continued from Page 10)

the rolling boil just mentioned, and it is time to begin filling the jars. Fill the jars one at a time, using a funnel for the sake of safety for both you and the food. Cover with hot juice to within a half inch from the top. Add a teaspoon of salt to each quart, work out air bubbles with a knife and add more juice if needed.

Another extra-important step in this process is to wipe off the rim of the jar now, so that the lid will fit airtight. A speck of food on the rim will prevent any lid from sealing if the sealing takes place on the rim itself and not by means of a separate rubber band.

And right here is the time to recall that different types of jars have different types of lids and each manufacturer gives directions for sealing which should be followed to the letter.

After adjusting the jar top, place in the water bath which has water suffi-

cient to come up 1 or 2 inches over the tops of the jars. When the water begins to boil hard, put on the canner lid and begin to count the time. And this year the recommended time in the boiling-water bath has been increased to 10 minutes, with an extra minute added for each 1,000 feet above sea level.

When the time is up, remove the jars and complete the seal unless self-sealing lids have been used.

Cool, but do not cover and do not place in a draft for jars will crack in a sudden change of temperature.

Plain Tomato Juice

Softer tomatoes may be used for tomato juice if they have no bad spots and are not overripe. Remove the stem ends and trim out any undesirable spots and simmer until softened. Put them thru a fine sieve and add 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart. Reheat to

the boiling point and pour into hot jars, leaving ¼-inch headspace. Adjust the lids in the same way, but process for 15 minutes.

Piquant Tomato Juice

Tomato juice with a different flavor and one delightful enough for your most particular guests is this, with its seasoning cooked with the tomatoes.

1 peck tomatoes	2 green peppers,
3 large onions,	chopped
sliced	¾ cup salt
1 bunch celery, cut	¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon pepper	

Wash the tomatoes, but do not peel. Cut in pieces, add onions, celery, and peppers. Cook until tender and put thru a fine sieve. Add the salt, sugar and pepper, bring to a boil, pour into hot jars, seal according to jar directions and process in the boiling-water bath for 15 minutes.

This PECTIN SAVES TIME-WORK -MONEY!



M.C.P. PECTIN—quick and easy to use—jells more fruit and sugar than any other pectin you can buy...doesn't "boil away" costly fruit or juice, yet prevents spoilage due to too short a boil. With tested M.C.P. recipes, you can *always be sure* of delicious, homemade, energy-rich jams and jellies with true fruit flavor... which save precious "points" and help your own and the nation's wartime food supply.

**USE THIS RECIPE
for FRESH PEACH JAM**

4 Cups Ground Peaches
6 Cups Sugar
¼ Cup Lemon Juice
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash, peel, and remove pits from 4 pounds fully ripe peaches; grind the fruit. Measure exactly 4 level cups of the ground peaches (add water to fill out last cup, if necessary) in a large kettle. Add the M.C.P. Pectin and lemon juice, stir well and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), continue stirring, and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing ½-inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.

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BY GRAHAM HUNTER



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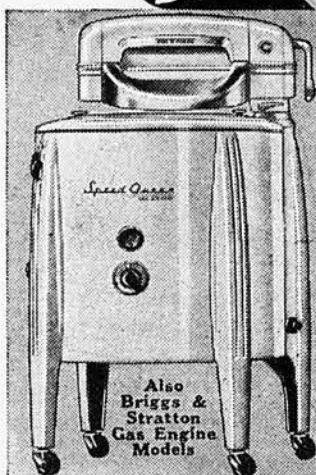
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BUY WAR BONDS



WASHERS

IRONERS

A Lumber Cash Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

skirting thousands of fields are valuable hedge rows.

New possibilities for expansion of Kansas timberlands are being offered thru experimental plantings by the forest conservation service in Southeastern Kansas of several varieties of southern pine. These trees, being interplanted with post oak and jack oak as upland timber, were set out in experimental plots 3 years ago and have made astonishing growth. If such trees as the short leaf pine, one of the South's principal timber trees, can be established in Southeast Kansas, they might open up a whole new industry for that area of the state. Both climatic and soil conditions of the area are favorable for their development.

A. H. Hunter, Parsons, supervisor for the Miami County Soil Conservation District, points out that Southeast Kansas has much rich land that is not fit for cultivation because of flooding, but which is ideal for timber. The big need for cashing in on this situation, he said, was for organization of districts and a definite program, which that county now has.

Very few farmers have any idea of the value of their timber, says Mr. Hunter. Before the Miami county district was organized farmers in the county were being "talked out of" their timber by sawmill operators interested only in quick profits and who made timber valuation sound so difficult farmers believed it wasn't "worth monkeying with."

Since the district was organized selective cutting has taken the place of indiscriminate cutting; farmers in the district are receiving twice as much cash for their timber as those in surrounding counties not organized and, strangely enough, the sawmill operators themselves are better satisfied.

Interest Better Operators

A better class of operators has taken an interest in the possibilities of the area due to organization and an educational program. They are willing to pay a higher price for selective cuttings because they are not asked to take their time in making preliminary arrangements with the farmers. This is taken care of by the forest conservation agents. When the operators go into the timber now they have only to cut the trees already marked for cutting and thus get only the best. Thru selective cutting they have learned too, that there will be more timber next year and the year following.

What happened to the farmer before this condition was established was related by Mr. Hunter. He told of a Miami county farmer who was offered \$260 by some walnut buyers for 21 trees. Fortunately he checked with the farm forester and as a result finally sold 24 trees for \$530, a gain in profits of \$190 over the original offer.

Farmers were not the only ones who were difficult to convince that Kansas was overlooking a real possibility in native timber. Alva Davis, manager of the Farmers Co-Op Elevator Co., at Altamont, which also owns a lumberyard, admits he was dead set against native lumber. "I knew the farmers were prejudiced against it too and I figured we couldn't possibly sell the stuff," he said.

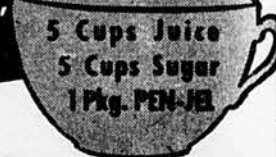
Convinced, themselves, that native lumber was a good bet for the area, farm forest agents continued to give Mr. Davis their sales talk and finally encouraged him to have the company open a sawmill. The principal objection to native lumber, they told him, was that it usually wasn't properly finished and generally was sold and used without sufficient curing.

Mr. Davis finally gave in and established the sawmill, which since has been expanded and improved and is humming every day now turning out first-class native lumber. Last year the mill sold about 100,000 board feet of native timber and Mr. Davis now believes it has unlimited possibilities.

"Will the farmers buy it?" we asked. He grinned and said, "We can't even keep up with them." Then Mr. Davis went on to tell of an interesting experience with one farmer who came in and wanted to buy some lumber. "Sorry," Mr. Davis told him, "but I don't have anything in the house but native lumber." "I wouldn't have the stuff," stated the farmer. Then the

(Continued on Page 13)

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BUY WAR BONDS NOW!

A Lumber Cash Crop

(Continued from Page 12)

farmer looked around and saw a nice pile of good lumber and immediately wanted to buy it. "But I can't sell that to you," replied Mr. Davis. "You said you wouldn't have native lumber and that pile is some 1- by 12-inch sycamore we just finished." The conference ended with the farmer buying every board of native lumber Mr. Davis had. Kansas annually uses about 381 million board feet of lumber, with farm construction taking about 30 per cent of the total. Also farmers use an aver-

age of 5 cords of firewood a year and could use 12—their total annual consumption is 875,000 cords—and they annually use 7 million posts.

Ben Cunningham, of Miami county, is a good example of what has happened to the individual farm owner of woodland under the forest conservation district program.

Mr. Cunningham has about 45 acres of bottomland timber, mostly red oak, and had no idea of whether it had any value. In fact, he explains, if anyone had come along and made him any kind of offer for his timber he would have accepted it. Fortunately, the local farm forest agent, M. H. Mickey, Jr., reached Mr. Cunningham before he had disposed of his valuable asset and signed him up in the district program.

Last year he harvested 35,000 to 40,000 board feet of lumber and logs thru selective cutting; saved 8,000 feet for future construction on the farm, and sold the rest for \$200. His wood didn't cost anything and, in addition to the lumber, he has 14 cords of firewood free which was selling locally last winter at from \$9 to \$12 a cord.

Mr. Cunningham learned from the farm forest agent how to scale all his logs and found it easy. He also learned how to select the mature trees that should be cut and how to manage his woodlot for future maximum returns.

He has his 8,000 feet of native lumber stacked away to season the required 6 to 8 months and with it plans to build an 8- by 16-foot tool and machine shop, a 20- by 40-foot cattle shed, and a 20- by 40-foot henhouse. He already has built several poultry self-feeders and other small things needed on the farm. He wouldn't be able to build any of the 3 buildings, he said, if he had to buy the lumber. In stacking his lumber for seasoning, Mr. Cunningham was careful to insert breathers between each layer.

How Program Works

Here is how Mr. Cunningham's cutting program worked out this last year. The sawers paid him \$12 a thousand on stump for oak and \$7.50 a thousand for sycamore (Scribner Log Rule) and Mr. Cunningham got the tops. He then paid the sawers \$25 a thousand for logging and sawing. For the finished lumber that he didn't want to keep Mr. Cunningham sold the oak for \$50 a thousand and elm and sycamore for \$40 a thousand. Under the conservation program Mr. Cunningham had complete control over which trees could be cut.

Realizing that he has a real asset in his woodland, Mr. Cunningham now is working out a permanent program of selective cutting and management. Among other things he is fencing off his woodland from the cattle, which previously have been allowed to graze there.

Many other farmers in the area are learning the value of their woodlands just as did Mr. Cunningham. R. E. Wood, of Miami county, harvested 50,000 board feet of lumber from 26 acres last year thru selective cutting and has a fine stand left to draw on in the future. Over in Neosho county is a fine farm barn that contains 22,000 feet of native lumber. All but the siding and roof were of the native wood.

Farm forest agents reported that the purpose of their program is to increase acre production, improve quality of timber cut, to protect the farmers' interests and the land upon which the timber is located. They are not predicting any great increase in timber acreage in the state, altho there may be real possibilities in the southern pines for a lot of soil that has been abandoned in the strip-mine areas, and in the upland areas now being taken over with buckbrush and other non-commercial timber growths.

There are several simple rules to follow in getting the most out of farm timber, say the forest agents. They advise farmers to:

- Protect the woodlot from grazing and fire.
- Practice selective cutting.
- Utilize mature timber for home use or sale.
- Make improvement cuttings annually, utilizing removed material.
- Destroy vines on the interior of the woodlot.
- Avoid lump sales of timber.
- Consult state or local foresters for available markets, or county agents for information as to sawmill prices and log markets.
- Follow these rules, say the agents, and you, too, can change your woodland to an asset.

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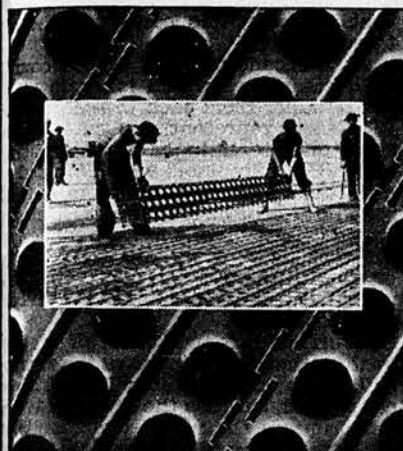
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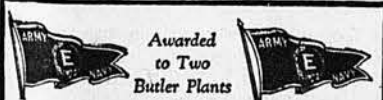
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Need Better Farm Roads

By **JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON**

MUCH interest has been shown in the article on roads published in Kansas Farmer of May 20. E. E. Duffy, director of public relations, American Road Builders' Association, Washington, D. C., writes that he has an opportunity to glance over a lot of farm publications in the course of a year and only rarely does he find any write-ups which stimulate interest in highways. "Articles such as you have written," he says, "should do a great deal of good in your state. The County Road Unit System which you discuss appears to be a big step ahead for Kansas." It is Mr. Duffy's opinion that one of the greatest things that could happen to this country would be the provision of an all-weather surface for even 50 per cent of the so-called farm-to-market roads.

Working on the premise that local roads have a national importance because of the farm produce that flows over them, the American Road Builders' Association has, for several years, been putting forth every effort to obtain Federal assistance for local road construction. The \$400,000,000 for highways as set up in the association's plans is considerably more money than has been spent on these roads during any year of the last decade.

"The highway plan referred to in your story," writes Mr. Duffy, "is an attempt to get proper emphasis placed on each class of highway. In regard to the metropolitan area highways, in the past and probably in the future, the bulk of the funds will come from the cities themselves. The needs are tremendous and the larger cities particularly are recognizing those needs."

According to Mr. Duffy's letter, the plan is to construct a basic network of 40,000 miles of main highways which will be as safe as possible and fitted to the traffic requirements of the community thru which each road passes. Under the terms of the Federal-aid high-

way bill pending in Congress, each state would select its routes to be included in the system. Most of the routes tentatively included in the new work already are included in the Federal-aid highway system.

Favor Unit Plan

Convinced that the County Unit System will mean better roads farmers in Doniphan county seem very much in favor of the proposed change. Petitions are being signed enthusiastically and it is believed by the county road committee that the necessary 51 per cent of the voters can easily be obtained.

At a recent meeting of the county road committee which is made up of one member from each township, Earl W. Green, representing Center township, told interestingly of a new chemical called, "Stabinol" which is used on dirt roads to keep them from getting muddy. According to Mr. Green unpaved country roads may be made water-proof by treating the top 6 inches or so with this new product which is a patented resin compound derived from pine rosin.

"Surface water will drain off or evaporate rather than seep thru the treated soil. Subsurface water will not rise to cause mud, because the chemical treatment upsets the natural phenomenon of capillary action," explained Mr. Green. The material is not available for civilian use at this time, however, because so much of it is being used to make mudless air fields.

Stabinol is now being used under the supervision of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers on projects in Alabama, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia and by the Navy Department on projects in Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina. It also has been used outside the United States in various places including Panama and French Guiana.

Danger! Whooping Cough!

By **CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.**

WHOOPING COUGH still slays its thousands. But get your child safely past the age of 3 before he suffers an attack; then, if it does come, he is 95 per cent likely to make a good recovery. Get him past his fifth birthday and he is 98 per cent safe. I preach these facts every fall because there is a new crop of babies every year, and fall and winter months have most fatalities.

What can parents do to keep their children safe? For one thing, the Sauer vaccine is to be considered. It is not an absolute safeguard. You cannot give it to the baby and feel that nothing more is necessary. But the experience of doctors who use it grows more favorable each year. The fact remains, however, that it is important, in any epidemic of whooping cough, that children under 5 be kept strictly at home.

The term "keeping at home" needs to be made emphatic. Not only should your children be kept at home but other children should be kept away from them—especially children with the least suspicion of cough—during whooping cough epidemics. In the case of a young baby under 2, one might go so far as to say that it is best to avoid contact at such a time with any other child who has not successfully passed thru whooping cough.

To go still further, it is of great importance, in a family where there is a young baby, to make sure that no other child of the family has any chance to bring whooping cough to the home. This is a difficult matter in a home where there are children of school age who have not had whooping cough. It may entail going to great lengths to insure its accomplishment. However, whooping cough is so dangerous to very young children that a mother with a large family which includes a baby under 2 should seriously consider

sending the baby to another home to care while the epidemic prevails. No measure can be thought extreme that provides safety from whooping cough in the tender years of age which are the special period of danger, whether it be to send the young babe away or to remove the older children while the epidemic persists.

It is difficult to state a definite time when the whooping cough patient may be considered no longer in an infectious state. The usual length of quarantine is 6 weeks from the beginning of the paroxysm. Unfortunately, the disease is contagious long before the characteristic cough is recognized. This makes it all the more important in a whooping cough epidemic to keep your little child absolutely away from any exposure.



Dr. Lerrigo

Aid for Catarrh

What can you tell me of a preparation to be used in the nose for catarrh?—C. B.

Nasal catarrh, whether acute or chronic, is greatly helped by using boricated vaselin in the nose. Use it at bedtime, snuff as much as possible into each nostril and then rub the outside of the nose well so as to spread the vaselin uniformly. It may be used again in the morning if necessary. It is especially helpful in old, chronic catarrh in which mucous scabs form and choke the nostrils.

Don't Guess About Heart

I would like to know what causes my heart to do as it does. It beats real heavy all the time then it will stop a bit, then beat real hard for 3 or 4 times. There is no pain and I don't notice it when at work as I do when lying down.—R. M.

There is no organ of the body about which people are so likely to deceive themselves as the heart. You are foolish to attempt to make any self-diagnosis or to depend upon anything that might be written to you by any person who does not have opportunity of making a very thorough and careful examination. In any case of heart disturbance give your doctor plenty of chance for a thorough examination and abide by his decision.

Extra Attention to Details

Is Responsible for Maliks' Poultry Success

ADDING grain to the baby-chick feed at 3 weeks gives added vigor, think Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Malik, Coffey county poultry raisers. They start their chicks on mash, adding grain at 3 weeks and are changed over to a home mix at 5 weeks. Their mix is 300 pounds of wheat, 300 pounds of corn, 300 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of meat scraps, all ground. They never change this diet except to feed some additional kafir later.

The Maliks keep disinfectant in the water for baby chicks and add 10 pounds of salt to 1,000 pounds of mash to make them drink more. Peat litter is used on the brooder floor because it absorbs more moisture and requires less cleaning.

Sour milk, fed separately, is added to the diet at 4 weeks and, as a result, no coccidiosis has been experienced. Everything is done on the Malik farm to keep the chickens healthy and producing. The pens are plowed up every year and plenty of green pasture is made available. The chickens get oats, Sudan grass and wheat pasture. The Sudan is kept clipped to maintain tenderness of the plants. Cockerels are separated as soon as they can be picked out and every pullet is wormed individually when going into the laying house. Mr. and Mrs. Malik believe this extra work and expense is more than justified.

The Maliks are opposed to the straw-loft laying house, so popular in Kansas. They claim the straw loft holds moisture in the house and causes roup, and that it also collects mites and other vermin. They use muslin cloth over the ceiling and windows to prevent drafts

and claim this allows moisture and dead air to filter out. Absence of roup in the flocks is due to this practice, they believe.

Out of scrap lumber Mr. Malik has designed a very practical feed hopper for the laying house. It consists of a long feeding trough, the floor of which should be 4 inches above the ground. Slat are tacked on around the trough, extending upward some 18 to 24 inches. These are nailed at the top to a stringer and a lid provided for the top. The lid should be at least an inch wider than the trough to prevent droppings from getting into the feed.

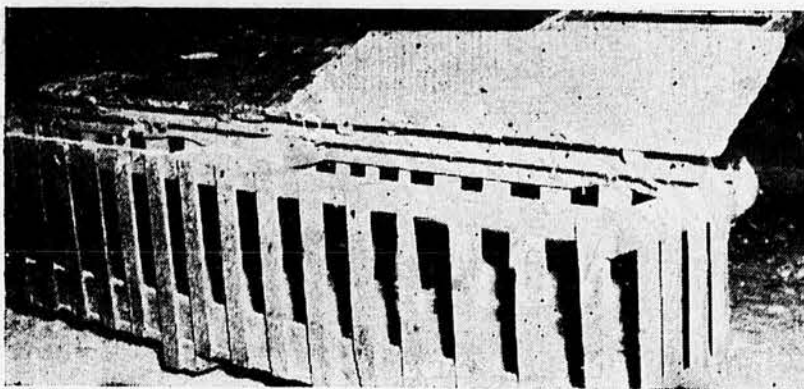
Advantages of this hopper are that pullets cannot get into the feed or knock it over and get on top of it without danger of droppings or interference to the feeding of other pullets. The feeding trough is 12 inches wide.

A handy way to feed oyster shell also is in use. A board is tacked across the bottom of the 2 by 4 joists under the windows and the oyster shell put in the trough thus afforded. This makes a permanent feeding spot that takes up no room in the laying house.

The Maliks like Leg Rock chickens. They prefer their size to Leghorns and they are not broody like Austral Whites. They start with April chicks and usually have pullets in production by October 1. Their heaviest production period is from January 1 to April with production on 400 laying birds averaging 275 eggs a day.

Cows Drink More

An idea adopted by J. L. Nelson, Sedgwick county dairyman, might



This homemade feed hopper has proved satisfactory for the Stanley Maliks, Coffey county poultry producers. It has a 12-inch wide feeding trough 4 inches off the ground. Made from scraps, it prevents feed wasting and cannot be overturned by the hens.

prove profitable to many other dairymen in the state. Mr. Nelson has an arrangement whereby water run thru the aerator in the milkhouse is piped to a nearby stock water tank in cold weather. By supplying warm water the cows drink more and the tank never freezes over. Neither is it necessary to have a tank heater, says Mr. Nelson.

Hold 2 Big Fairs

The Kansas State Fair and the Kansas Free Fair boards have issued 1944 premium books, which are being mailed out by the thousands to those interested in these great agricultural shows.

The Kansas Free Fair will be held at Topeka, September 9 to 15, and will be the 64th year of the exposition, states Maurice W. Jencks, fair manager.

S. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Kan-

sas State Fair, to be held at Hutchinson, September 17 to 22, writes that the prospects for a much better fair than in 1943 look more promising. Already inquiries are being received from farm machinery and industrial manufacturers who have not shown since 1941. Some already have signed contracts for exhibit space.

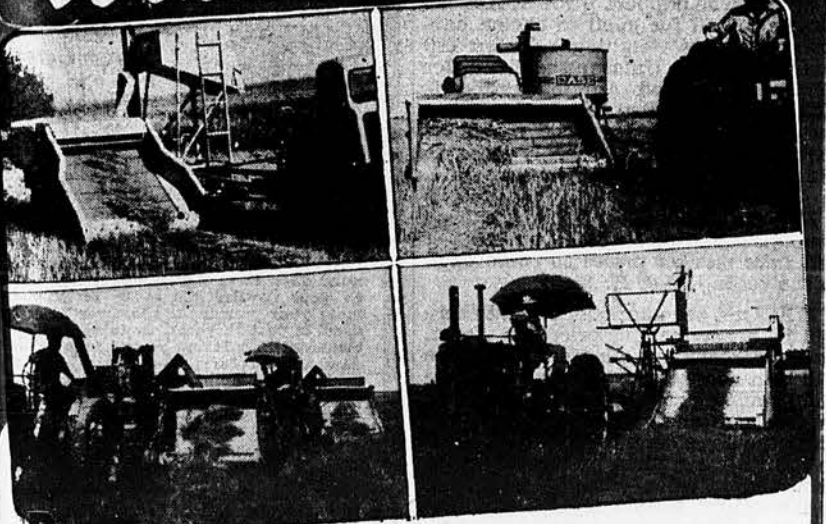
More Shotgun Shells

Relaxation on ammunition for farmers for protection of livestock and crops against predatory animals will be granted this fall.

A Grain-Sorghum Board

Companies engaged in production, processing and distribution of grain sorghums will be represented on a newly appointed industry advisory committee, which will consider pending pricing actions on these commodities.

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Back up sanitation! For your flock, try Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the mash. For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

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Marketing Viewpoint

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

Would you please advise me? I have 500 White Rock pullets. What is the outlook for egg prices this winter? Should I keep these or sell them now as fries? What do you think the price of eggs will be?—Mrs. E. K.

Production of eggs for the fall and winter market will be much more profitable than has been indicated by the conditions in the egg market for the last 2 or 3 months. The number of chickens raised this year is substantially less than last year so that the number of pullets to be added to laying flocks will be much smaller than a year ago.

I have some common to medium quality lightweight cattle on good grass and doing well but they are hardly fat enough to sell well as butchers. Would you advise selling them now or later?—J. M.

Your kind of cattle are being discounted rather heavily on the market at present because there is no country demand for such cattle. Processors will take them at a price. It seems probable that they will bring more money later by getting additional cheap gains on grass. If the market has not improved for this kind of cattle by the end of the grass season, they might be carried on feed or wheat pasture until late November or December.

Can you give me details of the support and ceiling prices for hogs on the Kansas City market at the present time?—H. S.

At this time on the Kansas City market the ceiling price is \$14.50 per hundredweight on hogs weighing not more than 240 pounds. On hogs weighing more than 240 pounds the ceiling price is \$13.75. The support price at Kansas City is \$13.50 for good to choice barrows and gilts weighing between 180 and 270 pounds. Unless an earlier order of the War Food Administration is changed before October 1, this year, the support price for good to choice barrows and gilts will be lowered to \$12.25 a hundredweight on that date.

Has the new ceiling for wheat been announced? How long do you think it will take market prices to come back to the ceiling?—J. H. H.

It has not been announced that there will be a new ceiling price for wheat. Some persons anticipate that there will be a new ceiling price because the bill providing for extension of price control contained a provision that directs the President to take all lawful action to bring farm prices to parity. Last winter when wheat prices were at the ceiling, the farm price of wheat was about 3 cents less than parity. The loan rate on wheat recently was raised to 90 per cent of parity, which made the rate at Kansas City \$1.51.

How much wheat prices advance this fall will depend primarily on the rate at which farmers sell, and the quantity of wheat used for livestock feed, alcohol and Lend-Lease. The wheat crop is the largest on record and the total supply will be almost as large as last year. If wheat prices were allowed to move freely, without influence of the loan or ceiling, it is probable that the price would be less than the present level. On the other hand, if farmers have parity price as a goal and hold for that price, the market could soon advance to parity. It is my opinion that unless the war in Europe should end, the sale of wheat will decrease during the fall and early winter until the price is pushed up to parity.

Outsmarting Moles

Last spring when moles nearly ruined my garden and lawn, I opened up a hole down into their run and dropped in a teaspoon of lye at intervals of 4 or 5 feet. They disappeared at once.—R. E. L.

Repair Garden Hose

A leak in garden hose otherwise usable and good, may be repaired by applying an ordinary rubber patch from an automobile tire repair outfit. Then wind friction tape over the patch for additional strength.—Mrs. P. L.

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

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

White Collie pups, natural heelers. Coons, 1019 E. Walnut, Columbus, Kansas.

Collie Puppies. Paul Probasco, Abilene, Kansas.

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

PRODUCE WANTED
 Money for your cream by return mail; correct test and weight; the better the cream the bigger the check; want good cream. Ship to Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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, 7, Mo.

Liberal Commissions for selling genuine Pfister Hybrid Seed Corn in your community. Dealers needed now. Write us today. Missouri Pfister Growers, Inc., Princeton, Missouri.

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ALFALFA SEED \$1980
Hardy Recleaned

Grimm \$21.00 per 60 lb. bushel. Brome Grass Seed \$18.00 cwt. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Write for samples—other prices.
JACK BOWMAN, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED
 Recleaned Per Bu.....\$19.20
 BROME GRASS, Cwt.....\$18.00

BALBO RYE SEED—tested and recleaned. Write for samples
SALINA SEED CO. -- SALINA, KAN.

Sell Pfister Hybrid Seed Corn in your community. Part time work, liberal commission. Plenty of sales helps. Write us today. Missouri Pfister Growers, Inc., Princeton, Missouri.

Certified Teamwork Wheat grown from the best foundation seed obtainable. Price \$1.85 per bushel. Sacked FOB our railroad station. T. Max Reitz, Belle Plaine, Kansas.

For Sale—Balbo rye; purest seed in Kansas; third place this seed was grown after imported. Roy E. Dillard, Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kansas.

Turnip Seed—New crop, for fall planting, 65c lb. postpaid. Hayes Seed House, 1004 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Genuine Balbo Rye. Can supply large quantities. Community Feed and Seed Co., McPherson, Kansas.

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

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

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, fitting, 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-841, Boone, Iowa.

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog: Tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-742, Boone, Iowa.

No. 340 Letz mill grain separator and silo attachment mounted on rubber, 100 ft. 8 in. belt A-1 condition. C. T. Casey, Havensville, Kan.

All Metal 28x44 Rumely Thresher, ball bearing cylinder, folding feeder, good condition. Elmer Hubbard, R. 2, Minneapolis, Kan.

1937 Allis Chalmers combine trade for corn picker or pickup baler. A. B. Myers, Tecumseh, Shawnee county, Kansas.

FARM EQUIPMENT
 Milking Machines—Get full information on America's finest full pulsating milking machines before you buy. Complete information supplied upon request. Write, phone, or wire at once. Portables, Pail Models and Short Tube Milkers. Complete line of dairy equipment—stock tanks, 110 and 32 volt water systems. Everything for the dairy and farm home. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

For Sale: New and used Ford's milkers. Electric and gasoline models available. Simple. Economical, easy to wash. Write to Feedola Sales Co., Box 442, McPherson, Kansas.

FILMS AND PRINTS
 Beautiful Deckledge Reprints 2c. Rolls developed, two Velox Deckledge prints made of each negative 25c. Photo copied and 12 billfold size photos made only 50c. Your negatives enlarged to 8x10 on heavy paper 25c each or 5 for \$1.00. All work guaranteed. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE
 Barb Wire—3,000 spools, 12½-gauge with 14-gauge 4-point barb, black double strand; slightly water damaged, but in excellent condition. \$2.45 per spool. J. W. Kaufman Co., 3130 Raytown Road, Kansas City, Mo.

Munson Army Last Work Shoes, triple sales, all sizes, perfect for work on farms, \$4.95. Mail ration stamp. Kantor's, 511 Kansas Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

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

AGENTS AND SALESMEN
 Pfister Hybrid Seed Corn outfields and out-sells. Dealers wanted. Easy, profitable part-time work in your own community. Write us today. Missouri Pfister Growers, Inc., Princeton, Missouri.

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

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

FARMS—KANSAS
 Good Stock Farm—200 acres 7 miles town. 70 plow, good buildings, electricity, timber, some creek bottom, \$35 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Nice half section all in cultivation near town. Wichita county, western Kansas. This is good. Only \$25 an acre, part terms. Box 352, Boulder, Colo.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
TWO OF COLORADO'S MOST OUTSTANDING RANCHES FOR SALE

1. 75,000-acre eastern Colorado gramma and buffalo grass pasture—excellently fenced and watered—fine improvements. Will carry 3,500 head in driest years. Gain 270-300 pounds per year. Low operating costs.

2. 5,000-acre mountain ranch. Cuts 2,200-2,500 tons of famous South Park Wire Grass per year. Complete power having equipment. Modern improvements. Excellent purebred opportunities or will carry 1,000 cows. Eighty miles from Denver.

For full details and maps or appointments for showing either of these ranches see or write:
A. G. BOWES & SON, 502 CALIF. BLDG. DENVER, COLORADO

960 Acres El Paso County, Colorado. Improved. 320 acres under cultivation. Fine water. Price \$9,600. \$2,500 cash. Terms. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Indiana.

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

REMEDIES—TREATMENTS
 Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest Methods, Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C806, Kansas City, Mo.

Beef CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORD Private Sale

Entire herd of fifty choice Herefords. Advance Domino and Harmon bloodlines. Eight polled bulls, 1 and 2 years; 7 polled and 10 horned cows, 10 with calves at side; 8 yearling polled heifers—all registered. Also some young stuff, purebred but not registered. All pasture-raised, free from disease, priced to sell. First come, first served.

J. M. PARKS
 1305 Wayne Topeka Phone 2-4762

Polled Hereford Herd for Sale

My entire herd of Domino-bred registered Polled Hereford cows and calves consisting of seven 2-year-olds, six 3-year-olds, one 5-year-old, five 6-year-olds, two 7-year-olds, two 8-year-olds, five 9-year-olds, eight heifer calves, nine bull calves; also my herd bull, Red's Onward D. 34th, a grandson of Red Prince Domino 33rd, 3½ yrs. old, wt. 1,900 lbs., in breeding condition and a choice individual and breeder. Farm rented so cattle must move. Cattle priced to move quickly. Cattle can be left in pasture till October 1 if desired. Edward Sahlin, Ogallah, Kan. (See herd 8 miles south on 40.)

HOGS

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires
 Hiattville, Kan. (Real Packer type.)
 Spring boars and gilts \$35 each or two gilts and a boar, unrelated for \$100. Registered, immuned, crated. Bred Gilt Sale August 21.

YOUNG SOWS AND FALL GILTS
 Bred for September and October farrowing. Full-hamned, low-down type. Choice fall boars. Immunized, Registered, Guaranteed. We specialize in High Score, Roller and De Luxe Model breeding—there is no better. Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Kan.

SCHIEL'S "BETTER TYPE" HAMPSHIRE
 now offering bred gilts and spring boars and gilts. Visit our farm or write us for description and prices. Our Hampshires have and are going into many states. Best of bloodlines and the real easy feeding, good doing kind.
DALE SCHIEL -- EMPORIA, KANSAS

Durocs
 For sale: choice Bred Gilts, young tried Sows, outstanding fall and winter Boars, spring and summer Boars. Our herd boars are Proud Cherry Orion, Aces Parade, and Builders Victory Ace. Tops individually and are thick, low built, easy-feeder kind. Priced right. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

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

FANCY DUROC BRED GILTS
 Low-set, wide-backed, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Registered, double immuned. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Write for prices. CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Choice Registered Duroc Gilts
 Registered Duroc Gilts bred to farrow in early September. Bred to Golden King, bloodline of the famous Golden Fancy. Thick, medium type. See or write for prices.
A. R. ANDERSON, COURTLAND, KANSAS

BERKSHIRE HOGS
 Choice March and April pigs. Can furnish unrelated pairs or trios.
G. D. WILLEMS -- INMAN, KANSAS.

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

POLAND BRED GILTS
 For fall farrow. The short-legged, wide, deep kind. The breeds top breeding. Annual fall Sale Oct. 13. BAUER BROS. GLADSTONE, NEBRASKA.


Roediger's Correct Type Polands
 Selected gilts bred for fall farrow. Also spring boars and gilts. Priced right. See them before buying elsewhere. Roy Roediger, Longford, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS FOR SALE
 Bred gilts and selected spring pigs. The blood of Foundation's Model and other proven sires. Double-immuned. Earl and Everett Fleser, Norwich, Kan.

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

Beef CATTLE

\$HORTHORN\$
 THE PROFIT BREED



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Remember—YOU SELL BEEF BY THE POUND

Do you want bigger packer checks? Raise Shorthorns—the breed that won International Live Stock Exposition Champion group awards 3 out of the last 5 times because of top quality, more weight. Shorthorns respond to greater wartime demands for more meat, more milk. Send for FREE Booklet "Farm Security with Shorthorns." Get list of thousands of breeders. Subscribe to the Shorthorn World—\$1 per year.

Write to American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Dept. M., 310 Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois



AMCOATS'
Shorthorn Dispersal Private Sale

We are leaving the farm and offer our entire herd of about 60 head at prices that will save public sale expense. Forty years of careful effort has gone into the building of the herd and only scarcity of help is responsible for this decision. Some of the best breeding to be found in the herd books may be found in pedigrees.

About 30 breeding cows with calves at foot or rebred to Sni-A-Bar Strathmore (our fourth Sni-A-Bar bull), a fine lot of bred and open heifers, heifer calves and young bulls make up the offering. Our last 3 crops of calves were sired by Sni-A-Bar Mint-master. Cattle purchased will be pastured free rest of grazing season, and any breeding service will be without charge. We have rented the farm but do not move until fall.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.



Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Sale Will Be Held at the Kinsley Sale Pavilion
Kinsley, Kan., Aug. 22

This is a dispersion sale of the Shorthorn Herd of the late John F. Thorne. 39 head of cows, calves, bulls and heifers are selling. The herd bull Royal Baron also sells in this sale. For information about this sale offering write to
Anna E. Thorne, Admx. Kinsley - - - Kansas

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns
 We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2807**

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

Double X Bar Aberdeen Angus Ranch
 Offers registered Angus bulls 6 to 24 months old. Also a few cows. Can supply old customers with bulls unrelated to previous purchases. Best of Earl Marshall breeding. Inspection invited.
CLARENCE C. ERICSON & SONS, Elmore, Kansas

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. Chockily bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

COMPLETE DISPERSION HEREFORD HERD
 100 head Prince Domino Herefords. Bulls, cows, heifers, calves. Many of the younger cattle sired by the reserve champion bull 1941 Kansas Hereford Association sale. Have sold my farm and will make reasonable prices for immediate sale.
MORRIS ROBERTS, HOISINGTON, KAN.

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

Cedar Nole Hereford Farm
 Offers young bulls 7 to 16 months, sired by M.L.F. Dandy Domino, Yankee Domino and Beau Domino. We have the short, thick, early maturing type.
RAY RUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

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**Safeguard Your PIGS
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Anchor ANTI-SWINE ERYSIPELAS SERUM
Is Not Expensive and It Is Safe To Use
Does Not Contaminate Premises
Is Easily Administered

Preventive dose: From 3 cc's for small sucklings to 20 cc's for hogs 150 lbs. and over. For treatment: At least double preventive dosage, repeated every 24 hrs. as indicated.

Price per 100 cc's . . . \$1.80
(Bottled 100 cc and 250 cc)

Anti-HOG CHOLERA SERUM 95¢
(per 100 cc)

Hog Cholera Virus, per 100 cc . . . 2.10

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SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
WORLD'S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

BUY WAR BONDS NOW!

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

G. R. Appleman, of Linn, Kan., has accepted the position of field representative for the National Holstein-Friesian Association for the territory of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Following closely the acceptance of this position by Mr. Appleman comes the news that the Meierkord Holstein herd is to be dispersed early in October. Mr. Appleman has had full charge of this herd for the last 15 years. Soon after coming to this herd he selected and placed at the head of the herd 2 of the best proved sires ever to head any herd in the state. Under his careful and earnest direction the herd has come to be one of the best known herds in the entire country. More than one third of the counties of Kansas have within their borders bulls from the Meierkord herd. Raymond, as his friends know him best, grew up on his father's Holstein farm at Mulvane. Besides managing the Meierkord herd, he has managed



G. R. Appleman

and assisted in making many of the best public Holstein sales of the state during the last few years.

One of the 14 highest selling Duroc litters so far in 1944 was farrowed and developed on the HARRY GIVENS farm at Manhattan. Mr. Givens sold the entire gilt litter of 7 to Harvey Deets, of Kearney, Neb. Mr. Deets bred and sold them in his winter bred-sow sale for a total of \$1,122.50.

ROY ROEDIGER, Poland China breeder located at Longford in Clay county, reports a good lot of spring pigs on hand. He says the spring weather was not well suited to early farrowing, too much rain and cloudy weather. But everything is fine now and the pig shortage already is creating an early demand for breeding stock. A big corn crop in most sections is a factor in this increased demand.

CLARENCE LACEY AND SONS, proprietors of Maple Hill Farm at Meriden, write that they will make the fair circuit this fall. The Lacey's have bred registered Shropshires since 1908, and the flock was founded with imported breeding stock from some of the best known breeders. Since 1925 American bred rams have been used from the best flocks such as Iroquois, Brookhart, Yohe and Rotter. The Lacey's flock last 36 years representatives from the flock have now consists of 100 good quality ewes. For the been shown at county and state fairs.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, reports unusually heavy inquiry and sale of Shorthorns during the last month. Mr. Amcoats says he never has known a better inquiry taking into consideration the extremely busy season and scarcity of help.

Recent sales include 4 cows to Mr. Stoffer, of Abilene, 2 bred heifers to Mr. Sinn, of Riley, a young cow with calf at foot to Hanson Brothers, of Americus, a bull to Olsen Loader, of Junction City, and bulls to George Kemplay, of Conway, and Mr. Paeke, of Home City. All buyers were small breeders, farmers or others establishing herds.

On their well-improved Blue Valley River farm a few miles south of Randolph, R. E. BERGSTEN AND SONS are proving the advantages of diversified farming and livestock growing as compared to strictly crop farming. The farm, well located and balanced as between river bottom and high-producing farm land and hill pasture, is the home of about 100 high grade Hereford cows with a registered bull in service. Then there are the registered Hampshire hogs with pastures and complete equipment for the care and healthy and rapid growth of the hundreds of choicely bred pigs that are farrowed each season on the farm. Bergsten Hampshires have had a big part in building the population of better hogs in Kansas as well as in other states.

A recent visit to **ETHYLEDAL HAMP-SHIRE FARM** at Emporia, reveals the worthwhile improvement that has been made in Hampshire type during the last few years. The Hampshire hog of today is more compact, smooth and in every way more acceptable to the farmers and big commercial pork producers of the Corn Belt. Probably no boar of the breed in Kansas has done more to modify and make better type Hampshires than has B. B. Special. This great sire has demonstrated what can be accomplished in the way of type improvement. Still Mr. Scheel insists that a large share of the credit for type improvement in the herd is due to 2 other sires used during the period, King of The Clansman and The Lineman. The 110 spring pigs now on hand were sired by Ethyledale Roller and Commander Roller. About 30 sows and gilts have been bred for fall farrow, enough for replacement in the herd and to supply old and new customers.

CLARENCE MILLER, Duroc breeder, of Alma, supplied 10 gilts for the 10 essay winners in the county Sears-Roebuck contest. One evening recently the boys came to the Miller farm and selected their gilts. One gilt from each gilt's first litter goes to the donors and in turn will be used in a later contest. All gilts must be bred to a registered Duroc boar. Mr. Miller raised about 280 pigs this spring. About 120 of them are boars, 75 per cent of which are good enough to be sold as breeders. The others will be fed out for market. The uniformity so noticeable in the Miller herd is possible because of uniformity selection of sows from year to year. A large per cent of the sows now in the herd carry the blood of Golden Fancy, a boar that has held and in many respects improved the type in the herd. This year's pigs are mostly by Golden Fancy and Masterpiece. Mr. Miller has selected a choice gilt for the National Duroc Congress to be held August 17-19. She is by Cherry King and bred to Golden Fancy.

Making Progress: The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that at the end of 1943 there were 5,200 frozen-food-locker plants serving 1,500,000 families, of which 78 per cent were farm families.

SHEEP



Missouri Hampshire Show and Sale

at the AUDRAIN COUNTY FAIR
Mexico, Mo., Aug. 17

**135 Head of Top Rams and
Ewes**

Selected from the leading flocks of America's greatest Hampshire state. Contestors compete for \$1200 cash premiums.

**MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**

For Catalog write J. R. Poague, Lincoln, Mo.
Auctioneers: Bert Powell—Ed. Caldwell.



Bergsten's Reg. Hampshire
Thick, low-down, wide-backed
easy-feeding Hampshires. Se-
lected bred gilts and spring
boars for sale. Priced Reason-
able. R. E. Bergsten & Sons
Randolph, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Have a number of extra good yearling rams and ewes for sale, \$30 to \$50 each. Also 2 stud rams, YOHE 1072 and LACEY 1301 at \$100 each. All registered. I expect to be on the fair circuit this year. **CLARENCE LACEY & SONS**
MERIDEN, KANSAS — PHONE 648

SCHRAG OFFERS SHROPSHIRE RAMS

5 yearling Shropshire rams \$35 to \$40. One 3-year-old at \$30. A 5-year-old stud ram, Chappell and K. S. A. C. breeding at \$40.
H. H. SCHRAG, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS
18 miles south of Hutchinson

SHROPSHIRE

We offer some outstanding yearling rams and ewes sired by Chappell 691 and Shultz 338. Shropshire and farmer rams. Write or come and see them.
H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

40 registered yearling Shropshire rams. Most of them sired by the champion ram, H. H. Chappell 764. Priced from \$25 to \$40. Also a few choice ewes.
H. L. FICKEN, BISON, KAN.

Spohn Offers Shropshire Rams

We have for sale another great bunch of registered Shropshire yearling rams.
D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBR.

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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.

Sell the Auction Way

Dates are being claimed for the fall season.
Chas. W. Cole
Auctioneer
Wellington : Kansas

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LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
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Desire Auctioneer's Job with Sale Barn.
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In the Future DEPEND ON DEMPSTER

Output of Dempster Equipment is now controlled by our Government. Prompt shipments cannot be guaranteed. However, you can now plan to install the best of all water supply equipment—DEMPSTER. Its improvements and dependability are based upon the manufacturing experience of over 63 years.

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Dairy CATTLE

Topliff's High-Producing Holsteins In Service



A great son of the great sire, Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune, whose index is 503 lbs. fat in Class C. Mating him with cows of approved type and heavy production. Our high cow for last year made 678.5 lbs. fat on twice-a-day milkings. Choice bulls for sale from calves to serviceable age. Farm half mile from Lovewell, Kansas.

Henry Topliff, Farmoso (Jewell Co.), Kan.

WISCONSIN HOLSTEINS

8 choice high-grade heifer calves, month old, \$2.50 each, C.O.D. Any number. All express charges paid by us.

CLAYTON CHANDLER, Route 2, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

SIR AJAX of Oz 453436

Bred by Rotherwood-bred Oz and out of "Very Good" Eagle's Isabel of Oz, one of the young daughters at Rotherwood holding up the prestige of her sire—Heaven's gift to Rotherwood, "Old Eagle"—Superior "Very Good" Silver Medal sire, is now at the farm home of A. KING, MELVERN, KANSAS

OFFERING OPEN and BRED Registered Jersey Cows

and heifers from sire whose dam produced 32.2 pounds fat in 305 days. My herd topped the Neosho Valley Testing Association in 1943.

C. I. ALTIZER, R. 3, GIBARD, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

\$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS.

MAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

REG. GUERNSEY HEIFERS

10 very classy registered Guernsey heifers, part of them bred to Flying Horse Bandmasters Foremost, (half brother to the cow that has completed a world's record in her class), others are still open. All calfhood vaccinated or Bang's.

ARTHUR H. PENNER, Box E, Hillsboro, Kan.

50 HEAD OF GUERNSEYS

consisting of young cows and heifers, one registered bull 1 year old. Also one new Speedway Delaval Milking Machine. Prefer to sell in one lot.

ERNEST TUCKING, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Dual Purpose POLLED SHORTHORNS

12 Bull Calves 6 to 10 months old, most of them dark red, sired by Lilly's Coronet, grandson of the International grand Champion (Count Coronet). They are out of heavy milking dams.

10 Females, yearlings to 7 years old, reds and roans. These cattle must be sold within the next two weeks, necessary on account of illness.

ELLIS G. SPARKS, Bison, Kan.

MAVIEW FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS

Offering 2 serviceable age bulls sired by Fair Acres Judge R. M., three times grand champion of state of Kansas. These are choice prospects from top cows. Several younger bulls sired by Fair Acres Kingly. For prices write or visit.

L. ALPERS, HUDSON (Stafford Co.), KAN.

Reg. Milking Shorthorns for Sale

4 young cows to freshen soon. Roan 2-year-old bull officially classified Good Plus. Also younger bulls for sale. All priced to sell. Correspondence invited.

LAWRENCE BRUNGARDT, GORHAM, KAN.

Locke's Reg. Red Polls

Herd established 30 years. 100 head herd. Franklin and Red Boy in service. Bulls and bred and open heifers. Visit our herd.

W. LOCKE, EL DORADO, KAN.

Offering Red Polled Cattle

Red Polled Bulls, 1 year old and under. A few cows and heifers.

M. LYONS, R. 3, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
September 5—Joe Rosenfield, Junction City, Kan. Sales Manager—Lefty Lawson.
October 18—Heart of America Angus Sale, Kansas City, Mo. Secy., L. M. Thornton, 2825 E. 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Ayrshire Cattle
October 4—H. M. Bauer, Broughton, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
October 13—Kansas Guernsey Breeders Sale, Topeka, Kan. Sales Manager—Mort Woods, Ardmore, Okla.

Hereford Cattle
September 1—Red Top Hereford Farm, Olathe, Kan.
September 2—Wm. H. Hargus, Belton, Mo.
September 5—Miller and Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
September 21—Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan. Dispersal of cattle and ranch. — Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 8—Morris County Hereford Breeders Association, Council Grove, Kan.
November 20—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
September 5—Joe Rosenfield, Junction City, Kan. Sales Manager—Lefty Lawson.
October 3—Meierkord Farm Dispersal, Linn, Kan.
October 17—Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan.
October 24—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hillsboro, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
August 24—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.
September 27—B. W. Bloos & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr.
October 20—Jersey Breeders' State Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 2—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Fairbury, Nebr. Arthur Sell, Milford, Nebr., Secretary.
November 8—Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
August 22—John F. Thorne Estate, Kinsley, Kan.
September 28—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 16—Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, Kan. Sale at Humboldt Farm.
October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Riley, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
August 24—Wreath Farm and Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
September 30—W. R. Huston Dispersal Sale, Americus, Kan.
October 3—Ralph Schulte and Heidebrecht Bros., Hutchinson, Kan.
October 7—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
August 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
August 22—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph DeNoon, Olathe, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
August 18—South and West Hereford Hog Association, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Secretary—G. F. Hall, Schell City, Mo.

Poland China Hogs
October 13—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.
October 21—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
August 24—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
August 5—Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.
August 17—Missouri Hampshire Breeders' Association, Mexico, Mo. J. R. Paogue, Secretary, Lincoln, Mo.
August 22—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph DeNoon, Olathe, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.75	\$16.50	\$16.10
Hogs	14.50	13.60	14.15
Lambs	14.50	14.00	14.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23 1/2	.23 1/2	.23 1/2
Eggs, Standards	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.38
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.65	1.64 1/2	1.44
Corn, No. 2 Yellow			1.03 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	.80	.84	.72 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.09 1/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	22.00	22.00	24.00
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	18.00	14.00

Jesse R. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Johnson:

We write to tell you of the fine results from advertising Herefords in Kansas Farmer. We had buyers from several counties and one man drove 300 miles to buy a bull.

JONES HEREFORD FARM
Detroit, Kansas
By Clarence Jones.

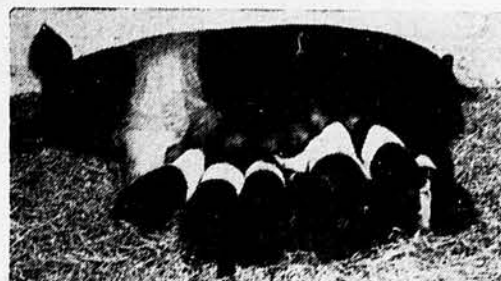
O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE SALE

Monday, August 21 --- 1 P. M. Hiattville, Kansas

(Hiattville is 30 miles S. E. of Iola, Kansas, and 30 miles S. W. of Nevada, Missouri.)

50 Registered Bred Gilts Selling

These are the right kind of gilts and they are bred to packer-type boars for September litters. O'Bryan Hampshires are the easy feeding—market topping—early maturing—prolific kind.



One of our good sows with her spring litter. The sales offering includes many brood sow prospects like this.

Write Us For One of Our Sale Catalogs.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas.



Complete Dispersion Sale of HAMPSHIRE SHEEP and HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Sale will be held at the farm, 2 miles southeast of Olathe, Kan., Tues., 1 p.m., Aug. 22

35 Registered Hampshire Sheep: 16 ewes, good ages. 17 lambs. 2 stud rams.

48 Registered Hampshire Hogs: 15 bred sows and bred gilts. 2 herd boars. 2 fall boars. 9 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. All vaccinated.

Note: HEREFORD HERD DISPERSION on SEPTEMBER 1 60 LOTS—70 HEAD

Send for Catalog: A catalog is printed for each sale and we will send you one of each sale or both. Just tell us what you want. For catalog write to Manager Donald J. Bowman, Olathe, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph DeNoon, owners, Olathe, Kan.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

Spotted Poland China and Jersey Cattle Sale

Holton, Kansas, Thursday, Aug. 24

1 o'clock at Holton Community Sale Barn

42 Head Purebred Spotted Poland China Hogs

17 Strictly Top Bred Fall Gilts

9 Top Bred Sows—(1 litter)

6 Selected Bred Fall Gilts

10 Choice Spring Boars

Majority sired by Silver Ace, the grand champion at the Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs in 1943. Bred to sires by Royal Defense and News Flash. Thick, easy feeders.

20 Head High Grade Jersey Cows and Heifers—17 choice cows, fresh or heavy springers; 3 heifers (2 to freshen soon).

I am closing out my herd of Jerseys which are the result of 25 years of breeding and selection under D. H. I. A. program. WRITE FOR CATALOG

CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Chas. Taylor, Fremont, Nebr.

Miller & Manning's Production Sale of Anxiety 4th Hereford Cattle

Tuesday, September 5

100 HEAD—selected from our herd of over 400, featuring the blood of more than a dozen great bulls that have been used in the building of better Herefords.

20 BULLS—12 to 24 months old.

30 COWS with calves at foot and bred back.

25 BRED HEIFERS.

25 OPEN HEIFERS.

INCLUDING New Advance 567—\$675112, dropped November, 1941, by (Advance Domino 67th), WHR Real Domino 2nd 3460019, dropped May, 1941, by (WHR Sufficiency 23rd), Supreme Mischief 27—2906334, dropped February, 1939, by (Supreme Mischief 6th, dam by Advance Domino).

Write for catalog

MILLER & MANNING (Owners) Council Grove, Kan.

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson and Less Lowe.

Wreath Farm---Givens Sale

At Wreath Farm west of Manhattan.

Thursday, August 24

50 Selected, Registered Duroc-Bred Gilts

from our herds. The heavy-bodied practical type. Bred to outstanding boars, and sired by boars of proven bloodlines, featuring the blood of Red Orion, Type Corrector, Lo-Bilt, New Hope, Golden Fancy, H. & W. Orion, Monarch's Type, etc.

10 SPRING BOARS, best of breeding, well grown and thrifty. Write for Catalog.

Wreath Farm and Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kansas

Auctioneer: Bert Powell—Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

SOUTH AND WEST HEREFORD HOG ASSN. Semi-Annual Show and Sale

Kansas City, Mo., Friday, Aug. 18

AMERICAN ROYAL SALE BARN

BARN No. 3—South of Live Stock Exchange Bldg., KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Judging Promptly at 10:30 a. m.—Sale at 1 o'clock p. m.

50 Head Bred Gilts, Open Gilts, and Young Boars—These are selected from many herds, and are all top individuals.

25 Head of Young Sows—Extra good quality and breeding that are mated to outstanding boars.

15 Head of High-Class Open Spring Gilts—All from good producing sows—good color and well marked.

10 Head of Extra Select Young Boars of Herd Boar Calliber.

This offering has been selected by competent judges, and are all top individuals. You will have an opportunity to purchase in this sale the best in Hereford breeding stock.

Write for Catalog—SOUTH AND WEST HEREFORD HOG ASSN.

G. F. HALL, Secy., SCHELL CITY, MO.

R. W. Halford, Fieldman, Hereford Swine Journal Roy Schults, Auctioneer, Fairbury, Nebr.



The Tank Truck



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



YOU CAN GUESS THEIR STATES



W. F. Nebeker was 74 years young on the day this picture was taken of him with his new Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart.



E. A. Thompson pauses for a pow-wow with Tank Truck Salesman George Love.



Six years of using Conoco products have convinced Martin Hartman that "you just can't beat Conoco..."



Plenty of equipment here for one man to operate—and Herman Harder lubricates it all with Conoco 100%!

...But You Don't Have to Guess What Motor Oil They Use!

THE FOUR MEN pictured above farm in four different states—and the borders of their states frame their pictures. Can you guess the states from the boundary lines?

In any case, you won't have difficulty in guessing what motor oil these men use in their farming, once you read what they have to say about Conoco products—about Nth motor oil, Conoco transmission grease, Bronz-z-z gasoline, and others...

One Big Reason for Conoco All Around!

Now each of these men may have his own special reasons for using Conoco fuel and lubricants. But in the end it all comes down to one big reason: full satisfaction with performance, and service well rendered!

You take Conoco Nth motor oil now. What's the one big reason why its performance is so consistently satisfying? The answer to that question is

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

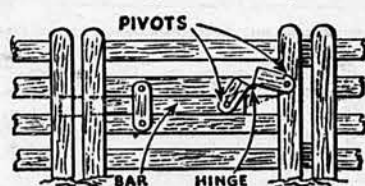
Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

T. B. Holt, of Maysville, Oklahoma, sets a lard-bucket lid or a tin pie-plate under boiling pots on the stove, to keep any over-flow from putting out the fire.

From Abilene, Texas, Gertrude Curry writes to suggest using an ordinary tin can to prevent splashing of cream from a dasher-type churn. She cuts out both ends of the can, leaving a cylinder which slips over the dasher handle to rest on the lid of the churn.



The original sketch for the gate-latching device shown in the illustration came from David E. Bradley of Stoutland, Missouri.



To save the tires on double wheels from being bruised or gouged by stones caught in between, L. D. Ulcek of Wilber, Nebraska, closed the gap between the two tires by fitting a length of garden hose around the wheel. The hose section is held in place by a wire which passes through it. A short length of coil spring fastens the ends of the wire together.

OIL-PLATING—a protective surfacing that Conoco Nth oil's special added ingredient will attach to your engine's fine internal finish.

Exactly how OIL-PLATING Helps:

Because it's fastened to metal almost as if magnetized in place, OIL-PLATING functions as an extra guard against wear inside your engine. Not only against wear in running, but against the extra-cruel wear of starting up! For OIL-PLATING tends to stay plated-up even while your engine's idle. It doesn't all quickly drain down to the crankcase as you stop. Hence it's ready to start lubricating before the word "GO!" And because there's OIL-PLATING on the job while your car, truck and tractor are off the job, your Nth oil is fighting the ever-present danger of internal acid corrosion!

Now acid is formed inside every engine by the same explosions that produce the power. When the engine stops, some of that acid is bound to linger in the cylinders, where it could start biting away at fine-finished parts! But with OIL-PLATING on guard against direct acid-to-metal contact, you're hindering corrosion's worst attacks!

What a User says about Nth Oil!

Once you know about OIL-PLATING, it's easy to understand the enthusiasm of a man like W. F. Nebeker, who operates an 800-acre ranch near Shoshone,

Idaho. He has used Conoco products exclusively for seventeen years, and here's the experience he reports:

"In 1935 we purchased a model L Case tractor, which has done all of the plowing... planting and harvesting during the past eight years. The only expense we have had... is one set of sleeves... Two years ago, we were unable to take up the bearings or connecting rods... and have not touched the motor since. We attribute this fine performance to the uniform quality of Conoco products, and especially... Conoco Nth motor oil..."

Other Users Equally Satisfied!

All the mighty fine and forthright tributes to Conoco Nth motor oil couldn't be mere happenstance. Ask any Conoco user—such as E. A. Thompson, who farms a 1000-acre tract near Pritchett, Colorado—and you'll hear plenty of praise like this:

"I have used Conoco products for the past eight years," Mr. Thompson writes, "and sure had good results... I have used Nth motor oil in my truck and International tractor 100%... I think Nth oil is tops."

Martin Hartman, whose 320 acres are near Seward, Nebraska, is just as enthusiastic. He states, "I have used Conoco fuel, oil and grease for the past six years and I think they are good... We think that you just can't beat Conoco fuel and Nth motor oil."

Still another booster is Herman Harder, who uses three tractors on his 920-acre farm near Muscatine, Iowa. He says that he has "always found Conoco products entirely satisfactory,"

writing further, "I believe that Conoco Nth oil, with its OIL-PLATING, has done a lot to cut down wear in my motors and reduce operating costs."

Get Your Own Engines OIL-PLATED!

With four enthusiastic users praising OIL-PLATING, you'll want to try Nth motor oil and other Conoco products yourself. Getting your engines OIL-PLATED will be one of the easiest things you ever did. All you need do is phone your Conoco Agent to stop at your farm on his next round. He'll supply you with Conoco Nth to OIL-PLATE your engines—and advise you on other lubricants for all your equipment. And he's got your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart, all ready to tack up for you. No obligation. Continental Oil Company

Just in case you might need help, the states outlined above are Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa, reading from left to right.

ARE YOU USING YOUR LAND—OR LOSING IT?

There might seem to be little time right now for busy farmers to worry about soil erosion. Soil experts warn, however, that erosion problems must be faced now, for today's more intensive farming greatly increases the chance of heavy soil loss.

Erosion can be controlled easily if steps are taken early enough! You may find the following booklets helpful to you in planning your own program of land conservation. All are obtainable by writing to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., enclosing money order for the required amount. Order by title and number.

Kudzu for Erosion Control... A 1.9: 1840..... 5¢	Prevention and Control of Gullies... A 1.9: 1813... 10¢
Legumes for Erosion Control... A 1.38: 412..... 65¢	Use the Land and Save the Soil... A 57.2: L 22/4... 5¢
Mech. Measures of Erosion Control. A 1.10/a: 1643... 5¢	Vine-Mesquite for Erosion Control. A 1.35: 114... 5¢

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



and I'll bet you're surprised to get this letter so soon.
That's the big advantage of using V-mail. All this V-mail goes home by plane, and with these big four-motor jobs we've got out here that means fast! Send your answer by V-mail too. Dad can get some of the forms next time he goes in town.

I saw my first farm magazine in a long time just the other day. It made me kind of homesick, but it sure felt good to know they're still plugging away to help us on the farm.
I'll close now—but I'll be writing often.
Lots of love
Dick

V — MAIL