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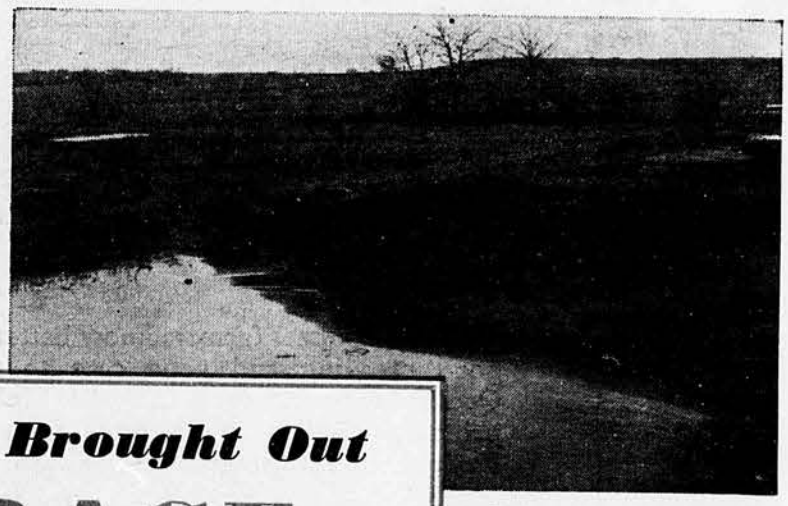
JUNE 3, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

Foreign drainage from across the road broke thru a dike and tore up this terrace in Coffey county. Terrace fills across depressions of this kind should be at least 6 inches higher than on either side.



Failure to put the first terrace high enough up the slope caused this damage in Osage county. Here the terrace channel is drifted full of silt, trapping a large amount of water and ruining the crop.

Spring Rains Brought Out TERRACE MISTAKES

TERRACES generally stood the test this spring of the worst rains in the history of cultivation in Kansas. This evidence was conclusive in a tour of terraced and contour-planted fields in Osage, Coffey and Franklin counties.

The effectiveness of terraces was remarkable when it is considered that they never were designed to carry the volumes of water that poured over them during the heavy rains of the last few weeks. According to Fred Sykes, state conservationist, all recommended terrace designs are based on the maximum intensity of rain expected in any 25-year period. The rains this spring were the heaviest in 60 years.

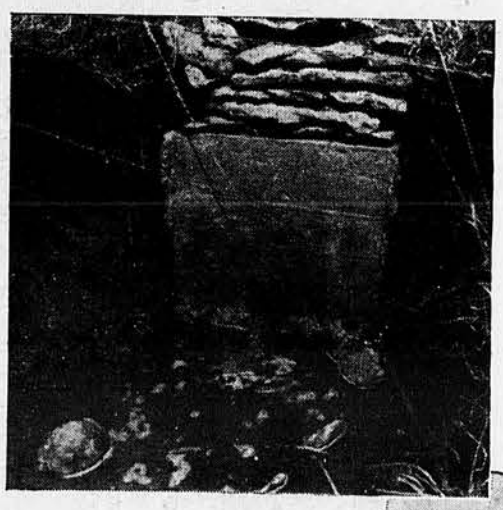
It would be a mistake to leave the impression that every terrace worked perfectly, or that terraced and contour-planted fields suffered no damage. But the performance of these soil-conservation practices was far beyond the hopes of many farm people.

Damage that did result on terraced fields never was as great as that which resulted on surrounding unterraced fields and, in most cases, was due to mistakes in planning or construction rather than in actual terrace failure. There were cases where damage occurred between terraces, such as sheet and gully erosion, even when planning and construction were up to recommended specifications. This was due to the excess rain that fell with such force between terraces and looseness of soil due to cropping practices, and could not be charged to terrace failures.

A few common faults in terrace planning and construction were evident from the damages which occurred as a result. A universal mistake is poor planning or construction, or both, of the first terrace. Too many times the first terrace is placed too far down from the crown of the slope, is not built high enough, or is left until lower terraces are completed.

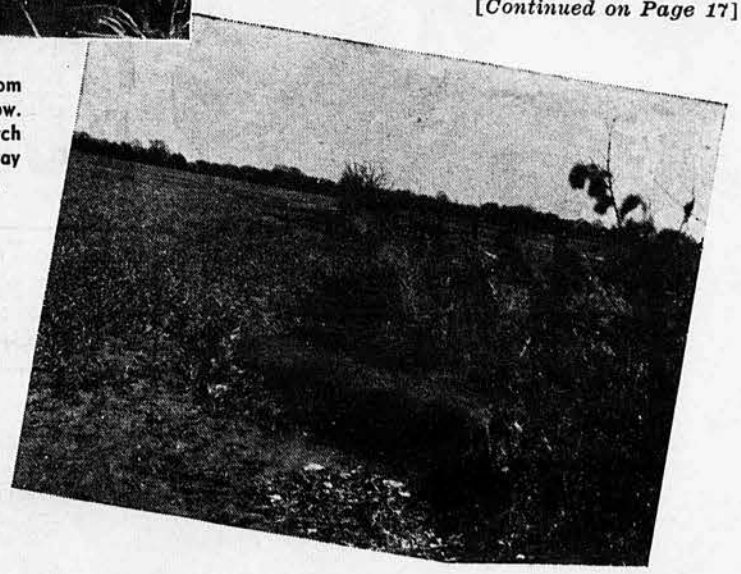
Any one or all of these mistakes will lead

[Continued on Page 17]



This outlet pipe carries water from the down-draw pipe pictured below. By letting the water out at ditch level below the dam, the spillway is saved much wear and tear.

Down-draw pipes, with outlets below the dam, have proved valuable in saving spillways and dams. They take care of the wave action and hold spillway overflow to a minimum.



Tons of good Franklin county bottom land top soil are drifted against fences and in road ditches. Some farmers plan to put flooded areas back to grass as the only solution.

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and YOU WILL GET EXTRA TRACTION, BETTER CLEANING and LONGER LIFE, TOO!

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Will Hold Wheat Days

A SERIES of Wheat Field Day starting June 9 and ending Ju 30, have been announced by D John Parker, director of the Ka sas Wheat Improvement Associatio which is co-operating in the progra with Kansas State College and t Kansas Crop Improvement Ass ciation.

The schedule is as follows:

June 9, Cowley county, Winfield, 9 s wheat fields.
June 10, Riley county, Manhattan, mast plot, Quivira Acres, Agronomy Far K. S. C.
June 12, Stafford county, St. John.
June 13, Pawnee county, Larned.
June 14, Barton county, Great Bend.
June 15, Ellis county, Hays, Hays Exper ment Station.
June 15, Kingman county, Kingman.
June 16, Rooks county, Stockton, plot Plainville.
June 16, Smith county, Smith Center, pl and experimental field.
June 16, Harvey county, Newton.
June 16, Sedgwick county, Wichita, e perimental field at Goddard.
June 16, Sumner county, Wellington.
June 17, Johnson county, Olathe, plots Overland Park.
June 19, Geary county, Junction City.
June 19, Dickinson county, Abilene.
June 19, Pratt county, Pratt.
June 20, Saline county, Salina.
June 21, Ford county, Dodge City, e perimental field at Minneola.
June 21, Cloud county, Concordia.
June 22, Mitchell county, Beloit.
June 23, Clay county, Clay Center.
June 24, Ottawa county, Minneapolis.
June 24, Ness county, Ness City.
June 27, Decatur county, Oberlin.
June 28, Thomas county, Colby, Exper ment Station.
June 29, Sherman county, Goodland, pl at Kanorado.
June 30, Cheyenne county, St. Francis.

Field parties will leave coun agents' offices at 8:30 a. m. Consu county agents for further informatio

Lard Lid Lifted

Unrestricted use of lard by comme cial bakers thru the period May 15 June 30 has been granted by the WF which also has lifted restrictions o lard for the same period in the man facture of soap and edible finishe products such as margarine a shortening.

Pick Them "Green"

Skin breaks are the beginning much tomato spoilage in commerci packages. Picking tomatoes when the are "mature-green," avoiding harves ing during wet weather, if possibl and using crates with the smooth side of slats on the inside are practices tha reduce skin breaks, say vegetab specialists.

For Family-Size Farm

More than 20 million acres of land the United States now are being use for such military purposes as wa plants, cantonments, bombing range and air fields. Altho more than half this land was in public ownership b fore the war, several million acre were acquired from private owner

The problem of reconverting th land to farms after the war will hav to be solved, says the Department Agriculture. All land not needed b the Army and Navy after the wa must be studied to determine tha suitable for farming, forest and gra ing, and how it can be turned back such a way as to assure its proper us in family-size units in the future.

KANSAS FARME

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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

Big Farm Job for Electricity

For Air Conditioning, Freezer Lockers, Drying Alfalfa

By HAROLD SHANKLAND

TWENTY years ago when the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture decided upon its first project, there probably was no member who dared hope for the tremendous progress rural electrification has made.

The facts, however, disclose that expansion has been 40-fold, from about 900 electrified farms in Kansas in 1924 to about 36,000 in 1944; from 1 per cent to 23 per cent.

Development of rural electrification, as indicated by these figures, has increased the efficiency of many of the farms concerned and brought marked improvements in the comfort, the healthfulness and the convenience of the farm homes.

Dr. F. D. Farrell, president emeritus of Kansas State College and chairman of the Kansas Committee since 1925, cautions, however, against any too great feeling of gratification.

"So long as fewer than one fourth of the farms of the state are electrified, we Kansans," he says, "cannot reasonably rejoice in more than a substantial beginning in rural electrification."

Organized as part of a national movement to expand use of electricity, the Kansas Committee has functioned thru Kansas State College, particularly thru the college's department of agricultural engineering. For the last 16 years, Professor Fred C. Fenton has headed the department and supervised the work of the committee. The work is financed by the college and by the companies that supply the electrical energy.

Among the first projects sponsored by the committee was ascertaining the uses made of electrical energy on electrified Kansas farms. This inquiry revealed one of the most significant factors about rural electrification — the great extent to which the use of electricity improves the comfort, convenience, and healthfulness of the farm home.

These nonfinancial benefits are so great that they would justify rural electrification, in Doctor Farrell's opinion, even if the many financial benefits were entirely absent.

In the early survey, it was found that the lighting of the farm home is the most common use of electricity. Other uses are for washing and ironing clothing, water systems, refrigerators, cook stoves, cream separators, operating sewing machines, vacuum sweepers and fans.

Outside the home, the common uses are for operating feed grinders, milking machines, chick brooders, grain elevators, milk coolers, fanning mills, sheep clippers, and shop equipment.

Private utility companies supply about 51 per cent of the electricity used on Kansas farms, rural electric co-operatives about 41 per cent, and municipal plants about 8 per cent.

With the great increase in use of electricity has come a marked reduction in rates, more than 50 per cent in the last 20 years. Virtually all of the reduction in rates may be included in the period from 1930 to 1938, according to Professor Fenton.

Visioning the postwar period, the Kansas committee at a recent meeting agreed unanimously that rural electrification is likely to develop at an accelerated rate. Air-conditioning, home freezer and storage lockers, and individual farm installations for drying alfalfa are mentioned.

Doctor Farrell believes the social values of electricity on the farm are more valuable in the farm home than outside the home. He points out that the farmer has mechanized equipment such as windmills and other equipment, but there is nothing of a corresponding nature in the home. There are only 2 ways to do home work—by hand or machine.

"Good farming and electrification go hand in hand," he asserts. "Rural electrification is seldom if ever practicable on a run-down, ill-managed, or unproductive farm. It goes best in good farming communities.

"The main justification for good farming is good living, and good living," he adds, "means a certain amount of comfort in the home thru lights, fans, stoves, refrigerators, irons —all social values."

Four of the 22 members of the Kansas committee are charter members: J. C. Mohler, secretary, the State Board of Agriculture; and Dean H. Umberger, Extension Division; Dean R. A. Seaton, School of Engineering; and Prof. R. G. Kloeffler, head, Department of Electrical Engineering—all of Kansas State College.

Others on the committee, beside these 4 men and Doctor Farrell and Professor Fenton, are the following: Kansas State Grange, C. C. Cogswell, Topeka, and H. H. Munger, Manhattan. Farmers Union, J. Immenschuh, Topeka, and Ross Palenske, Alma. Kansas State Farm Bureau, Harold Harper, Beardsley, and W. L. Olson, Dwight. State Board of Agriculture, J. B. Angle, Courtland. University of Kansas, V. P. Hessler. Kansas Rural Electric Co-operatives, Charles L. Taylor, Solomon, and Joe Beeler, Jewell. Kansas Utilities Companies, M. F. Gill and A. R. Loyd, Wichita; R. W. McClure and W. C. Boardman, Lawrence; and D. E. Ackers and H. S. Hinrichs, Topeka.

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Spray Guide (for flowers and vegetables).

Spraying and Dusting Charts (for fruits and vegetables).

These pamphlets will be found useful and reliable in the care of your garden flowers, vegetables and fruits. A free copy of each one will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Re-employment of Veterans

Harvester's View of Its Responsibilities to Its 16,500 Employes in Military Service

More than sixteen thousand five hundred employes of International Harvester are away at war. To meet our heavy manufacturing schedules in wartime, in the face of this fact, was a tremendously difficult job. Harvester had to hire and train many thousands of new workers to build fighting machines for battlefront and farm front.

When war is over and the boys come home, we must shoulder a new responsibility—the re-employment of our veterans.

We believe that our farmer customers will like to read the following words. They are from an address by Fowler McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, to Company executives meeting recently in Chicago.

"I WANT to talk about one of the war jobs that we have to do and are going to have before us for many, many months. I am speaking of the question of the re-employment of servicemen in our organization. The only thing I want to do this evening is to outline to you the broad aspects of the policy that I think you should follow.

"In the first place, there is the attitude we should have towards these returning men and women. I am going to try to characterize that attitude and I know I shall not do it adequately, but I am going to say that the first characteristic of that attitude should be that we naturally want to welcome those veterans back. We will be glad to have them back. We appreciate what they are doing for us in their service, and the first thing for us to express to them, in the deepest sincerity, is the fact that they are welcome back.

"The second characteristic of our attitude should be naturalness. It should not be one of curiosity. It certainly should not be sentimental. Let us make it human. Let us make it healthy, natural and warm.

"After all, what those men want and what they certainly are entitled to is that we help them to become again self-supporting civilians. That must be our goal—to help them become civilians and self-supporting.

"You men know as well as I do the difficulty of the transition from civilian to army life, and you know that it is almost as difficult to become a civilian again after you have been in military service for a long time. Just that job itself is difficult enough.

"The thing we have to try to help them do is to become self-supporting. They do not want charity, God knows. They do not deserve so little. They deserve our help to become self-supporting again.

"THE second point, I think, is that when this man comes back we must sit down and talk with him. First we must study his previous record with us. What did he do before he went away? What position was he in? What kind of a fellow was he? That is the first thing I think we should know.

"The second thing I think we should know, and this is more difficult to get, is the man's record and his experiences while he has been in the service. But more difficult yet is to find out what happened inside that man, through his experiences. What does this man want to do? What kind of work will he fit into best? What would make him the happiest?

"I just want to cite you a couple of examples to illustrate the difficulty of the task before us. You are going to have some men who, at your factories or branches, were performing some rather unskilled tasks. Maybe the man was a young warehouse man. Maybe he was in the repair department. Possibly he worked in the service station. He got into the Army or he got into the Navy. He got good training. He was under a good commander and something within him clicked and he went ahead. He was promoted. He went into further training. He went to school, became an officer. He did well. Let us say he was under fire and distinguished himself in action.

"He comes back to you a captain, a major, even a lieutenant-colonel. Now, what are you going to do with that man? There is part of your problem. That is part of what we all have to think about.

"Now let us take a reverse case. Here is a man who perhaps was a young factory foreman, or an office manager, intelligent and a fine fellow. He was unfortunate in the service. He did not click. He had a discouraging time. Maybe he had experiences he could not quite adapt himself to, could not quite get up to. He comes back to you not as good a man as he was when he left you. That is possible. What are you going to do with him?

There will be an infinite variety of cases and I think, gentlemen, that you must give these men your personal attention. You cannot put them through some kind of wringer or machine. You are going to have to see that these veterans are treated as they deserve to be.

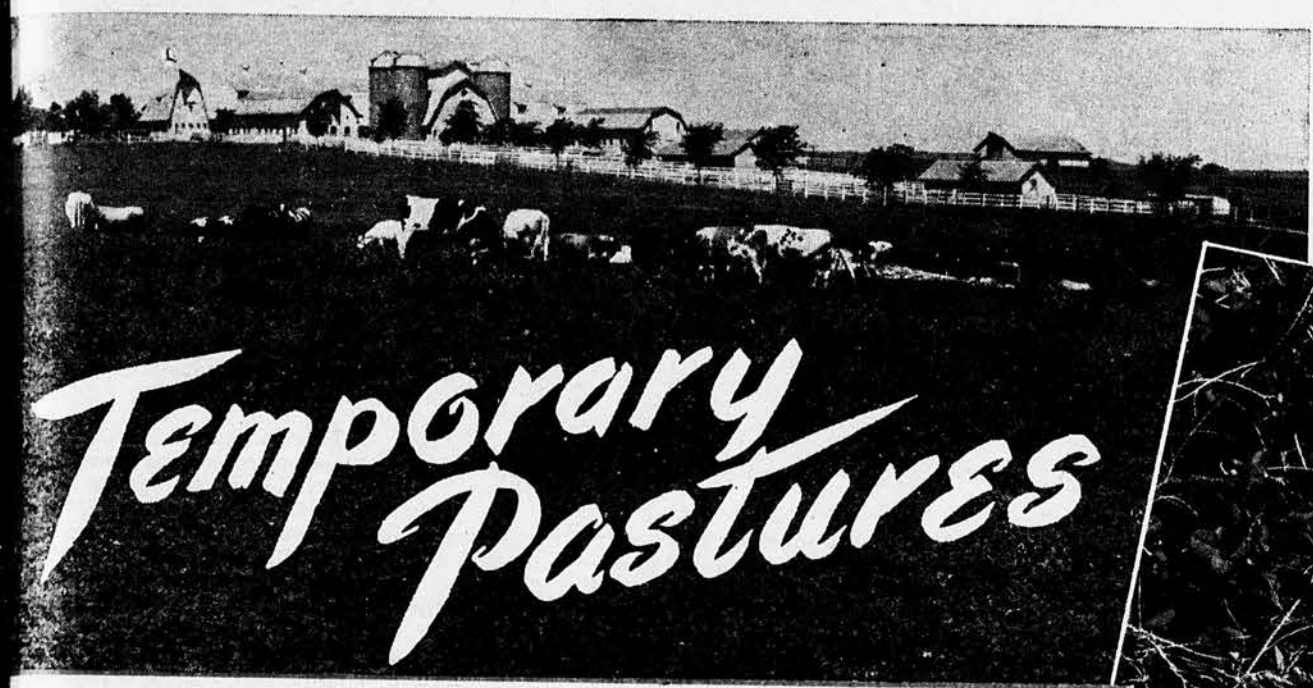
"THE third point is that you have the question of where you are going to put that man. Does he need training? Has he been injured? You will have to have some rehabilitation training and there are a lot of problems involved which I am not going into this evening because all that will be taken up with you in detail later.

"The thing I do want to leave with you is the fact that those men were and are Harvester men. They are Americans who served their country. They fought for us, they served for us and they deserve the best that we have got. I know you will give it to them."

International Harvester's policy for the re-employment of veterans, as expressed above, has been translated into a definite program which is now in operation at every Harvester plant, raw materials operation and sales branch. Briefly, our program is:

Every Harvester employe honorably discharged from military service, desiring re-employment by the Company, and making proper application, must be offered (1) his former position or a position of like seniority, status and pay; or if this is not possible, (2) some other available position for which his seniority and ability qualify him, at the same location where he formerly worked; or if this is not possible, (3) some other available position for which he is qualified, at some other Company location; or (4) if he is physically or otherwise handicapped by reason of his war service and cannot qualify immediately for employment, he shall be offered special training or other appropriate rehabilitation designed to prepare him for eventual employment. It is the Company's objective to provide a job for every qualified Harvester veteran and to try to help every Harvester veteran qualify for a job. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Illinois.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



Spring grazing of fall-sown sweet clover at the college dairy farm, Manhattan. This picture was taken on May 20.

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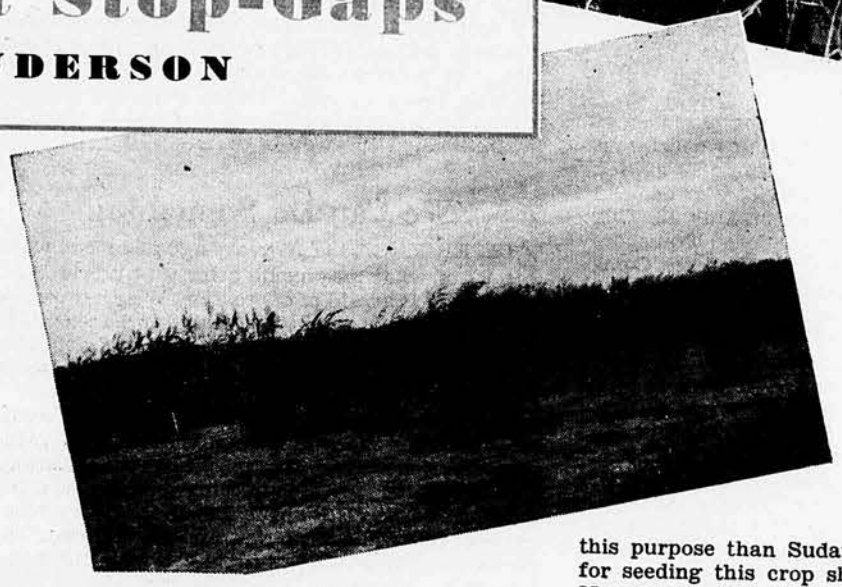
Temporary Pastures

Are Not Just Stop-Gaps

By K. L. ANDERSON

This is a close-up view of dodder, one of the worst pests of Korean lespedeza. Be sure not to buy lespedeza which also contains seed of this parasitic weed.



Chinch bugs destroyed all but a few Sudan grass plants in this nursery plot during the early part of their growth period. Selections are being made in such material in the hope of obtaining resistance to damage by this pest.

NO FARM pasture plan is complete unless it provides year-around grazing, and in Kansas this can only be accomplished by use f temporary pasture crops to extend the grazing eason and to fill in the periods when perennial astures are not productive.

We need supplemental pastures for 2 reasons, rst, because we need the high-quality feed they an give during periods when many livestock reeive only roughages such as cane, hay, or bundle eed and, second, because the perennial pastures eed certain periods of protection if they are to be aintained at high productive level. Temporary astures should not, however, be considered mere top-gaps for they are valuable pastures in their wn right, and as such deserve a place in our pasure plan. By careful planning, any farm may ave good pasture at any time when weather perits livestock to be out or when the ground is ot covered with snow.

It is extremely important to provide as large a art of the feed supply from pastures as possible ecause of the great savings in labor and in proction costs. When livestock get their feed from asture they not only receive the best feed that an be provided, but they harvest the feed themelves, thus eliminating the cost of this operation. urthermore, there are no storage, processing, ransportation or feed costs. All of these must be onsidered in any comparison between pasture nd harvested feed crops. A detailed study of 1,134 arms in a large eastern milk-producing area howed that profits above all production costs ere more than 20 cents a cow daily during the ummer period when a large share of the feed was asturage. In winter when the cows were barn ed there was an average loss of 4 cents to the ow daily when all labor and other production osts were considered. During the grazing season required an average of 1.8 man-hours of labor produce each 100 pounds of milk but during the inter this increased to 2.7 man-hours.

A survey of 478 Corn Belt farms producing beef alves showed that over the 5-year period studied he breeding cows obtained their entire feed supply from pasture for an average of 200 days a year, and were fed stored roughages and concentrates the remaining 165 days. The total annual feed bill for these cows averaged $24 a head, of which $8.50 was for pasture. In other words, pastures supplied well over half the feed at about one third the cost.

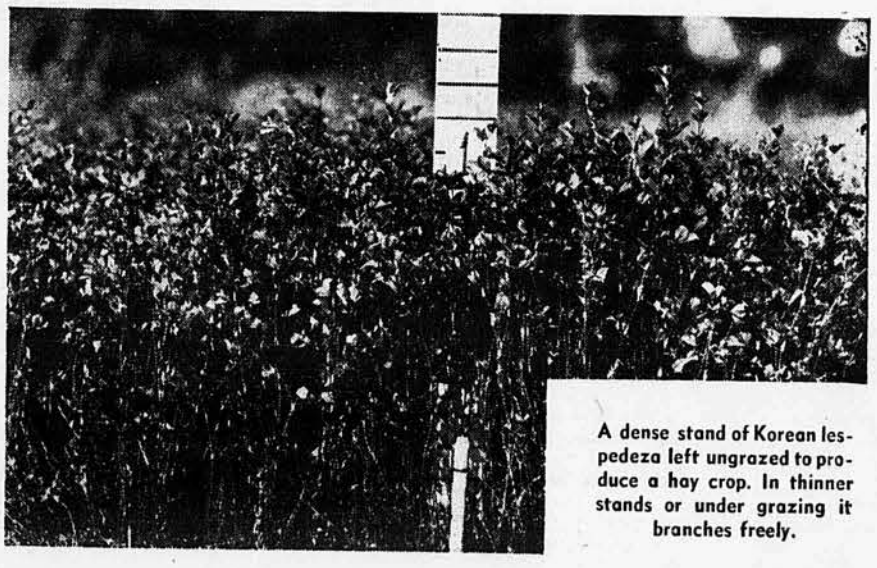
In Kansas we are fortunate in having a climate which permits livestock to be out almost the entire year except, perhaps, for a few stormy periods during the coldest part of winter. Furthermore, we have available several temporary pasture crops, one or more of which can be provided for any particular season. We need never be without pasture if a careful pasture plan is followed, and we cannot afford to feed our livestock in the barnyard when they might as well be on pasture. This does not mean that harvested feeds can be dispensed with, but supplies of stored feeds can be carried over for emergencies such as drouths or winter storms. Pastures will reduce the amounts of stored feeds used and will reduce production costs.

We often need supplemental pastures during the summer when the tame grasses are dormant or if dry weather checks the growth of the native grasses. No temporary crop is better suited for this purpose than Sudan grass and preparations for seeding this crop should be under way now. Normal seeding date for Sudan grass is on or shortly after June 1. It needs warm soil for germination and emergence, therefore little is to be gained by early seeding, altho in favorable seasons the seeding date may be advanced a week or 10 days. Chief disadvantage of seeding too early, aside from frequent failures of germination, lies in the fact that if early seedings grow well they make a large growth during June. This may utilize the soil moisture so completely that growth virtually ceases by late July and August when the pasture is most likely to be needed. If Sudan grass is planted early, therefore a portion of the area should be saved for early June planting to insure a supply of late summer pasturage.

Sudan grass usually is drilled at about 25 to 30 pounds an acre in Eastern Kansas and at lower rates farther west. In the drier parts of the state it frequently is seeded in 42-inch rows at 3 to 5 pounds an acre to permit cultivation. It often is planted on fallowed land in the west.

Maximum forage production and greatest efficiency of utilization may be had by dividing a Sudan grass pasture into 2 or more paddocks and grazing them heavily for short periods, alternating these with periods of protection. Under this system the top growth is utilized when young and palatable, yet the plant [Continued on Page 16]

In addition to pasture, lespedeza makes a good roadside cover as shown in this photo taken near Parsons, in August.



A dense stand of Korean lespedeza left ungrazed to produce a hay crop. In thinner stands or under grazing it branches freely.

FARM MATTERS
As I See Them

WHAT farmers in 125 counties in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa are experiencing is a foretaste of what all American farmers may expect at times if the United States of America becomes a completely Washington-controlled economy. Based on the necessities of the war emergency, several Government agencies have combined to control the sale, transportation and use of corn in these counties.

On the ground that industrial plants manufacturing war materials and equipment have been unable to get needed corn, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, on April 22, issued an order that no corn could be sold in these counties for a period of 60 days, except to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Exceptions to the blanket prohibition of sales to private parties could be made inside county lines by the county AAA committees, on showing that feed was needed for farmers' livestock. To move outside the counties, an order from WFA regional offices was required.

• •

The order was issued to insure the purchase of 80 million bushels of corn for the War Department for war industry purposes. After some 50 million bushels had been contracted for, it was deemed necessary to issue another order on May 22. This order came from the Office of Defense Transportation, joined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The original WFA order did not prohibit transportation of corn. The new one does. The transportation embargo was extended to cover part of Nebraska and Minnesota.

Under the order, all movement of corn is prohibited in the designated counties, unless corn is to be delivered to, from, or for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation, except by express authorization of the War Food Administration. Such authority may be granted by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, not by the Office of Defense Transportation. Applications for permission to transport corn by rail, truck or otherwise, should be filed with the Agricultural Conservation board for the county in which the corn is located, the ODT order states.

• •

Unless the Government wanted to experiment in the use of controls, I myself do not see why this roundabout way was taken for the Government purchase of 80 million bushels of corn for war purposes. The authority of the Army to requisition corn, and to pay for it, is not questioned in wartime. The Army, or its agents thru WFA, it seems to me could just as well have gone to the farms and elevators, requisitioned corn until 80 million bushels had been obtained, and that would have been the end of the matter.

The method chosen has tied up the marketing of corn and the feeding of livestock not only in the 125 counties in which the corn freeze applies, but the demoralization extends over a good part of the Nation. But it will accustom farmers to Government control of sale, distribution, transportation, marketing of farm products, as the AAA in the thirties accustomed them to production controls.

As a war-emergency measure, I would not question the power or the authority of the Government to seize whatever corn—or other commodity or material—is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. But I will say that I cannot see the reason for all this complicated method of purchasing the corn, interfering with feeding and marketing of corn and of livestock, unless it is to get the farmers of the Nation, and those engaged in handling and processing of farm commodities, accustomed to regimentation and complete Government controls.

I will admit that I don't like this way of doing business. But in wartime everything must be sacrificed to carry on the war, and all we can do is to bend every energy for that purpose—and resolve to get away from these controls as much as possible when the war is over.

We Can Do Something

EXPERIENCES of 25 years ago and since warn us of what may come after this World War. Everybody is afraid of depression. Whether we are smart enough to avoid it remains to be seen. We are going to have a tremendous national debt and higher taxes. That is part of the price we must pay for peace.

But there will be other prices to pay if we muddle our after-the-war living. With record farm production now for war purposes, we naturally wonder about price-depressing surpluses after fighting stops; also, about losing farms by foreclosure, relief lines in cities, and all the other depression-borne ills. I say if we can keep the farm income up where it belongs we can avoid a good many troubles. Then in turn, high farm income will help keep wages up in cities.

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I realize that cities are the customers of farmers. I also know that three fourths of all farm products consumed in this country are bought by folks living in towns and cities. That is a good argument in favor of high wages. But without adequate farm production, how are city folks going to eat? If farmers cannot produce at a profit, how are they going to stay in business? The very daily bread of the city depends on the farmers who produce it.

High wages in town will support agriculture. But because wages are high doesn't necessarily mean that all farm products will sell better, that all farm income will be higher. We hear it said that the more money city people make, the more they spend for food. Well, that is true up to a certain point. Official surveys show that a family with a $3,500 income eats more than a family with a $1,250 income. When the town family income is raised the largest increase in food consumption comes in fruits. Meats and dairy products come next on their list of increases, then vegetables and eggs. Bread, which means Kansas wheat, and other cereals show little if any increase. After larger quantities are being consumed, the next fact noted is that folks with higher incomes turn to better quality products.

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Now, all of this, I think, provides some food for thought. We won't forget the threat of an after-the-war depression. There is little chance of that. But maybe we can do something more than just talk about it. Farming can be "balanced," let's say, so those customers in town who buy three fourths of the farm production can have more fruits, meats, dairy products, vegetables and eggs. And let's avoid covering them up with wheat and other cereal grains. Also, let's concentrate on quality production, marketing on a grade basis, and hunting other markets for the lower quality products. We can do a better job of fitting crop production to available markets.

The future isn't hopeless with such ideas in mind. Or when we remember that if every person in this country had enough good food to eat, it would tax our farms to meet the demand. You recall that someone many years ago had it figured out that before now, there would be so many people on the earth that we couldn't produce enough food of any kind to feed them. That sounds rather humorous today. Yet perhaps in years to come it will sound just as odd to hear about our prewar predicament, and our after-this-war fears, of depression, hunger and destitution brought about by having too much of everything.

• •

A better future is going to come out of good, sound planning. The kind that starts right at the grassroots. I know of a town or two that made surveys to see how many jobs would be available for their returning service men. Those towns are pretty proud of the fact that they can take care of their own folks, plus a few more, when they return. Towns always are eager for growth. Now, I think this idea might well be carried out in farming communities.

It seems to me it would be a good plan to make a careful survey to find out how many farm boys will wish to come back and start farming for themselves. Then the type of farming might be studied to see whether more farm families might be able to make a good living on the same amount of land, broken up into more farms. Perhaps this could be done thru the development of irrigation. I know a good many rural communities that can take care of more farm families. And growth in rural communities is as important and invigorating as growth in towns. Growing, progressive rural communities are inviting to the best kind of people, are conducive to better education, and more satisfying farm living. We have our problems ahead. No one can discount that fact. But to our alert, straight thinking farm people there also are many favorable possibilities.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Market Rush Makes Washington Smile

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Any tears being shed in War Food Administration, or other agencies in Washington connected with food and feed production, distribution—and control—are purely "crocodile tears."

The plain fact is that Washington feels the number of chickens, hogs, cattle, all feed-consuming animal units, must be cut down materially, and cut down quickly. The rush of hogs to market the past month has been very welcome in Washington; liquidation of cattle herds and hogs in the next few months cannot proceed too rapidly.

If some growers get caught in the process—well the French had a saying for it in World War I: "C'est le guerre," —"It is the war."

Here is what is believed to be an enlightened guess as to the meat and feed situation for the next year; it is not quite an official estimate—there is no official estimate:

Measured in tons, the usual feed-grain carryover is around 17 million tons. In the coming crop year, 1944-45, it is "guesstimated" that the carryover will be closer to 8 million tons. Tentative estimate of 1944-45 production is 118 million tons, fractionally above estimated production this crop year.

War Food Administration wants a 20-million-ton cut in 1945 feeding of animals, to get a near-balance in feed- and feed-consuming animals, includ- poultry.

WFA estimates now are that by next January 1 the livestock population will be about 155 million "grain-consuming units" compared to 170 million last January.

Less for Human Consumption

Big cut in food (for human consumption) will be in meats. Meat goals for 1945, when announced later in the year, are going to be much lower than the last few years. Some folks may be shocked at how much lower, especially in view of the public demand for meat, accompanied by the high national income.

However, there just is not going to be enough feed for animals to take care of present "overstocked" ranches, pastures and feed lots.

In the past year we have imported some 125 million bushels of wheat from Canada. It is doubted whether that much can be obtained there in the coming crop year. Argentina is the only source of corn in any considerable volume. But the State Department is "punishing" Argentina for not playing diplomatic ball. And by the time the punishment period is over, the Corn and Wheat and Cattle Belts in the United States will be afraid to have the United States "get the habit" of importing feedstuffs or foodstuffs from Argentina.

Hint From the South

Incidentally, altho this is being soft-pedaled, denied, by State Department officials, the nucleus of an anti-United States bloc of far south South Ameri-

(Continued on Page 19)

4-H Round-Up Next Week

By EULA MAE KELLY

THE 4-H spotlight is centered on the 21st annual State 4-H Club Round-up, which will be held on the campus of Kansas State College, in Manhattan, from June 5 to 9, after a lapse of a year. About 900 persons will attend.

Invitations have been sent to outstanding and representative district festival winners to take part in the Round-up program. These talented groups will be included within the county club quotas. The quota of club members for any county will be equal to one half the number of organized clubs on May 1. No county shall have a quota of fewer than 3 members.

M. S. Eisenhower, president of the college, in welcoming the club members and leaders to the campus, pointed out that 4-H Clubs now emphasize war food production and conservation and that the Round-up also will stress the war aspects of 4-H activities.

"The truly serious purpose of this wartime gathering," President Eisenhower stated, "need not prevent delegates obtaining satisfaction from wholesome entertainment and new friendships. The staff of Kansas State College extends a warm welcome to each of you."

Two purposes were stressed in planning the Round-up according to J. Harold Johnson, state club leader. First, the state meeting will give recognition for outstanding work to 4-H youths of Kansas in food production and preservation, for participation in scrap drives, Bond selling, maintenance of morale in their communities, and emphasis on health. Secondly, the streamlined Round-up program has been planned to give added emphasis to the "Feed A Fighter" part of the club program that has been carried out so successfully.

Will Live on Campus

Delegates to the Round-up will be housed and fed on the campus. The general plan for the program each day is: Classwork in the morning with a rally and song fest at 11 o'clock; a general assembly at 1 o'clock, which will be broadcast over Radio Station KSAC, followed by tours and sightseeing. Evening programs will be devoted to inspirational speakers and musical features presented by winning festival groups.

Dr. Edgar B. Gordon, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, will attend Round-up again to direct the group singing. The Collegiate 4-H Club of Kansas State College is assisting in the organization of the Round-up.

As always certain regulations are recommended so far as the dress of delegates attending Round-up. Club girls are to wear the 4-H dresses made in accordance with the pattern and material of the national 4-H uniform. Each girl should have 2 such dresses. For the boys, white trousers, white shirts, black four-in-hand ties are needed.

Announcement has been made of the names of district-festival winners who have been asked to attend Round-up and appear on the general assembly programs. Bands from Dickinson and Pottawatomie have been selected.

The personnel of the Dickinson group is: Bill Sexton, Eugene Steele, Lorine Sherwin, Jean Betts, Arthur Schuman, Dick Curran, Valeria Phillips, Conley Williams, Catherine Baier, Phyllis Dautel, Bobby Joe Rafferty, Rita Dussault, Joan Waterstradt, Doris Correll, Harold Weller, Delta Nichols, Travers Bilklee, Don Karl and Helen Smith.

Pottawatomie county band members are: Bobby Moore, Junior Vilven, George Walker, Lorraine Walker, Lloyd Orsborn, Merle Max Orsborn, Iris Orsborn, Minnie Krouse, Paul Welter, William Yantz, Clarice Umscheid, Joan Ridder, Jeannie Knipp, Rex Stone, Wayne Stallard, Dorothy Stoltz, Mary Moody, Lila Tessendorf, Barbara Clark, Junior Grossnickle and Marvin Orsborn.

Choruses from Mitchell and Harvey counties will attend. The Mitchell county group is composed of: Bobby Gentry, Billy Gentry, Billy Kerns, Harold Gentry, Lavern Freeman, Dean Snyder, Leroy Spicher, Norene Francis, Helen Pruitt, Lois Houghton, Juliana Mick, Daniel Schmitt, Arthur Hake, Bobby Fobes, Bobby Stover, Mary Lou Wessling, Joan Kethcart, Christine Lukens, Charlene Luckens, Joan Nelson, Leland McCune and Leroy McCune.

Chorus members from Harvey county are: Bernard Gotz, Vincent Gotz, Betty Kingery, Katherine Launhart, Joan Launhart, Lester Matthies, Raymond Stucky, Richard Stucky, Ralph Titus, Clyde Prouty, Lois Meier, Donovan Smith, Frank Spangler, Elaine Titus, Adelyn Deschner, Dorothy Albrecht, Allen Reimer, Harvey Reimer, Dora Gibson, Bill Miller and Nelson Reimer.

One-act plays from Harvey, Riley, Sedgwick, and Montgomery counties will have a place on the Round-up program. The play casts are as follows: Riley—Hope Leland, Phil Wendland, George Wendland, Bob Rogers, Irene Vail, Ruth Neff. Sedgwick—Roberta Jacobus, Bob Ralstin, Enos Hansen, Leon Stitt, Beverly Wilbur, Dale Shelley, Joyce Wilbur and Bob Barns. Harvey—Bernard Gotz, Adelyn Deschner, Ralph Titus, Katherine Launhart, Allen V. Reimer. Montgomery—Melvin Cotner, Jimmy Chance, Betty Griffiths, Phyllis Blagg and Mary Frances Miller.

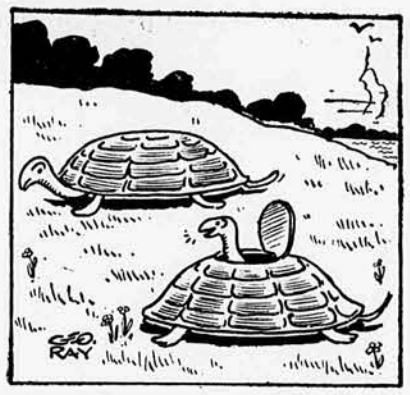
Instrumental ensemble personnel includes: Kingman county—Lois Ravenstein, Mary Ann Benson, Joyce Ravenstein; Greenwood—Alfred Ericson, Paul De Graffenreid, Velma Johnson, Melba Ward and Jean King.

Included among the vocal ensemble groups appearing at Round-up: Reno county—Kenneth Bontrager, Erwin Thalman, Karl Tonn and Eugene Harris; Greeley county—Ida Lynn Mays, Shirley Jane Rudd, Janet Liljegren and Jessie Marie Taylor; and a group from Kingman county.

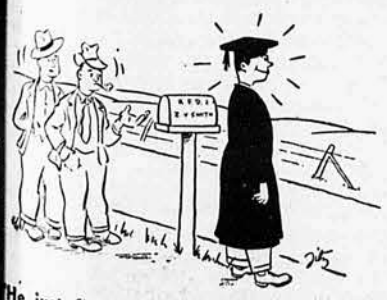
Project talks will be presented by Earl Brown, representing Geary county and Delmar Schaper, Sedgwick county. The only demonstration team invited so far is made up of Margaret Dahlquist and Lois Vinson, of Pawnee county.

The model meeting feature at Round-up will be given by the following club members from Geary county: Dan Zumbrunn, Norene Altwegg, Marjorie Gfeller, Ella Mae Carlson, Mae Baresel, Arleen Junghans, Philip Rohrer, Otto Roesler, Jack Collins, Dale Collins, Dean Collins, Jean Harris, Sigrid Schjervin, Earl Brown and Harris Ramsour.

The state health contest will be held as a part of Round-up. A state blue ribbon group will be selected from the health candidates from the various counties. State winners in the "Washington trip" leadership will attend Round-up and will be introduced to the general assembly. The group includes: Vadaline Strobel, Pawnee county; Leon Robins, Gray county; Bill Turley, Ford county; and Dorothy Henningsen, Jewell county.

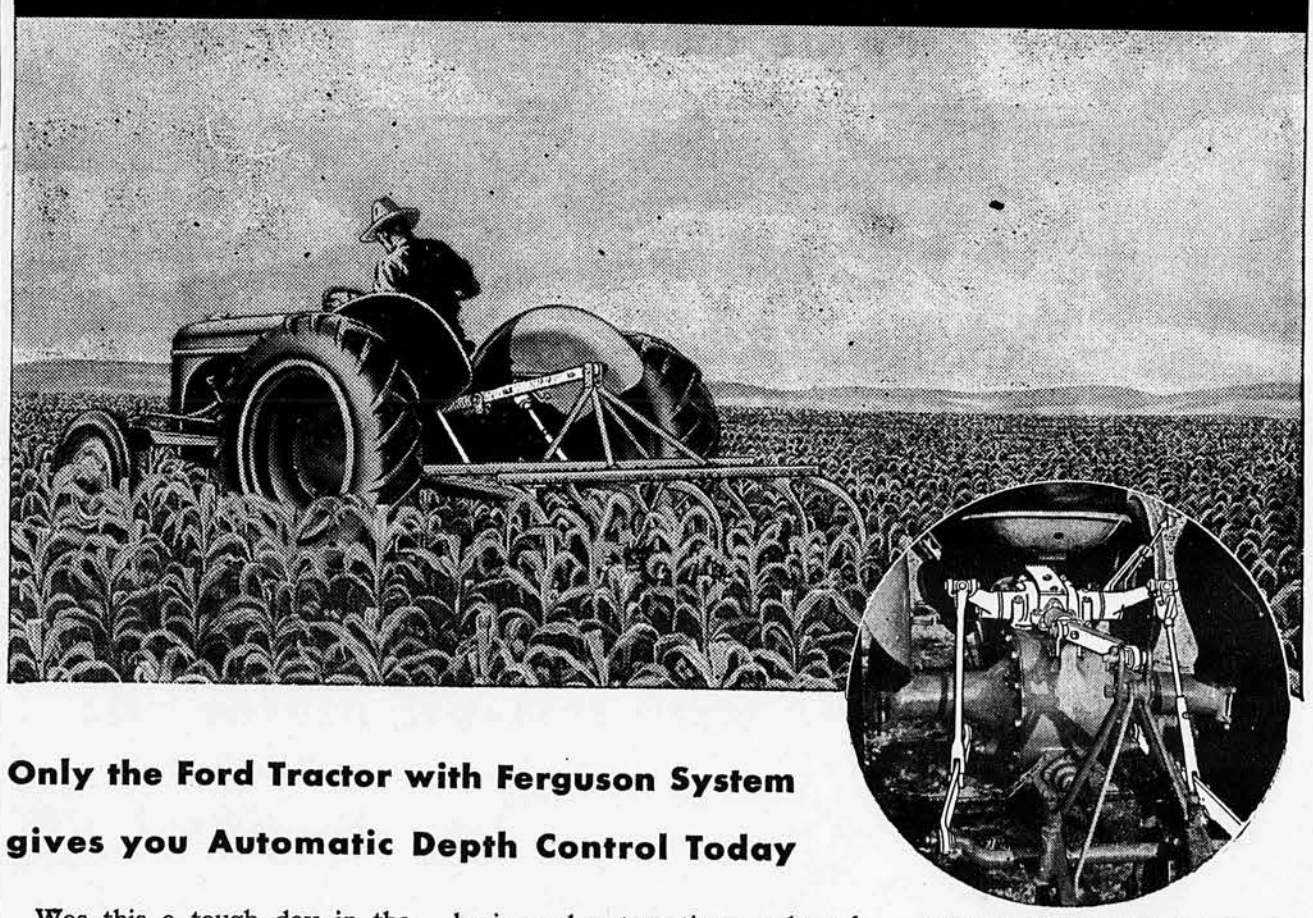


"I got the idea from a tank!"



"He just finished his correspondence course and he gets his diploma in the morning mail!"

Your Postwar Tractor Should AUTOMATICALLY CONTROL THE DEPTH AT WHICH GROUND TOOLS WORK



Only the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System gives you Automatic Depth Control Today

Was this a tough day in the field? Did you set, raise and adjust ground implements seemingly a thousand times? You did a day's work, but at a price—now your back is sore, your arms ache.

After a day like this... a day of pulling ropes and tugging at heavy levers... you probably feel that the design and operation of farm machinery should break with tradition. It has.

One of the many outstanding features of the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System is automatic depth control of ground tools.

All you do is move a small control lever forward with a touch of your finger tips and a mechanical brain and automatic muscles of steel do the rest.

The ground tools lower to the depth you selected and they operate at that depth no matter how uneven the going.

With constant depth control your seedbed is as deep in the low spots as on the high spots, as deep in rough areas as in the smooth.

Constant depth control is only one of many ways the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System breaks with tradition to put power farming on an efficient basis, on a par with modern factory methods.

On your next trip to town ask your Ferguson dealer to show you *all* the other ways this modern tractor makes farming easier and more profitable.

Automatic depth control is achieved by the mechanical brain and automatic muscles of steel shown in white.

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FERGUSON SYSTEM

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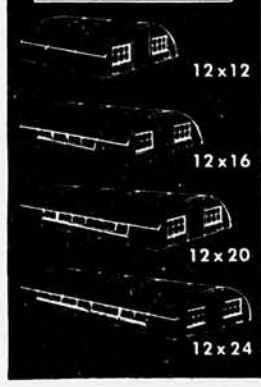
PANEL BUILT: Front and rear walls come complete in single units. Side sections made in 4 foot panels which combine roof and side walls.



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Rilco laminated wood arches, strongest known framing members, are placed 2′ on centers for each panel thus providing double arch rafters where each 4′ panel joins its neighbor. Windows provide adequate light. Front end windows are large. Side windows in intermediate panels, along one side on all except 12′ x 12′ size.

Lumber throughout is carefully selected, thoroughly seasoned, full thickness. Shop prime coat of paint applied at factory. Floor panels optional. This Rilco poultry house is of minimum weight, yet stronger, more rigid, more wind-resistant; stands more wear, lasts longer.

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What Fruit Crops Will Do

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE backward spring has delayed strawberry plantings in Northeast Kansas. This, together with the acute labor shortage, will mean a smaller strawberry acreage in this section for next year. This year's acreage is much reduced over former years due to lack of help on farms and scarcity of plants. The output this year will be far below the average production for this region. Ezra Shields, manager of the Wathena Apple Growers' Association, thinks there will be comparatively few cars shipped out of his district, long famous for its high yields of fine-quality fruit.

Buyers and shippers have just received from the Office of Price Administration complicated instructions concerning the maximum price they will be allowed to pay for strawberries this year. The whole country has been divided by the big shots in Washington into 3 zones and prices have been fixed at so much a pint, quart or pound; the amount differing for each zone. Kansas has been placed in Zone No. 1 and the prices to be paid here vary as the season advances. Strawberry harvest in Doniphan county will come within the period designated as between May 2 and end of season. As t quart box is the container in gener use here we are not concerned wit the ceilings on pints and pounds.

The price the Kansas grower will re ceive at any wholesale receiving poi has been set at 32½ cents a quart. Th will make a 24-box crate bring th farmer $7.80. There is a complicate table of many columns showing th amount that can be charged by eac jobber, broker, commission merchan and retailer clear down to the poi where the berries are purchased b the consumer. The intricate instruc tions are difficult to understand and i some cases seem contradictory as doe the statement, "The prices establishe reflect to growers $6.51 a 24-quar crate, which is the average farm pric for 1943 . . . " As the strawberry cro promises to be unusually light in a commercial sections this year, pro tests far and wide are being heard de manding that OPA suspend its ceilin prices.

Peach Buds Were Killed

There will be no peaches in Don phan county this year as the peac buds were killed early in the winte The buds of peaches can stand mor severe cold in midwinter than the can at either end of the winter season If they escape the early fall freeze before the sap has receded there i still a possibility of their being nippe by a late spring freeze. Northeas Kansas has not had a peach crop sinc 1939. There was a period between 191 and 1923 when this section produce no peaches. From these facts it woul seem that peach trees here are no very dependable as a cash crop.

The Southern peach crop suffere some damage by an early April free and, according to reports, Tennesse will have no peaches this year. But d spite a few unfavorable reports li these a big crop is in prospect over th country as a whole. About 70 per ce of the crop, however, will be canne for use of the armed forces.

Bumper Apple Crop Promised

If a heavy bloom is any indicati of what the harvest will be we a scheduled to have a bumper apple cro this fall. According to one grower eve the fence posts bloomed this sprin The long rainy spell was over by th time the trees bloomed and while th blossoms were out in full we had man days of sunshine favorable for the bee to work insuring good pollination essential for an adequate set of apple

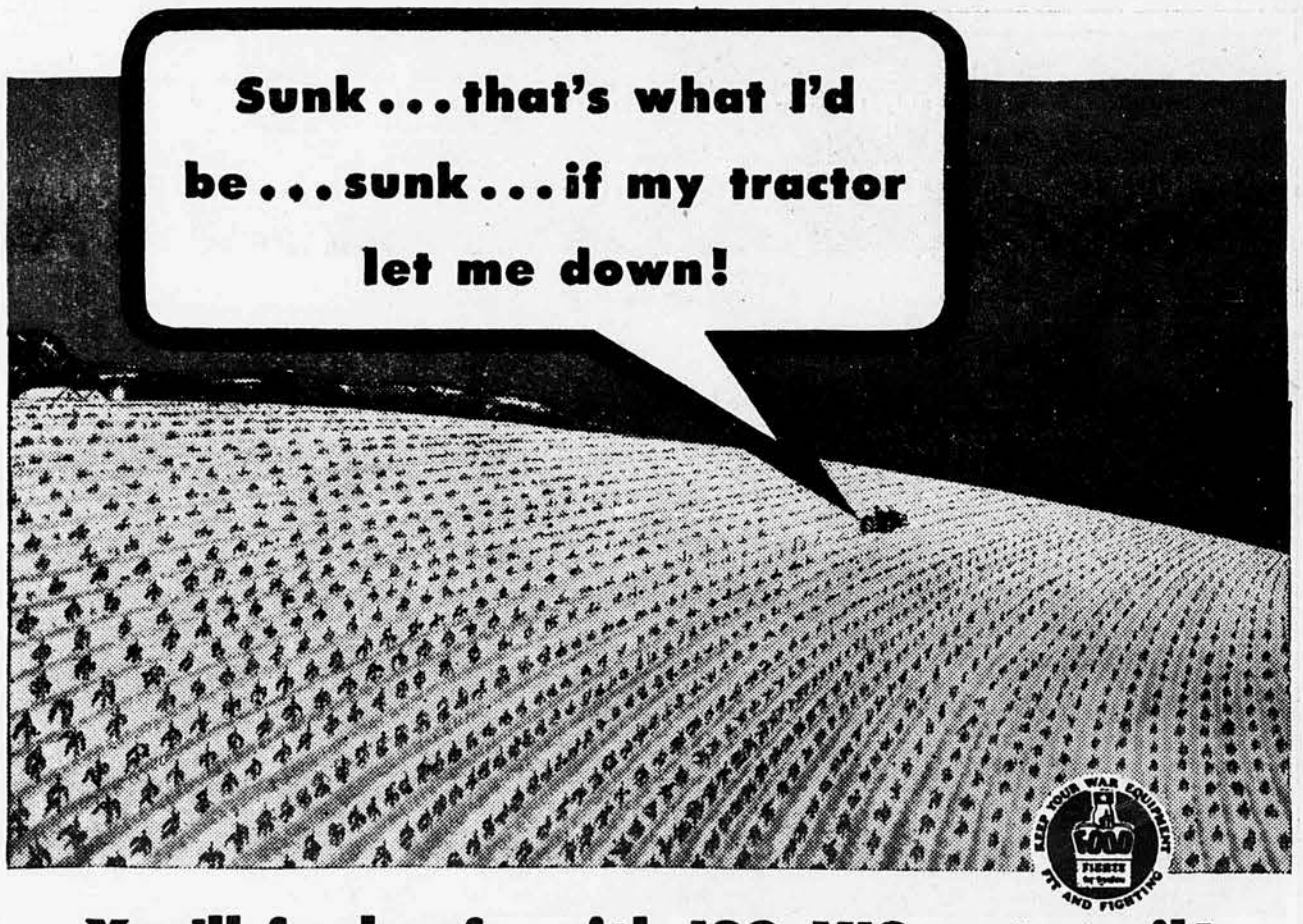
With the promise of a big crop i sight, already the growers are begi ning to wonder how and where the will get help enough to harvest them The labor situation is sure to be muc more critical than it was in 1943 harvest time. Last year soldiers fro nearby Rosecrans Field helped get th apples in this county picked. With th European invasion on, as it undoub edly will be by that time, there is litt likelihood that the army will spare an of its troops this fall.

Ruling Prevents Getting Labor

In Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsi more than 8,200 German prisoners o war have been allocated for work o farms and in food-processing plant We could use some of this kind o labor here were it not for the rulin preventing the Germans being used i units smaller than 300, and they ar not available for use in localities fa ther than 35 miles from camp.

High-School Boys Surprised

One source of farm help of no litt importance has been the boys of high school age from the towns and citie Farmers generally have found th these youth can be trained to do a gre many things on the farm efficiently. I many cases even the boys themselve are surprised at what they can accom plish. Now come certain Kansas indu trial concerns to lure them away fro the farms with offers of fabulous wag as machinists' helpers and carpenter helpers. High-school superintenden and principals have been solicited t enroll what students they can in th industrial work and to encourage the in filling out the application form We do not know how many boys w respond to these lucrative offers b some will, in which case some farme will lose their last source of help.



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Better pour in a motor oil that will hold its body in spite of heat; an oil that can help keep "old trusty" running its coolest; oil that will form less carbon to cause knocks or foul spark plugs; an oil able to fight formation of sludge, corrosive acids and "varnish."

Only the best motor oil can do all that.

ISO-VIS is made to help your hard-to-replace equipment work efficiently without excessive wear. It is also made for long-lasting, economical protection. Better have the Standard Oil Man leave you ISO-VIS motor oil next time.

TIMELY TRACTOR TUNE-UP TIPS

Cleaning metal oil filter element. Regular cleaning of oil filter is mighty important to engine life. To clean a metal filter element, soak it in kerosene or tractor fuel. Then scrub it with a stiff brush. Removal of varnish-like deposits may require boiling in a strong water solution of lye. Make sure afterwards to remove all loosened material from the inside as well as the outside since such material might later block an oil passage.

To guard against ring sticking. Good compression comes only with free rings. Ring sticking is due to packing of carbon and gummy materials in ring grooves—often the result of using oil too long. Chances of having this trouble are greatly reduced by (1) using top quality motor oil, (2) frequent cleaning or changing of oil filter, (3) changing oil at recommended intervals.

Judging oil condition. If a tractor has stood idle for weeks or months with dirty oil in it, the dirt settles out and packs at bottom of pan. Then, if top cock of oil pan is opened and a little oil runs over your finger, the oil often looks clean. This is deceiving. If bottom cock is removed, *plenty* of dirt and some water will usually be found. Better drain oil as recommended by your tractor manufacturer, and refill with the grade listed in your instruction or lubrication booklet.

STANDARD SERVICE

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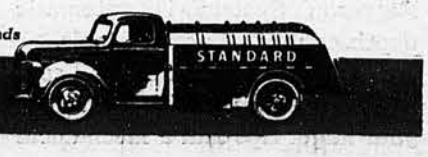


SERVING FARM FRONT FIGHTERS

Set Fallow Goals for Wheat

The Great Surplus Has Lost a Lot of Weight

LONG-TIME summer-fallow goals for wheat in 31 Western Kansas counties have been set up by the Kansas-U. S. D. A. War Board in co-operation with county War Boards. The goals are offered as a guide in preparing an adequate acreage of land for wheat, so this land will get proper and thoro preparation for seeding this fall. In the western third of Kansas, summer fallow is necessary to get the highest sustained production of wheat and food year after year.

The State War Board began in the extreme western counties in setting the summer-fallow goals. In the first tier of counties from north to south, including Cheyenne in the northwest and Morton in the southwest, all wheat on heavy or "hard land" soils should be seeded on summer-fallowed land, the War Board says. Also seedings in the tier of counties from Rawlins to Seward. In the 2 tiers of counties from Decatur-Norton and south, one half of the wheat on the heavy or "hard land" soils should be on summer fallow. There will be some gradation from west to east.

Actual goals for a county will be somewhat less than the AAA ideal for several reasons. Certain counties contain sandy land which will be seeded to wheat and such land cannot be summer fallowed. Other land is too rolling to summer fallow. Some farmers find it necessary to change cropping systems occasionally. To set up the new rotations, some wheat may need to be seeded on other than summer-fallowed land.

How Plan Would Work

If a farmer is to raise 1,000 acres of wheat in one of the counties adjoining Colorado, he would consider the type of his soil in determining his own summer-fallow goal. If his farm includes only the fine textured or so-called "hard land" type of soil, his summer-fallow goal would be 1,000 acres, the same as his land in wheat, the War Board states.

If the farmer is living in the fourth tier of counties from the Colorado line and he intends to plant 1,000 acres to wheat, his summer-fallow goal would be 500 acres if he is operating a farm with all of the land composed of the "hard land" type of soil.

An adjoining farmer with some sand and some "hard land" would consider the acreage of wheat on "hard land" and summer fallow an equal acreage if in the western tiers of counties from Cheyenne-Rawlins south to Morton-Stevens-Seward, and summer fallow one half the wheat acreage if he is in the counties farther east from Decatur-Norton south to Meade and Clark. The farmer with the sand might not plant any wheat on sand so he would have to determine his summer-fallow goal for wheat on the basis of the county figure and his own soil type.

The variables for soil type and other minor adjustments account for the percentages of summer fallow in each county as being somewhat less than the ideal acreage as stated for the "hard land" soils. On this basis, the county acreage of summer fallow in 1944 and thereafter, and the per cent of all wheat seeded on summer fallow in the fall of 1944 and thereafter, would be about as shown in the table:

County	Acreage of hard land soils to be fallowed for wheat (000)	Per cent of wheat to be seeded on summer fallow
Cheyenne	113	90
Clark	46	40
Decatur	49	40
Finney	107	90
Ford	132	40
Gove	64	40
Graham	50	40
Grant	104	90
Gray	100	40
Greeley	68	90
Hamilton	83	90
Haskell	125	90
Hodgeman	68	40
Kearny	90	90
Lane	66	40
Logan	86	90
Meade	79	40
Morton	75	90
Ness	89	40
Norton	34	40
Rawlins	129	90
Scott	100	90
Seward	92	90
Sheridan	67	40
Sherman	143	90
Stanton	113	90
Stevens	76	90
Thomas	189	90
Trego	64	40
Wallace	29	90
Wichita	92	90

The county acreages should be considered as goals and a guide, says the War Board. "It is impossible to determine the exact acreage of sandy land or to estimate individual farm conditions. The essential point is that if Western Kansas is to have sustained year by year crop production, summer fallow must be a recognized part of the cropping system. If this goal is realized, it will result from the use of about the acreages of land indicated for summer fallow for wheat."

Land to be summer fallowed in Kansas this year and in future years under this arrangement would total about 2,700,000 acres in the 31 counties. Some additional summer fallow may be practiced in counties farther east of the ones named and some additional summer fallow also is desirable for planting to feed crops in all of the western third of Kansas.

The proper summer-fallow program is not only necessary for 1944 but it has been demonstrated that it is essential for a long-time program of sustained production. It is for the over-all good of Western Kansas.

In recent years, this nation has had a great supply of wheat to carry over from year to year. That reserve supply has been reduced. On July 1, 1943, the United States had 618,000,000 bushels of carry-over wheat. Estimates are that on July 1, 1944, not more than 300,000,000 bushels will be carried over. It is necessary, therefore, that each year's wheat crop be insured by the best practices so there may be sustained yearly production—and no bread rationing for the duration.

So Wheat Won't Fail

By L. L. COMPTON
Kansas State College

WESTERN Kansas farmers who plant their entire acreage to crops this season are jeopardizing their chance of producing a paying wheat crop next year.

In the last 35 years at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, wheat on continuously cropped land prepared by the best known method has yielded less than 5 bushels an acre 8 times. In those 8 low-yield years, the average on this continuously cropped land was 0.85 bushel an acre. Wheat planted on summer-fallowed land averaged 12.2 bushels to the acre in the same 8 years. In fact, wheat on fallow yielded as little as 5 bushels an acre only 3 times in the 35 years. In each case, 2 years of complete hail loss are not considered.

The average yield of wheat on the best prepared continuously cropped land was 16.4 bushels an acre for the 35 years as compared to 23 bushels on fallowed land. This is an average increase of only 6.6 bushels or slightly more than 40 per cent in favor of fallow. But in the 8 low-yield years, the increase for fallowed land over the best continuous system was 11.3 bushels an acre or more than 1,300 per cent.

At the Colby station, there have been 11 years in 29 when the best continuous wheat yielded less than 5 bushels an acre, the average for these 11 low-yield years being 0.53 bushel an acre. In the same 11 years, wheat planted on fallowed land yielded 5.94 bushels an acre.

The 29-year average yield of wheat on the best continuous preparation at Colby was 8.9 bushels an acre. The fallow average was 16.1 bushels in the same 29 years. The 29-year average increase for fallow wheat over continuous wheat was 7.2 bushels or about 81 per cent, but the average increase in the 11 low-yield years was 5.4 bushels an acre or 1,020 per cent.

Fallow is essential to the Western Kansas wheat grower who plans to stay in business. A great many Western Kansas farmers agree with this.

A CENTURY AGO Uncle Sam had nearly 1,500 million acres of unsettled land.

It wasn't worth much. What could be sold at all brought an average price of only 97¢ an acre.

It took weeks to get to it. It cost a young fortune to bring in supplies. There was no way to market crops profitably.

What was needed was good transportation.

To help finance the construction of some of the pioneer railroads into this virgin territory, the government turned over to them 130 million acres of land.

In return, most government traffic was to be carried at 50% off.

The railroads were built. Frontiers were pushed back. The soaring increase in the value of land retained by the government far more than compensated for the lands granted the railroads. Tax revenues on all the land multiplied.

For nearly a hundred years, the government has reaped an additional and ever-growing advantage from greatly reduced rates. Not alone from the few railroads which received land grants (about 9% of the trackage), but from competing roads as well.

Through these reductions alone the government has been repaid many, many times. At the rate of government shipping today, the deductions amount *in a single year* to just about twice the value of the grants when made.

Under present conditions, these land-grant deductions are both discriminating and unfair to shippers who do business with the government but who cannot use land-grant railroads.

This is one reason shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in recommending that land-grant deductions be ended.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

If you would like to know more about Land-Grant Rates than we can tell in this advertisement, we will send you free a comprehensive booklet about them. Just mail this coupon to Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

No. R-357 Perfection 4-Burner Range. Roomy "Live Heat" oven. Removable clean-up tray. Ration certificate required.

No. 406-B "Puritan" Water Heater. Continuous hot water at low cost. Has two cast-iron steady flow heating units. Removable jacket. One-gallon removable glass reservoir. Priority required.

No. 353—Perfection Flat-Top Stove. Wide cooking top. Three High-Power Burners giving quick, steady heat. Finished in pure black and white baked enamel. Ration certificate required.

No. 525—Perfection Portable Kerosene Heater. Lightweight, popular low-cost heater. Easy to carry, air-cooled handle. Steel upper drum, black baked enamel lower drum. Ration certificate required.

No. 2201 "Ivanhoe" Space Heater. Heats from 2,300 to 4,660 cu. ft., depending on climate. Compact—occupies only 18 x 26½ in. floor space. Very economical. Attractive brown enamel finish. Ration certificate required.

Perfection Oil Stoves and Heaters again being made for civilian needs

models and quantities limited

EFFICIENT, economical Perfection Oil Cookstoves and Heaters are back! *Prewar quality*—with the same skilled workmanship for which Perfection is famous. Cookstoves are equipped with our patented *High-Power burners* which give you *instant*, steady heat . . . easily adjustable . . . evenly distributed over the entire heating surface . . . completely odorless and smokeless. Heaters are sturdy and economical, designed to give years of dependable service.

Though we're working night and day on war production, the government has authorized us to manufacture a few models in limited quantities to meet essential civilian needs. You are eligible for a new Perfection if your present cookstove or heater is beyond repair.

How to get the most out of your present Perfection-made appliances

Today it's your patriotic duty to get all the high-quality performance originally built into your Perfection Oil Range or Heater. Have your Perfection dealer check it over. He can supply you with genuine Perfection Inner-Flow Wicks and replacement parts—the *only* wicks and parts that insure 100% satisfaction in Perfection-made appliances.

The Mark of Quality

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

7657-B Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

MORE WAR BONDS AND SWEAT MEAN LESS BLOOD AND TEARS!

Pay Doctor Ahead of Time

Kansas Physicians Soon to Offer New Plan

A PREPAYMENT medical care plan covering surgical operations, obstetrics and orthopedics (treatment of bone diseases) and probably a few serious medical illnesses, has been assured for Kansas and will be in effect as soon as some additional details can be settled. A corporation is in process of organization, already identified as Kansas Physicians' Service, Inc.

The Kansas Medical Society took this action at their annual meeting held in Topeka in May. Adoption of a prepayment plan was not done hastily, as a committee of the medical society for many months has been studying similar plans already in action over the country. A research organization from Princeton, New Jersey, The Opinion's Research, recently made the most comprehensive survey and Kansas medical men were guided by their findings.

Medical needs and desires were discussed with 800,000 people in all kinds of work, including farmers, from all income levels, from the east, west, north and south. Only 6 per cent of these people expressed a desire for a Government administered over-all medical program. Eighty-six per cent expressed an interest in some type of prepayment plan which would allow them to budget large medical bills. In other words, payment of bills for minor illnesses was no great burden, but a big surgical bill knocked a family's budget plan into a dizzy whirl. Eight per cent of the people interviewed had no opinion.

What Average Family Spends

Enough surveys have been made over the last few years to have well established the fact that it costs the average family $8 a month for total medical care. This $8 may seem remarkably low on first hasty thought, but consider that this includes the family whose members are rarely ill or who seldom seek professional medical or surgical care when illnesses arise. This means that the average American family spends or has spent in the past, $96 for all medical and surgical care for each year.

The Kansas Medical Society committee had good reason for studying these surveys. It was necessary to establish a fee schedule and it was partially based upon the findings. A uniform fee will be established for each type of service covered by the insurance plan. For example, the fee for an appendectomy will be $100.

The monthly charges have been established at $2 for a family and 75 cents for an individual. Free choice of doctors is allowed all patients. All members of a family regardless of the number in it, will be covered under the terms of the policy. A dividing point has been tentatively established at about $2,000. If the family's yearly income is $2,000 or less, the total of $24 paid for the year will cover all surgical, obstetrical and orthopedic care. If the income of a family member is more than $2,000, the monthly payments are merely an indemnity against the doctor's normal charges for that family.

As an example, it works like this: Mr. A is the head of a household and his yearly income is about $3,000. His daughter Jane, has an appendicitis operation performed by the family physician. His normal charge to this family because of their income would have been $150. The fee schedule for this type of operation is $100. The doctor charges Mr. A the difference between the fee schedule and his normal charges, or $50. This is, of course, in addition to his monthly payment of $2.

In any community 5 is the smallest group acceptable to the corporation. In this respect it functions on a similar basis to the Blue Cross Hospital Service. There being no county organization, one person in each community group will assume the responsibility of collecting the monthly payments and submit the total to the state office in Topeka.

For a farm community it will be assumed the local doctors will be in position to determine whether the individual farm family's yearly income is under or over $2,000. Kansas Physicians' Service, Inc., will maintain the office in conjunction with the Blue Cross, whose agents also will carry out the field work necessary to obtain membership for the new organization.

The Blue Cross Hospital Service plan has obtained 40,000 policies in the 2 years of its existence. In various communities it has been sponsored by the Grange, the church, the Farm Bureau, a school district, any organization in fact, and the new prepayment plan will be administered in exactly the same way.

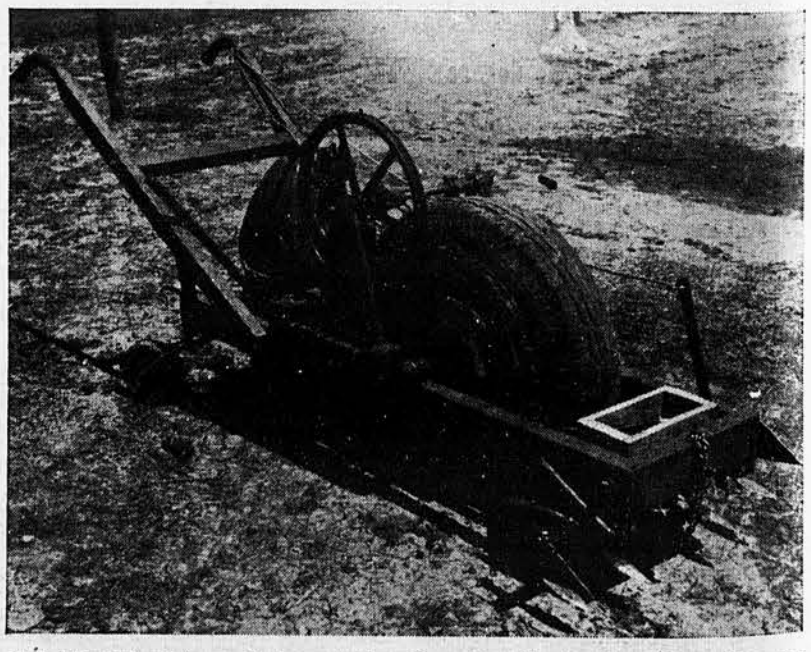
Fog Kills Insects

Aerosol, a new insecticide for after the war, is so effective 1 pound of it is more than equal to 2 gallons of the old-type fly spray. Nontoxic to humans and animals, it is used in the form of fog and will remain in the atmosphere for a considerable time, killing insects without bringing discomfort to humans.

A Pine Pillow

Many people like the sweet odor of the pine. Cut the pines from the trees and dry in the shade. Spread on newspapers to dry. Make a pillow of whatever size preferred. Use pongee or similar material for the top, and stamp with a branch of pine or fir. Before putting on the cover, make a pillow of white cloth and fill with dried pines so as not to be too hard.—Mrs. L. H.

Makes Garden Cultivator



H. A. Ward, Franklin county, has a hobby of inventing all types of machinery. He spent 100 man-hours of spare time designing and building this unique garden cultivator, powered with a ¾-horsepower motor. He also designed and made a set of garden tools that can be used on the machine and hopes this summer to add a mowing attachment.

EVEN if you must Skimp on House Cleaning time... Don't Skimp on Health Protection... Make your Home CLOROX-CLEAN!

EVEN when your house cleaning time is limited there should be no slackening of the sanitary measures that are so important to greater health protection in the home. Keeping healthy is more necessary than ever during these critical times when there are fewer civilian doctors and when America's manpower must be kept on the job for Victory. It's easy to provide increased home health protection by making Clorox a standby in your daily cleansing routine.

WHY TAKE CHANCES!

"When it's CLOROX-CLEAN it's hygienically clean!"

In Kitchen Cleansing it's important to concentrate on making germ "danger zones" sanitary. The simple, efficient way to greater kitchen sanitation is to use Clorox in routine cleansing of refrigerators, sinks, drainboards, china and glassware; dishcloths and dish towels; floors, garbage containers.

In the Bathroom ordinary cleansing methods are not enough, for bathroom surfaces may look clean, yet be covered with invisible germ dangers. Here again, Clorox provides greater sanitation in the cleansing of tile, enamel, porcelain, linoleum and wood surfaces.

Every Housewife enjoys the prestige of snowy-white cottons and linens. Clorox gently bleaches white cottons and linens (brightens fast colors), removes stains, even scorch, mildew... reduces rubbing, prolonging life of precious fabrics. And Clorox in laundering is an added safeguard to family health.

Clorox is ultra-refined, free from caustic, an exclusive, patented quality-feature. It is concentrated for economy and has the same full strength, same high quality standards today as always. Simply follow directions on the label which lists many important household and personal uses. There is only one Clorox . . . always ask for it by name.

America's Favorite Bleach and Household Disinfectant

CLOROX

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects

DEODORIZES BLEACHES

REMOVES STAINS

BUY WAR BONDS

Copr. 1944, Clorox Chemical Co.

Home Canned Food Spoilage . . . Why?

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

SOMETIMES it's like looking for a needle in a haystack to locate wherein the trouble lies. There are so many places to look—so many reasons for canned food spoilage. Even an expert hesitates to advise any one housewife as to just why the tomatoes failed to keep or why she had to throw out 20 pints of peas.

But we do have this to say. Because of wartime substitute equipment such as rubber rings and new-fangled lids, there is all the more reason why every step in the canning procedure should be carried out with care. Get a brand-new up-to-date bulletin and follow it to the letter. Study the

various types of lids, rubbers and jars. Keep and follow the jar manufacturer's instructions.

Every year sees revised recommendations for canning, but don't let yourself become confused by the changes—they are for the better. Research brings out these recommended changes. Cold pack canning methods are as out-of-date as hobble skirts, and now add oven canning to the list of taboos.

Per Cent of Spoilage

In one midwest county a canned food spoilage survey was made among farm housewives and it was found that spoilage amounted to 2¾ per cent. Which means 2¾ quarts of food out of every 100 failed to keep. That may not sound like anything to worry about for one family, but consider that one of the housewives lost 70 quarts of food, another 62 and a third 43. That's an enormous waste of food and to the home canner it represents a lot of effort and time wasted. Canning is hard work—the more reason for finding out exactly how to do it—and finding out next "what not to do." Fifty-one of the women out of the 108 who took part in the survey thought the open-kettle method was responsible and others blamed lids they were not accustomed to using. Some metal flats rusted thru, caused by damp basement storage.

Canning Dont's

Don't accept canning advice from over the backyard fence.

Don't can anything except relishes, preserves, jams and jellies by the open-kettle method.

Remember that oven canning is dangerous for the stove, the food and the members of the household. Don't do it!

Don't use canning powders and compounds. They are dangerous and unreliable.

Don't stand jars filled with food on their heads. You may break the seal.

Don't use coffee jars or other commercial jars in the pressure cooker. They may not be able to withstand the intense heat.

Don't set hot jars just out of the pressure cooker or water bath on a cold surface or in a draft. It may crack the jars.

Don't pack foods in jars too tightly. Allow for expansion.

Don't prepare more fresh vegetables and fruit than you can handle in a canner. They deteriorate rapidly.

Don't can anything but fruit in 2-quart jars—and if you do this, allow 5 more minutes for processing than for quarts.

Don't cover canned food in the cooling process. It will delay cooling and might cause food to spoil.

Don't can wilted or overripe food. There is danger of spoilage.

Don't lose track of the time when processing food in the pressure cooker and water bath. The exact time recommended is important.

Don't gather more food from the garden or field than you can take care of within a half day.

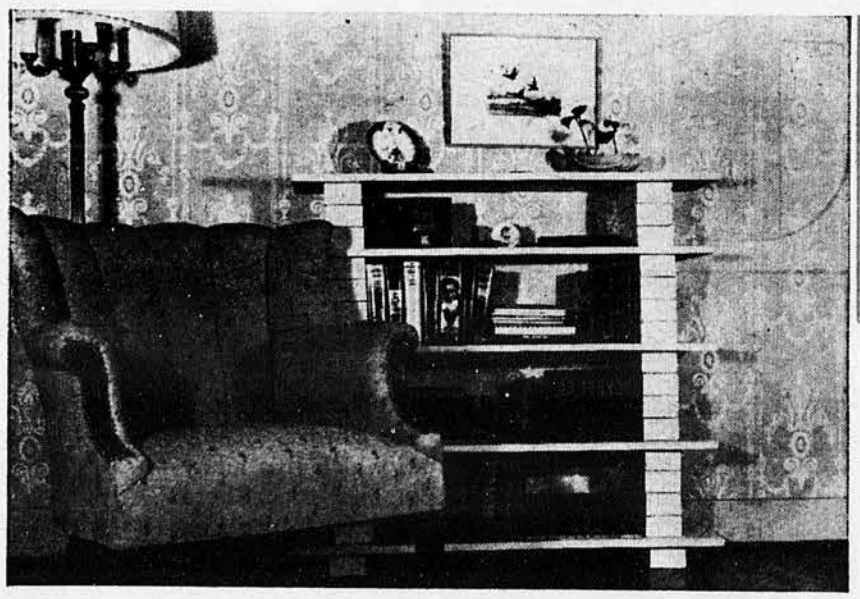
New Recommendations

Pressure cooker owners will remember that most instructions in the past stated that steam should escape from the petcock for 7 minutes before closing. This year new instructions have been released—increasing the time to 10 minutes or more. It's all on the side of safety.

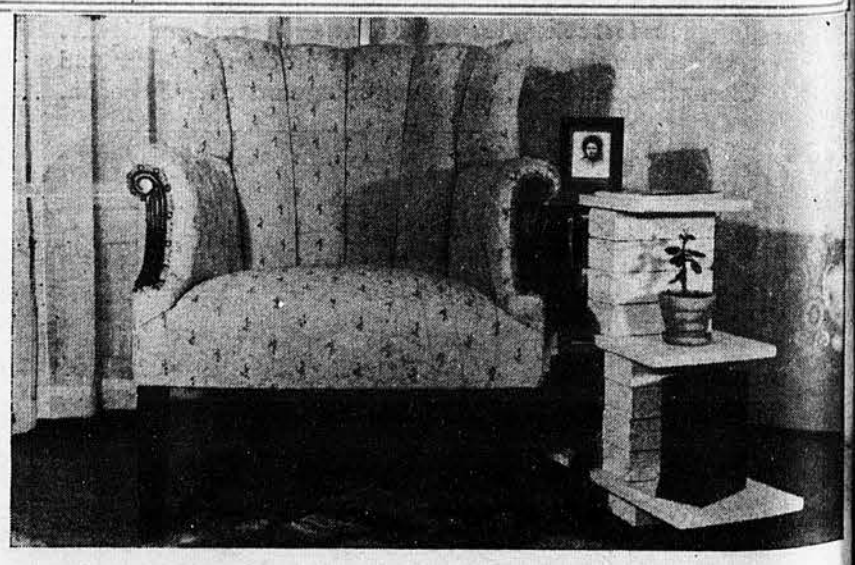
The wartime rubber rings are made from re-

[Continued on Page 13]

It's Built From . . . Boards and Bricks



Beside an easy chair this bookcase is convenient but nonetheless attractive.



With shorter boards and fewer of them, an end table can be built.

THE young folks can saw it out, paint it and set it up. Yes, this kind of bookcase can be constructed with no more professional help than that. As you can see, it is made of nothing but bricks and boards stacked in whatever shape and order that suits the fancy.

Chief advantage of this kind of bookcase is that it can be dismantled in a minute and rearranged to fit whatever articles you wish to put in it. It's even possible to make 2 out of 1 large one—the boards are not fastened to the bricks in any way.

Pine boards or other wood, 1 inch by 12 inches, will be suitable. If the woodwork in the room is white or cream enamel, repeat the same finish on both boards and bricks. Otherwise a natural color varnish or some stain may be used. Fireplace bricks usually have an attractive color and gloss, and they will not necessarily need painting. Then, too, glass bricks might be purchased—they give a modernistic touch which might fit in with the remainder of the furnishings.

Have you been disappointed when you found that some extra-size books would not fit your conventional type ready-built bookcase? This can be avoided in the new type by adding another brick between the boards. The shelves can be arranged any desired distance apart.

One or 2 bricks placed underneath the bottom board will allow for easy cleaning. To keep the bookcase in balance and for appearance sake add more bricks between the bottom boards so that the heaviest books and magazines may be kept there.

A long, low bookcase for 2 shelves of books might suit your space and purpose better—if so, paint only 3 boards of the right length to suit the space. Boards of graduated lengths, placing the longest one near the floor and so on, will vary the effect. That is something to plan before one starts the actual construction.

For an end table, the boards should be cut fairly short and the bricks used to raise the top shelf about even with the arm of the chair or sofa. This arrangement of boards and bricks is equally suitable for a place to store children's playthings or a combination of toys and books and magazines.

One young mother arranged the lower shelf of such a bookcase as regular storage room for the toys belonging to her 2 small boys. The house was small and it seemed to be the most convenient place, so convenient that they soon learned to put them away themselves. For purely decorative purposes, place a few miniatures or even a plant or two here and there. It's versatile!

Food Spoilage

(Continued from Page 12)

laimed rubber and last year caused a ad flavor in the food in the jar. This ear we recommend that all new rings e boiled in soda water for 10 minutes 1 quart of water to 1 tablespoon aking soda for 1 dozen rings. Be cerain they are wet when you place them n the jars.

And don't give these rubber rings he "stretch test," as in prewar days. hey are not very elastic and you may ave difficulty keeping them in place nder the lid when canning in the ressure cooker if they are not treated ith extra care.

Another change is made in the mount of water in the pressure ooker. Put 2 or 3 inches of water in he cooker before putting in the jars.

For complete instructions we sugest the following Kansas State Colege bulletins which may be obtained ithout charge: Canning Nonacid egetables; When You Use a Water ath Canner; and Canning Fruits and omatoes, all from the Food for ealth Series. Write to the Farm ervice Editor, Kansas Farmer, Toeka.

Sewing-Machine Clinics

ELD IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS

Medical men are not the only proessional people who perform work in linics. One of the latest accomplishnents of the Extension Service, Kanas State College, was holding 9 sewng-machine clinics. Christine Wigins, clothing specialist, and Elmer mith, rural engineer, conducted them n 4 counties, cleaning and servicing 29 machines. Miss Wiggins found hat most of the machines were manfactured more than 20 years ago, ome being brought to the clinic for ervicing after having been discarded ears ago. Others have been bought rom second-hand stores or at farm ales or town auctions and the new wners have little idea of the age or ondition of their new purchase.

The age of one of the sewing mahines was established at 70 years. fter cleaning and servicing it ran as asily and sewed as well as models nanufactured many years later.

Several of the clinics were conucted in flood areas and a few of the nachines had been under water, but nly the wood had been permanently amaged. Since it is impossible to buy ew sewing machines, Miss Wiggins eels many other families could profit f additional clinics could be arranged.

One was held in Franklin county, 3 n Bourbon at scattered points, 3 in rawford and 2 in Cowley county. Others are scheduled for Western Kanas in July.

Club Exchanges Gifts

To put interest and variety into the early program, a short time can be et aside once or twice a year for an xchange of gifts—and we don't mean he "white elephant" sort. A plant exhange always is popular, either winter r spring, but if you try this make it seful and educational as well as fun. Attach to your plant or cutting or bulb he name of the variety and the care it hould receive. Put all the plants together, then let each member draw a umber, put the identical numbers on he plants, then let the members draw he matching one from the assortment f plants. You might like to try this ame plan for an exchange of pickles r preserves.

There always is the grab bag in some form, but instead of putting your hand in a bag, why not pass the gifts in a basket and ask each member to take one without looking. If she gets one that she thinks does not suit her she can put it back in the basket when it comes around next time, and select another. This can go on indefinitely with a lot of fun.

Ask a clever auctioneer to conduct a sale. The guests bring small gift items which can be sold to make money for the club. A price limit may be set.

STAMMER? GET THIS FREE BOOK!
This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 43 years. Benj. N. Bogue, Dept. 3705, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

BUY WAR BONDS NOW

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE LIBRARY JUN 3 1944 MANHATTAN KANSAS

IT'S QUICK - EASY - ECONOMICAL with M. C. P. PECTIN

ENERGY-RICH jams and jellies are an increasingly important part of wartime food supplies . . . helping relieve wartime shortages of other rich foods such as meat, eggs, butter, etc. Home-made jams, especially, are far more economical spreads than butter or margarine and save precious "points."

Easy-to-use M.C.P. PECTIN saves you time, work, money . . . jells more fruit or juice and sugar than any other pectin you can buy . . . doesn't "boil away" costly ingredients, so you get more glasses from the same amount of fruit or berries. Colorless, odorless, tasteless, M.C.P. PECTIN preserves and emphasizes the true, *natural* flavor of fruits and berries. Tested recipes eliminate guesswork . . . prevent spoilage due to too short a boil . . . and enable *anyone* to make jams and jellies of prize-winning quality—clear, tender, fine-textured, with finest flavor.

USE THIS RECIPE for FRESH BERRY JAM

6 Cups Ground Berries (Any Variety)
8½ Cups Sugar
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

WASH, stem, grind 3 qts. fully ripe berries, or crush completely so each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure exactly 6 level cups crushed berries (fill out last cup with water if necessary), into large kettle. Add M.C.P. Pectin, stir well, bring to a boil stirring constantly. NOW, add sugar (previously measured), mix well, bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing ½-inch for sealing with fresh paraffin. (NOTE: For *Strawberry Jam*, add ¼ cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)

JELLS MORE FRUIT OR JUICE AND SUGAR THAN ANY OTHER PECTIN YOU CAN BUY

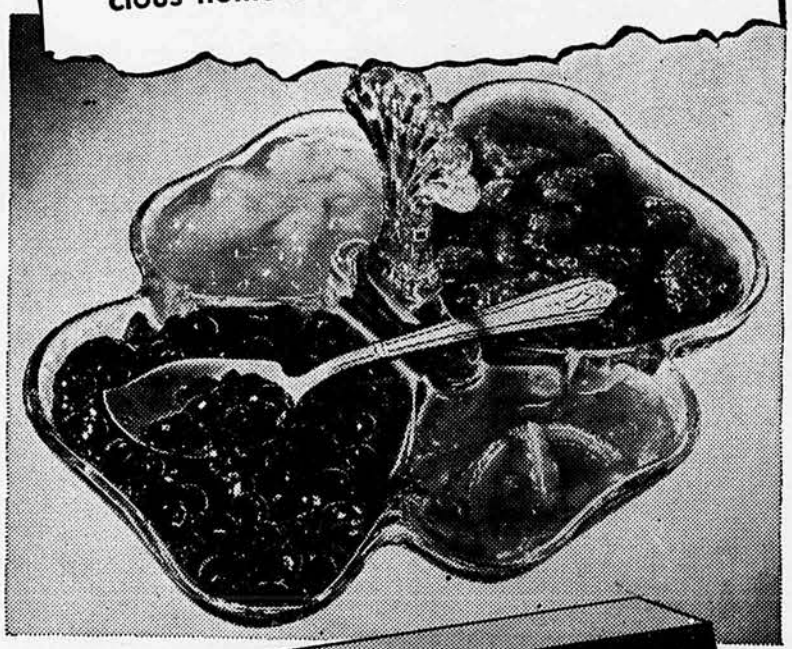
SAVE FOOD—BUY WAR BONDS

YES You Can

Indeed you can!!! It is possible for you to can and put up all the jellies and jams you need..now while fresh fruits and berries are so plentiful.

Spread it on THICK!

Home-made jams and jellies are not rationed and PEN-JEL requires no points. Conserve butter by keeping bread and sandwiches moist and eatable with delicious home-made spreads.



WITH

PRODUCE AND CONSERVE SHARE AND PLAY SQUARE FOOD FIGHTS for freedom

A JAM-GOOD IDEA!

Everywhere patriotic women are preserving our precious fruit and berry crop with PEN-JEL. Put up jams and jellies now while fresh fruits and berries are plentiful for ample wartime spreads during the winter. Throw away your complicated recipes—use PEN-JEL'S simple cup for cup measure for more glasses of jelly and more delicious spreads with less time and worry. Pen-Jel Corp.—Kansas City, Mo.

LET THIS JELL! SAVES 1 to 3 CUPS SUGAR ON EVERY BATCH

Fabrics Are Changing

Look at Labels—Know What You Buy

DRESS materials have undergone considerable change due to war —some are fading, some do not stand up to heavy wear and laundering. Now more than ever before it is the duty of every consumer to look at labels and ask questions of the saleslady, so as to be fully informed as to just what to expect from the goods she buys. Can it be washed or dry-cleaned without disastrous results? Will it sag, or will it fade in ordinary sunlight?

1. Look for the label. You cannot tell by the "feel" of a piece of cloth, what its performance is going to be.

2. Find out whether the garment will sag or shrink. The label will give in many instances enough information so that you can draw your own conclusions.

3. Will sunlight, perspiration, washing, cleaning or pressing cause the garment to fade? A properly constructed fabric will hold up under the use for which it is designed. Curtain material, for instance, should have faster dye than a dress fabric.

4. Will the fabric wash? Find out whether it will stand washing of any kind — machine or hand washing. Some labels tell the buyer the type of soap to use and the temperature of the water.

5. Will it dry-clean satisfactorily? Remember it is not safe to assume that any fabric can be successfully dry-cleaned. Save yourself a disappointment by getting the facts.

6. Is the ready-made garment well made? Does it have well-finished seams, ample hem, well-made buttonholes, good lines and generous seam allowances. You may wish to alter it sometime and you will need this extra material.

7. Get correct size. Do not be convinced by a too-willing saleswoman that a too-tight garment can be successfully altered in every case. It usually is better to buy one too large if necessary, and adjust it where needed. A too-tight garment neither wears well nor looks well.

8. Is the color and style becoming? Study the effect of the color and style carefully. Does it brighten your hair and bring out the color of your eyes? If you are tall and thin, select styles with horizontal lines, contrasting colors, wide revers which tend to broaden your figure. If you are stout, select a style which adds height, princess lines, short jackets in suits, gored skirts and high-placed pockets. Buy a loose-hanging coat rather than a body-clinging one, and choose outer garments with tapering lines from shoulder to waist.

9. In sum total, wise buying is thrifty and conserving. Plan ahead, know what you are buying, look at labels and ask questions.

Wild Flowers—

A Hobby

STRANGE as it may seem, only an occasional enthusiast admires wild flowers sufficiently to transplant a few to the backyard garden or a border near the house. Ever go on a wild-flower identification ramble thru the pastures? Take along a wild-flower book so there will be no guesswork. It's interesting and has possibilities as a lesson for a future club program.

Some Kansas wild flowers are now extinct and others are on the way out. Cultivation of the land and overpasturing grass land has brought about most of this destruction. Have you noticed that wild flowers grow and bloom profusely along the right-of-way of railroad lines where they have not been disturbed? The campaign to preserve the wild flowers wouldn't prevent one from growing them in the backyard where they can be seen every day. This can even perpetuate the various species. Spot a perennial and dig it up and transplant in the wild-flower garden, or collect a few seeds. If t natural habitat for the species was the open sun on dry land, do your b to give it the same kind of home o won't thrive.

Is there anything lovelier than g feather, its misty purple dotting t pasture lands in eastern and cent sections? Kansans are so proud of t beautiful wild flower that they tried claim it for their very own, despite t fact that it thrives in other prai states as well.

It makes perfect summer bouqu and dry ones for winter. The lo stately stems have a dignity not h by many flowers either wild or cu vated.

The wild verbena can be found o widely scattered areas in past lands and along roadsides. It is stur and suitable for sunny spots. Even t most critical must admit that it pretty and mighty practical, for the wild flowers take care of themselv

The wild phlox or Sweet William it is commonly called is particula adaptable for a rock garden. But naturally grows in part shade so ma it feel at home by providing a natu environment. The gaillardia, a r brown flower, grows well in dry, sun parts and would fit into any we planned flower border. The purp cone flower is another favorite t can compete with most any highly c tivated variety—it's hardy, stands t hot sun and stands straight and t

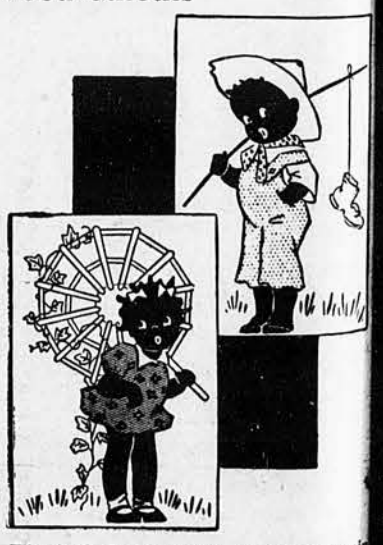
Western Kansas has the yuc which will soon be blooming. In N Mexico it's the state flower. In dista states, where it is not native, it can seen in the gardens of the most f tidious flower enthusiast. Why n here?

In uncultivated roadsides and alo railroad tracks, in May and June y will be able to see riots of spiderwo a purple or blue haze on the landsca Then in late summer and early fall t countless species of asters blosso forth in several sizes and colors, la ender, purple, white and perhaps ev others. Some of them would be su able for a yard planting.

Anemones, sometimes called pa ture daisies by the children, were one time very common, but close pa turing and careless people pulling the roots, have killed them in ma places.

There are hundreds of others, in fa even the botanists are in doubt as the number. Doesn't the idea of a wi flower garden intrigue you?

Wood Cutouts



Pig-tailed Cremella is the cunni pickaninny cutout holding the para trellis for roses or vines. Alone she about 18 inches tall, but the trellis a to this. She comes on pattern C9279.

An amiable companion is plum barefooted Joie, whose catch has be an old shoe. He is fine for pool or la In about 18-inch size, he comes on p tern C9280.

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Lime Spreading Sets a Record

THE greatest lime-spreading program in the history of Kansas is occurring this year on Kansas farms, according to Lawrence Norton, chairman of the State Triple-A Committee. Agricultural lime is used to correct an acid condition of the soil, and its use makes possible the production of high yields of alfalfa and other legumes.

It is estimated that the total lime used in 1944 may exceed 750,000 tons and may even equal a million tons. This figure compares with 113,000 tons in 1942 and about 260,000 tons in 1943 as distributed under the provisions of the agricultural conservation program.

For years the Extension Service of Kansas State College has been conducting farm demonstrations showing the benefits of lime in increasing yields of alfalfa and other legume crops. The agricultural-lime program of 1944 is the culmination of years of demonstrations of the value of lime in crop production. Farmers saw the need for lime in these demonstrations and they have co-operated thru their local county Agricultural Conservation Association to bring about the benefits of group action.

This great need prompted the state committee to hire a special man who would work with prospective lime producers and help them get into the lime-crushing business. This program is giving good results. In 1943, there were 10 companies making agricultural lime. At present in 1944, there are 20 companies in production. About 18 more companies are considering the proposal. The output of these companies may reach the one-million mark this year.

Spreading agricultural lime is one of the conservation practices in the 1944 Triple-A practice program. Under the program, a farmer may obtain lime and spread it on his land and he is eligible for a practice payment to help defray the cost for performing this practice. The rate of payment varies between counties and townships within each county. Twenty-six counties have a contract with a producer of agricultural lime. The contract usually provides for a price at the crusher, another price delivered in a railroad car at some siding in the county, and another price for the delivery of lime to the farm. The farmer pays the spreading charge in each case. The average price for lime delivered by truck to the farm is about $2.50 a ton. If a farmer wishes to spread lime, he should first contact his county agricultural conservation committee for details. Congress authorized the AAA to make conservation payments to farmers who carry out conservation practices in 1944.

Farmers usually use at least 2 tons of lime an acre when they make an application. Some soils are so acid they require 3 or 4 tons. County agricultural agents have equipment in each office so they can test the soil for each farmer and tell him the amount of lime needed.

Room for More?

There is a limit to the number of service men and war workers who can be absorbed back into agriculture after the war, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is studying this problem.

Agriculture, it is said, is not in position to withstand a large scale, unguided, back-to-the-land movement on the theory it can serve as a shock-absorber for the entire economy.

A study is being made to determine just where the areas are which could absorb additional population, what measures in the way of draining, clearing, irrigating, and changes in present land use would be required, and how many additional persons agriculture might reasonably be expected to absorb.

What do Kansas farmers think about this? The editors would like readers to express their opinions for use in Kansas Farmer. Can your community take care of more farm families than were there before the war?

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Temporary Pastures

(Continued from Page 5)

can grow normally during the rest periods and thus be maintained in a vigorous condition.

Sudan grass, being a sorghum, may at times contain prussic acid, but it is the lowest of all sorghums in this respect and pure Sudan grass grown from certified seed and in fields free of volunteer cane or other sorghums need not be feared.

One of the chief drawbacks of Sudan grass is its susceptibility to damage by chinch bugs. Breeding programs are under way now with the objective of producing a strain of Sudan grass resistant to this pest and low in prussic acid.

Lespedeza for Eastern Kansas

The other important supplemental pasture crop for summer grazing is Korean lespedeza but it is limited to Eastern Kansas. This crop is extremely useful when seeded with flax, with oats or other cereal grain in the spring and then grazed in the summer after the grain crop has been removed, but it is used in a variety of ways. It often is seeded on waste lands that are to be retired from cultivation or it may be added to the perennial grass and legume mixtures, but under whatever condition it is grown it provides good grazing from late June or early July to August, and considerable quantities of forage thruout September. It volunteers readily and stands usually improve for 3 to 4 years without further reseeding. The common practice is to disk and seed oats or flax each spring on land where lespedeza is expected to volunteer. Lespedeza can be grazed closely and seldom fails to make enough to insure a stand the next year in areas where it is adapted.

The most productive of our temporary pasture crops for Eastern and Central Kansas is sweet clover in its second season of growth. At that time it is necessary to graze it very intensively to prevent formation of seed stalks if efficient utilization is to be had. It is almost impossible to stock second-year sweet clover too heavily.

This crop is ordinarily drilled about April 1 or shortly after on a seedbed such as is required for alfalfa and at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. It should be protected from grazing the first spring and summer but may be grazed off in the fall without injury. It also may be made into hay of fairly good quality at that time.

Fall Planting of Sweet Clover

There recently has been some interest in planting sweet clover in the fall. In this case it behaves as a winter annual, making its large top growth the following spring, the plants all dying after they mature that summer. This method of growing the crop is commonly used by seed producers and does not appear to reduce seed yields greatly. Pasture yields are somewhat smaller because no fall grazing can be had and spring growth is both smaller and somewhat later than that of clover seeded the previous spring. It has the advantage, however, of occupying the land for a shorter period and can be planted after wheat, barley, oats or flax.

Fall-planted sweet clover is seeded like alfalfa, at the same rates on the same dates, and requires the same seedbed preparation. Sweet clover fails to grow well on acid soils and, therefore, the land should be limed where this condition exists. It responds well to phosphate fertilizers where this element is deficient.

The most widely used temporary pasture crop in Kansas is winter wheat. It has been estimated that some 65 per cent of our total wheat acreage is grazed at some time during its growth period but most of this grazing is incidental to the production of grain. Livestock are generally removed by early to mid-April in order not to reduce wheat yields. They are either marketed or taken to native grass from wheat pasture, but the grasses seldom have enough top growth by that time to withstand hard grazing and should receive additional protection. A very profitable way to do this is to confine the animals to a small portion of the wheat field that has been set aside, not for grain but for pasture. Wheat pasture will produce returns at least equal in value to the grain crop and there will be no labor or harvesting costs. At the same time the carrying capacity of the native grasses will be increased by added spring pro tion.

More and more livestock produ are planting wheat or other cereals pasture. They are giving more att tion to variety and cultural meth to increase forage yields. It has b found that Kawvale and the new riety, Pawnee, serve the purpose because they are resistant to leaf and to Hessian fly, both of which do great damage to such varieties Turkey, Chiefkan and most of other common ones. In addition to they grow erectly much in the man of spring cereals and can, therefo be grazed more readily.

When grown for pasture, the win cereals should be sown at a hea rate in Eastern Kansas, planting much as 1½ to 2 bushels of wheat rye an acre.

Cereals seeded for pasture may planted somewhat earlier than grain, but where Hessian fly is pre lent, early planting should genera not be attempted as it will simply courage an increase in the populat of this pest. Early seedings may expected to give earlier fall past but probably will not make as la total yields as plantings made at optimum date. Thus, only a portion the wheat pasture should be so early, and then only if early fall te porary pasture is needed. Where ta grasses or first-year sweet clover available they will supply grazing til volunteer wheat or wheat plan at the normal seeding time are rea

Force the Volunteer Wheat

Volunteer wheat supplies much and winter feed thruout Central Western Kansas. It is desirable work the land immediately after h vest to hasten emergence of the unteer, and then to begin grazing it soon as there is considerable growth. In areas where summer fal is practiced, the volunteer wheat provide good fall, winter and e spring grazing and still be plowed der in time for the summer-fallow riod.

The other cereal grains also m good pasture crops. Winter barle widely grown for this purpose in E ern and South-Central Kansas, winter rye is used over the entire st Their culture and grazing mana ment are the same as for wheat the exception that barley is very s ceptible to damage by chinch bugs may be unproductive where they abundant. Of the varieties of bar available, Reno and Missouri e beardless are the most widely u Reno being somewhat more win hardy under Kansas conditions therefore, more dependable for w ter and spring pasture.

Balbo Rye Is Popular

In the case of rye we may g either common winter rye or the variety, Balbo. Either of these outyield any of the other cereal gra with Balbo slightly above the comm variety in most tests so far conduct Balbo rye has some additional adv tages which have increased its po larity tremendously. It has good se ling vigor and, therefore, makes e fall pasture. It starts spring gro promptly and yields pasturage s eral days earlier than wheat or c mon rye, but it also matures a days earlier so the spring-grazing riod may not be any longer. Balbo is highly resistant to Hessian fly, fact it is almost immune to damage this pest and can, therefore, be gro in areas where many other cere would be destroyed. This resistan makes it possible to plant Balbo as early in the fall as September and to start grazing it in October. has still another advantage, its e habit of growth, making it rea available to the grazing animal. Li is known about its winter hardine altho reports from Nebraska indic that it has suffered severe winter jury there at various times. No s ous winter killing has been repor from Eastern Kansas.

In their leafy stages the tempora pasture crops produce large quan ties of feed of the highest quality, r in protein and minerals and high vitamins. They offer a practical so tion to the present shortages of la and of livestock feeds and, in addit they provide a profitable means utilizing the land.

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Terrace Mistakes

(Continued from Page 1)

to trouble. If the first terrace is down the slope further than recommended, runoff water will tear it out in any low spots or silt it full and form a waterfall that will increase damage on down the field. If the fills in low spots are not built high enough, water will overtop them and cause a breakdown in the terrace plus excess damage below. When lower terraces are built first and the top terraces left until last all terraces may be cut thru, overtopped or silted-in.

Low spots in all terraces should be filled, especially where depressions or natural water courses occur in the field above the terrace. Unless these spots are a good 6 inches higher than the terrace on either side, they are likely to go out during rains such as those which occurred this spring.

Another failing is swinging away from a true contour to favor farming conditions. Once the true contour is abandoned, water may pile up or gain too much momentum, causing damage to terraces and fields.

Outlet May Be at Fault

In Eastern Kansas, where the terrace may be designed to carry off water rather than hold it, plans often fail to provide a proper outlet for the runoff water. Conservationists are getting away from the old idea of concrete structures for runoff and now recommend wide grass runways as the ideal method of handling such water, which should be turned into pastures from cultivated fields, where possible, or into natural waterways adjoining the field. In getting a waterway properly sodded, a mixture of 5 or 6 grasses is recommended because the total area of the waterway will present conditions unfavorable to any 1 or 2 varieties.

After terraces are completed trucks, wagons and farm implements should not be run across them at right angles. Many properly constructed terraces have broken down during heavy rains because they were damaged from such causes.

Much of the heaviest damage occurring in Eastern Kansas was due to excess planting of soybeans to meet Government demands for oil-bearing crops. Most farmers had been satisfied with soybeans as a rotation crop until the heavy rains came and they had an opportunity to see the havoc that could be wrought in the loose soil of these fields. We saw soybean fields properly contoured and terraced that stood up exceptionally well on slopes up to 3 or 4 per cent, but where the slope was greater than this serious damage was evident between the terraces, with much gullying and silting-in of the terrace channels. As a result farmers in this area probably will trim their soybean acreage this year to those fields that have flat or only moderate slopes.

Pastures Continued to Drain

In sharp contrast to the damage in soybean fields, we discovered why grassland is so effective in erosion control. Farmers told us that where their cultivated fields had drained off in a few hours after the heaviest rains, their pastures and meadows continued to drain for 5 or 6 days following a rain. Even 10 days after the last heavy rain we found sloping pastures still waterlogged while adjoining cultivated fields were sealed over with a hard crust that would absorb no additional moisture.

All the damage from soil erosion on the farm does not occur in the fields, we discovered. One of the worst offenders in many cases is the farm lot itself. We visited one farm lot in Franklin county where a good 2 feet of surface soil had been washed away during the years, leaving the upper part of a bricked-in well and a set of farm scales sitting high above the ground. In other lots we found outbuildings undermined and the soil too poor for any type of vegetation, making the farmsteads undesirable as homes.

An encouraging sign in this respect was the sight of several farmers laying out diversion drainage ditches around their farmsteads. The erosion previous to this spring's rains had been so gradual they had not realized the damage, but are aware of it now and are doing something about it.

For some of the personal experiences farmers had this spring with their various soil- and water-conservation problems, let's visit some of the farms in Osage, Coffey and Franklin counties, which are typical of those in most of the eastern third of the state.

H. B. Garard, of Osage county, is pleased with the results of putting a down-draw pipe in his farm pond. This pipe takes all the wave action damage out of the pond, which has gone over the spillway only 3 times since it was installed in 1941. As a result, he has a solid, well-grassed spillway with no damage. Before he installed the downpipe one spillway had gullied out, draining the pond.

A fine dam on a pond belonging to H. A. Ward, of Franklin county, was seriously damaged due to peculiar circumstances. The pond has a concrete spillway emptying into a riprapped drainage ditch. To keep in a fine stock of fish, Mr. Ward had put a fish screen across the spillway. It became clogged with debris and caused the pond to overtop the dam, tearing out huge chunks on the back side and weakening the entire structure. Recommendations were that he remove the screen and put in a grass spillway at the other end of the dam, plus a down-draw pipe, if necessary.

Putting the first terrace too far down the slope caused Mary L. Cochran, Osage county, considerable trou-

(Continued on Page 18)

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Terrace Mistakes

(Continued from Page 17)

ble. The long slope above the first terrace caused silting-in of the terrace channels and numerous break-thrus that will require a lot of work to repair. Excellent results were obtained on this farm, however, from a 2,100-foot diversion terrace to protect a bottom-land field from steep pasture runoff.

Failing to build a diversion terrace to take care of pasture runoff before building terraces on the cultivated fields caused troubles for Lloyd Boles, Coffey county, who now is constructing a series of 21 terraces on 80 acres of crop land. As the result of the pasture runoff, his terraces were overloaded and silted-in or broke thru. His plans for overcoming the erosion problems on this farm include a 1,350-foot diversion terrace for the pasture runoff, another diversion terrace for the farmstead, contour farming and fenced-off pasture management. It now takes 33 acres to raise enough sorgo to fill his silo. By building up his soil and saving the top soil he hopes to cut this down to 15 acres.

Foreign drainage often is the cause of terrace failures, and this was demonstrated on the farm of Jacob Kniss, Coffey county. A dike constructed to handle water from a neighboring farm and from a township road broke thru and turned a lot of excess water on the Kniss fields, which are of rich bottom land capable of raising 80-bushel corn. He plans to rebuild the dike higher and raise all of his terraces.

Eliminates the Point Rows

Ira Hatch, a Coffey county dairyman, has learned how to get away from farming point rows on his contour fields and add to his pasture program. He plants brome and alfalfa in all irregular pieces of the fields. His terraces showed occasional small breaks, but he maintains that once terraces are established the job of keeping them up is inexpensive and simple — well worth the time and money.

His brother, Homer Hatch, found that in making plow terraces the ground got too loose to throw after about 15 rounds. To overcome this he made 2 rounds with an 8-foot tandem disk, with a harrow behind, then finished the plowing without further difficulty. He has been having some difficulty establishing grass by seeding in his runoff channels, so plans to sod some slough grass this year.

H. A. Ward, whose pond we mentioned earlier, has 3-year-old terraces on a 3 per cent slope on limestone soil. They are short and not as high as now recommended, but held up very well during the heavy rains. They were silted in some and overtopped, but did not cut thru. His fields are seeded to flax and red clover. His stands of both crops did not suffer from silting so he plans not to reopen his channels until he is ready to till the soil again.

Hogs rooting into the terraces on a 10-acre patch of alfalfa caused some damage for Chester Wagner, of Franklin county, but most of his terraces held up very well. His terraces are 12 to 15 inches high and he has had no trouble maintaining them. Where the most serious erosion occurred on soybean ground he plans to change to oats.

Clarence Keith, Franklin county, had 23 acres of oats and lespedeza in just before the heavy rains struck. His terraces held and he has a perfect stand of both crops. His soybean field showed some gully erosion between terraces, but the damage was not comparable to fields not terraced in the vicinity. Terraces on this farm were put in during 1941 and were well settled. They were overtopped by water because they were not designed for such volumes, but they did not break down.

Turning Back to Grass

Leslie Hunter, Franklin county, had 43 acres of bottom land scoured of top soil to plow depth where the river cut across his field. Realizing that no terraces or contour farming would remedy this, he is turning the area back to grass for pasturing his dairy and beef cattle. Road ditches and fence lines in much of the rich bottom land of the Marais des Cygne valley were filled or piled high with the rich silt, and indications are that turning such soil back to pasture is the only solution for saving what is left.

Just how much soil left Eastern Kansas farms this spring due to erosion is problematical, but some idea of the tremendous damage was gained by soil conservationists at Ottawa, who measured the silt in a quart bottle of water taken from the Marais des Cygne there during the flood crest, then computing the amount of soil that passed thru town during the high waters from the river drainage area. According to computation, enough soil was washed away by this one river to cover 20 farms of 160 acres to a depth of 6 inches, or one acre to a depth of 1,673 feet.

Terracing and contour farming could not prevent all of this loss. It will take reservoirs, channel changes and other flood control and conservation measures to help. Probably all of the soil erosion never will be eliminated, but our observations in comparing erosion on terraced and contour-farmed land with that not receiving such treatment indicated that where recommended practices were followed most of the eroded soil was caught and held somewhere on the farm. Where such practices were not followed eroded soil could be found in the highway ditches, along the fence lines and in other places where its productivity was forever lost. — Dick Mann.

Dairy Honor to McVay

For the second consecutive year T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, has been awarded the coveted Progressive Breeder's Certificate by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Four of the 62 Holstein breeding establishments in the nation to have received this honor live in Kansas. The other three are R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; E. B. Regier, Whitewater; and Jake Zarnowski, Newton.

The current McVay award is based on a herd of 38 animals of which 25 have freshened. Twenty of these animals were bred and developed at the McVay farm.

Mr. McVay, along with W. H. Mott, Herington, also has been elected from Kansas as an official representative to attend the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in Columbus, Ohio.

Costly Corn Borer

A total loss to the 1943 corn crop of $33,360,000 from damage by the European corn borer is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of this amount about $27,800,000 was to corn harvested for grain, and $5,560,000 to sweet corn. The 1943 damage was almost double that of 1942, due to greater abundance of the borer and higher corn values.

Indiana and Illinois suffered the greatest damage, but all states from the Atlantic Coast westward into Eastern Iowa and Missouri suffered severe damages.

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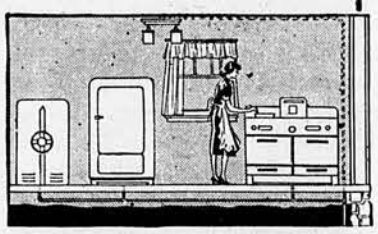
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MAKE MONEY Start a wood sawing business —turn spare timber into cash. Factory prices; cash or terms; FREE Catalog.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1600 Oakland Ave., KANSAS CITY 3, MO.

Market Rush Smile

(Continued from Page 6)

can nations is being observed. United States Lease-Lend is going to Brazil and the northern nations in the South Continent. There are no British objections to the present policy—they want trade with Argentina and her far southern neighbors after the war; in fact, probably will need it.

Farm Machinery Lag

Farm machinery output by the end of April was some 15 per cent below WPB goal, which in turn was about 80 per cent of 1940 production. WPB officials tell Congressional committees —2 Senate committees are investigating farm-machinery shortage, and a House committee investigation is in the making—that by the end of June they hope the lag will be only 10 per cent. But admittedly farm machinery production this year is going to be too late to meet farm needs. Farm machinery being sent abroad and being stockpiled for overseas farmers in the immediate postwar is not a large percentage of total production, but the totals do not tend to soothe American farmers who cannot get needed machinery and equipment.

A Vegetable Shortage?

Transportation problems are growing toward the acute stage. Automobiles and trucks are wearing out. This may affect the movement of fresh vegetables to cities this year, resulting in vegetable shortages. Town Victory Gardens may be livesavers to many, altho the reported huge stocks of food in storage, plus bad spring weather over most of the Nation, is reported cutting Victory Garden acreage considerably.

Production Controls to Stay?

By the way, farmers who are looking for an end to production controls after the war are almost in the same boat with those war workers who expect to continue to hold their wartime jobs (at wartime wages) when the war is over.

And the consumers (taxpayers) who expect Federal taxes to be cut in half when the war ends are due for a swim in cold water, also. Optimists are talking of Federal taxes down to 18 or 20 billion dollars a year when the war ends. They are more likely to be 25 to 28 billions, unless Uncle Sam goes out of the social welfare and "Government owes me a living" business that the Planners are working on these days.

More Subsidies Coming

Look for more subsidies on meats, particularly on beef, instead of fewer and less. OPA will not raise price ceilings. Feed costs continue to go up. Unless supported prices promise to go down. The only real remedy the Government knows for such a situation is —SUBSIDIES. Politically that is fine —producers and consumers are getting to feel like the 3 million Federal employes; a change in Administration might cut off the flow of Federal checks.

No Co-operative Tax Bills

Contrary to a general impression, there is no legislation pending in Congress at present—or likely to be with any chance of action this Congress—to tax farm co-operatives. A check this week at the Ways and Means Committee discloses not even one bill referred to that committee to tax co-operatives.

However, the tax bill passed last winter, does require both farm co-operatives and labor unions to file income returns, on forms to be supplied later by the Treasury Department. A drive to tax farm co-operatives probably is due in the next Congress. Any proposal to tax farm co-operatives probably will have saddled onto it a provision to tax income of labor unions also. Figure out the probabilities yourself.

Another Gas-Saving Reason

The Office of Price Administration has found a new reason for not relaxing gasoline rationing restrictions. First, gasoline rationing was imposed to save the tires. Then it was continued—and tightened—to save gasoline for the armed forces of the Allies (beg pardon, United Nations). Now a nation-wide publicity campaign is planned to tell the country gasoline rationing is necessary to save automobiles and trucks, which are rapidly wearing out.

However, November election psychology is expected to result in increasing A-card and B-card allowances sometime this summer, after car and truck owners have been shaken out of their present "complacency" over motor vehicle uses.

The "corn freeze"—125 counties in the Corn Belt allowed to sell only to the Commodity Credit Corporation, except by permits to meet emergency feeding needs inside the county—promises to run its full 60 days before the 80-million bushels needed for war industrial plants is bought up.

Fortunately farmers have a sense of humor—somewhat strained to be sure. Otherwise they would wonder about ceiling prices when they buy oranges, or clothing—or income tax receipts.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 611 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

★ RESULTS OF ONE YEAR OF DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY MILKING

—ONE MAN NOW MILKS IN PLACE OF THREE
—CUT MILKING TIME BY 30 MINUTES
—GAINED 4051 LBS. OF MILK
—NO UDDER TROUBLE

★ REPORTS DAVID CROSHAW OF WRIGHTSTOWN N. J.

Here is an example of the wonderful results reported by De Laval Milker users everywhere . . . who are now using De Laval Speedway Milking.

Formerly Mr. Croshaw had three men in the barn at milking time . . . two men operating the three units, to milk 30 cows . . . one carrying and pouring. Now . . . one man does the entire job . . . in 30 minutes less time per milking.

The first year of De Laval Speedway Milking produced a gain of 4051 lbs. of milk . . . and the herd was absolutely free of udder trouble. Udders are healthier than ever before.

You can also greatly improve your milking results . . . by using the world's best milking combination . . . the De Laval Milker and the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking. Thousands are doing it.

THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.
2. *Have everything in readiness*—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.
3. *Preparation of the cow*—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.
4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)
5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.* Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.
6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes.* Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.
1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 BROADWAY — CHICAGO 6, 427 RANDOLPH ST — SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 BEALE ST

Guard Against BLACKLEG

Every Calf Is a Valuable Investment!

The organism causing Blackleg is very resistant and may remain alive on infected soil indefinitely. For that reason most successful cattle raisers find it profitable to vaccinate all new calves each year.

Dependable Globe Blackleg Bacterin, Whole Culture (Alum Treated) is the choice of thousands of cattle raisers to help protect their calves from deadly Blackleg. This "sterling quality bacterin in the silver box" has proved its ability to provide satisfactory protection under practically all field conditions. One dose, injected into normal calves under average field conditions, produces a satisfactory degree of lasting protection against Blackleg infection. Vaccinate early this year . . . control is cheap . . . losses can be very costly!

ONLY TEN CENTS A DOSE!
In 5, 10, 25, and 50-dose bottles.

Always look for the famous Globe trade-mark when you need animal health aids for your livestock or poultry . . . It's a symbol of dependability!

GLOBE LABORATORIES
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES · DENVER · KANSAS CITY · LITTLE ROCK · MEMPHIS

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

Never before has it been as important for wool growers to ship their wool direct to the Midwest Wool Marketing Co-Operative. The government has set the price and is the sole purchaser.

The Midwest is a primary handler for the government and you save dealers' profits by shipping direct to our warehouses. Ship us direct where you are assured accurate government grading and full government ceiling price.

MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE
915 Wyoming Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1215-1221 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Wire or write us for shipping instructions and shipping bags.

COCCIDIOSIS?

"My Mom Gives Our Birds ACIDOX"

No Messy Mixing of Mash ...Used in drinking water in any kind of Fountain.

When Coccidiosis strikes give birds the help of Acidox and Germozone. They are used on alternate days. Both are easy to use —just put in the drinking water in any kind of fountain. Acidox does not throw birds off feed—they like it!

Probably most loss in cases of Coccidiosis results from failure to make proper use of feed. Acidox helps birds handle their feed, helps maintain a normal digestive process. Acidox helps nature rebuild destroyed tissue with cells that are immune to Coccidiosis. And the one object should be to carry the birds through the attack until they can establish an immunity to the diease.

Germozone is a fine intestinal astringent. Coccidiosis is often accompanied by other germ infections. Germozone gives valuable assistance to birds in resisting many of those infections. In 1943, 66 million birds got Acidox and Germozone.

Inexpensive, 150 chicks for 2 weeks: 12 oz. Acidox, $1.00; 12 oz. Germozone, 75c. Larger sizes even more economical. At your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, hatchery).

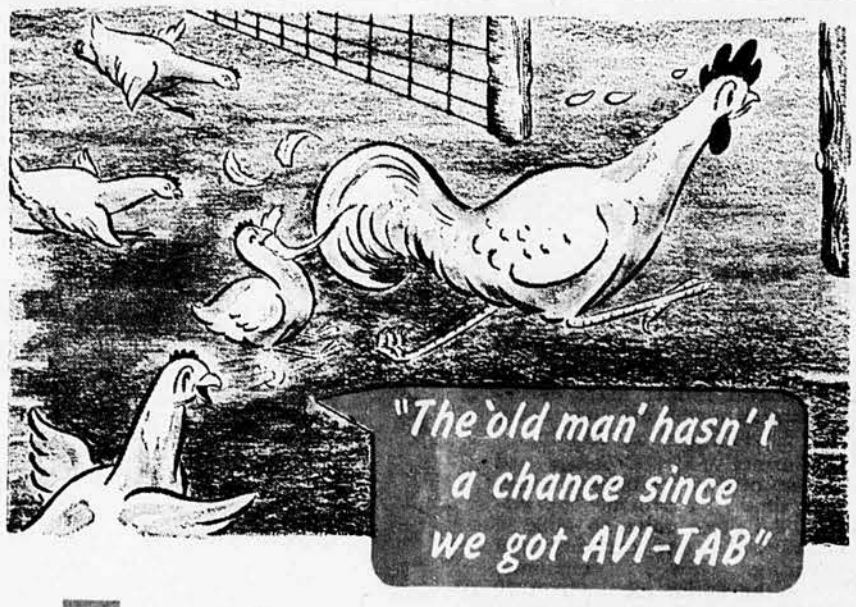
GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha 8, Nebr.

ACIDOX

BLIZZARD
BEST from ALL ANGLES
For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting—speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features. Limited number available. Free catalog.
BLIZZARD MFG. CO.
(1874) Canton, 2, Ohio

Pins and Needles

As pins and needles are so precious these days, I keep pincushions and trays handy in each room so the family can deposit any pins or needles they see underfoot. And nowadays we do not stick needles thru spools of thread as they bend or break.—K. H.



THOUSANDS of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. They realize that in many flocks there are chicks which a stimulant stomachic treatment will benefit.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; chicks eat it readily. So, when your chicks need this type of treatment, try *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Avi-Tab. Watch those chicks respond.

FARM TESTED AT OUR RESEARCH FARM

17,000 birds were used in testing and research last year at the Dr. Salsbury Poultry Research Farm. For example, chicks were given Avi-Tab and their progress compared with that of chicks which did not receive it. The purity, potency and safety of various vaccines and bacterins were checked. Tests were made on PAR-O-SAN, ROTA-CAPS, AVI-TON, NIC-SAL and other Dr. Salsbury products under *controlled* and *actual* farm conditions. Thus we test products and also obtain valuable new data. No wonder poultry raisers have confidence in the name "Dr. Salsbury's"!

POULTRY CONSERVATION for Victory

Follow the national "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program's recommendations. For helpful poultry advice and genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. He is familiar with program recommendations, and always glad to help.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine Dr. SALSBURY'S AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

★ BUY U. S. Savings Bonds ★

WATCH 'EM GROW AND GAIN ON DANNEN Pig Slopper

Ask For DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR LOCAL DANNEN DEALER'S

Dairy Shows Draw 3,500

SIXTEEN district dairy shows were held in Kansas this spring, with a total attendance of 3,500. The Holstein show at Parsons had the largest attendance, 400, followed by Wellington, Jersey; Arkansas City, Ayrshire; and Greensburg, Milking Shorthorn; each having 350 folks on hand. A total of 702 dairy cattle in all the district shows were exhibited by 226 owners. Milking Shorthorns led with the largest number of exhibitors; Greensburg, 34; and McPherson, second, with 22. A total of 566 juniors and 450 adults competed in the dairy-judging contests.

Supervision of the dairy shows in Kansas is under J. W. Linn and R. L. Stover, Extension dairy specialists, Kansas State College. Thru their direction, animals are exhibited by various districts in the state to try for places in the district show herds.

A popular attraction is the dairy-judging contest, held each year in connection with the district shows, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, which awards ribbons to the 5 best adult judges in each show. Winners of ribbons in the shows this spring are listed in order of placing, as follows:

Jersey

SEKAN PARISH, OSWEGO: Jim Monroe, Ward Warbinton, Bryan Powell, W. A. Coons, Lee Chenowith.

SOUTH CENTRAL, WELLINGTON: Elton Young, John Weir, Jr., Harold Hood, R. M. McClelland, Clayton Martin.

CENTRAL, LYONS: D. W. Boster, Charles W. Beer and Clyde Ewing, tie; George Heckel and A. W. McClelland, tie.

NORTH CENTRAL, MANHATTAN: David Schurle, Robert Walters, John Bowyer, R. W. Walters.

NORTHEAST, HORTON: Warren Ploegger, Fred B. Smith, George W. Smith, Roselie Ploegger, Roy Randall.

Holstein

PARSONS: E. E. Strickler, R. G. Rust, Eugenia Beezley, C. C. Ewins, Vernie Umbarger.

SALINA: Leo Schneider, Edwin Wessling, Harold Scanlin, John Kugler, Dale Kubin and S. E. Corman, tied.

LYONS: R. L. Evans, Mrs. Wayne Blackhall, Rolland Bircher, George Hirst, Wayne Blackhall.

Brown Swiss

KINGMAN: Earl Webber, Marion Beal, Herman J. Dyck, H. E. Schmidt, Dewey Schultz.

Ayrshire

HORTON: Mrs. Karl Scholz, Mrs. John Keas, Irvin Dannenberg, Mrs. Otis Reece, Otis Reece.

ABILENE: Mrs. P. H. Penner, Earl Hoffman, E. S. Hiebert, H. A. Stark, Solomon Hiebert.

HUTCHINSON: Mervin Jones, B. Williams, Maurice Hendershot, W. S. Watson, Frank Schrock.

ARKANSAS CITY: Mrs. Dusenbury, Vern Gottlob, Homer Brown, Ralph Baringer, Mrs. Verne Gottlob.

Milking Shorthorn

GREENSBURG: Hadley Snay, E. H. Chance, John S. Hoffman, J. E. Kraus, V. Kraus.

McPHERSON: Herb Ediger, P. H. Ediger, Clinton Proffitt, Dwight Alexander, Ben M. Ediger.

Judges for the shows included Carl Francisco, Coffeyville, all of the Jersey shows except Horton, where W. J. Keegan, fieldman of the American Jersey Cattle Club, took over. Holstein, E. A. Dawdy at all shows except Salina; Robert Romig, Hutchinson, at Salina show.

Sawdust Is Versatile

We find that coarse sawdust put in the hens' nests is more satisfactory than straw or hay as the hens do not pick or scratch the sawdust out.—C. C.

Notch Nest Boxes

My chickens had the habit of roosting upon the nests instead of the roosts, which kept the nests dirty. I hit upon the simple idea of sawing notches 2 inches deep in the edge of the nest boxes. It is not necessary for the notches to be uniform in size, altho that does make a neater job. This method proved effective.—O. O. C.

Productive Hens Marked

We could not afford trapnests for our flock of laying hens, and figured out another method. We placed a piece of woolen cloth, saturated with glycerin and colored with dye, above the entrance of each nest so that the hens would strike against it when entering the nest. The result was that laying hens always bore a mark on their heads, backs and tails, while the nonproductive ones remained unmarked. After a second and third test, the latter were taken to market.—O. O.

We're Waiting: A new food product to appear soon on retail markets is sliced dehydrated cranberries.

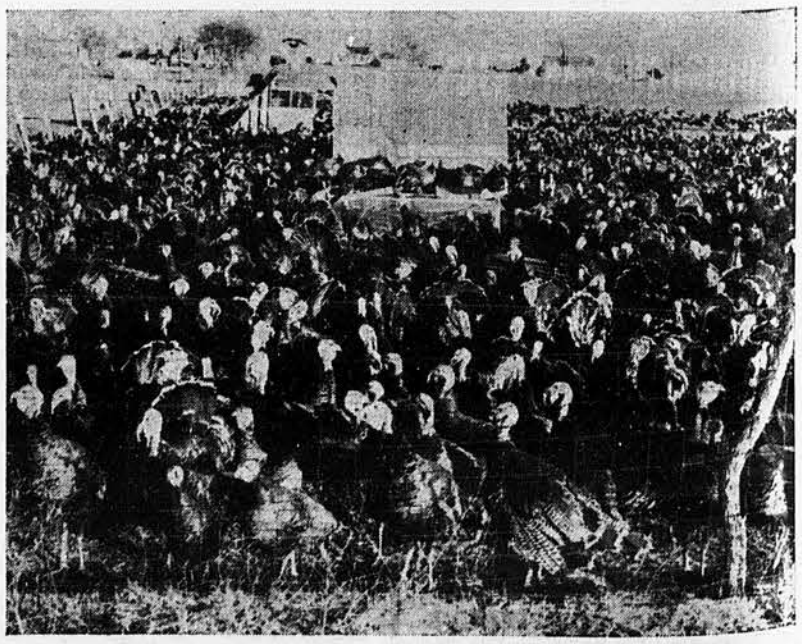
Big Job Feeding 3,000 Poults

STARTING this season with 3,000 poults took real courage for Wesley Steinhoff, well known Osage county turkey grower. The weather has kept poults in the brooder house, depriving them of sunshine and increasing the cost, so the brooder has taken more heat than normally would be needed. But the big problem has been keeping ahead of the poult's appetites. Mr. Steinhoff says he never has run out of feed yet but spends most of his time scouting around for it.

He did well with his 3,000 broad-breasted bronze birds last year. His toms average 23½ pounds dressed and the hens 13½ pounds at 7 months old. His feeding program calls for commercial feeds from the start, plus all the whole corn they can eat the last 60 days before marketing.

Last year the birds were moved to new ground every 2 to 4 weeks, but some blackhead losses occurred anyway. This year the turkeys will be moved every 1 or 2 weeks.

All poults are brooded on sanitary wire floors, with access to sanitary sun porches during nice weather. Feed is kept in front of them at all times and automatic waterers are used. Cod-liver oil and dehydrated alfalfa are added to the commercial feeds as a strengthener.



A view on the turkey farm of Wesley Steinhoff, Osage county, who last year marketed 3,000 broad-breasted bronze. Fighting bad weather and feed shortages, he is raising another 3,000 poults this year.

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JUN 3 1944
MANHATTAN
STATE COLLEGE KANSAS

Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed rains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; erton L. Otto, Livestock.

I have a carload of 875- to 900-ound good quality whiteface steers grass, and it is plentiful. I would ke to sell them off of grass, when ould be the best time to go with em?—C. K.

We had more than 82 million head cattle on farms January 1. The mber in feed lots is 25 to 30 per cent ss than a year ago and only about e half as many stocker and feeder ttle passed thru terminal markets is year compared with last year. his means large numbers of cattle ust be on pasture. If anything hapens to start a run to market, prices ill be lower. Such a condition might evelop by late summer or early fall. appears that it would be desirable market these cattle by July 15 or soon thereafter as possible if they e in killing condition by that time.

What is the seasonal trend in prices slaughter sheep and lambs? Will ices follow the normal trend this ar?—G. O.

Slaughter sheep and lambs usually ach a peak in May and then decline til a low is reached in October or ovember. Prices at the low generally erage 25 per cent below the previous ak. Prices probably will follow a rmal trend this year, but the low obably will not be so far below the ak as normal because of reduced mbers of lambs.

Wheat prices generally decline at rvest time, especially in years of erage or larger crops. Do you think at wheat will sell much, if any, beo ceiling prices at harvest time this ar?—G. W.

It is doubtful whether the price of erage quality wheat will decline uch from ceiling levels. Reports on e condition of wheat have been opmistic, and any deterioration in this ndition between now and harvest obably would hold wheat at or near iling levels. About the maximum eakness below ceiling prices that ight occur is a normal storage carryg charge of 4 to 6 cents a bushel.

Do you think the present tight sitation in feed supplies will cause some uidation of dairy cows as has been e case with hogs and poultry?—S.

Everything possible will be done to aintain milk cow numbers and the oduction of dairy products, even to e consideration of paying higher iry feed subsidies this fall and winr subject to Congressional approval. oducers will be encouraged to rece numbers of other kinds of livock in order to conserve feed supies.

etter Roads Ahead

Road projects amounting to about 4 llion dollars, are approved and ready go in Kansas when war ends, rerts D. J. Fair, highway director, who ted that should the war end sudnly Kansas could have from 15 to million dollars worth of projects ady in 60 to 90 days.

Kansas has an over-all postwar ad-construction program of 266 mildollars, covering needs of the state ghway system, connecting links, and ghways in cities and towns.

ostwar Kit

Everyone is eagerly studying the road that lies ahead. Farmers are seeking safety in that period by careful and thoro planning, using the best business and farm management principles, and operating conservatively. A most helpful and complete book on this subject is "The Postwar Planning Kit." Many of its pages are devoted to the postwar plan for the individual farm. Copies of the book may be obtained from your local Massey-Harris dealer. It is free.

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER
WORD RATE

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

DISPLAY RATE

Column Inches	One Issue	Four Issues	Column Inches	One Issue	Four Issues
½	$4.90	$16.80	2	$19.60	$ 67.20
1	9.80	33.60	3	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis

Write for special requirements on Display Classified Ads.

● BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS
Unsexed $10.45—Pullets $17.40

Barred Rocks
White Rocks
White Wyandottes
S. C. Reds

$10.90 per 100 PREPAID

FREE CATALOG explaining two-week replacement guar. U. S. Approved. U. S. Pullorum Tested R. O. P. Foundation Breeding
Schlichtman's Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORN
AAA Started Pullets —3 to 4 Weeks Old

It pays to buy the best. Over 25 popular breeds. Bargain prices. Send cash in full. Prompt service. Catalog FREE. We brood thousands of Started Pullets weekly. Cockerels $2.95.

$24.95 UP PER 100 F.O.B.

BUSH HATCHERY, 560 F, Clinton, Mo.

If It Is STARTED PULLETS
you need, we have the dependable kind from five weeks to three months. Before purchasing, it will pay you to write to the
RUPF POULTRY FARM
Box K Ottawa, Kansas

Coombs White Leghorn Chicks. U. S.-ROP strain. Immediate delivery. Share benefits of our years of trapnesting, pedigreeing. All chicks sired by 250-322 egg ROP sires, and backed by 23 years of 250-355 egg sires—no exception. Bred for high livability by progeny-tested method. Breeding like this helps give you a real increase in egg profits. Wonderful customer satisfaction. Reasonable chick prices because our year around hatching spreads costs. Sexed chicks. 36-page catalog, free. Complete breeding program clearly described. Illustrated with actual photos taken on our farm. Write today. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Buy Roscoe Hill chicks for greater profits. Their fine quality breeding will help produce eggs and meat our country needs, and offers you an outstanding profit-making investment this year. Improved breeding stock, hundreds males from 200 to 311 egg trapnest hens in our Leghorn and White Rock flocks have established profit-making ability. 10 leading breeds—sexed chicks. Write for prices—early order discount. Free catalog. Roscoe Hill Hatchery, 908 R St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

Chick bargains — strong, healthy, vigorous, blood-tested. Give two choices, F.O.B., 100% live delivery. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, $6.95; Pullets, $10.95. Austra-Whites, White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, $6.95; Pullets $11.85. Heavy assorted, $6.45. Mixed Assorted, $5.90. Surplus cockerels $3.90. Leftovers $2.95. Send money order. No catalog. Order direct. Duncan Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

While They Last—thousands weekly. Free catalog gives prices, FOB terms, guarantees, etc. Bloodtested 300-egg breeders. White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, $8.40. Pullets $12.45. 3 to 4 week Started White Leghorn Pullets $26.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $8.40. Pullets $11.80. Heavy assorted $6.95. Surplus cockerels $3.95. Prices 100 up. Send money order. Squaredeal Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Limited Time—White Leghorns, $8.45. Pullets, $12.50. 3 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets, $26.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $8.40. Pullets, $11.80. Heavy Assorted, $6.95. Surplus Assorted, $3.95 Special grades higher. Free catalog gives our FOB terms, guarantees, etc. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns $6.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox $6.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 512-E, Fulton, Missouri.

Hi-Production Chicks. Very best quality. White, Barred or Buff Rocks; White or Silver Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island or New Hampshire Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Mottled Anconas; White or Brown Leghorns. Literature. The Thomas Farms Hatchery, Pleasanton, Kan.

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

Bush's Money-Making AAA Chicks—24 breeds; thousands weekly; surplus broiler cockerels, $4.95. 100 English White Leghorn Started Pullets, 4 weeks, $29.95 up. Send Money order. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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

Anconas, Leghorns $9.50. Hampshires, Rocks, Austra Whites $10.00. Jenkins Hatchery, Mankato, Kan.

● JERSEY GIANTS

Booking Orders for Chicks—Jersey Giant (White or Black). Specialty Brooders for Giants for 20 years. Also Golden Buff Minorcas. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

● MINORCAS

Superfine Chicks. Golden Buff Minorcas. Specialty Breeders for 20 years. Also White or Black Jersey Giants. Literature. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

● TURKEYS

Turkey Poults from Broad Breasted Bronze stock. Lots of 1000, 70c each. For delivery dates and prices on smaller quantities write today to Griffith Hatchery, Box 835, Fulton, Missouri.

● LEGHORNS

250-350 Pedigreed sired big type Egg-Bred "AAA" White Leghorn Pullets $14.95. Unsexed $8.25. Cockerels $2.00. Four-weeks-old "AAA" Pullets $25.50. 95% Sex Guaranteed. Catalog. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Big type English White Leghorn "AAA" pullets $12.35, Cockerels $1.95. Four-week-old "AAA" Pullets $23.40. Windsor Chick Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

● MACHINERY AND PARTS

Used and New Farm Equipment
Several Roughage Cutters, Hammer Grinders, Grain Drills, Potato Machinery, Potato Planters, Dusters, Graders, Water Pumps (deep and shallow well), Wagon Boxes, Hog Feeders. Write for Free list of new and used farm equipment and supplies.
GREEN BROTHERS, LAWRENCE, KAN.

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

Holt Combine, 10-foot cut, we have two machines of this model, one in good condition, the other needs some repairs. Priced right. Martin Tractor Company, 700 East Eighth, Topeka, Kansas.

Elevators: Good supply portable grain elevators. 16-32 ft. Capacity 700-1000 bushels per hour. No certificate required. Nelson Mfg. & Supply Co., Kimball, Nebr.

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-641, Boone, Iowa.

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

Acetylene Welding Outfit like new; Arcwelder 175 amp. Eagle Welding, 5085 Broadway, Chicago 40, Ill. Longbeach 7892.

Combine 12-ft. No. 5-A John Deere. Good condition. Vern Hardenburger, Narka, Kan.

Elevators—Combination for ear corn and small grain $125. John Follrichs, Auburn, Neb.

● ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT
Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models.
Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants
Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment
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Magic Electric Welder 110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Guaranteed one year. Splendid for farm use. Magic Welder Mfg. Co., 241LK Canal St., New York City.

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

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

Two Cow Dairy Queen portable milker again available for shipment anywhere. Rubber lined squeeze action teat 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.

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Automobile Inner Tubes, used reconditioned all passenger sizes, $1.50 each FOB Chicago. O'Keefe, 7517 Merrill, Chicago.

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

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

● DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

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

Puppies Wanted for Cash. Also Canaries and Parrots. Write first. National, 3101 Olive, St. Louis, Missouri.

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

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

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Money for your cream by return mail; correct test and weight; the better the cream the bigger the check; we 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.

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Kansas-Grown
U. S. 13
Hybrid Seed Corn
Dunfield Soybeans
Fulton Seed Oats
From Grower to Farmer
BRUNE BROTHERS
R.F.D. No. 1, Lawrence, Kansas
Growers of Pure Field Seeds

SEEDS FIELD and GARDEN
Write us for samples and prices.
ALFALFA — Lot Crest $19.90 Per Bu.
THE SALINA SEED CO., SALINA, KANSAS

For Sale—Dunfield Soybeans $2.75 bushel. Certified Dunfield $3.25. John Deere one-way $100. Charles R. Topping, R-4, Lawrence, Kan.

Midland Yellow Dent Seed Corn $3.00 bushel, test 95%. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kan.

Early Kalo five cents FOB Hays, Kansas. Ward W. Sullivan.

● KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

For Sale—Certified Hongkong Soybean seed. A. F. Schoenig, Walnut, Kansas.

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Sweet Potato Plants—Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Red Velvet, 100-50c; 200-90c; 300-$1.25; 500-$1.75; 1000-$3.00; 2000-$5.00. Tomato plants—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-75c; 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Potato Plants—Nancy Hall, Portoricans, 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00; 5000-$9.50. Cash with order. Ernest McGill, Gleason, Tenn.

Cabbage Plants $1.50. Tomato Plants $2.00. Potato Plants $2.50. Pepper and Eggplants $3.00-1,000. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

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Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. Roll developed—16 prints and 3 free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 enlargement Free with 100 reprints. Dick's Photo, Louisville, Ky.

Your Favorite kodak pictures enlarged, size 5x7, 10c; three for quarter, coin. Send best negatives (film) today. Address Geppert Studios, Dept. 73, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Rolls Developed—Two deckledge prints each negative 25c. Deckledge reprints 2c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Roll developed and printed 25c. 25 reprints 50c. Skrudland, 6444-R Diversey, Chicago.

● WANTED TO BUY

We Buy Used Milking Equipment. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

● 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.

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25 Genuine Indian arrowheads, $1.00. Catalog. Geo. Holder, Glenwood, Ark.

Hedge Posts—Truck and Carloads. Floyd Leonard, 1257 Boswell, Topeka.

● REMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest Methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C606, Kansas City, Mo.

● 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.

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Suburban Home—25 acres with gas, lights and city water, good land, 6 rooms, good barn, half mile college, $4500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

240-A. Well Improved; 4 mi. town; near school; black top road; electricity. 90-A. cultivation. Possession 60 days. Owner, J. C. Snyder, Admire, Kan.

● FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Free 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.

Public Sales of Livestock

Duroc Hogs
October 7—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Angus Cattle
June 8—Bruce Dodson Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.

Holstein Cattle
October 17—Holstein-Friesan Association of Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
September 2—Wm. H. Hargus, Belton, Mo.

Jersey Cattle
June 22—Gold Bond Jersey Dispersal, D. A. Rider, Bethel Kan. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, Sales Manager.
October 20—Fred B. Smith, Highland, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
October 21—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
August 5—Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.

Dairy CATTLE

Gold Bond Jersey Dispersion
Bethel, Kan., June 22

43 HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS
Classified—Production Tested

Dispersal of entire milking herd. 37 Cows—Mostly fresh or heavy springers. **Highest-producing herd in Kansas. 1943 herd average—452 lbs. fat per cow.**

Raleigh, Design and Standard of Oaklands breeding. All Tb. and Bang's tested.

D. A. RIDER, Owner
Bethel, Kan.

For catalog, write **IVAN N. GATES, Sales Manager, WEST LIBERTY, IOWA**

Aucts.—Bert Powell and Harry Glasscock

ROHRER'S
Milking Shorthorns Please

Sons of Chief Blackwood
to four states

We have sold yearling sons of **Chief Blackwood** in four states, the last going to **Kentucky** this week. Have a few more of equal quality up to serviceable age for delivery at farm at less money. Can spare a few females.

H. A. ROHRER
Junction City - - Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

FARMER-PRICED

From Wisconsin to Louisiana and from Kentucky to New Mexico, Rotherwood Jerseys—both the sires and the matrons—are writing eloquent tributes to the Jersey Breed and to the potent State of Kansas! Here the best are farmer-priced when you mention the Kansas Farmer! !
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS
Route 3 Hutchinson, Kansas

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS.
SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

HOGS

Duroc Boars Good Enough

to head any herd, by a son of **Old Golden Fancy.** Dams are daughters of **Sturdebilt** (Kincaid's great boar). Others of quality are sired by **Cherry King 28773,** dams by **Old Golden Fancy.** They are of September farrow, and weigh up to 275 lbs. Also open gilts. Immuned. Inspection invited.
W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS

Breed's best breeding. March to December farrow. Big, rugged, thick, smooth bodied, well hammed, low set. Wt. up to and over 400 lbs. Registered, double immuned, priced right. Come, write or phone describing your wants. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

Reg. Duroc Boars and Gilts

Extra fancy fall gilts bred to Golden King. Also spring gilts and boars. Thick, medium type. Write for prices.
ALBIN R. ANDERSON, COURTLAND, KAN.

OVER 100 DUROC BRED SOWS and BRED GILTS

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.**

DUROC FALL BOARS

—and bred gilts of approved medium type. Champion bred. Immune, registered. Absolutely guaranteed.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Scheel's "Better Type" Hampshires

Now offering Fall Boars and Fall Gilts—Visit our farm or write us about the good ones we are offering. We have sold Registered Hampshire hogs into several states and they make good. Real, easy feeding, good doing kind.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires

Hiattville, Kan.
(Real Packer type.)

Late farrowed fall boars. Also weaned pigs. Boar and 2 gilts not related, $100; registered, immuned. Pigs, either sex, $35 each.

Quigley Hampshire Farm

ST. MARYS, KANSAS

Registered Fall Boars: Immunized; Double Score and Roller breeding; low down, good hams, even regular belts.

Registered Hereford Hogs

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

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

The **PENNEY AND JAMES ANGUS** sale, Hamilton, Mo., made an average of $262 on 69 lots. Buyers from 7 states bought them at prices that should prove good investments. These Angus could have sold for a higher average and still would not be out of line with present-day prices. May 16 saw everyone busy trying to catch up with delayed farm work and the crowd was small and competition not too keen. The top price paid was $850 for a cow and calf; $500 was paid for a bull; 54 females averaged $273, and 15 bulls averaged $225. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

H. A. ROHRER reports the recent sale of the yearling bull Wildrose Chieftain to the Bowling Farm, at Elizabethtown, Ky., at $400 crated and delivered. Wildrose Chieftain is the eighth son of Chief Blackwood to leave the **RORHER MILKING SHORTHORN FARM** at Junction City. His dam is the Register of Merit cow Nauvoo Lady Ann, a daughter of Brookside Champion. She is a full sister to the Kansas grand champion bull Nauvoo Champion, formerly heading the Arthur Johnson and Son herd at Assaria and now in service in the Studt Brothers herd at Ada. Mr. Rohrer is developing a full brother to Wildrose Chieftain for use in his herd.

As snappy a sale of the Angus breed as we have seen was the **McKENNY-EVANS** sale, Maryville, Mo., on May 15. Buyers from Missouri, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Texas and Iowa bought 84 lots for an average of $310. Sixty-two females averaged $338, and 22 bulls $231. A $775 cow from the Evans estate herd topped the sale, and she was purchased by Ray Watson, Harris, Mo. The top McKinney female sold for $550 to Ralph L. Smith Farm, Chillicothe, Mo. From the McKinney herd came the top bull at $550 and the buyer was Roy Moore, Chillicothe, Mo. As in many sales this spring, bulls of service age sold readily, but bulls too young for service were more difficult to sell. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

A. M. PATERSON, secretary of the **AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK AND HORSE SHOW,** Kansas City, Mo., sends us the following information which we know will be of interest to Kansas livestock men. The Third Annual Market Animal Show and Sale will be held at the Kansas City Stock Yards on October 11-12-13, 1944, in place of the regular American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show. Premiums will be provided for fat market calves, pigs and lambs fed by 4-H Club members and Vocational Agriculture students, each group having its own classification. Classifications and premiums will be awarded for fat steers, lambs and hogs fed by adult livestock producers. Also, a complete fat and feeder carlot cattle classification. Premium list will be available about July 15.

Frequently I am asked by farmers with medium-size cattle herds, whether to sell off heifers or older females. For some time most farmers have been keeping their female increase and now a good many find themselves in the position of being overstocked. This, together with the likelihood of facing reduced prices during the next few years or maybe sooner, the problem arises as to what should be sold and what seems the most profitable to keep back for future breeding. In most cases the heifers are of better quality than the older cows, due to the policy that has grown from year to year of using better bulls. Heifers with the fine prospect for quick fattening on grass, will sell for better prices to the pound. But the cows, because of more weight, will bring more to the head. The heifers kept for replacement will have a tendency to reduce the size of the breeding herd, but in the long run may be the best bet.

GEARY COUNTY is rapidly taking its place as one of the leading counties of the state in numbers of small beef-cattle herds. The large per cent of good grass land too rough for the plow has contributed largely to this condition. This with the advice and encouragement of men like Jerry Moxley, has created a demand for better service bulls and closer culling of cow herds. These small herds in the hands of farmers, most of them living on and farming their own land, utilize not only their own grass but all of the alfalfa, kafir and other grains that grow in the valleys and on the upland. This spring they are turning their calves out to grass with much less uncertainty than the feeder who expects to buy cattle for feeding next fall on an uncertain market. For the most part Geary county calves have been well wintered and this fall can either be fed some grain or go to the market to be slaughtered or go to some eastern feedlot to be finished.

Indications are that farmers and breeders of purebred hogs kept less than 50 per cent as many sows for spring farrowing as they did in 1943. So far our reports are not very complete as to the percentage of pigs saved. High price and scarcity of all grains are, of course, repsonsible for this condition, while the heavy run of hogs now going to all principal markets creates an impression of an oversupply of hogs. Many observers believe that a scarcity will develop later in the season. It is, of course, difficult to see far enough into the future to justify any advice in the matter of buying breeding stock or recommending keeping what is now on hand. But quite often I talk to a farmer who doesn't own a single hog. Then often his neighbor tells you that it is always best to keep some hogs and quotes, "The hog is the mortgage-lifter." This department would like to hear from breeders regarding the number of pigs saved from spring litters, and how the number this year compares with last year.

J. C. BANBURY AND SONS, of Plevna in Reno county, are among the oldest and strongest breeders of registered Polled Shorthorns to be found in Kansas or any adjoining state. I believe the herd was established about 40 years ago. At that time polled cattle of any breed were not popular like they now are. But Mr. Banbury, founder of the herd, realized early the importance of infusing Scotch blood into the herd. With this idea he bought low-set, thick bulls carrying a large per cent of Scotch breeding. Then by keeping his best heifers each year and continuing the policy of searching out and purchasing the best herd bulls, the herd has reached its high standard of perfection. More bulls have been sold from this herd than from any other Polled Shorthorn herd in the Midwest. Some of the Banbury boys have gone for themselves, some are bankers and some in their country's service. But nothing as yet has happened to mar the success of Shorthorn improvement on the Banbury farm.

The **LINCOLN COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held their postponed annual show on the John Moffitt farm 3 miles north of Lincoln on May 25. Altho the late date and favorable field weather kept many away, about 100 farmers and breeders were in attendance. About 35 head of animals were exhibited, 10 herds being represented. The cattle awards were placed by Paul Gwin, of Junction City, and a county show herd of 10 head was chosen to be fitted for the fall fairs. The exhibits from the various herds were presented in good condition. It has been tough out in Lincoln county this spring, but enough feed, supplemented with Balbo rye and wheat pasture, saw the herds thru until grass. Lincoln county, so well adapted to growing rugged, heavy-coated animals, has taken its place as one of the outstanding Hereford sections of the state. The finest possible co-operation exists among the breeders, and prospective buyers have come to know of the high-type men who grow and sell annually good Herefords and stand back of every guarantee.

The **DICKINSON-GEARY COUNTY ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOCIATION,** responsible for the organization and successful growth of Better Livestock day, voted to discontinue that annual event and to substitute an annual Aberdeen Angus sale. Better Livestock day was started 18 years ago and during the years has resulted in putting this part of the state on the map as one of the greatest centers in the entire country for this popular breed of cattle. Held each year on the farm of some prominent breeder, it featured free beef dinners and national speakers. Thousands of cattlemen and farmers became interested in better livestock who probably would not otherwise have become interested. The first sale is to be held in Junction City, probably during April, 1945. About 75 head will be sold, tops from the good breeding herds of the locality, selected by a committee. About two thirds of the offering will be composed of females. James Hollinger, of Chapman, has been chosen as sale manager. It is understood that any breeder living in Central Kansas will be eligible to consign breeding animals.

A complete dispersion of the **E. E. PORTERFIELD, JR.,** Polled Hereford herd, Grandview, Mo., on Saturday, May 27, attracted many Kansas buyers. In fact, the larger part of the sale offering came to Kansas. Twenty-four bred cows and cows with calves were sold and the average was $256. Bred heifers averaged $209, open heifers $160. Three polled bulls were sold and averaged $300. The top bull, Lot 2, a 2-year-old, sold for $400. Lot 1, a 3-year-old bull, sold for $300, while a September 7, 1941, bull calf sold for $200.

Buyers from Kansas bought 33 head. Jensen Brothers, Coffeyville, bought the 2 herd bulls at $400 and $300, and 20 females of all ages. Jesse Riffel, Enterprise, bought the top bred female for $500 and the top cow and calf at $360. He also bought a good young bull calf. Lee Cowden, Reading, 4 head; Ben Atteberry, Paola, 1 head; Henry Parker, Ottawa, 1 head; Claud Beeks, Baldwin, 2 head. Missouri buyers took 15 and Oklahoma buyers 2. This number represents the catalogue offering and a few extras were sold which were not included in this report. Roy Johnston, Belton, Mo., was the auctioneer.

The **HEART OF AMERICA ANGUS SALE,** held at the Kansas City Stock Yards on May 19, was most satisfactory. Forty-four females averaged $440 with a $2,000 top. The $2,000 female came from the Ralph L. Smith Farm, Chillicothe, Mo., and was the champion female of the show held just preceding the sale. She was purchased by Daniel Ellis, Louisburg, Kan. This $2,000 female was bred to the $40,000 bull, champion of the recent National Angus show. Mr. Ellis also purchased a fine heifer consigned by Harry E. Pierce, Partridge, Kan., for $1,600. Five head sold from $1,000 to $2,000. Mr. Ellis is establishing a new herd and bought 12 head. Nineteen bulls averaged $303 with the highest-selling bull going to E. L. Sherard, Kansas City, at $1,275. James E. Nugent consigned this excellent tried sire.

Missouri and Kansas buyers absorbed the entire sale offering, paying an average of $399 for 63 lots. Kansas buyers were Peckman Brothers, Paola; W. H. Steenstery, McLouth; D. E. Clark, Highland; Fred Rothberger, Eudora; Cowan Bearly and Son, Parker; Daniel Ellis, Louisburg; Lester Colle, Sterling. Outstate buyers were present but Kansas and Missouri outbid them and it is becoming quite evident that Iowa and Illinois are not to be the Angus centers of the Midwest. It looks as if Kansas and Missouri are to be recognized as Aberdeen Angus headquarters from now on. The show before the sale attracted a good crowd. Roy Johnston and Jack Halsey were the auctioneers.

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	$16.85	$16.50	$18.00
Hogs	13.50	13.60	14.25
Lambs	16.00	16.40	16.25
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.25	.23½
Eggs, Standards	.30	.30	.38
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.47	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.65½	1.72	1.40¼
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	..	..	1.04
Oats, No. 2 White	..	.87	.74¼
Barley, No. 2	1.16	..	1.01
Alfalfa, No. 1	34.50	34.50	24.50
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	17.00	13.00

Beef CATTLE

Hereford Bulls

Cows, Heifers, Calves. Real Prince Domino breeding. Many sired by the Reserve Champion Bull of the 1941 State Association Sale. I have sold my farm and already given possession of 320-acre pasture so must sell some cattle immediately.
MORRIS ROBERTS
Hoisington - - - Kansas

HEREFORDS

SIX BULLS 20 to 22 months old — sons of **JAY DOMINO 1st.**

Present herd sires: Foster Domino 4th, Jupiter Blueblood 3d, lot 320, Roundup, purchased for $1,000. The latter is by Lloyd Domino by Prince Domino Mixer.

ARTHUR ATTWOOD, Silver Lake, Kan, 10 miles west of Topeka.

POLLED HEREFORDS

We have several splendid bulls 2 years old also some yearlings for sale at this time. Come and see them or write.
GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

3 registered, double standard, Polled Hereford Bulls for sale, about 15 months of age. Large growthy individuals. All registered in American Hereford Assn. and Polled Hereford Society. Price reasonable. **H. C. Sweet, Stockton, 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 choice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, similar breeding. **Leon A. Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kan.**

Registered Angus

BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choicely bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

REGISTERED ANGUS

Offering a few bulls of serviceable age, sired by **Mastermere of Wheatland 591665** and **Ellmere G. 10th 597541.**
HERSCHEL JANSSEN, LORRAINE, KAN.

Shorthorns for Sale

Two beef-type cows, 7 and 8 years old with red bull calves by side. Also 2 red bulls, 10 and 14 months old.
ROY E. SCOTT, R. 1, KINSLEY, KAN.

Choice Polled Shorthorn Bulls

—for sale. Ready for service, red and roan.
ROBT. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

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

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

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

HORSES--JACKS

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS

For sale: Two 3-year-old registered Belgian Stallions. Light sorrel-roan.
GLEN M. KIRK, EUREKA, KAN.

SHETLAND STALLION

Shetland pony stallion, Sammy Casey, gaited, beautiful pony, will stand for service a few selected mares for the season of 1944. Can be seen at my stables in Stockton. Service fee $15. **H. C. SWEET, owner, Stockton, Kan.**

SHEEP

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

For sale—15 head of ewes from yearlings to 4-year-olds. Many with January lambs by side. These are top ewes. They are blocky, heavy boned and out of the best bloodlines. One 3-year-old and one yearling ram. Excellent foundation stock. Pasture shortage forces sale. Also a few head of young well bred grade Hampshire ewes.
ORVILLE L. JENKINS, EMMETT, KAN.
(Pottawatomie County)

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Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.
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Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

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

Lefty Lawson, *Auctioneer*

Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales. References, those for whom I have sold.
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

Kenneth Veon, *Auctioneer*

LIVESTOCK—LAND—FARM SALES
Desire Auctioneer's Job with Sale Barn
BOX 784, LINCOLN, 1, NEBR.

CHOLERA Warning

Outbreaks in many localities; Vaccination now is urgent.

The hog cholera season is now here. Any spring pigs which have not yet been vaccinated should be protected WITHOUT DELAY.

Hog prices are too high to risk gambling with this No. 1 swine killer. Cholera strikes overnight, kills an entire drove in a few days. There is no cure. The ONLY protection is vaccination in advance—BEFORE cholera attacks your hogs.

Call Your Veterinarian

It is wise to have your vaccinating done by a Veterinarian. His skill and training enables him to tell when your hogs are in shape to vaccinate. He knows how to do the work so your drove will be REALLY PROTECTED. Call your Veterinarian. Have your hogs protected NOW.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

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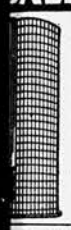

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See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features.

The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years.

Get the Facts—Write TODAY.

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The Right Start For Irrigation

If you plan to irrigate here is the procedure to follow, according to engineers.

Well location—Do a thoro job of core drilling to determine the quantities of water available. As many as 80 test holes have been made before locating a well, but 2 to 5 are considered average for exploration.

Drilling—Once a location is chosen, the rotary method of drilling is recommended for a deep well. The preferred size shaft is 30 inches, in which is centered a 16- or 18-inch casing, gravel packed with accurately graded gravel—about one fourth inch. Too coarse gravel allows the head of water to collapse the casing or sand to clog it, and too fine gravel will filter into the casing and stop water flow. Any screen used in the casing as a filter should have perforations in depth equal to, or offsetting, the depth of water strata, thus absorbing maximum flow. Casing should be heavy enough to withstand water pressure and have filter openings large enough not to be closed by rusting. A common fault is not having enough perforations in the casing, or in not perforating the full depth of the water strata.

Testing—After the well has been developed, use a test pump. The recommended practice is to pump the well for about 30 hours at 50 per cent above intended permanent use. Test pumping makes the well "sand-free" and determines size of permanent pump required.

Pumping equipment—Next install permanent pumping equipment designed to fit the well and utilize the cheapest power available. Depending on location, the pump may be operated by gasoline engine, Diesel, farm tractor, electric motor or natural gas. The pump should be "tailor-made" to the well as no 2 wells react exactly the same.

This fact is illustrated by one case in which a farmer had a 40-horsepower motor pumping 1,100 gallons a minute. Thru better well development he was able to get 1,500 gallons with a 20-horsepower motor. Another farmer reported he has 2 wells giving equal gallonage, but one takes a 20 horsepower and the other only a 15 horsepower for operation.

Need for good engineering extends also into preparation of fields for irrigation, say those who have tried it. Before turning water onto the land an operator needs to know the type of soil and how rapidly and how deeply any amount of water will penetrate. Fields should be properly surveyed and leveled to get maximum benefit of water applied. The number of factors involved in irrigation farming are much greater than in dry-land farming, require more detailed planning and—more work. An irrigated farm is no place for "grandpa to retire."

Tune in Farm Power

The day may come, scientists say, when motor cars, airplanes and other machinery may be operated by power transmitted by radio.

Experimentation so far on power by radio has been largely a laboratory sideline, but it is possible that the present electric current system may all be changed. Then one might "tune in" on power to run all types of electric motors or lighting systems. The farm of the future may be operated by power from some point hundreds of miles away.

Balbo Makes Beef

Fifteen to 20 acres of Balbo rye paid huge dividends to Albert Steuwe, Wabaunsee county cattleman, who used it to help win the Kansas Beef Production Contest last year.

For 10 days Mr. Steuwe had 115 head of cattle on the small acreage. Sixty-five of the cattle remained on Balbo for 45 to 50 days, or from November 1 to December 20. Most of the 70 pounds gained by each of the Hereford steers during that period was credited to Balbo by Mr. Steuwe.

This year, as a result of his favorable results, he will plant 25 or 30 acres of Balbo, then turn it under next spring as a green-manure crop and follow it with a sorghum crop. With this combination the acreage should develop a maximum of beef on the hoof, he believes.

Prevent "Hardware Disease"

Vigilance, rather than medicine, is needed to cure the common "hardware disease" of livestock, say veterinarians. Hardware disease is caused by cattle chewing or swallowing foreign objects such as nails, staples, pieces of baling and fence wire, and other sharp scraps of metal. Many valuable animals are lost or suffer carcass damages yearly from this disease.

The remedy lies in keeping barns, feedlots and pastures free of harmful metal objects. One precaution is to gather up all such material after repairs to buildings, fences and equipment. Another is to see that baled hay does not contain scraps of wire. Still another is to guard against presence of box nails in products obtained from vegetable or fruit markets.

New Way to Fill Tires

A new method of filling farm-tractor tires 100 per cent with liquid solution instead of air, without removing the tires from the tractor, has been developed by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. A pump, operated either by electricity or by hand power, is used. It is equipped with a syphon arrangement, 3- and 4-way valves, connected to the tire and overflow hose, so the air may be withdrawn and the liquid solution put into the tire all in a single operation by merely throwing a lever. Goodyear finds that using liquid instead of air in tractor tires increases efficiency and life of tires.

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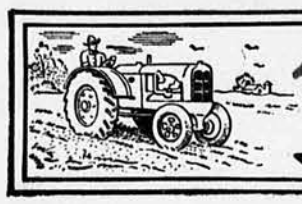
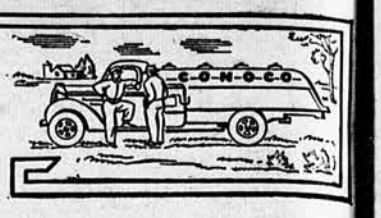


The Tank Truck



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

THUMBS DOWN ON ENGINE ACIDS...

WITH OIL THAT OIL-PLATES!

NOBODY SEEMS TO BE exactly sure of what started the phrase "Thumbs Down." But you can certainly be sure of deadly acid starting ruinous corrosion inside the engine of your car—your truck—your tractor . . . unless you take steps to guard engine parts from acid attacks!

Corrosive acids occur in every engine. They're created by ordinary, everyday combustion, and some acid is bound to be trapped in the cylinders when you switch off the ignition! Then, if your engine stands long with its precious inside parts all unprotected, those vicious acids get their chance to bite bare metal!

OIL-PLATING Fights Engine Acids!

"*Well, then,*" you may say, "*the best course would be not to leave engine parts all bare to acid.*" And that's exactly how OIL-PLATING works to protect your precious engine from acid attacks, all the while you use Conoco N*th* motor oil! For here's oil whose special synthetic works almost like "magnetism" to attach acid-resistant OIL-PLATING to engine parts—and to maintain it in place for days and even weeks!

Then, even if your car, your truck or your tractor does stand long unused, you needn't much fear for engine safety. That's because close-fastened OIL-PLATING resists acid's worst attacks "around the clock!"

What OIL-PLATING Has Done for Others:

Now that's all to the good, as far as fighting acid goes, but you'll want to know how consistently Conoco N*th* oil succeeds—how it helps in day-to-day farming, under different conditions of climate and different kinds of operation. To settle this point, your Tank Truck editor has chosen three letters from farmers in widely separated regions—the Pacific Northwest, the Corn Belt and the Gulf Coast. Now here's what these men report about their own experiences with Conoco N*th* oil:

Earl Plank (right) and Albert Rhode show Conoco Commission Representative J. B. Michaels a new type of beet loader being assembled for harvest on Mr. Plank's farm near Toppenish, Washington.

. . . "pleasure to recommend Conoco . . ."

From Toppenish, Washington, way up in the high country east of the Cascade Range, comes word from Earl Plank, who writes, "I have used Conoco products exclusively on my farm since 1934. . . . Have two Farmall tractors . . . as well as three Chevrolet trucks, one Hudson car and miscellaneous farm equipment. It gives me pleasure to recommend Conoco products because of the satisfactory service received . . . Have never had a bearing failure and maintenance costs have been very small."

Herman Taylor and his son with the biplane Mr. Taylor uses for aerial fertilization of pasture lands on his stock farm.

"...I have used Conoco N*th*...exclusively"

That's the boast of Guy Stern, written from his farm near Johnstown, Nebraska. There's a reason why he boasts, for he goes on to tell of the tractor he bought back in 1941, "To date . . . my total expense for repairs and labor has been $16.50 which consisted of a new set of piston rings and labor. I use this tractor the year around for everything that is done on the farm with a tractor." And he goes on, "All the fuels and greases I have used in the past four years have been Conoco exclusively."

What a "Flying Farmer" says:

Herman Taylor, owner of Navajo Plantation at Natchitoches, Louisiana, really believes in keeping up with the times. He runs a herd of 950 registered Herefords on his tract of 2730 acres, and operates six tractors, two trucks and two cars. A thorough-going progressive in his large-scale operations, he uses an airplane in fertilizing his 1700-acre pasture! He says, "I firmly believe in using quality products. I have given Conoco N*th* oil, greases, and transmission oil a fair test in my tractors, trucks and cars, and these products are as good as they were recommended to be."

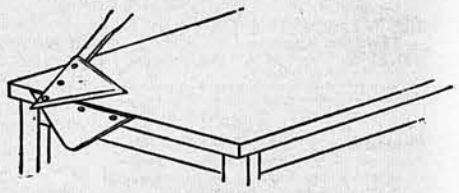
Prove the Pudding for Yourself!

Now there you have the considered opinions of three farmers working with N*th* oil under widely different conditions. But the proof of any pudding is still in the eating—and in doing the eating yourself! It's a good thing, then, that it's so easy for you to keep any engine OIL-PLATED. All it takes is using Conoco N*th* oil—and Your Conoco Agent will be glad to put your name on his list of regular calls. Phone him today and ask for Conoco N*th* . . . oil that OIL-PLATES. Continental Oil Company

DOLLAR-AN-IDEA!

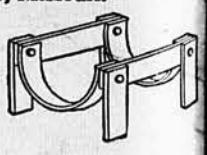
Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and win $1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

From Cordell, Oklahoma, came C. E. Nickel's original sketch of the table metal-shears shown here. Mr. Nickel made his shear blades from grass-mower knives, but other types of salvaged blades could also be used.



A bolt and two nuts can "pinch-hit" as a wrench. Just turn the nuts onto the bolt and adjust the space between them to fit the part you're working on. The two nuts form the jaws. The bolt becomes the handle. Mrs. Charles Davis sent this idea from Windsor, Missouri.

With a few pieces of wood and an old tire rim cut in two, H. A. Krause of Welcome, Texas, made the stand shown here for an oil or gasoline drum.



WEEDS AND WASTE— AND POSTWAR CROPS!

Recent technological developments open up many new crop possibilities. Here are two *that are already in the "down-to-earth" stage!*

First is a method for producing insulating and upholstering materials from milkweed floss. If this development continues, it may bring the weed into prominence as a regular cash crop!

Second is a process for extracting fiber from seed flax straw. To farmers raising this crop, that can mean an additional income from every acre of flax.

Many other such prospects are opening up—and your county agent or extension experts may be able to suggest one or more for you!

"ROAD MAP" FOR TROUBLE-FREE TRACTOR "TRAVEL"

Your own Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart *FREE!*

These days, when experienced help is hard to get—and mistakes can be mighty serious—you'll be glad to learn that you can get real expert assistance in one department at least: that is, in lubricating your tractor. For Your Conoco Agent has a FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart for you—made up specially for your own make and model of tractor! This big—17 inches by 22 inches—easy-to-read guide was designed for tacking up right on the wall of your tractor shed, where it's handy when you need it. It's so simple, so complete, that even a beginner can follow its clear directions!

All you have to do to get your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart is to call Your Conoco Agent and tell him the make and model of your tractor. He'll come out on his next round and tack it up for you wherever you say. No obligation. Call him today!

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