

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



## SAVING MILKING *Minutes!* Means Higher Production

Stripping with the milking machine can be done by pulling down on the teat cups with a 3-pound pressure for about 10 seconds just before removing cups. This operator helps empty the udder by massage.

After the Rider cows have been milked their teats are oiled to prevent caking of mud. Anything done to keep teats and udders in good condition, or to speed mud removal at the next milking period, is worthwhile.

**D**AIRYMEN can cut milking time in half, raise production possibly 10 per cent, and reduce or eliminate mastitis thru milking practices that win the complete co-operation of the cow.

Proof of this statement has been demonstrated in the laboratory by Dr. W. E. Petersen, former Kansas State College extension dairyman and now dairy researcher for the University of Minnesota, and by some Kansas dairymen. Winning the co-operation of the cow is the secret of this method.

To get this co-operation, the cow must be trained in good milking habits and must receive the proper stimulation just before milking to induce a quick and maximum "let down" of milk.

All the milk received at any one milking is in the udder at the time milking is started, Doctor Petersen says, but is secreted in tiny, honeycomb-like cells (alveoli) which hold only a fraction of a drop. It will not drain down of its own weight, but must be forced out by contraction of muscles around the alveoli.

"The contraction of these muscles is a positive action, requiring the co-operation of the cow," Doctor Petersen explains. This co-operation can be won by massaging the udder and teats just before milking is started.

Such massage sets up a series of reactions and permits the cow to release the milk from the alveoli into the udder cisterns. The nerve stimulus of the massage causes the pituitary gland to release the hor-

Mr. Rider, whose Jersey herd ranked first in the state for its breed last year, shows how care must be used in adjusting the teat cups. Improperly adjusted cups may injure the cow or fail to milk out all quarters.

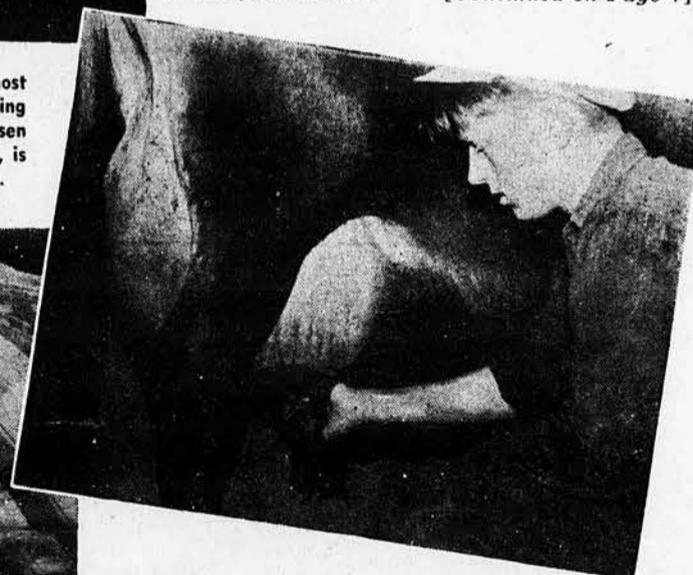


Getting cows ready is one of the most important steps in the rapid milking plan. Here a cow on the Arthur Jensen Olathe View Dairy, Johnson county, is being "hosed off" before milking.

mone (oxytocin) into the cow's blood stream. In 40 seconds the hormone reaches the udder, and nerve ends in the skin of the udder start the process. The effectiveness of the hormone lasts about 5 minutes, so milking must be started immediately following the stimulation which puts the hormone to work, and should be completed in not more than 4 minutes.

If properly stimulated, most cows will "milk out" in 3 minutes, about half the usual time, and if a milking machine is used, it should be put on carefully and not left on more than 4 minutes, Doctor Petersen says.

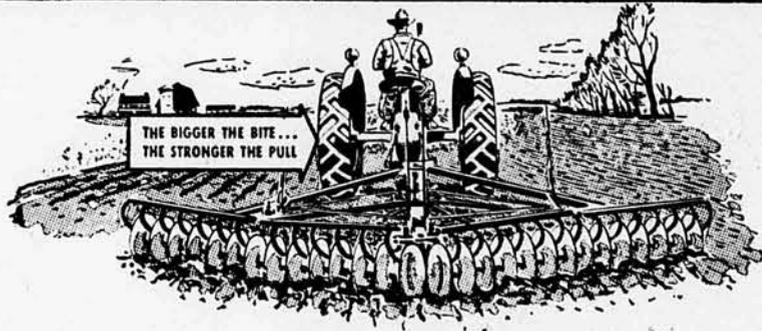
The doctor maintains that cows should be trained in milking habits and should never be stripped, as that develops a habit which must be continued, takes the time of the operator, and lowers [Continued on Page 7]



Dick Clark, an employe on the D. A. Rider dairy, Wyandotte county, shows how udders and teats are washed with a cloth and warm water not more than 1 minute ahead of the milking machine. Washing stimulates the milk flow.

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# Firestone

## GROUND GRIP TIRES

### Good Profit in Hedgerows

I GOT tired of working for \$20 a month," says Art Mannel, of Rice county, in explaining how he got started making a living by specializing in cutting and selling hedge fence posts. He conceived the idea one day back in 1937 when he was cutting out a hedgerow for an employer and wondering how he could improve his financial position.

Once he got the idea he put it to practice and now has a full-time winter job with more orders than he possibly can fill. Just to give you an idea, last year he cut and sold about 7,000 posts which is quite a sizable job.

Mr. Mannel buys the hedgerows out right and begins cutting them out about the first of November and keeps at it until about the first of April. After a month or so of rest he starts in following the harvest from Southern Kansas on up into Canada. And, incidentally, he uses these contacts to find a market for his posts in the winter.

The largest order he ever filled was for 1,000 posts of standard size, although he once cut and shipped 2,500 small posts into Nebraska. These were small most farmers would discard them as kindling but not Mr. Mannel. He sold them for 5 cents each and made a nice profit. Recently he filled an order for 100 8-foot posts to be cut and shipped to near Sydney, Nebraska where they sold to a farmer for whom he had worked in harvest. Many of his orders come from such sources.

Mr. Mannel gets from 5 cents to \$1.50 a post, depending on the size and last year received an average price of 16 cents. The average this year was 28 cents and the results bear farming financially, he says. In addition to selling posts for income he gets his board free by cutting stove wood for the people with whom he boards. Both Mr. Mannel and his land lady, Mrs. B. E. Jordan, claim it is a satisfactory and profitable arrangement.

To do the job quickly Mr. Mannel has rigged up an old stripped-down car with an extra transmission and a power take-off which operates a buzz saw. Depending on the distance and availability of the hedgerows to be leveled, he sometimes drives the buzz saw to the cutting site and sometimes cuts and hauls the wood to the saw.

Some idea of the lucrative business he enjoys can be determined by figuring his sale of 7,000 posts at 28 cents a post, which gave him an income of \$1,960 for the 5 months devoted to the job. In addition he has his month or so of vacation, his harvest wages during the summer and early fall and free board the year-around. He isn't kidding anybody that the work is easy, however, and most farmers probably will continue to give him a clear field.

Here, Too: A recent survey by the U. S. Army Quartermaster showed that apples are the favorite fruit of the soldiers, followed by oranges and grapefruit.

### KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze  
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Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.

# More FARMALLS This Year —But Still Not Enough for All

**M**ANY MORE new Farmalls are being built this year than last. They are on their way to the farms of America, ready for the big food production job that lies ahead. But there still will not be enough to go around.

If you need a new tractor, you may be able to get one from the 1944 supply. If it means waiting, wait for the *all-purpose FARMALL*.

For 20 years the FARMALL tractor has led the way in power farming. For 20 years the FARMALL SYSTEM, a way of farming that combines tractor power and a complete line of working tools to fit the tractor, has enabled farmers to produce crops on an efficient, economical, time-saving basis. When you own a Farmall

you have a tractor that was designed from the implement end. Such a tractor, for one-man operation, is a blessing when farm help is at a premium.

We're well into another planting and cultivating season. Our country is counting on Agriculture for another big harvest. The favored weapon in the fight for food is the FARMALL TRACTOR.

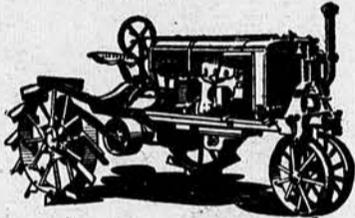
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The original Farmall  
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The original Farmall was designed as the *power* half of an implement-tractor unit. During 20 years of development and improvement, many machines have been added to the Farmall line. Today the exclusively Farmall mounted and direct-connected machines—plows, planters, listers, cultivators, mowers, combines, and corn pickers—are known everywhere. With these, as well as with pull-behind and belt machines, tractor and equipment work together as a smooth-running *mechanized team*.

You can count on Farmall to lead the way in the future, just as it leads the way today. It pays to buy the best—a FARMALL.

Legume seeds are scarce. Your country needs them. Make plans now to save at least part of your hay crops for seed. **SAVE SEED FOR VICTORY!**



... and the  
**FARMALL**  
fights for **FOOD**

# FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary

## A BOY...A WATER WHEEL...AND A DREAM!

**I**T WORKED! Perhaps no youngster had ever seen a more beautiful sight . . . Over a little dam spilled the water of the country ditch. The homemade water wheel began to turn on its rake-handle shaft. Faster and faster it went. Next step was to connect it to an old coffee mill inside the woodshed.

Pebbles were poured into the churning mill. They sparked and crackled like a Fourth of July display, grinding noisily into sand to be used later for a casting mold.

Here in this water wheel was the first moving device ever created by Henry Ford!

Meantime, somewhere inside his inquiring mind, a dream was struggling to shape itself. A dream of other wheels that would one day turn to lighten the burdens of farm and industry . . . to change the transportation habits of the nation.

Down through the years, from water wheels to watches, to steam engines, to gasoline engines, Henry Ford's lively interest in wheels progressed. The rest is history—the history of America's automobile industry.

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY**

From that day in May, 1895, when the first Ford car was wheeled into Bagley Avenue, Detroit, more than 30,000,000 Ford-built cars and trucks have been produced.

Yet the thought and spirit that prompted that long-ago experiment with the water wheel have never changed at Ford Motor Company. You will still find here the same ingenuity that is not afraid to be original . . . the same wanting-to-find-out-for-oneself that always makes for progress.

Today, this philosophy and the skills developed through more than 40 years of experience are being applied to America's vital needs. From this will arise new techniques to serve the nation even better when Ford resumes the production of sturdy, comfortable transportation, priced within the reach of the greatest number. As Henry Ford has said: "Our times are primitive. True progress is yet to come."



# TAXING LAND

## On Its Ability to Pay

By DICK MANN

A REVOLUTIONARY system of real estate assessment has been installed in Trego county by a farmer who had some unusual ideas on the subject, and who put them into practice when he became county clerk back in 1937.

The man is Worden R. Howat and his Trego county Assessment Plan now is getting statewide attention because of its success in wiping out many of the inequities of assessment that have plagued farmers and county officials since the beginnings of government. College professors and agricultural leaders have made pilgrimages to Wakeeney to study the plan and to talk to property owners in the county. They have gone back home convinced that the Trego plan, while not perfect, is a long step forward in solving one of the difficult problems of our time.

When Mr. Howat took over the clerkship of Trego county he immediately was confronted with the 1938 assessment. The usual system was to copy as nearly as possible the last assessment figures, but this he was determined not to do. He had studied the various aerial maps of the county and knew there were some very definite problems. These maps showed that many quarters carried the assessment roles were in reality many acres short, while others were long. He also knew there was a considerable variation over the county in annual rainfall and other advantages and disadvantages that one property has over another. He continued to study his maps and, in the meantime, called in some 50 substantial citizens of the county and got their ideas. From these sources he worked out a plan and presented it to the State Tax Commission, which approved.

A significant point in the Trego County Plan, according to Professor Harold Howe, of the Kansas State College department of economics, is that all old figures on assessed values were discarded completely. The values arrived at in 1938 were entirely new. The purpose was not to raise valuations but to equalize them. Also significant was the fact that the plan disregarded individual ownership. Instead, assessments were to be arrived at on the various properties relative to their ability to produce under normal conditions and present use. A rule strictly followed was that land was to be assessed on a basis of what it was used for, not what it could be used for. Any change in use would change immediately its classification, thus making it subject to a new assessed valuation. Pasture land was assessed as pasture land until it was put into cultivation. Three representative citizens in each assessment district were called upon to act as a review board after the deputy assessors had completed their work.

Every effort was made thruout and care to get information on details of the plan to the citizens. There was to be nothing secretive about either these details or the assessed values. Partisan politics were kept out of the picture as far as possible, too.

Details of how the plan was devised and put into effect can best be told by Mr. Howat, who says:

"I first called in the 15 deputy assessors. We took an acre of average tillable land, figured cost of production of the various crops adapted to this county, and these were calculated, which gave us an average price of the returns on the investment. We then took an average acre of nontillable pasture land and applied the various ways of utilizing it—as gain made by steer average price a pound; cow raising and sale of calf; and by milking cow, selling milk and cream. Computation of these figures gave us average revenue which, in comparison to average acre of tillable land, resulted in a ratio of 15 to 6 being adopted.

"We then proceeded to classify, using as a base what we termed an average acre in both classes. We designated

Brom D. Hixon, left, owner of 940 acres near Wakeeney, looks on as Mr. Howat explains the assessment of the Hixon land under his zone plan. Zoning brought a higher valuation on the over-all acreage farmed by Mr. Hixon just outside the county seat limits.



average as 100 per cent with ratio above mentioned in the 2 classes respectively. From that point we advanced to 120 per cent as a high and decreased below average to 70 per cent as a low—all cases to be based on the assessor's judgment.

"Our next step was to determine the advantages and disadvantages of geographical location, as moisture is less and wind erosion worse in the western part of the county. Our county lies in 5 ranges, 21 to 25 inclusive. We decided to start from range 23, or center, declaring it neutral, then in range 22 and 21 to the east we added 2 and 4 per cent respectively, and west of the center we deducted 2 and 4 per cent respectively on ranges 24 and 25, to compensate for moisture differences.

"Using this scale, a valuation of \$1,000 would



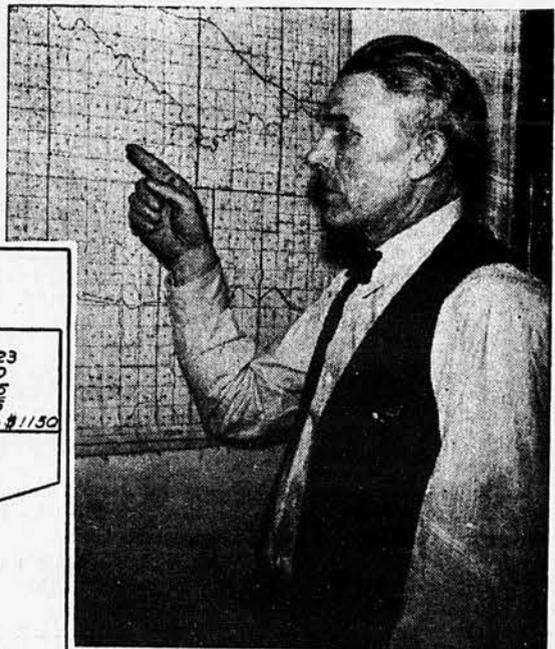
This group met to discuss assessment problems. Left to right: Mrs. Orra Mae Lindberg, deputy clerk; Mr. Howat; Henry Dietz, county commissioner; J. S. Dalby, farmer. Standing are Irving Walker, left, and F. B. Rhoades.

result in a figure of \$960 in range 25, \$980 in range 24, \$1,000 in range 23, \$1,020 in range 22, and \$1,040 in range 21.

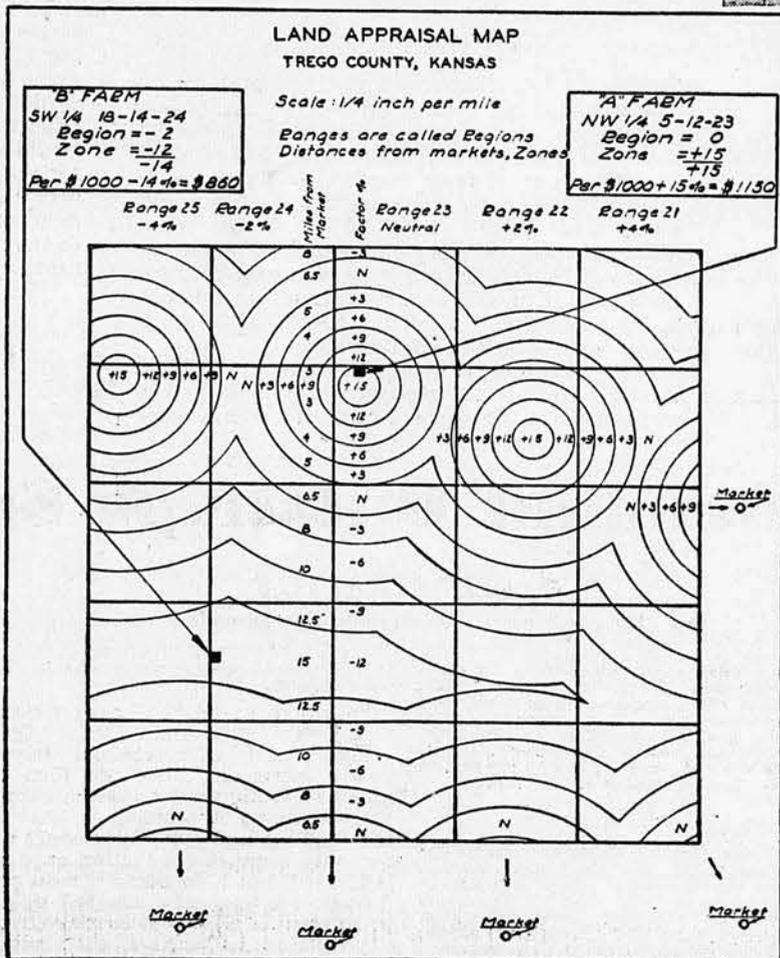
"Next, there were the advantages and disadvantages of distance to market, schools, location as to various roads, and mail route service. We ignored all but distance to market to avoid confusion. To establish zones from a 'distance to market' standpoint, we drew circles around each trading point in the county, which made 12 circles in all. We declared zone 6 as neutral, then as we advanced toward a market we added 3 per cent, and as we retarded from a market we decreased 3 per cent every so many miles. Thus, a \$1,000 valuation in zone 1, a plus zone, would be \$1,150; and the same comparative valuation in zone 12, a minus zone, would be \$820.

"Applying the zone principle was done in the office so all the assessor had to do in the field was to apply impartial and intelligent judgment relative to classifying each parcel of land—collectively when possible and practicable, but in broken parts or acres where necessary."

Let's see now how [Continued on Page 15]



Worden Howat, county clerk of Trego county and author of the Trego County Assessment Plan, points to map in his office on which valuation of every quarter section or less is listed for public inspection.



Map showing how "farm-to-market" zones were established for Trego County Plan. Letter "N" represents neutral zones, or 100 per cent. Farms located inside neutral zones have plus rating. Those outside a minus rating. Those located along border of county but near market centers in adjoining counties are rated on distance to those out-of-county markets.



I HAVE received a number of queries from Kansas farmers asking why UNRRA—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—can get a half-million pieces of farm machinery, including 30,000 tractors, while farmers in the United States cannot get the machinery and equipment they need to meet the food requirements of our civilians, armed forces, and Lend-Lease commitments, and the feed requirements for our record numbers of livestock and poultry on farms.

There have been some protests in Congress against what seems to be a rather heavy allocation of scarce farm machinery to farmers of other lands. But apparently the Administration is going ahead with its program, on the ground that the best interests of all concerned will be served by their program, in the long run.

Leo T. Crowley, director of Lend-Lease and head of the Foreign Economic Administration, last week issued a long statement denying any such allocations had been made for UNRRA, on the ground that UNRRA could not use them because it has not yet received funds with which to operate. Nevertheless, official orders for the allocation apparently have been made. And the major part of Mr. Crowley's statement denying the allocations consisted of statements justifying sending farm machinery to Europe.

The answer seems to be, in a nutshell, that supplying needed farm machinery, fertilizers and seeds to farmers in liberated territories of Europe and other continents, is part of the responsibility of the United States in this war. Relief and rehabilitation for a devastated world is just as much our job as this war is our war. The Administration feels, and that feeling probably is justified, that when the Germans are driven out of countries they occupy, the inhabitants of those countries are in a bad way. They will have been ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed during the years of occupation. And they will face starvation unless UNRRA provides them with necessities of life until such time as they get going themselves.

From a military viewpoint, we are informed that unless they are fed, and fed promptly, there will be food riots, uprisings, revolutions. And our armies cannot wage war successfully against Germany with these uprisings and threats of uprisings among the civilian population they have freed from the Axis yoke. Congress has just approved a resolution, and sent it to the White House, authorizing the appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 for UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation. The appropriations will follow in short order.

The Administration further points out, that if these people can produce their own food, requirements of foodstuffs from the United States will be reduced. And the sooner the farmers of the liberated countries can get into production, the less will be the drain upon our food stocks.

It is argued further, that if we can supply the liberated nations with farm machinery and equipment, they can get into food production for their own needs just that much quicker. Therefore, thru UNRRA the United States is planning to ship this farm machinery and equipment abroad, and is collecting them for shipment this spring; shipments may start this summer—anytime after July 1.

I am not going to quarrel with that program. It has been decided upon, and the Government feels it is not only justified, but is necessary to hurry winning the war.

But I will say this, I state it emphatically.

If the farmers of the United States are to still further increase food production, or even hold it to the nearly one third increase made in the last 3 years, these farmers must have two things: First, adequate farm labor and second, much more farm machinery and equipment than now appears to be in sight.

I say labor and machinery are MUST items for the farmers of the United States. If WPB can allocate 30,000 tons of steel for farm machinery to be given away in liberated countries, then I say WPB should allocate enough to meet the needs of our own food-production program; and the proper government agency should see to it that necessary materials are used for making needed farm machinery for American farmers.

And I will say further that the Selective Service should be very certain that the military's need for men at this time is greater than the need for food and feed production, before it takes essential farm workers away from the farms.

The Department of Agriculture realizes the seriousness of the shortages of labor and machinery equipment. In its "Intentions to Plant" report just issued, the Department points out that already farmers are "by-passing the War Food Administration program for more food production, and are shifting to production of feed for livestock, and that a great many of them, "all over the country," are adjusting their programs to what can be handled by the farmer's own family.

I am urging government agencies concerned to go slow about taking more needed man power from the farms, and to take steps to supply machinery and equipment needed in the United States before making too large commitments to give these away to other countries.

### Need Better Schools

NOT the least important wartime problem affecting farm folks is rural education. I know a good many country schools have been closed due to lack of teachers. This undoubtedly has added to the difficulties of farm families, and perhaps to schools which have made room for more pupils under these forced consolidations. I also know many schools are being carried on thru the fine efforts of retired school people who have found it their duty, in loyalty to our war effort, to get back in the profession. I think the best possible job is being done under the circumstances.

Now, I hope some good will come out of these wartime educational restrictions. I believe they will emphasize the needs of rural education in such

a way that after-the-war rural schools will be improved materially. If we view the picture as a whole, we must admit that farm boys and girls never have had educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by the average town or city youth. Correcting this handicap is one of our most important jobs of the future. I say this because I know that not only agriculture but every other business will profit from it.

It is no secret that many of the highest positions in industry are ably held by former farm boys. It is a never failing source of pleasure to me to meet men at the top who have a farm background. They are there because they have the qualities of character and intelligence that are required. But too many of these men had to get where they are the hard way. And some of them frankly admit they could do a better job, and could do more good for others, if they had enjoyed the privilege of a better early education.

Most important of all, agriculture itself should profit by better rural schools. They have a tremendously important job to do. Competition is going to be stronger than ever in the future. Competition between agriculture and other industries. Competition within the various branches of agriculture itself. Competition for markets, for decent prices, for a voice in matters of Government and taxes. To meet all of these situations, we need to give our growing farm boys and girls the best kind of educational advantages. And we want rural schools to be better, among other things, so they will lend their help in keeping more and more of our best young people on our farms.

Without question, one of the most important departments of our rural schooling is the vocational agriculture work. I think its value cannot be overestimated. Before the war it had made a worthy name for itself. During the war it is doubly valuable since it has spread its practical help so widely. This has been accomplished in the face of a severe reduction in the number of instructors available. The armed services and war plants have taken a good many of the teachers. Two years ago I find there were some 9,040 vocational agriculture departments in high schools thruout the United States. By the first of this year 4,685 teachers in vocational agriculture schools had been called away—more than 50 per cent of them are in uniform. Reliable figures show that instead of turning out 1,800 new teachers of vocational agriculture this year, we likely will not reach even 100.

Lack of these instructors during the war should stress their importance for after the war. Growing farm boys need careful instruction they can get in such a course on everything from wood working to farm machinery repair and operation from food production to food processing. And it would seem that a tremendously important job for vocational departments immediately after the war would be their ability to help our returned fighters. Many of them likely will wish to go back to the farm or perhaps take up farming for their first experience.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

## Food Demand Outstrips Supply

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War Food Administration in its "Food Program for 1944," advises that estimated total food requirements for 1944, above the 1943 requirements, are estimated as follows: Combined military, Lend-Lease and civilian, all meats, up 6 per cent; dairy products, up 3 per cent; edible fats (excluding butter) up 11 per cent; eggs, up 4 per cent; potatoes, up 14 per cent; canned vegetables, up 8 per cent; canned fruits, up 7 per cent.

Government procurement of food will take one fourth of United States total production of food this year. Allocations indicated in the report are for military use and export:

All the dried eggs. Substantially all dehydrated vegetables, nearly half the canned fruits and canned juices, excluding citrus. Nearly half the dried beans, nearly two thirds the dry peas, about one half the rice milled. One third the pork, lamb and mutton. One fourth the beef. One fifth the veal. In all, about 30 per cent of the total allocable supplies of such meats.

United States civilians:

About three fourths the butter supply—one fourth less butter than the 1935-39 average. About the same number of eggs as 1943. Less of fruits—may be partially offset by larger supplies of citrus fruit. Pork, lamb and mutton, beef and veal, 4 per cent greater than 1935-39; about same as 1943. Fluid milk, to be stabilized

at level of last June—but consumption has been rising steadily.

"Military and Lend-Lease requirements are still increasing," WFA warns, "and with civilian buying power increasing also, the food demand inevitably outstrips the supply. It is simply not possible to have all the food we and our Allies could use; not only because production capacity is limited, but also because food production facilities are affected by the production of all war necessities; from bayonets to battleships, thru appar-

tionment of labor, machinery and other things.

Based on "Intentions to Plant"—no estimate on cotton—the Department of Agriculture sees increased acreage in grains, tobacco, and certain vegetables.

"Decreases are in prospect for most other crops," the Department says. Reports received indicate that "great many farmers in all parts of the country" realize they are faced individually with "a shortage of feed for livestock and poultry on their farms and by a tight labor situation that will not be extensively relieved by new machinery that will be available in time." (Continued on Page 16)

# Saving Milking Minutes

(Continued from Page 1)

production. Even older cows with bad habits already developed can be retained in the early part of the lactation period, he insists.

To prove his theory that all the milk is in the udder at the time of milking and that the oxytocin hormone provides the stimulant, Doctor Petersen has kept udders from slaughtered cows "alive" in a mechanical heart-jug sufficiently long to produce more than a quart of normal milk thru the injection of the hormone.

The Minnesota researcher has seen his massage-stimulus method proved successfully in many large dairy herds, whose milk production was increased in every case as a result of the massage-stimulus method. Summing up his theory and experiments, he points out that a cow must like to be milked if there is to be a complete response to milking. Consequently, everything possible should be done to make the milking period a pleasant experience for the animal.

There is another reason for rapid milking that has been discovered both by research men and practical dairymen. Quick milking definitely reduces or eliminates mastitis, which annually causes a loss in milk production and milk quality of 3 1/2 billion pounds, or 8 per cent of the total potential U. S. milk production.

Injury to the sensitive lining of the teat and teat cisterns predisposes a cow to mastitis and the way milk is drawn from the udder is believed to determine largely whether or not injury occurs during milking. Rapid milking not only gets the milk in half the time, but prevents the bruising that often results from slow milking.

When a cow is properly stimulated to "let down" her milk, she can be relieved of it with a minimum of teat pressure or manipulation, either from hand or machine milking. Washing or massaging the teats and udder 1 minute before the milking is begun causes the cow to give her milk in 45 to 60 seconds and be well milked out in 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 minutes. Warm water containing a disinfectant should be used, and an individual cloth used for each cow to avoid spreading disease.

### Don't Agree on All Points

Many Kansas dairymen are using a rapid-milking method now and report considerable success, both as to production and in prevention of mastitis, but they do not agree wholeheartedly with all of Doctor Petersen's conclusions.

In the first place the rapid-milking method requires an expert milking-machine operator, plenty of help to keep moving once milking is started and a machine that is in perfect working condition. Present dairy help, on the average, is not qualified to get the most benefit from the method, and many machines are not in good enough condition because of lack of repair parts.

Hugh Snyder, of Shawnee county, has been using milking machines for 11 years and always has believed that the shortest milking period was the best. He thinks cows respond better to "letting down" their milk if a little hungry when they come into the barn. To insure this condition he feeds no roughage in the yard while the cows are waiting to be milked.

As soon as his cows are in their stalls they are fed grain and their udders are washed just ahead of the milking machine. He believes it is impossible, however, to milk every cow in the same length of time or to milk every cow completely dry with the machine. His schedule calls for a milking period of 1 1/2 hours for the herd of 18 Ayrshires. He never has had any trouble with mastitis in the herd and recalls clearing up mastitis in a California herd he managed thru speeding up the milking period.

An average milking time of 4 minutes is in force for the 90-cow herd of the Highland Park Dairy, Wyandotte county. When the cows first come into the milking barn their udders and legs are washed down with a hose. This is followed by washing the udders and teats with a cloth dipped in warm water. Cows are grain fed while being washed down and the milking machine follows right behind the hand washer. Those cows that prove a little slow in "letting down" their milk are given an udder massage about half way thru the milking period. It is very

important, says A. L. Milleret, owner, to always follow the same milking routine.

When D. A. Rider, Wyandotte county, took over the milking job on his 43-cow herd of registered Jerseys last August, the average milking time was 5 or more minutes. He has cut it down to 2 1/2 minutes and has only 5 cows that take any stripping.

Heifers in the Rider herd get a training period of from 1 to 2 weeks to get them adjusted to rapid milking. During that period their udders are massaged before milking and some during the milking if they do not respond readily. Some difficulty was encountered when Mr. Rider first attempted the speed up. Sometimes a heifer or calf would milk out clean and quickly in 3 quarters but slow in the fourth quarter. Careful adjustment of the teat cups overcame this difficulty.

It is important, says Mr. Rider, to stay right with the cow while she is being milked. Then if the milk is not flowing properly the machine operator can check the trouble immediately and prevent any injury to the cow. Before taking off the milking machine, Mr. Rider pulls down on the teat cups for 10 seconds with about 3 pounds of pressure. This cleans out any milk left in the udder. The teat cups are removed the second milk flow stops.

The job of milking was speeded up just a little when Mr. Rider took over the work, but not enough to harm the cows. He follows a rigid program thruout the milking period and says the total elapsed time from first cow to last cow is just as important as the amount of time taken to milk each cow.

During bad weather Mr. Rider sees to it that every cow's teats are oiled after the milking period and before cows are allowed out of the barn. Oiling prevents any mud from sticking on the teats and makes the washing job easier at the next milking period.

The Rider Jerseys have responded well to the rapid milking program. Last year the herd ranked first in the state for the Jersey breed with an average of 452.8 pounds of butterfat and is recognized as a Gold Star herd by the American Jersey Cattle Club. The herd contained 17 first-calf heifers during the period in which the record was made. There never has been any mastitis develop under Mr. Rider's program.

### Changed Washing Idea

It takes from 3 to 6 minutes a cow in the 38-cow Holstein herd of F. A. Bigham, Wyandotte county. Mr. Bigham at one time followed the practice of "hosing off" the entire herd before starting milking. He has changed over to washing udders and teats by hand with a cloth because he can get the milking machine on them at the time

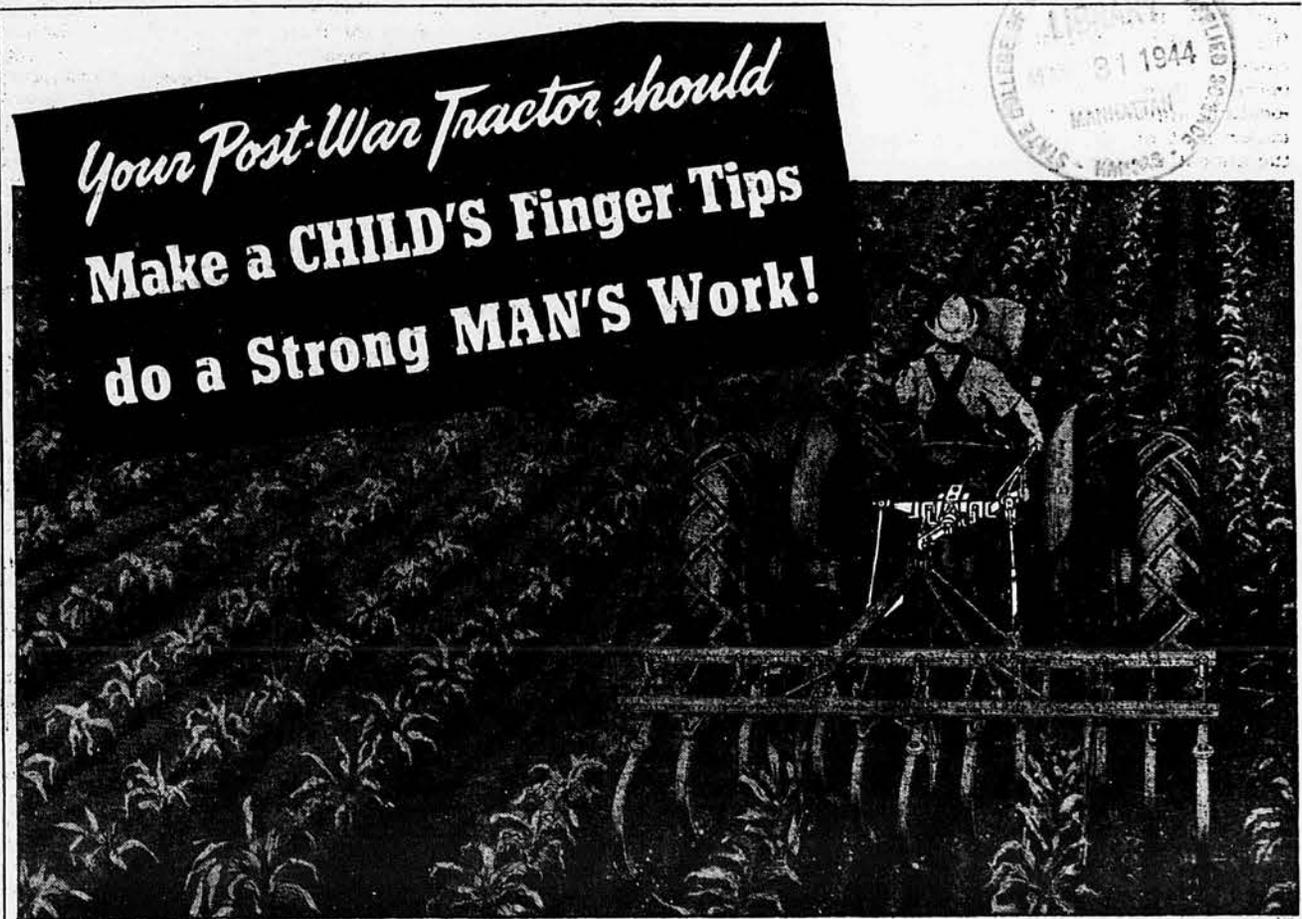
they "let down" their milk. Previously some were ready before he could get to them.

Quicker milking has eliminated most of the hand stripping in this herd, with only an occasional quarter needing this added work. Mr. Bigham massages the udder a short time before taking off the teat cups.

Teat cups must be adjusted correctly, which means having a good operator, he says. Keeping the milking machine in perfect working condition also was stressed by this dairyman. As a sanitary measure, teat cups are dipped twice between each cow—once in clean water to wash out all the milk, and once in a BK solution to sterilize.

Three men, milking by hand, averaged 15 minutes to the cow in the 70-cow Holstein herd of N. F. Bigham, Wyandotte county, before rapid milking was put into effect about 5 years ago. Now 1 man does the work, averaging 4 minutes to the cow, with no hand stripping.

Mr. Bigham thinks there is a definite type of cow that responds best to the milking machine. For replacements he always looks for a cow with a tight, silky bag. A cow with a leathery bag and rubber-like teats just won't work on a milking machine, he says. If a cow continues to be nervous after several milkings with the machine, or fails to respond in letting down her milk, Mr. Bigham just won't (Continued on Page 18)



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## Need 40 Per Cent More Soys

### Inducements Offered in Form of Conservation Payments

This is the fourth of a special series of articles relating to improved crop yields for 1944. Suggestions made here will be in the nature of a review for many readers. For others the practices may be new. We hope they are of interest and service to all.

**T**HE 1944 soybean goal of 350,000 acres is a real challenge to Kansas producers. If you will recall, scientists say an hour of labor devoted to soybeans used directly as food will produce on the average 8 times as much food energy as an hour spent on hogs. Kansas producers have increased the acreage of soybeans greatly in the last 4 years. In 1943, they harvested 244,000 acres. It will require more than a 40 per cent increase in acreage over 1943 if the soybean production goal is reached.

In the war effort all of the oil crops are very important, and the soybean is one of the most important. After Germany surrenders, the reopening and rehabilitation of Europe is expected to require many additional billions of pounds of fats and oils during the first year. Soybean oil will make up a part of the need. Liberated peoples will eat soybean oil in the form of margarine, shortening, salad oil, and cooking oil. More than 90 per cent of the oil from the soybeans produced will be used for human food.

The Navy uses soybean glue to construct certain plywood fighting boats. Soybeans produce excellent protein products. Each year an increased quantity of soybean flour is used for human consumption. Soybean meal is an important protein supplement for livestock. A bushel of soybeans yields, on the average, 9 pounds of oil and 48 pounds of meal.

#### High Yields Will Follow

High yields of soybeans can be obtained by following the rules of successful production. A few simple rules are as follows:

1. Plant soybeans on fertile land, preferably level land. Any soil in Eastern Kansas which will produce good corn will grow good soybeans. Soybeans are not suited for planting in Western Kansas. They will grow on nearly all types of soil.
  2. Do not plant soybeans on steep land. Plant rolling land on the contour.
  3. Plow the land in the same manner that is common for corn which is to be surface-planted. The land should be cultivated after plowing to control the weeds before seeding time. This is often called "spring fallowing," the seedbed and is particularly important with soybeans because the young soybean plants start slowly and do not compete well with weeds.
  4. Select the variety which is the best one for your community. There are many different varieties of soybeans, and information on the best variety for local conditions is available at all county extension service offices. In Northeast Kansas, Dunfield, Illini, A. K., and Hongkong are the best. In Southeast Kansas, Hongkong and A. K. are best. In North-Central Kansas, Dunfield, Hongkong and A. K. are the best. In South-Central Kansas, Hongkong, A. K., and Dunfield have given the best results. These are all high-yielding, yellow-seeded varieties and have other desirable characters.
  5. Inoculate all soybean seed at seeding time with fresh, live culture. Experiments have been reported which show that the yields of beans have been increased almost one fourth by inoculation. This is an easy and inexpensive process with commercially prepared inoculation materials.
  6. Plant the seed with a corn planter equipped with furrow-openers in corn-width rows.
  7. Use about 25 to 35 pounds of seed an acre. One good seed should be dropped in every 2 inches of row.
  8. Cultivate the crop the same as corn.
- The yield of soybeans will be increased on sloping land when they are planted and cultivated on the contour. This method reduces soil erosion and water losses. Thru the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program, a practice payment can be made to a producer of soybeans who signs a farm production plan for 1944 by May 1, and carries out the contour practice on his farm in a workmanlike manner. The

payment rate is \$1.50 for each acre of soybeans planted and cultivated on the contour on slopes of more than 2 per cent, and \$1 for each acre of soybeans planted and cultivated on the contour on slopes of less than 2 per cent. Contour guide lines are required. These must be spaced at intervals not to exceed 20 rods horizontal or 8 feet vertical distances. If the field is terraced with standard terraces, the terraces will serve as the required guide lines.

If for some reason soybeans are drilled with a grain drill and the drilling is done on the contour, a payment of 50 cents an acre will be made to encourage the contour method of planting. Drilling soybeans with a grain drill is not a recommended practice in Kansas under most conditions.

#### Drill Crop to Hold Soil

Soybeans usually leave the soil in a very loose condition. In some years serious winter erosion may result on sloping fields. To prevent this, farmers sometimes drill a grain crop of oats, barley, rye or wheat on the field following soybean harvest. If this was done in the fall of 1943 and plowed under in the spring of 1944, a practice payment of \$1.50 an acre is earned under the Triple-A.

The agricultural conservation payments are authorized by Congress and are paid to encourage the use of conservation practices this year which will increase the yields of food and fiber. In addition to the contour practice mentioned, many farmers will wish to construct terraces before seeding the soybeans. A practice payment under the Agricultural Conservation Program can be made for construction of terraces. On land with less than 5 per cent of slope the payment amounts to \$1.50 per 100 linear feet of terrace. On land with more than 5 per cent of slope the payment amounts to \$1 per 100 linear feet of terrace. Many thousands of acres of cultivated land require terraces to check soil erosion and water losses.

Farmers who produce soybeans are assured a good price for the crop. The War Food Administration proposes to support the price of 1944 soybeans at \$2.04 a bushel for No. 2 or better green or yellow beans of 14 per cent moisture. The support price program will be carried out by making non-recourse loans available to the producers. Also the War Food Administration will offer to purchase soybeans at the support prices thru terminal and other elevators and may enter into price-supporting contracts with processors under which processors will agree to pay not less than the support prices for soybeans purchased by them.

Farmers are asked to increase the acreage of soybeans in Kansas this year because the Nation needs the crop. The need for the crop is a challenge to producers. The farmer is the only person in this country who can respond to the request to grow soybeans. The goal in Kansas is for an increase of 60,000 acres more than was seeded in 1943.

Information in this article was collected from Dr. H. H. Laude, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Luther Willoughby, of the Extension Service, and Laurence Norton, of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, U. S. D. A.

#### Missing a War Goal

Kansas farmers intend to plant only 67 per cent of the 1944 soybean war goal, according to the official State-Federal March intentions report. If this intended acreage is not increased, the 1944 crop will amount to only 235,000 acres or 75 per cent of the 1943 crop which amounted to 313,000 acres seeded. The 1944 Kansas goal is 350,000 acres. Soybeans are needed greatly in the war program.

The Kansas-U. S. D. A. War Board is asking each farmer in Eastern Kansas to plant some acreage to soybeans or increase his present intended acreage.

# VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



## Meeting of the Board of Directors

What is the price of wheat, or hogs, or eggs, or beef, or cotton? What are the prospects of a good crop? How and when is that certain job to be done that must be done as soon as possible? What is the help situation?

Yes, there are many things to talk over when the farm family gets together. For farming is a real business—so like a manufacturing business, for example, where prices, production, "hows" and "whens," manpower, wages and all such problems are also the chief concern of those who must run that business—and make it pay.

As a matter of fact, farming is America's first and most fundamental business. Other business

men know that. And they know that, like their own businesses, farming calls for "get up and go," coupled with brains, ability and willingness to work. When you get right down to it, the farmer's job and the manufacturer's are much alike—with much in common.

That's probably why they have always stood for the American principle that encourages and rewards perseverance, ambition, ability and hard work.

Farming is founded on that. So is manufacturing. So is America.



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# GENERAL MOTORS

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**PLAN**  
*A Perfect Party*  
**EASY ON RATION POINTS, TIME,  
POCKETBOOK**



**W**HEN your afternoon neighborhood club meets for its program or the members of the knitting group gather at your house, serve sandwiches and tea after the work is over. It relaxes taut nerves and lends a friendly air to even a serious get-together. It helps old members get acquainted with new ones. There actually is no need to ration good times—just because gasoline and tires are on the list. Entertainment in the community is "just the thing."

**An Informal Tea**

A successful tea places the emphasis on attractiveness of the table with a few refreshments nicely served. Of all the kinds of parties, it requires the least time, effort and expense. There are compensations, however—a cheery, chatty time with all your friends. Daintiness, small sandwiches, tiny cookies or cakes—all these are the rule at a tea. If your table is polished arrange a lace cloth or doilies in suitable places. The customary food at a regulation tea includes sandwiches, cookies or cakes, nuts or mints, or both, and tea or chocolate. Planning the flowers to match the sandwiches or mints or any of the other arrangements such as the linens, will be worth in beauty the extra effort put forth. Arrange the spoons, 1 for each guest, in rows, each by itself—no stacking. At one end of the table, place the tray, cups and teapot, then clockwise around it in order, the plates, cream and sugar, lemon slices, the plates with sandwiches, the nuts, candy, then spoons and last the napkins.

Sandwiches for a tea will be small and dainty, not more than 2 inches across. Cut some round, with a tiny biscuit cutter and some triangular and even some in strips. Very pretty ones are open-faced, spread with salad dressing and a thin slice of cucumber, tomato or hard-cooked egg or any combination. Scatter with tiny bits of parsley to add more color. To add still more variety make some with cottage cheese filling which has a little chopped onion and green pepper in it. Sliced stuffed olives taste good in sandwiches, if combined with cottage or cream cheese, and are especially attractive as decoration on the open-faced variety. Remember, too, that variety in bread will add to the appearance and flavor of the sandwiches.

**Colored Mints**

This recipe will be easy on your ration points and mints give a dainty touch to the table.

Stir powdered sugar into beaten egg white until the mixture is stiff enough that it may be handled with fingers. Add 1 or 2 drops of oil of peppermint, wintergreen, or other desired flavoring. Divide mixture for making different colors or flavors. With fingers, make into rolls about the size of a lead pencil. When slightly dry, slice one fourth to one half inch thick. Allow to stand 1 hour, then separate and shake gently in a bag containing a small amount of powdered sugar. These may be made several days in advance. One egg makes enough mints to serve 20 people.

**Salad Suggestions**

For a genuine tea, of course, a salad is not served, but it is grand to serve for other afternoon or supper parties. A salad is not sufficiently heavy to spoil the appetite for the following meal and it can be made in such a variety of ways that the chief problem will be to make a choice of just which to serve. A complete party menu built around a generous salad is made up of a spring



Hot chocolate makes a pleasant deviation from afternoon tea, particularly if the children are present. For then, they too may share the sociable drink with their elders.

medley salad, rolls and hot or iced tomato juice. Grape juice may be served instead, or perhaps you would like it hot and spiced. Here's just how to make it.

**Hot Spiced Grape Juice**

- 2 cups grape juice
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 2-inch piece of cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon whole cloves
- 3 tablespoons orange juice
- or other fruit juice
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Combine grape juice, sugar, cinnamon and cloves. Heat to boiling point, add lemon and orange juices, strain and serve very hot. This goes well with sugared doughnuts or wafers.

**Party Menu**

Still another idea for refreshments for the young folks or club is a menu similar to the following, making substitutions to fit your food on hand.

- Assorted sandwiches
- Relish plate
- Spiced grape juice or Hot tomato juice
- Salted nuts or candy

There are naturally countless ways to arrange a relish plate but always keep in mind that relishes should be served cold, and crisp as well. A good deal of time can be spent making carrots, radishes and celery into attractive bits. Carrots can be cut thin

enough so that they will curl when kept ice cold. Radishes may be cut to resemble roses and celery can be cut into decorative sections. In arranging a big relish plate for a party, decide upon the design you wish to carry out, considering the foods available. Whole or chunk pickles, prunes stuffed with cheese, olives—all can be combined with the celery, radishes and carrots—and, of course, crisp lettuce leaves always add to the attractiveness.

As for salads themselves, there are dozens of combinations. In fact, the conscientious housewife sometimes is facetiously accused of using all the scraps in her icebox.

A salad will be more appealing to the appetite if the arrangement of the ingredients is casual rather than fixed or set in a particular design. Choose the right salad dressing and seasoning, be sure the plates are cold and the salad greens fresh, crisp, clean and cold. Before serving you may dry the leaves lightly in a towel to make sure that all the drops of water are removed. Water on the ingredients will thin the salad dressing.

Head lettuce is most easily cleaned and leaves separated when the core is cut out and cold water allowed to run in the hole. Turn right side up to let water drain out, then put in the refrigerator to crisp. Lettuce is not the only salad green suitable for salads—there are several others just as attractive, such as endive, watercress, parsley, celery leaves or just plain cabbage.

A salad should look "good" as well as taste good—the eye does half the eating. This brings up the subject of garnishes for salads. Radish slices or radish roses, green peppers cut into attractive shapes, grated cheese or cheese cut into various shapes, pickles, egg slices, carrot strips—all these may be used to give any salad that perky last-minute finish.

In the early preparation of vegetable salads, wash the ingredients in cold water, drain and place in refrigerator.

**Salad Dressings**

It is a mistake to use 1 kind of dressing for all salads, for some things go well together and others do not. Use egg dressing for instance on lettuce and salad with raw spinach. Use whipped cream mayonnaise with fruit salads and cole slaw. There is a wide variety of French dressings—all using the basic recipe with other seasonings added such as grated [Continued on Page 11]

**SALAD COMBINATIONS**

- Shredded cabbage, carrots and raisins.
- Shredded cabbage, chopped red apple and raisins.
- Raw cauliflower, carrots, lettuce, radishes and nuts.
- White grapes, orange slices and nuts.
- Halves of peaches filled with cottage cheese.
- Diced red apples, celery and orange slices.
- Orange slices on watercress garnished with seedless white grapes and nuts.
- Chopped chicken, cabbage, raisins or nuts.
- Cottage cheese, green or red pepper, parsley and nuts.
- Lettuce, endive, watercress, sliced radishes, sliced carrots and spring onion.
- Raw chopped spinach with hard-cooked egg. Use egg dressing.

### Plan a Perfect Party

Continued from Page 10)

cheese, tomato catsup, grated horse-radish or strained honey.

#### French Dressing

- 1 cup salad oil
- 1/2 cup vinegar or lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- Few grains cayenne
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard

Put ingredients in jar and shake vigorously. It requires shaking before each time it is used, as it separates.

#### Cooked Salad Dressing

- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 egg
- 3/4 cup milk or water
- 1/4 cup vinegar
- 1 tablespoon fat

Blend sugar, salt, mustard and flour. Add egg, then beat until smooth. Add milk, mixing well, then vinegar slowly, stirring continuously. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until thick. Remove from fire and add the fat and stir. Pour into a container. Cover, cool, then store in the refrigerator. This yields 1 1/2 cups dressing. This basic recipe can be varied by adding foods which have decided flavors, such as celery seed or chili sauce. It combines well with whipped cream or use on fruit salads.

Here is a cookie recipe which is a follow-up on the sandwiches at the tea party.

#### Little Spice Cookies

- 3/4 cups sifted cake flour
- 3/4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 3/4 teaspoon ginger
- 3/4 teaspoon cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1/2 cup melted butter or other shortening
- 1 cup molasses

Sift flour, measure, add baking powder, salt, sugar, spices, and soda, and sift together. Combine egg, butter, and molasses in bowl. Add flour mixture and blend. Chill until firm enough to shape into small balls about three fourths inch in diameter. Roll in sugar. Bake on greased baking sheet in moderate oven—375 degrees F.—10 minutes or until done. This will make 5 dozen small cookies.

### What Farm Women Want

Enthusiastic but careful plans are being made by all the members of the Star Valley Farm Bureau Unit as to postwar spending. A visit to this Allen county unit meeting in March disclosed that their plans range from a new basement with running water, to buying a tractor. The interesting thing about it all is the planning itself, which indicates family co-operation, a willingness to do without during the war and determination to buy more bonds.

These homemakers are not going to be satisfied with minor pieces of equipment, but have plans for basic remodeling or installation of features which will be enormous labor and time savers. All are busy farm women, raising chickens, big gardens, even taking care of other livestock, and they feel the need of labor-saving devices such as running water, a bathroom or a furnace. Noticeable was the fact that not one mentioned a desire for finer living room, dining room or bedroom furniture. This is in line with their realization that 80 per cent of their time spent in the kitchen—it should be exactly as convenient as ready cash can make it.

One farm homemaker in this club is at the moment in the midst of building a basement under their already-built farm home. It will have a kitchen

where cooking can be done in hot weather. She is arranging, too, for the addition of a breakfast room on the first floor. Another has bought War Bonds which will be cashed for the purchase of an electric refrigerator, a kitchen sink and an electric motor to pump water. Another is planning for rearrangement of her kitchen which will make more storage space. An old 12-room house on a newly purchased farm will be torn down and from the old building material a 6-room house will be built, more suited to the needs of the family.

Several women mentioned that debts are being reduced during this period of increased farm income, thereby giving the family greater security on the land.

### Make Cheddar Cheese

A visit to Allen county, at Iola, revealed that the campaign to make Cheddar cheese during the war years has proved extremely popular. Annabelle Dickinson, home demonstration agent, reports that since March, 1943, more than 3,000 pounds of this cured cheese have been made by farm homemakers in her county.

She has given demonstrations and they have been so successful that many people followed them by making their year's needs. She suggests that now is the time to make the supply for the summer months, as it cannot be made in warm weather. The farm women have found that if this variety of cheese is cured in the refrigerator it cures most satisfactorily than in outside variable winter temperatures.

The amount of cheese has considerable money value, in view of the cost and accompanying scarcity of commercial cheese on the local market. The 3,000 pounds made in Allen county would have a retail value of \$1,500, at the present cost of similar commercial cheese.

### Check Your Cooker

A pressure cooker clinic is being conducted by Anne Washington, home demonstration agent of Franklin county. She expects a total of 100 gauges will eventually be tested. This is a follow thru of the current campaign to get all cookers ready for the canning season. Manufacturers are eager that repairs be ordered early this year, so they can give prompt service. If owners wait until the canning season arrives to obtain repairs, they will be forced to wait from 4 to 6 weeks for service.

Both the petcocks and gauges should be inspected before another canning season begins.

### The Efficiency Expert

The 1944 farm homemaker is "lost-motion" minded these days. She has outdoor work to do as well as the housework and all in the same 24 hours a day. The efficiency expert has moved into the country from the defense plant. Some farm women no longer iron sheets, towels, overalls and pajamas. One fixed a basement room into a washroom for the menfolks where they can hang up their work clothes and wash before meals. Spring days are the time to get ready for the busier than busy days ahead. It appears there will be little relief from the outdoor work as long as war lasts.

To be ready for the days ahead, one busy housewife rearranged her kitchen to save stooping and unnecessary steps while cooking and dishwashing.

One-dish meals cooked in glass or pottery bowls can be used for both the cooking and serving. That makes one

less dish to wash after the meal. And then, too, dishes that are washed only once or twice a day may be scalded instead of dried.

A little job for father or the big boys is that of providing a row of hooks low enough for the little folks to hang up their coats and caps. Children will learn to hang them there if you provide the hooks and hangers within their reach.

The efficiency expert puts everything she uses in getting breakfast in one part of the kitchen where it will save both steps and time in the "getting breakfast" rush. Spring is the time to plan for and carry out these tips.

### Take Out Bulges

The warped bottoms of your prewar pots and pans can be remedied and you can't buy better replacements right now. A pan or skillet with an uneven bottom is difficult to cook in and it sets unevenly on the stove. The cause is too sudden heat, or heat when they were empty or nearly so. A hot, nearly empty steel skillet will warp if a cold liquid is poured into it rapidly.

These tipsy pans may be heated gently, then tapped on the bottom with a wooden potato masher or some other wooden mallet. A metal hammer will be worse than none. If the bulge is a really bad one, place the pan on a block of hot wood, another piece inside, then tap with the mallet when still hot.

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UNCLE ZEKE AND HIS FIDDLE SURE MAKE WASHDAY EASY ROUND HERE!

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HEY, MA!—DID'JA STARCH TABBY'S TAIL, TOO?

IT MAKES YOUR IRONING EASY, IT MAKES YOUR IRONING EASY!

SOME FOLKS ARE JUST PLAIN LUCKY ON WASHDAYS!

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GET GOOD OL' FAULTLESS STARCH AT YOUR GROCER'S FOLKS!

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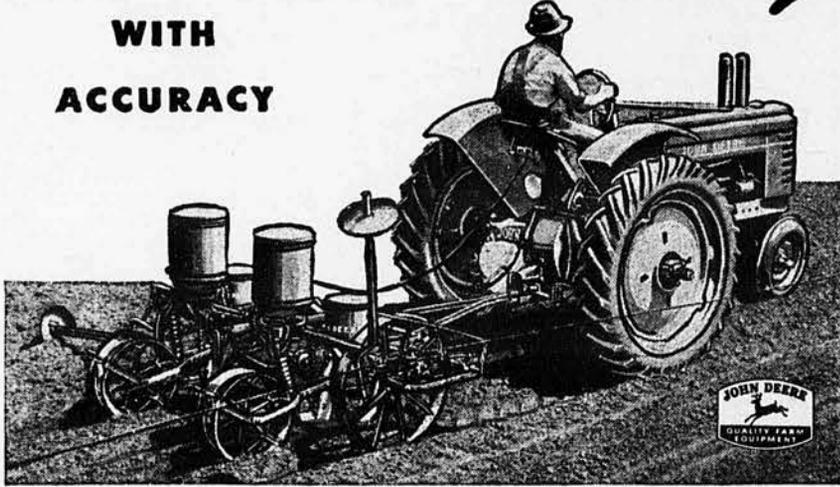
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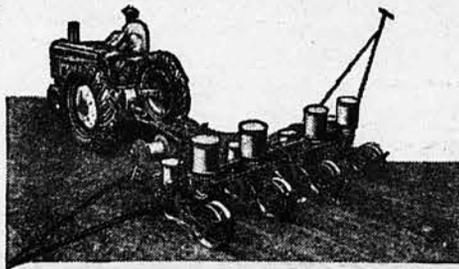
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**BUY MORE BONDS ★ GET IN THE SCRAP**

**April 1, Change In Gas Ration**

A SLIGHT change in gasoline ration regulations for farm equipment went into effect April 1, it is reported by OPA officials.

Farmer use of gasoline must be estimated on a 6-months basis rather than a 3-months basis. This estimate must then be certified by the County Farm Transportation Committee, after which 60 per cent of the certified supply is made available immediately to the farmer, compared to 100 per cent of the former 3-months supply.

When the 60 per cent has been used, the farmer sends in his empty ration book to the OPA with a note estimating his needs for the balance of the period. If his estimate comes within the 40 per cent still credited to him, it is allowed. If his estimate exceeds the 40 per cent he must go back to the County Farm Transportation Committee for an adjustment. Allowances are made for those farmers doing custom work.

The County Farm Transportation Committee makes its recommendation on the basis of 7 to 10 gallons to the crop acre, with allowances being made for use of equipment for such additional work as explained by the farmer making the application. Additional uses might be grinding feed or sawing wood.

The consumption figures used are recommended by OPA as the result of figures compiled by experts, it is claimed, and are necessary because some farmers in Kansas have applied for as much as 23 gallons to the crop acre. The right to apply for an adjustment following use of the 60 per cent allows enough fluctuation to take care of unforeseen needs, OPA officials claim.

Some rumors to the effect that farmers were compelled to comply with AAA regulations to obtain gasoline were not born out by investigation, but the editors would be glad to hear from any farmers who have been subjected to any pressure of this kind.

It is not anticipated by OPA that farmers will receive less gasoline under the new regulations, but officials point out the necessity of a close watch on the supply. They explain that in 1942 the armed forces used from 12 to 13 per cent of the total gasoline supply, in 1943 the amount jumped to 6 per cent, while in 1944 it is estimated the Armed forces will use 40 per cent of the total U. S. supply.

Each state receives a definite allocation to be divided among all users, officials said. If we do not watch over it carefully some farmers will get much more than they need, while others will not get enough.

**Was First a Farmer**

Contributions of Thomas Jefferson to American agriculture will be recognized in a celebration at Monticello, Va., April 13, when the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee meets to honor the one-time president and agricultural leader.

While Thomas Jefferson primarily is remembered for his part in shaping our Federal government, he considered himself first a farmer and his first love was that of the soil.

As manager of his own estate of some 3,800 acres, he practiced rotation of crops, diversified farming, urged better breeding of livestock and plants, imported new varieties of plants, proposed improvements of farm implements, and encouraged production of fruits and vegetables. His greatest contribution, however, was his support of scientific research in agriculture. Jefferson saw in science the opportunity to build a better civilization.

Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer, has been appointed a member of the committee by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and will attend the meeting at Monticello.

**Pigs by the Dozen**

A Duroc Jersey sow on the farm of John F. Beese, in Ohio, didn't know the answer to the \$64 question, but she made up for it by farrowing 27 pigs March 17 to set some kind of a record.

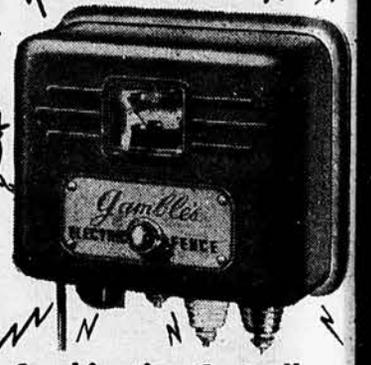
All 27 pigs were reported healthy at birth but the confused mother crushed 11 of them trying to find room to lie down.

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Sturdily built, efficient in all weather; equipped with lightning arrester, Underwriter's approved battery cable and ground clamp. Battery meter tells at a glance the condition of fence and battery. Handles up to 15 miles of fence. Available in 6-volt or 110-volt unit. Complete with instructions, only **\$15.95.**



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100 insulators free with purchase of any controller during April and May, 1944

**FACTS ABOUT ELECTRIC FENCES**

**SAFE . . .** Gamble's Fence Controllers are approved by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, tested carefully to rule out danger to human beings, animals.

**ECONOMICAL . . .** electric fencing saves time, labor and materials. A wire which usually fences one acre will enclose 16 acres the electric way. Old or rusty wire can be used.

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Prices slightly higher at some Western points

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THE FRIENDLY STORES

# Berry "Ceiling" Too Low

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

STRAWBERRY growers in every commercial-producing section of this country are protesting vigorously the recent price ceiling of 12 cents a pound, capped, placed on this highly perishable commodity by OPA and the War Food Administration. It is argued that since the market prices fluctuate daily over a range of as much as 50 per cent, the growers would have to take the resulting losses unless the price ceiling is made high enough to cover these daily fluctuations.

According to a recent survey, made in an important strawberry-producing area, production costs have zoomed upward tremendously since the war started. Plants to set new acreages will come very high this year due principally to increased labor costs. One of the largest items of expense in growing strawberries is cultivation. The first summer after the plants are set it is necessary to keep the soil stirred almost constantly. The patch must be plowed with a 5-shovel cultivator or a strawberry plow at least 5 or 6 times and it must be hoed by hand as often as necessary for it is a known fact that strawberries cannot compete successfully with weeds. Since so much hand labor is required, and the cost of this labor has increased so much, this item of expense is decidedly reflected in production costs.

High labor costs enter into the picture again when the expense of harvesting a crop of strawberries is considered. In most commercial sections growers paid about 5 cents a quart for getting their 1943 crop picked. This is to be contrasted with 1 1/2 cents a quart which was the prevailing rate before things took an inflationary trend. Grading and packing costs have risen in the same proportion, as also has the cost of getting the fruit hauled to market. Scarcity of materials has caused a sharp increase in the amount the grower has to pay for boxes and crates which he must buy.

### Mulch Insures High Quality

One of the essential operations of strawberry growing is mulching. It is important because it helps insure uniform high yields of high-quality fruit. But mulching material is getting hard to get and consequently higher priced. The best strawberry yields are obtained from patches set on new ground. But not all growers are fortunate enough to have virgin soil. Where it is necessary to grow strawberries on less fertile soils an attempt generally is made to increase quality and yields by the application of commercial nitrogenous fertilizers. Such fertilizers now are very scarce and high in price because the chemical elements of which they are composed are the very same chemical elements that are used to make high explosives.

So it seems there has been a very noticeable increase in the cost of every operation in the production of a commercial crop of strawberries. Growers are aware of their responsibility in the "Food for Victory" effort, yet if the price ceiling is placed so low they cannot make a profit there will be no incentive to produce. The patriotism of the commercial strawberry grower is not to be questioned; yet patriotism alone is not enough. Before ordering their plants to set out this spring growers are going to wait until they see the outcome of this ceiling controversy. If the ceiling is placed too low few plants will be set. Here is one group of farmers who do not care to work for nothing.

### Silage a Life-Saver

Feed stored in pit and trench silos 8 years ago was a life-saver this winter, says John Battin who farms in Stanton county, southwest of Johnson. He is a believer in ensilage. In 1938 he dug his first pit silo and filled it. He liked it so well he dug a trench silo in 1940 and filled it with about 500 tons of ensilage that season as well as filling the pit silo with 100 tons. Not having need for this feed that winter he kept it over and the next summer, in 1941, he dug the third silo and filled it with about 500 tons of cane ensilage.

This reserve supply of 1,100 tons of feed was kept in the silos until the winter of 1943-44. At this time he was short of feed as were all farmers in Southwest Kansas. While others were

shipping in feed at high cost from the east, Mr. Battin started to feed his ensilage and to date has fed all of one silo and half of one of the others.

He thinks the feed from one of the trench silos and the pit silo will be all that he will need for the rest of this season, thereby leaving the feed in the one silo as a reserve for next winter. Mr. Battin believes this is the only way he can carry on a consistent livestock producing program in Western Kansas where there is so much variation in the amount of feed available from year to year.

One interesting thing about Mr. Battin's trench silos is that he builds them right out in the field and goes ahead farming the ground over the silos just as if they were not there.

### Spurt to Spud Crop

The promise of a Government support price for the 1944 potato crop amounting to about the same as last year has spurred potato planting in Kansas. It is estimated the price will be about \$2 a hundredweight for No. 1 quality, with a price differential on the lower grades insuring a price of not less than 90 per cent of parity.

# IOWA THE REAL SEPARATOR NAME TO REMEMBER

Today, when greatest food production is so vital, Iowa Cream Separators are helping thousands upon thousands of farmers to increase production and to gain the time proven advantages of SEPARATING ON THE FARM!

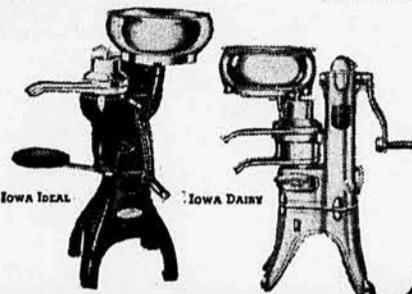
Iowa Separators, with their 49-year record of close skimming, long life and dependability, are your logical choice as a major factor in increasing your FARM PROFITS.

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**EXCLUSIVE Curved Disc BOWL GIVES 2 WAY SEPARATION**

## BUY War Bonds NOW!!

# in Recognition of farm achievement

## Standard Oil announces its 3rd annual award of War Bonds to farmers of the Central West



FOOD as well as manpower is fighting for freedom on world battle fronts today... and that food is flowing from our farms in a mighty flood only because the men and women, the boys and girls on the farms are doing their share to win this war.

To honor at least a few of the thousands

of Farm Front Fighters in the Central West, Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is again, for the third year, presenting war bonds for outstanding agricultural achievements.

It is hoped that these awards may serve as an inspiration to every family producing the food that must give us the strength to carry on in the factory and on the fighting front — as well as on the farm.

### Announcements by Everett Mitchell



Announcements of these awards of \$25 war bonds will be made daily (except Sunday) for a period of six months beginning Monday, April 3rd.

Each will be announced by the popular farm advisor and radio commentator, Everett Mitchell, over nearly one hundred central western radio stations. In his announcements, Mr. Mitchell will pay tribute to those who will receive war bonds and describe their accomplishments in agricultural work.

Be sure to listen to these announcements. Most of them will be made near the noon hour, probably preceding or following a farm program you now enjoy.

Your Nearby Standard Oil Man can tell you the radio station nearest you over which these announcements will be made and give you the time of each broadcast. Be sure to ask him so that you will not miss a single one. Indeed, you, a member of your family, or a friend may receive a bond — so be sure to be tuned in at the right time.

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Oil is ammunition... Use it wisely. Buy more War Bonds.



## SERVING FARM FRONT FIGHTERS

# Isn't this account about settled?

Back in 1850, Uncle Sam owned more than 1,250,000,000 acres of land.

Much of it was the Louisiana Purchase — land that cost about 4¢ an acre.

It was wild. It was unsettled. It produced no tax revenue.

Because there was no transportation.

To help get railroads built into this undeveloped territory, Uncle Sam turned over to them 130 million acres of these lands.

In return, most government traffic received special rates — 50% off.

And ever since, year in and year out, the government has received this advantage. Not alone from the few railroads (9% of the mileage) which received land grants, but from the others competing with them.

Railroads opened up new frontiers. Settlers followed the advancing rails. All land values multiplied. Tax revenues vastly increased. Agriculture developed. States and cities grew. The nation knit together.

Through the years, the value of the land grants has been repaid many, many times — while the continuance of these deductions discriminates in favor of shippers doing business with the government who can take advantage of such rates as against other shippers who cannot.

That's why shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with all transportation agencies in seeking to do away with these land-grant deductions.

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## How Wet Is the Soil?

Answering That Question Predicts Crop Yields

By HUGH C. MYERS  
Kansas State College

**A**FTER a half century of plains cropping, Western Kansas farmers have a definite guide to aid in deciding how to use cultivated land most profitably. Farmers and technicians have known for a long time that barley and sorghum prospects are much better when the soil is wet deeply at planting time, but they have not known what actual yields can be expected with a definite depth of subsoil moisture, or how often failures occur on seedbeds with small amounts of stored water.

For the last 30-odd years, soil moisture determinations have been made at the Western Kansas experiment stations located at Hays, Colby and Garden City. This information on soil water, together with the yields of different crops for each year, have answered many practical questions. For example, it was found that the yield of winter wheat could be predicted with a great deal of accuracy by using the depth of subsoil moisture at planting time. The effect of stored moisture at seeding time on yields of barley, kafir, milo and corn is being worked out now, and enough information has been obtained that it is being publicized to help in maximum production for the coming season.

### A Check-up on Failures

The soil moisture and yield data obtained by A. L. Hallsted on the Dry Land Agriculture project at Hays show that when barley has been planted on soil with moisture only 0 to 1 foot deep, it has failed two thirds of the time and has averaged only 10 bushels an acre. When the soil at seeding has been moist 2 feet deep or deeper, barley has failed only one fifth of the time and has averaged 23 bushels. It often is thought that barley yields depend upon the season. This is true, but these results show that the amount of water stored at planting time is perhaps even more important.

Results from Hays show that sorghum is even more dependent than barley upon the subsoil moisture that is stored ahead of planting. Sixty-eight plantings of kafir have been made at Hays which cover a wide range of moisture depths. These 68 plantings were divided into 3 groups—one of which included those cases where the soil was moist from 0 to 2 feet deep, another group with the soil moist down 2 to 4 feet, and a third group where the soil was moist 4 to 6 feet or deeper. The number of plantings that were in each group were 27, 20, and 21, re-

spectively. Plantings made on 0 to 2 feet of moisture had an average annual yield of 3,100 pounds of crop an acre, including both grain and forage, and 6.7 bushels of grain. With 2 to 4 feet of moist soil at planting, the kafir yielded 5,400 pounds of grain and forage and 19 bushels of grain an acre. With 4 to 6 feet of moisture at seeding, the kafir averaged 8,000 pounds of grain and forage and 41 bushels of grain an acre. Sorghum roots have been found to remove moisture from depths below 6 feet.

The percentage of sorghum grain failures also is closely related to the soil moisture content at seeding. Where the moisture was less than 2 feet deep, kafir produced 5 bushels or more of grain only 22 per cent of the time. When the soil was moist 2 to 4 feet deep the kafir yielded 5 bushels or more 60 per cent of the time; and when the soil was moist 4 to 6 feet or deeper, the kafir yielded 5 bushels or more in all of the 21 instances. An abundance of soil moisture will not guarantee good yields but will reduce failures to a very low per cent.

### Make Sure of Crop

The best feed-crop insurance available in Western Kansas is the planting of sorghums on land wet from 3 to 6 feet deep—the deeper the better. Kafir at Hays never has yielded less than a ton of forage when planted on soil wet 3 feet or deeper. It never has yielded less than 1½ tons when planted on soil wet 4 feet or deeper, and it never has yielded less than 2½ tons when planted on soil wet 5 feet or deeper. If the land intended for sorghums has not become wet down to 3 feet by sorghum-seeding time, part of this land should in most cases be summer-fallowed for wheat the coming fall.

Corn forage yields have the same dependence upon stored moisture at Hays as kafir. Grain yields of corn also are influenced by the amount of soil moisture at seeding, but not to the extent that sorghum grain yields are. The principal drawback to corn as a forage yielder in Western Kansas is that it will produce on an average only about one half as much as the sorghums.

Only a few years of data are available from the Colby and Garden City dry-land projects under the direction of J. B. Kuska and L. M. Sloan, respectively. However, the same dependence of the crop on water stored ahead of seeding appears to hold. Farmers in the northwest and southwest sections will not go wrong in using the



These pictures give a good idea of what summer fallow can do for the following crop. At top is Westland milo on cropped land, grown by Abe Buck, Hamilton county. The yield was 1 bushel to the acre. Lower picture shows more Westland milo grown by Mr. Buck on an adjoining field that had been fallowed. The yield in this case was 30 bushels an acre.

odds as calculated from the Hays data if they will remember that yields on an average are lower in those areas than at Hays.

Since these facts have been obtained, more definite recommendations now can be made for land use this coming season. We know the odds are decidedly against high wheat yields in Western Kansas this year. Summer and fall rainfall over this section was light and very little moisture was accumulated in the subsoil. Considerable of the

wheat planted last fall did not get established—much of it did not germinate. Data from the Hays, Colby and Garden City stations since about 1910 show that when wheat is planted in dry soil it yields less than 4 bushels an acre 70 per cent of the time and produces as much as 10 bushels only 1 year out of 5. It is generally known that if wheat does not begin germination during the fall, winter or early spring, it will not head. Furthermore, the later that germination does begin, the later the crop will head in the spring. This late germination greatly increases the possibility that hot, dry weather in late May and June, and rust infestations will ruin the crop. Nebraska tests show that winter wheat planted after February yields only one fifth as much as that planted in early October. In 1940 a questionnaire answered by Western Kansas farmers whose wheat did not come up until January 1 or later, showed that of the 73 fields reported, 34 yielded less than 5 bushels and only 12 yielded more than 10 or more bushels.

In view of this information, a good share of the wheat that did not germinate until after the December and January rains and snows, should be abandoned for spring crops or for fallow. Most of the wheat seeded on land fallowed in 1943 that did not contain enough surface moisture to bring the wheat up well last fall, should be abandoned for barley or sorghums. Spring wheat should not be used in Western Kansas because it yields much less than barley. At Hays and Colby, barley has averaged 3 times as much grain as spring wheat in the last 30 years. At Garden City the same ratio holds, but yields of both are poor, showing that for this area less land should be used for the spring small grains and more for sorghums and fallow.

If the land intended for spring barley is not moist down to 2 feet at present, part of it should be held for sorghums or fallow in 1944. Fields that were fallowed in 1943 but were so low in surface moisture at wheat-seeding time that the wheat did not get established last fall, probably would give higher

net returns by abandoning the wheat in favor of barley this spring.

In planning acreages for 1944, one half of all crop land from the Colorado line 3 counties east into Kansas, should be reserved for summer fallow. Very sandy soils should not be fallowed, however, because of the danger of their blowing. One third to one fourth of the rest of the western one half of the state should be fallowed this season. Land that was fallowed in 1943 should be planted solid or stripped to some spring crop regardless of how unfavorable the spring season is because the danger of soil blowing is greatly increased by successive fallowing. Total production will be greater by the proper use of fallow as worked out by the experiment station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the stations in Western Kansas. Fallow is even more important than usual this coming year because of the shortages of labor, fuel and seed.

The depth to which moisture has penetrated a dry soil is usually easy to observe. The change from wet to dry takes place within a short vertical distance. Soil so nearly dry as to cause the person making the observation to question its condition, should be called dry. Only soil that is unquestionably wet should be included in the depth to which the soil is moist. Most county agents in Western Kansas have a soil tube or soil auger for finding out how deep moisture has penetrated. However, if these tools are not available, a posthole digger, a posthole auger, or ordinary spade are satisfactory.

Many of the poorer wheat fields in Western Kansas should be abandoned early this spring, altho winter precipitation has been above average. The decision on abandonment should be made by April 15 on the basis of observations of thickness of stand and stage of development by that time. Much of the stored water underneath will be lost if abandonment is delayed. Wheat in the most rapidly-growing stages uses as much water every day as could be supplied by a 0.5 inch rain. Total food production will be greater by using these acres for spring crops or fallowing for wheat this fall.

### Taxing Land on Ability to Pay

(Continued from Page 5)

this system works. The first step in preparing work sheets is performed by the AAA allotment office. They supplied data on location, by section and range, total acreage recorded, number of actual acres in cultivation and in pasture.

The county clerk graded an average acre of broken land at \$15 an acre and average pasture land at \$6 an acre. The deputy assessor might then determine that the cultivated land on Farm A was 120 per cent of average and the pasture land only 85 per cent of average. These computations then would be figured back in the county clerk's office to get a true valuation of the entire farm. If the farm was on a good road near a good marketing center it might be given a plus valuation, also computed in the county clerk's office. Or, the farm might be at the edge of a marketing zone, where cost of marketing and other factors would be greater, and thus draw a minus valuation to compensate for those facts.

On the wall of the county clerk's office is a large map of the county on which is recorded the assessed value of each quarter section or portion of quarter. Only the assessed value appears, with no name of the owner. Landowners have free access to this map and can compare their valuations with that of land nearby or in other sections of the county. They have every opportunity to know whether their assessed valuation is in line with others in the county.

Following his investigation of the Trego County Plan, Professor Howe reports that assessment of real estate in that county is more equitable now than formerly. He is not certain that rainfall and distance to market should be the determining factors in valuation, but these factors are accepted by landowners. He believes that the principle could be applied to advantage in other counties, altho the method of application would have to be adjusted to meet different conditions and other factors would have to be used.

An important fact to note in the Trego County Plan is that the innovation was carried out under the existing system of tax officials. The deputy

assessors, in most instances, were those who had done the assessing in previous years.

Cost of developing and using the new plan was comparatively low. Normally, the cost of the personal property assessment in Trego county runs between \$1,400 and \$1,500. In 1934, before introduction of the new plan, the cost of the real estate and personal assessment was \$1,640. In 1938, the year the new plan was put into effect, the cost was \$2,100 for real and personal assessment. In 1942 the cost was back to between \$1,400 and \$1,500.

The Trego County Plan was not put into operation without opposition, says Mr. Howat. The idea was revolutionary and naturally was met at first with suspicion. However, he adds, it became a success because landowners, once they were convinced of the honesty of the plan, were willing to lay aside any selfish interests. Most people really do not mind paying on the true valuations of their farms if they feel that all other landowners are paying in the same proportion to their land values, he pointed out.

But the real answer to how successful the Trego County Plan has been cannot be obtained either from Mr. Howat or Professor Howe. The real test is—what do farmers themselves think of the plan?

J. S. Dalby, who owns an 1,080-acre farm 9 miles south of Collyer, in Trego county, had his valuation raised about \$2,000 under the new plan. The proximity to market and productivity of the soil were the factors considered in raising his valuation. "I believe the method used is the fairest possible and I am well satisfied with the adjustment made on my farm," declared Mr. Dalby.

Some of the best land in the county is owned by Brom D. Hixon, who operates 940 acres, most of which lies just outside the city limits of Wakeeney, the county seat. Most of his cultivated land lies east of the city and was assessed at a higher valuation, but his pasture land lies west and took some reduction. This made a

(Continued on Page 18)



### Postwar... This Sign Will Guide You To An Entirely New Type Home Gas System

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Such a system will be available as soon as war conditions permit manufacture of the new Butler-Built Liquefied Gas System. It is so far ahead of anything before it that it is well worth waiting and saving for. Then be sure and look up the dealer offering the Butler-Built System because it will afford the biggest value your money can buy.

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Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa



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Farmers who are interested in making their farms earn more; farmers who realize the importance of saving time, materials and labor at every opportunity; farmers who take pride in owning the most modern, efficient equipment—hundreds of thousands of those farmers are—and more and more will be—owners of PAR-MARK Electric Fences.

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## BUILD UP RED BLOOD

To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

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Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

## Food Demand Outstrips Supply

(Continued from Page 6)

for this season's crops." Time is short.

In this connection, the U. S. D. A. is more optimistic about new machinery than are most others concerned with farm machinery. The set-aside for delivery to farmers overseas is not helping the American farmer any in his machinery needs. And to date there is more new farm machinery "on order" than "on hand."

Continuing from Intentions to plant, the Department says:

"There seems to be a general fear there will be an inadequate supply of labor during short periods for harvesting certain crops dependent on seasonal labor. In consequence, farmers' plans show that while they are doing what they can to produce, needed

crops, they are compelled to give primary attention to what they as individuals may be able to do.

"Their plans show that, altho they will exert themselves to the limit to obtain an adequate supply of grain for their livestock, they are shifting to crops for which they have adequate machinery and equipment and which will require a minimum of dependence upon labor other than what their families can provide. . . Many who are advanced in years and have been dependent upon hired labor are selling their farms, renting fields, reducing operations to what they can handle."

The conglomerate mass of contradictory statements from the White House and various agencies as to drafting of farmers is not helping any in the farm communities. Some draft boards are following the provisions of the Tydings amendment exempting necessary farmers and farm laborers from the draft; other boards are filling their quotas—where these are not already exhausted—without regard to the effect on food production. Washington opinion on the latest demands for the armed service ranges all the way from those who believe it means that the military situation is more serious than is being admitted, to those who believe that the severe drafts on agriculture and industry for younger men is the forerunner of a determined effort to get the Austin-Wadsworth universal service bill enacted into law. This latter group takes the view that if food production and war production are seriously menaced by drafting of necessary men, the country will demand passage of a labor conscription act to insure necessary man power in field and factory.

However, despite handicaps, the Department reports, indications are that total plantings this year will be around 374,000,000 acres compared to 361,000,000 acres last year.

### Urged Price Control Extension

There were several significant highlights in the testimony of Judge Marvin F. Jones, of Texas, War Food Administrator, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last week.

In the first place, Jones (former chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture), urged extension of the Price Control Act (under which OPA operates) without any restrictive provisions.

In the second place, Jones said the necessary production of war foods cannot be obtained without support prices and the payment of subsidies. He was careful always to use the term production subsidies, but pointed out that the payment of these subsidies increase production while at the same time holding down food prices.

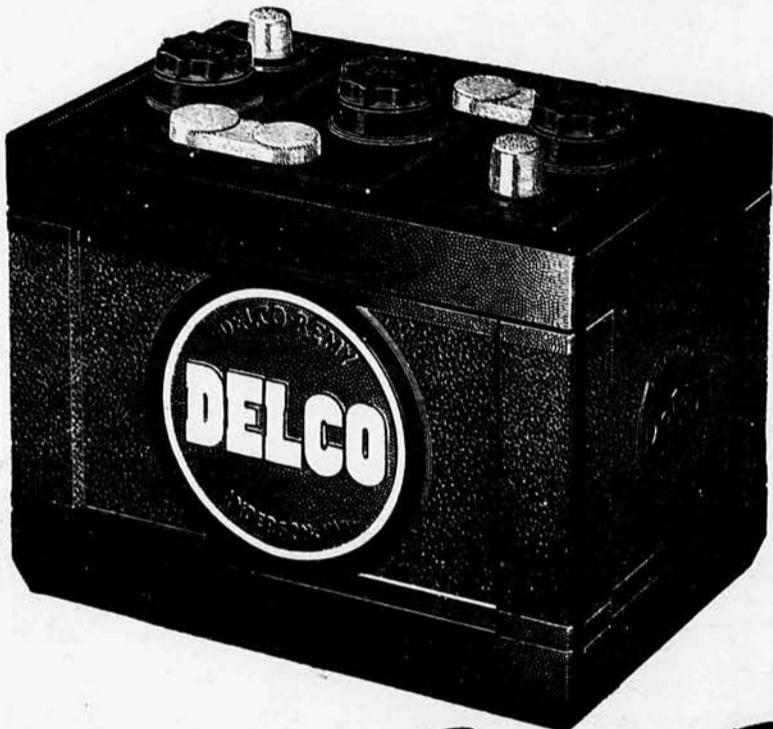
Also, Jones made it pretty plain to the committee that by next July the subsidy program will be so firmly established that to abandon it, or seriously to curtail it, would result in consumer price increases that would threaten "the entire stabilization program."

Jones said WFA is disturbed about the feed situation; seriously disturbed over the wheat situation. He said it cannot be too strongly urged upon producers that there are today in the United States more cattle, more hogs, more poultry, than can be fed.

There are more cattle than range and pasture can support, Jones said—81 million head January 1. The total must be cut to 79 million to be at all safe. There isn't enough corn to feed 127 million hogs. Both wheat and corn carryovers at the end of 1944 crop years will be at dangerously low levels.

Beef cattle must be marketed without being fattened, Jones stated several times. The Government is doing everything it can to force early marketing of hogs at light weights.

Colonel Bryan Houston, of OPA, told the same committee that gasoline rationing now is being tightened for just one main reason—shortage of gasoline. One trouble with gasoline rationing at the start, Colonel Houston explained, was that the OPA, in order to conserve tires, had to "try to ration plenty" in all parts of the country except the Atlantic seaboard. "You cannot ration plenty," he added. But now there really is a shortage of gasoline, due to military needs. But farmers will be assured of all necessary motor fuels for their needs.



# Your Servant in Essential Wartime Driving

Today, millions of cars and trucks are started on their essential rounds of wartime duties by the dependable power of Delco batteries.

Taking proper care of these batteries—and of all batteries, regardless of make—is a responsibility that car and truck owners must accept. War-vital materials can be conserved, and breakdowns in the nation's transportation system avoided, by periodic battery inspection and service.

Have your Delco battery dealer check your battery at least once a month. He is well qualified to help you get the greatest possible use out of it, and well qualified to recommend the right size and type Delco battery to "take over" when your present battery is no longer serviceable.



## When you MUST replace REPLACE WITH A DELCO Battery

Delco batteries are available for every make and model automobile, as well as for trucks, buses, tractors and commercial vehicles. They are sold by 34,000 dealers under the direction of United Motors Service.

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"Eight years ago, the fences on our 720 acre farm were poor, and we carried only 18 cows and 40 hogs. Today, with good fences, we're able to carry 115 cattle, more than 1,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep, and 1,800 poultry. It's needless to say good fences have helped us increase our farm income as well as improve the soil. Our former yield yielded 35 bushels per acre . . . today yields 60 bushels.

### "RED BRAND for Longer Wear"

"We decided the best fence to buy would be the kind that lasts the longest. That's why we chose Red Brand. Some of our Red Brand is now eight years old, yet it still looks almost good as new."

NOTE—Keystone fence, made of long lasting copper-bearing steel wire, galvanized, is now available at Keystone dealers (not extra heavy coated Red Brand because of continued war demands for zinc).

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## RED BRAND FENCE —and RED TOP STEEL POSTS—

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Help STOP Cholera Losses

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- Mixed Bacterin, Formula No. 1 (Porcine, Bovine or Ovine) per dose. . . . . .04
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- Brucella Abortus Vaccine, per dose. . . . . .35

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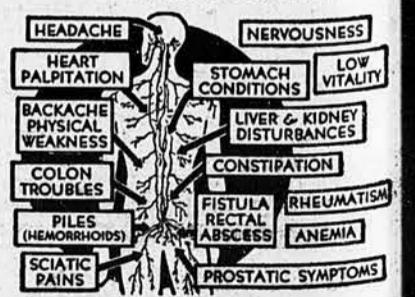


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### COLON TROUBLES

#### FREE BOOK — Explains Facts

Colon troubles and Piles rate with bad teeth and tonsils as a fruitful cause of other ailments as indicated on chart below:



Learn facts, 122-page FREE BOOK on causes, effects and latest institutional treatment for these ailments. Address card or letter to McCleary Clinic, Hill Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

# Let's Make Feed Do More

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

A SURVEY of protein available this year shows there is 16 per cent more than for last year. There are greater numbers of livestock and poultry to feed, however, so it is estimated there will be no more available to the individual hen or chick than last year. There has been a voluntary agreement among feed manufacturers that will give hens, chicks and turkeys the required proteins in mixed feeds. It is hoped by such arrangement there will be enough to cover all actual needs.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Poultry raisers can help in many ways to conserve feeds. Every poultry raiser knows that lice, mites and worms are No. 1 enemies of poultry. But sometimes there isn't anything done about it, until losses get heavy and force an action about them. Perhaps we haven't stopped to consider that these enemies have a direct relation to the results we get from the feed used. Just let mites, lice or worms get a good start, and watch production drop. Yet daily feed consumption may be almost as great. Or perhaps it's the young chicks that become lousy or wormy, and altho they eat ravenously, they fail to grow as they should. It is wasteful to feed lousy or wormy fowls, and as a matter of patriotic feed conservation we should watch for these common enemies and see that we keep ahead of these troubles.

### It's a Wise Precaution

Many poultry raisers have used the built-up litter plan thruout the winter with the result that the houses now need cleaning before warm weather. At the time of cleaning is the best time for spraying thoroly so mites will not get started. "A stitch in time saves nine," is an old axiom, and is as true today as it was when written decades ago. Spraying now will save many steps and much labor later. Even if there are no mites to be found now, spring or early summer spraying is a wise precaution. There is more time now for the few minutes it takes than there will be in June, for instance.

Spray thoroly on the roosts and into crevices. Saturate under the ends of the perches where they rest on their supports. Look here to see whether there are any little gray or red dots which are tiny mites. They may start to multiply early in the spring. Mites cause hens to look pale and listless when they come off the perches in the mornings.

Examine several of the hens for lice. There are many varieties of lice, and different varieties may be found on different parts of the body. Look on the head and under the throat for head lice, and on the body under the wings, on the thighs and around the vent for different kinds of lice. Sodium fluoride is an old reliable standby for treating all kinds of lice effectively. It may be used for dusting dry on the fowls, or dissolved in water and used as a dip. Either of these methods require more work than the more modern way of painting the perches with nicotine sulphate solutions that are on the market. As a labor saver this latter method will win the favor of most all poultry raisers. Paint or spread on the perches a short time before the birds go to roost,

### Laundrying Tips

Home laundrying of fine fabrics, woolens, colored fabrics, linens and care of linens, as well as stain removals, are discussed in a recent booklet "Short Cuts to Fine Laundrying," published by the General Electric Company. There is a page on washing special articles such as bedspreads, pillows, rugs and curtains. The booklet contains many illustrations. A free copy will be sent to you upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

and do this on a warm night if possible. The fumes rise better in warm weather and are more effective. Repeat in about 10 days, and if hens are very lousy a third application may be necessary.

### Can Beat the Pests

There is no reasonable excuse for young chicks becoming infested with lice if they are reared away from old stock, and this is one of the first rules for rearing good chicks. Hatched as they are in sanitary incubators and brooded artificially, there is no excuse for many of the diseases that often trouble the laying flock. Even if chicks are hatched under hens, if the hens are dusted twice with sodium fluoride or a similar louse powder while they are setting and chicks kept away from the old stock after they are hatched, they will not have lice very early in life.

Worms in the springtime may cause a lot of grief in both young and old stock. If poultry becomes wormy they are like wormy pigs—they can eat a lot that fattens the worms but starves the pigs. The control of worms is essential to getting good egg production and rapid growth among young chicks. Chicks, 6 to 12 weeks may be troubled with roundworms. After that age when they are usually on range they may pick up tapeworm eggs, capillaria and cecal worms which are more serious as they are more difficult to control. One preventive of worms is to use a grassy range if possible. Where green crops are growing and the ground is well covered with vegetation there is not so much danger of the chicks becoming wormy. Another practice that helps is to keep all water puddles filled so there will be no stagnant water around, and keeping the water fountains and hoppers on wire platforms helps to avoid dampness.

As a help in avoiding tapeworm infestation which is transmitted to the chicks thru eating bugs, beetles and flies we can keep the range as sanitary as possible which helps to keep away flies. We can keep old boards picked up that are a hiding place for beetles and bugs. We can give flock treatments that are on the market for roundworms and tapeworms as a preventive of these troubles. Giving a flock treatment once a month should take care of the worm problem, if other conditions are right. All the preventive measures we use may save labor and losses in the long run, and it results in better chicks and with less food.

There will be more fiberboard egg cases this year. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the new cases manufactured for use this year will be of fiber material.

A new hair shampoo is being manufactured from actual egg whites in cake form. It is handy for travelers to carry and, incidentally, good for the poultry industry.

Eggnogs have been used to forestall weakness among soldiers who have to undergo abdominal operations. Hungry school children also relish an after-school treat of eggs, milk, sugar or sirup and vanilla mixture.

### Apple Competitor

Cull tangerines, once dumped into pastures or harrowed into the soil for slight humus value, have been found to be a source of a bland sirup similar to that made from cull apples, and which has many potential uses in the food field and in industries.

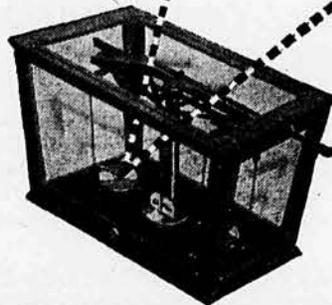
A third of the Florida tangerine crop of 2 million boxes is never shipped because the fruit is not desirable for the fresh market. Now these tangerines can be made into a sirup retaining from half to three fourths of the vitamin C in the fresh fruit.

### Tough on Schools

War has taken its toll among vocational agriculture departments in Kansas high schools. At the beginning of the war there were 174 approved courses established. By October 1, these had decreased to 137. In those departments still operating 82.3 per cent of all farm boys enrolled in such schools are being reached by the vocational agriculture departments. This course has proved one of the most valuable in school history.

WEIGHING ONE FIVE-HUNDREDTH OF A DROP

This analytical balance used in one test of Phen-O-Sal's ingredients will weigh your name written on a piece of paper.



SO YOU CAN START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT



### The Double-Duty\* Drinking Water Medicine

- \*1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water
- 2. MEDICATES CHICK'S digestive tract

In buying clothes, do you often "feel" the goods to be sure it's high quality? To make sure you get double-duty from Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, we make 26 separate tests of the drugs which it contains. We check each ingredient with exacting scientific instruments.

Through methods even more delicate than weighing 1/500th of a drop, we "take drugs apart" . . . check exactly what is in them. In that way, we make sure that every drug meets our specifications. Yet, that's just one of the many things we do to make sure genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal does double duty!

Genuine Phen-O-Sal gives your chicks double benefits because it is non-oxidizing. This means that it doesn't lose its strength in the water or in the chick. Phen-O-Sal's ingredients stay active longer . . . to inhibit germ growth in drinking water and reach the chick's digestive tract. So, start your chicks right with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine.

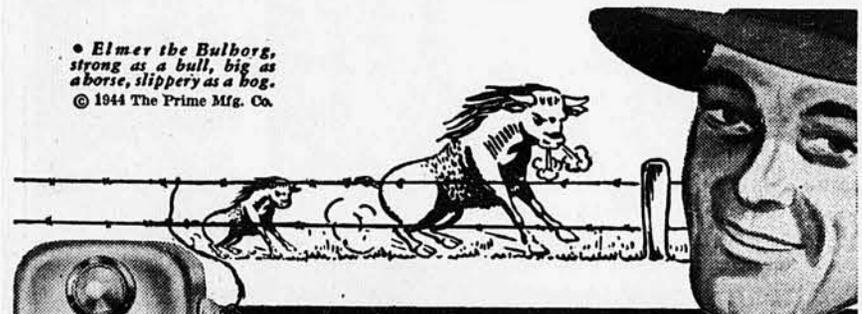
Follow the "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program's recommendations. For sound poultry advice and Dr. Salsbury's proved products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores displaying these emblems.



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A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

GET THE Genuine **DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL**  
THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

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An electric fence system is no better than its "heart", the controller. Make sure your fence can do the job. Prime's ten-year record of leadership tells you why it pays to depend on Prime high-line and battery controllers. See your Prime dealer.

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## THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

- MORE MILK
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The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking . . . consisting of six easy steps . . . is the greatest advance in the science of milking since the introduction of the modern milking machine. It accomplishes all of the highly important results shown above . . . by fitting the milking operation to the cow's natural principles of milk "let-down" and ejection.

Any dairyman using a milking machine can improve his results by following the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking . . . which, however, is most effective when used with the fast milking De Laval Milkers. Write your nearest De Laval office below for complete information on the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking.

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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.
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# 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 disease.

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.



### Saving Milking Minutes

(Continued from Page 7)

keep her in the herd. It doesn't pay if you have to fight to get the milk, he says.

Mr. Bigham believes in keeping the milking machine in perfect order with especial emphasis on stretching the liners in the machine twice a week. When cows are on grass more care has to be taken in milking them at a precise time, Mr. Bigham reports. During the winter, the milking time can vary as much as 30 minutes without lessening production, but during the grass period cows must be milked at an exact time every day.

Arthur Jensen, owner of the Olathe View Dairy, Johnson county, milks 60 Holsteins in 2 hours with the help of 1 boy and 4 milking units. All cows in this herd are hosed off first, then udders and teats are hand washed with a cloth. With that many cows and so little help Mr. Jensen believes it is impossible to milk every cow at the exact time she is ready, but he follows a rigid routine and comes as near to the Petersen system as possible.

Individual cows respond to different stimulants, as every dairyman knows, he says. One cow will be ready the minute she steps into the barn, another when she hears the milk pails rattle, another when she is washed, and still others by grain feeding or massage. Every effort is made by Mr. Jensen, however, to get each cow in the mood for milking at the precise time he is ready to attach the machine.

If a cow milks out poorly twice in a row, quit hand stripping. That is the advice of Dean Hyer, young Johnson county dairyman, who has a herd of 12 Guernseys. His experience has been that if the strippings are left in the udder the cow will be uncomfortable by the next milking period and will be ready to "let down" the milk at a better rate. He takes from 3 to 5 minutes to a cow and also uses the pressure method to milk out the udder before removing the teat cups. In stripping with the machine, however, the operator must be on hand the moment the cow ceases to "let down" the milk normally, he warns.



## America's Fields are in there FIGHTING

Look over any landscape in Agricultural America and you will see peaceful scenes like this.

But American Farmers are sowing dragons' teeth in the shape of wheat, oats, corn, beans, flax, cotton and many other farm products that will rise to smite the Axis Powers.

Ample food and clothing for our fighting men and war workers and for victims of the Axis scourge, now numbered in millions, will bring quicker peace and an end to world misery. It's up to us and we can do it.

Only by a sure and unfailing supply of farm machinery replacements and repair parts can this be accomplished. Marvel-Schebler V-Maintenance service for Carburetor replacements and repairs is your assurance of our full cooperation.

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## Watch Out For CHOLERA

Every pig should be vaccinated as early as possible.

Your pigs are worth too much THIS year to gamble with cholera.

One swift outbreak and your entire year's profit may be wiped out. No one can tell where or when cholera will strike. The only safety lies in having your hogs vaccinated BEFORE this killer attacks—preferably around weaning time.

### Call Your Veterinarian

But, for safety, be sure your vaccinating is done by a Veterinarian. With his scientific knowledge he can tell when your hogs are in condition to be vaccinated. He knows how to do the work right, to insure lasting immunity. Why take chances? Call your Veterinarian, have your pigs vaccinated, and be safe for 1944.

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## Disease- the BIG if

### FACING EVERY POULTRY MAN

DON'T WORRY! THE HILLTOP POULTRY HEALTH PROGRAM will help you to prevent or alleviate most of the sickness—both seasonal and epidemic—which is likely to affect your birds. Ask your Dealer about Hilltop's K-M, the economical conditioner, tonic and germicide; MOR-EEN and MOR-O, for intestinal troubles; WOR-MOR for worms; BRO-NO-MOR and VAP-MOR for respiratory diseases, and other Hilltop Items of Medication and Sanitation.

See Your Dealer Now



718 Washington Ave. N. Minneapolis, Minn.

### Taxing Land

(Continued from Page 15)

slight over-all raise in valuation, but Mr. Hixon thinks his land is worth it.

C. R. Hille, cashier of the Trego County State Bank, has lived in Trego county all his life and really knows land values. He and his brothers have some 10,000 acres scattered over the county. "There is the least confusion over real estate taxes now than in the history of the county," he said, "At present we do not have a single piece of property in the county that is out of line, and that's something we never could say before."

Owner or operator of 3,500 acres in Trego county is Irving Walker. He has one section in the east part of the county and the rest some 10 miles north of Wakeeney. Different sections of his land were raised or lowered with the over-all average about as it was under the old plan. The difference is that each quarter section now has a correct valuation, an important point when and if any of it should be offered for sale.

Henry Dietz, a county commissioner, said there was some complaint when the plan first went into effect and that they did make some mistakes, which later were corrected. "As soon as farmers understood the plan, however, they were generally satisfied," he reported.

Success of the plan has been due, it would seem, to the open-and-above-board manner in which it was conceived and executed, and in the painstaking efforts to inform landowners of the plan and how it works. In completing his report on the plan, Professor Howe stated, "Mr. Howat's greatest contribution is that he has demonstrated that by hard work, intelligent planning, and objective approach, inertia can be overcome. He also has demonstrated that an elective official can have ideas and promote what he believes is right without committing political suicide."

Whether other counties in Kansas can benefit from the Trego County Plan "will depend on whether folks in those counties are willing to lay aside their personal and political differences to work for the common good."

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6 H.P. EASY TO MOVE  
Falls trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book Free.  
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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
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16	1.60	5.12	24	2.40	7.68
17	1.70	5.44	25	2.50	8.00

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Column	One Inch	Four Inches	Column	One Inch	Four Inches
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COCKERELS	per 100	\$18.90 \$22.90
COCKERELS	per 100	\$10 per 100
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Big Type Only	Straight Run Pullets	\$12.90 \$14.90
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COCKERELS	per 100	\$3.75 per 100
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LEG-SHIRE	Straight Run Pullets	\$12.90 \$14.90
COCKERELS	per 100	\$22.90 \$24.90
COCKERELS	per 100	\$5.90 per 100

Per 100 Descriptive Price Folder and Instruction Book is Assorted Heavy Breeds \$10.40 Assorted Light Breeds \$8.90 Assorted All Breeds \$7.90 Write Today. It Pays Most to Buy the Best. Order Baker Chicks, you will be glad you did.

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White, Barred Rocks; White Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Black Australorps; Austra-Whites and White Leghorns. **4 Weeks Old**

April Delivery This is one year it will pay dividends to purchase Dependable Started Pullets.

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## WHITE LEGHORNS

Unsexed \$10.45—Pullets \$17.40

Barred Rocks \$10.90  
White Rocks \$10.90  
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FREE CATALOG explaining two-week replacement guarantee. U. S. Approved. U. S. Pullorum Tested. R. O. P. Foundation Breeding. Schlichtman's Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

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MOLINE HATCHERY, MOLINE, KAN.

## LUCILLE A A A Chicks

Live Delivery Guaranteed—268-305 Egg Bred F. O. B. per 100

Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorn; Rocks, Reds, Orps., Wyandottes \$9.90  
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Light Brahmas \$13.40

Sexed or Non-sexed. Order from ad. LUCILLE CHICKS, NEW CAMBRIA, MO.

## PROFIT-POINTER VITALIZED WHITE ROCKS

Big, Sturdy White Plymouth Rock Chicks—R. O. P. bloodlines. Bred to live longer, lay more eggs and make more money. Write for free catalog and low prices.

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## Wonderful POULTRY BOOK

FREE LOW PRICES on varieties SEX-LINKED and PUREBRED; BABY CHICKS, Pulletts or Cockerels, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEY, Mature Fowls and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS BLOOD TESTED FOR BVD. Write quick for this free book. GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kan.

Coombs' U. S.-BOP Leghorns. 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 pedigree sires—no exceptions. Think what egg breeding like this means in helping increase your egg profits. Bred for high livability by progeny test method. Wonderful customer satisfaction. Reasonable prices because our year around hatching spread costs. Send for 36-page catalog, free. Trapnesting, pedigreeing and progeny testing clearly described, illustrated with actual photos. Every poultry raiser should have it. J. O. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

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More Eggs per Pound of feed. That's what we must have this year, and what you'll get with Krehbiel Chicks. Best breeding, ROP Sires, famous bloodlines. Hanson Leghorns, Taylor White Wyandottes, ten other top-profit breeds. Improved breeding stock, hundreds of 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, Box 100, Trenton, Missouri.

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 of 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.

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AAA White Rocks—Guaranteed bloodtested, supervised flocks. Chicks \$10.50. Pulletts \$14.50. Cockerels \$5.90. Also Large English White Leghorns—Ozark profit-bred. Unsexed \$10.70. Pulletts \$15.90. Cockerels \$2.45. East Hatchery, Box 208F, Clinton, Missouri.

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Quality Chicks at reasonable prices, twelve leading breeds, including Buff Minorca, Blue Andalusian, Black Australorp. Also Austra-White and Rock-Leg Hybrids. Sexed and unsexed from bloodtested stock. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kansas.

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For Better Chicks—Write today for our special prices on prepaid orders. \$5.90 per 100 up. Prompt shipment. The Clinton Hatchery, Box 205K, Clinton, Mo. The Hatching Center of the World.

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."

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None finer than Krehbiel White Giants. Great egg layers, biggest of all white breeds, fine fryers, roasters, capons. We have a reputation for fine Giants. Improved breeding. Blood-tested. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guarantee. Illustrated broadside, complete breed information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 102, Trenton, Missouri.

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Money-making Austra-Whites. Many customers reported 10% livability last year. Free literature, discounts. Bockenstette's, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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New Hampshire, pullets, Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chicks, Abilene, Kansas.

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White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Big English Leghorns. No culls, 100% B. W. D. tested. Live arrival guaranteed. Give second choice when ordering.

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St. Run	Pulletts	St. Run	Pulletts
\$7.25	\$13.50	\$7.25	\$9.25
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Heavy assorted \$8.50. All prices FOB. Order direct from this ad—Prompt delivery—Send cash with order.

SURPLUS CHICK SALES, Box 295, Boonville, Mo.

## ESTES CHICKS BACKED BY 22 YEARS USE

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Estes Chicks, the choice of commercial egg farms for 22 years. One bought 12 years—built a 5000 hen plant. Another reports 348-egg hen, laying 32 oz. eggs. Another 75-85% laying 24-32 oz. eggs. Trapnest-pedigree breeding. Top-quality chicks, 100% BLOODTESTED. Prompt shipment. Egg breeds. Heavy breeds. Turkey poults.

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100% Bloodtested. U. S. R. O. P. Wingbanded Sires. Leading Breeds. Prepaid.

Heavies	\$10.40	Mammoth Tom Barron English	\$10.40
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U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommends Started Pulletts. Get BUSH'S AAA Started Pulletts from selected Wonderlay matings. Save feed, money, time, danger of first few weeks loss. Bush's well feathered Started Pulletts are hand-picked beauties—a real bargain! We brood and ship thousands weekly. FREE CATALOG. BUSH'S DAY-OLD CHICKS. Surplus Cockerels \$4.95. Day-old Pulletts \$12.95 up. —Order BUSH HATCHERY, 560D, Clinton, Mo.

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We really have them. Famous large bodied layers of lots of big white eggs. Direct importers Barron's best bloodlines (up to 305 egg breeding), 22 year continuous flock improvement by a real breeding farm. Thousands of satisfied customers in 36 states say "best money making strain." We can please you, too. Sexed or non-sexed, reasonable prices, bank references. Write for "The Profit" free. Bartlett Poultry Farm, 1704 So. Hillside, Dept. B, Wichita, Kan.

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We specialize in Large White Leghorn Chicks. Bloodtested. Make your Dollars Crow and Cackle. Postcard brings prices quick. Owen's Hatchery, 618A North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

Best Production Bloodlines. Brown Leghorns a specialty. Result of 25 years' bred improvement. Best possible livability. Real rustlers and real hustlers at the nest. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment, 100% safe arrival assured. Thousands weekly. Illustrated broadside free, low prices. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 101, Trenton, Missouri.

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Buff Leghorns, pullets, Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chicks, Abilene, Kansas.

Even better than White Leghorns say may customers. Some of finest Buff Leghorns in the state. Noted for laying qualities, beautiful buff color, low pullet mortality. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Illustrated literature, breed information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 104, Trenton, Missouri.

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Big Type English White Leghorn "AAA" pullets \$12.35, cockerels \$1.90. Four weeks old AAA pullets \$25.90. Windsor Chick Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Lots of large chalk white eggs from our "Big Type" White Leghorns. Free literature, discounts. Bockenstette's, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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Leg-Orca Hybrids. One of the very best. Extra large white eggs. Practically no broodiness. Very hardy. Easy to raise. Develop rapidly. Superior grade pullets \$22.90-100. Champion grade pullets \$24.90-100. Baker Chicks, Abilene, Kansas.

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

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Barby White Rocks. Winners more Egg Contest Championships and Awards than any other strain White Rocks in America. They lay more eggs, consume less feed, make greater profits, so this year get the best. Bred for 30 years. Thousands chicks hatching weekly, \$10.40 per 100 up. Discounts on Advance Orders. Write for Free Catalog today. Barby Poultry Farms, Box 655, Sedalia, Missouri.

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## TURKEY SADDLES

Heavy Duty 18 oz. White Canvas; Webbing Straps, edges hemmed—prevents fraying and wear. Assures efficient breeding and perfect birds. Immediate shipment. Free samples.

100 saddles \$30.00  
500 saddles \$27.50 per 100  
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CANVAS PRODUCTS CO. 622 Prospect, Kansas City, 1, Mo.

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White Wyandottes, pullets, Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chicks, Abilene, Kansas.

Dark Cornish Cockerels \$2.00; Hybrid Bantam eggs, 15-\$1.00; Toulouse-Emden Geese eggs 35c each. Pekin-Mallard duck eggs, 12-\$1.50. White Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 each. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

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## WANTED FARM LIGHT PLANTS

Will pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and 32-volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

GENERAL PRODUCTS DELCO DISTRIBUTORS 120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

Welders new and used, \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circulars. Allmand, Holdrege, Neb.

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

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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.

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**From Grower to Farmer**

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R.F.D. No. 1, Lawrence, Kansas  
Growers of Pure Field Seeds

**Sweet Potato Plants**

The Best Money Can Buy

Jersey, Red Bermuda, Porta Rican, Oklahoma Golden. Prepaid 300-\$1.50; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$2.75; 5,000-\$17.00. Wholesale lots of 10,000 or larger \$3.00 per 1,000 express collect. 5,000 bushels of seed bedded. All plants produced from seed grown from certified seed.

Plants freshly pulled, expertly packed, and shipped the same day.

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**ALFALFA SEED \$1935**

Hardy Re-cleaned

Primm \$21.00. Sweet Clover scarified \$10.20, all per bushel. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Samples sent upon request.

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

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New Goose and Duck Feathers wanted. Positively highest prices paid. Payment day received. Send for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago.

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Member Ads in This Section

**COLONIAL**

**WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCER**  
Announces NEW CUT-PRICE OFFER

It brings you the results of 16 consecutive years breeding out of R.O.P. and Official Contest Hens. Over 100,000 Wing-Banded R.O.P. males used last 16 years (dam's R.O.P. records 200-351 eggs). Great numbers of Official Egg Laying Contest Pens—FIVE different U. S. Grand Champion Pens in Five Breeds added in one year alone. The result—Colonial's Best Egg grade Chicks are 50% (some nearly 100%) blood out of R.O.P. Hens.

**U.S. Approved**  
**HATCHES DAILY**

**FREE**  
Big Almanac Illustrated with 115 PICTURES 33 ARTICLES

**COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, WICHITA, KANSAS**

**MRS. A. S. C. BAKER'S ANCONAS**

Flock Improvement since 1921. U. S. Approved 9 years. U. S. Pullorum-tested farm flocks. White Rocks, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, R. C. White Wyandottes, Rock-Leg, Hybrids, S. C. English White Leghorns and others, \$13.50 per 100. Prepaid. 100% alive. Order direct this ad.

**Mrs. Winifred Baker's Hatchery**  
Downs, Kansas

**Leghorns Colwell's**

U. S. Certified Pullorum Controlled large White Leghorns produce those extra fifty or more eggs per year. Order chicks early. COLWELL LEGHORN FARM, Emporia, Kan.

**Get Tindell's Chicks for Profit**

"U. S." Grades. Top Quality Hybrids and Purebreds. Livability and Sex Guarantees. Early order discounts. Free Catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Box K, Burlingame, Kan.

**Trend of the Markets**

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.00	\$16.25	\$17.00
Hogs	14.30	13.60	15.65
Lambs	16.25	16.00	15.65
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.31	.32	.36
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.48
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.70	1.70	1.43
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.13 3/4	1.13 3/4	.99
Oats, No. 2 White	.87	.87	.68 3/4
Barley, No. 2	1.27 1/2		.94
Alfalfa, No. 1	34.50	34.50	23.00
Prairie, No. 1	18.50	17.00	13.50

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Hereford Cattle**  
April 10—Reno County Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.  
April 11—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association, Walter Scott, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.  
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager, May 20—Wm. Hargis, Belton, Mo.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.  
May 8—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Neb., and Sunflower Farms, Everest, Kan. Sale at Horton, Kan.

**Guernsey Cattle**  
May 5—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Columbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Columbia, Mo.

**Jersey Cattle**  
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.  
April 6—Muses Jersey Farm, McPherson, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
May 1—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

**Holstein Cattle**  
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.  
April 4—George Worth, Hutchinson, Kan. (Dispersal.)  
April 26—E. V. Wakeman, Wathena, Kan. Sales Manager—Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan.  
April 28—Chas. W. Dibben, Junction City, Kan. Dispersal.

**Brown Swiss Cattle**  
April 19—C. Ravenstein, Belmont, Kansas.

**Dairy Cattle**  
April 10—R. A. Morris, Wichita, Kan.

**Southdown Sheep**  
April 6—F. H. Paulsen & Sons, Zenith, Kan.

**AUSTRA-WHITES**

Many Customers report laying at 4 1/2 months, 2 lb. fryers 7 weeks. Year around layers. Disease resistant. BLOODTESTED, Baby Chicks, Sexed or Started. Poultry Book FREE. Write Today. BERRY BROTHERS FARMS, Box 502, Atchison, Kas.

**AUSTRA-WHITES**  
BIG MONEY-MAKERS

Fast Growers—Good Livability—Very Profitable—From 300 egg breeders. Customers say "MORE EGGS". Write for Free Catalog—Low Prices. 28 other breeds. BUSH Farms & Hatcheries, Box 533-N, Clinton, Mo.

**Free Facts About Austra-Whites.** Breeding Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super DeLuxe Leghorn Hens mated with Record Australorp Males. 200 eggs yearly per hen flock average. Lay 4 1/2 months. Develop faster, healthier, high livability. Cockerels weigh 2 1/2 pounds eight weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Write for Illustrated Catalog. Low Chick Prices. Berry Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

Super Austra-Whites. America's Greatest Hybrid Strain scientifically mated by Bartlett Farms. Pedigree record breeding produces unusual quality. Quickest maturing for meat and eggs. Sexed and non-sexed. Reasonable prices. Free literature. Bartlett Farms, 1705 So. Hillside, Dept. B, Wichita, Kan.

Austra-Whites, pullets. Superior grade \$22.90-100. Champion grade, \$24.90-100. Straight run, Superior grade \$12.90-100. Champion grade \$14.90-100. Prompt service. See large advertisement. Baker Chicks, Abilene, Kansas.

**BEMEDIES AND TREATMENTS**

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest Methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C406, Kansas City, Mo.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

A-1 Farmer wants farm manager or foreman job. Good at repair work. Phone 794W. Gilbert Qualley, 401 9th, Leavenworth, Kan.

**FARMS—KANSAS**

Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas—Farms for sale in Kansas. See National Farm Loan Association in your county, or write direct. Give location preferred.

80 Acres—4 miles town; 60 plowed, 20 pasture. 40 in wheat, oats, barley, fair buildings, only \$2,650 with possession and crop. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS**

185 Acres, famous Missouri Ozarks, only \$2,300! Gravel road, high school bus, 1/2 mile store; 60 cultivated, 40 lespedeza, spring and creek watered pasture, 100 wooded; fair 4-room house, spring water should easily be piped in. fair barn, poultry house; quick-sale price \$2,300, immediate possession, \$1,300 down. See page 2, free Spring catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

**April 15**  
**Will Be Our Next Issue**

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

**Saturday, April 8**

**BUY WAR BONDS NOW**

**Saves More Tin**

Science is conserving a total of 1-, 200,000 pounds of precious tin thru application of a new electroplating process for making tin plate for tin cans and other containers.

The new electroplating method, substituted for the "hot dip" tinning of strip steel, deposits tin in coats of more nearly uniform thickness than ever before and is much quicker.

## Northwest Kansas Hereford Association Sale



Atwood, Kansas,  
Tuesday, April 18

117 HEAD

Selected from 30 leading herds of the territory

75 Bulls, comprising 3 carloads of yearlings, 2 tried sires and many herd bull prospects (4 choice Polled Hereford bulls), all in good breeding condition.

42 Females, 33 bred cows and bred heifers. (A few cows with calves at foot.)

9 Head of extra good heifers, selling open.

Our association has never presented a finer selection of high-class, well-bred Herefords.

For catalog write

H. A. ROGERS, Mgr., ATWOOD, KAN.

Aucts.: Fred Chandler, Art Leitner Jesse E. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## Offering FIVE COWS at the Reno County Hereford Breeders' Sale

Kansas State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kan., April 10



Two, with heifer calves by Beau Beauty 46th, our Foster Farm Herd Sire.

One, with bull calf by Council Domino 3rd, our Moxley Herd Sire.

Two, with calf, bred to Beau Beauty 46th.

Two outstanding young Bulls by WHR Sufficiency 9th.

Other Herefords for sale at our Lakeside Farm, one-half mile east of Reformatory Barn, Hutchinson, Kan.

The Carey Salt Co., W. E. Albright, Herdsman

## Spring Sale RENO COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kansas

April 10, Monday

62 HEREFORDS

35 BULLS—Yearlings, 2- and 3-year-olds, 27 FEMALES—Top cows and Calves, Bred Heifers and Heifers of breeding age.

FEATURE OF THIS SALE IS A GRAND OFFERING OF COWS AND CALVES

CONSIGNORS  
 Frank Blew, Castleton  
 Howard Carey, Hutchinson  
 Elmer Drolte, Pretty Prairie  
 Paul Hayes, Hutchinson  
 Lloyd Harris, Haven  
 Walter Justice, Hutchinson  
 C. S. Kooztz, Haven  
 A. D. Rayl, Hutchinson  
 Don Shaffer, Hutchinson  
 George Schlickau, Haven  
 W. H. Tonn, Haven  
 Frank Walsten, Hutchinson  
 C. L. Burt, Hutchinson  
 Ralph Chain, Haven  
 John Hayes, Hutchinson  
 Earl Hanes, Castleton  
 Harold Henderson, Pretty Prairie  
 Asa Kooztz, Haven  
 Harry Krehbel, Pretty Prairie  
 Joe Kedd, Abbyville  
 A. E. Schlickau, Haven  
 W. H. Schlickau, Haven  
 Henry Wiebe, Haven

These cattle have been sifted out of 35 herds in Reno County. Herd Bulls, Range Bulls, Cows and Calves and Heifers of the best of breeding. Reno County cattle have for years sold well at Denver, Fort Worth and Los Angeles. This selected group will be offered for you at grass time at auction.

Write DON SHAFFER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, for Catalogue  
 Fred Reppert and Harold Tonn, Auctioneers Jesse E. Johnson, Fieldman

## PAULSENS' REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP SALE

Thursday, April 6, 1 p.m.

50 EWES with Lambs at side. Two, 3 and 4 years old. All of our good ewes with lambs sell. Lambs sired by Morford and Kansas State Rams.  
 16 RAMS—Yearling and 2 years old. Big growthy fellows with plenty of quality. Stud prospects, Sandingham and Luton Hoo breeding. Our breeding is right and quality will satisfy the most exacting.

F. H. PAULSEN & SONS, ZENITH, KANSAS

Sale at farm 1 1/2 miles south of Zenith, Kansas  
 on Highway 50S, 38 miles west of Hutchinson, Kansas

Auctioneers: Art McAnarney, Harold Tonn Jesse E. Johnson, Fieldman

## Annual Spring Sale MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, April 11, Council Grove, Kansas

60 HEREFORDS: 45 Bulls—23 yearlings, 20 2-year-olds and 2 3-year-olds; real prospects for herd bulls. 24 FEMALES

CONSIGNORS  
 Royce & Beck, Council Grove  
 B. H. Bieker, Dunlap  
 J. J. Moxley, Council Grove  
 J. B. Fritchard, Dunlap  
 Ewald Kiechhafer, Herington  
 Rodney H. McCallum, Elmdale  
 Mrs. Miles True, Dwight  
 Philip Adrian, Moundridge  
 John Bettles, Herington  
 Miller & Manning, Council Grove  
 John O. Miller, Manhattan  
 James W. McKnight, Eskridge  
 Wm. Belden, Horton  
 Gordon & Hamilton, Horton  
 Mrs. W. G. Amstein, Manhattan  
 Wm. True, Paxico  
 Norton S. Saunders, Miller

For Catalog Write WALTER O. SCOTT, SECRETARY, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.  
 Col. Fred Reppert, Auctioneer

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
 Livestock Editor  
 Topeka, Kansas

Samuel R. McKelvie, former governor of Nebraska, passed thru Kansas last week on his way home from a vacation in Old Mexico. The governor owns and operates one of the finest registered Hereford ranches in the Sand Hill section of his state, and his trips to Mexico always include visits to some of the leading herds in the Southwest. Roy, as his old friends still know him, was reared on a farm in Clay county, Nebraska, where registered Poland China hogs and Red Polled cattle were grown.

Forty years ago he was a hard-working livestock fieldman on the old Twentieth Century Farmer, published at Omaha. Later, he switched to the Nebraska Farmer and eventually acquired ownership of that paper, which he continues to publish. During his 2 terms as governor, Nebraska financed and erected one of the finest state capitol buildings in the United States. The cabinet system of state government was established during his first term of office. He was a member of the Federal Farm Board for some time. Then he quit the political arena, before he had become a slave to public office, and spends his time on the ranch, enjoys the fruits of the financial success he has earned, and a wealth of friendships.

Occasionally some confusion occurs regarding the proper status of Milking Shorthorn cattle. That is whether they are beef or dairy cattle. The answer is they are both and should correctly be classified as dual-purpose cattle. Over a period of many years a successful and definite effort has been made to develop a breed of cattle capable of and deserving the name "Dual-Purpose." That this breed has arrived is evident to all who have taken the trouble to investigate what has been accomplished. That Milking Shorthorns have taken their place in the agricultural economy of Kansas there no longer is any doubt.

The WILLIAM BUEHLER Chester White hog sale held at Sterling, Nebr., was a success, the top animal going to Chester Gullikson, of Bath, South Dakota. The 35 head sold for a general average of \$75, boars and bred gilts both making the same average. The top was \$135. Twenty-nine head stayed in Nebraska. The offering was well fitted, with fair local demand.

The BARBER COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION drew a stormy day for their first annual sale, and as a result the crowd was small and competition not good enough to absorb the offering at prices justified by the good quality. The 6 top bulls brought a general average of \$335. The top bull from the Fred M. Root herd, of Medicine Lodge, sold for \$380. Mr. Root's 2-year-old bull was reserve champion and went at \$320. W. R. Lilleqvist sold a bull for \$360. The 36 bulls, including 11 yearlings and 17 calves, averaged \$215. Twelve yearling heifers consigned by George Fritz averaged \$138.50. Art McAnarney was the auctioneer.

## Auction Dairy Cattle

Wichita, Kansas,  
 Monday, April 10

55 Head Will Sell

Must sell as I am overstocked.

40 Heifers—These are high grade heifers, 2 years old and will freshen soon. Heifers were vaccinated as calves.

15 Milking Cows.

Farm location: 4 miles north of the stockyards, Wichita, Kan.

For more information write to

R. A. MORRIS

R. 1 Wichita, Kan.

MORRIS DAIRY

## Dairy CATTLE

### AUGUST C. RAVENSTEIN Brown Swiss Dispersal Belmont, Kansas Wednesday, April 19

45 Registered Brown Swiss 45  
 35 Select Females—10 Bulls

The Females include cows with records up to 612 lbs. fat in a year. 22 cows in milk. The Bulls include four service age herd sires. This is one of the best producing and best typed herds in Kansas.

For free catalog write either  
 V. B. Vye, Sale Mgr., Waukesha, Wis., or  
 August C. Ravenstein, Owner, Belmont, Kan.

### DIBBEN'S HOLSTEIN DISPERSION SALE

On farm 3 miles east of  
 City Water Works.

Friday,  
 April 28

60 HEAD (purebred but not eligible to record).  
 30 COWS (2 to 7 years old). 25 of them in milk and rebred to a richly bred herd bull (bred by Harvey Bros.). He also sells. About 20 Heifers from baby calves to yearlings, 7b. and Bang's tested. Also dairy equipment, including Surge milker, 1 saddle mare in foal.  
 See next issue of Kansas Farmer.

CHAS. W. DIBBEN  
 Route 2 Junction City, Kan.

### IF YOU NEED

More Production—More Profit  
 Whether yours are registered or grade Holsteins  
 IT WILL PAY YOU  
 to use a bull backed by bloodlines proven for increased production.  
 Perhaps we can help you.  
 SECURITY BENEFIT FARMS  
 Topeka, Kan.

### Sunnymede Farm

King Bessie Jemima Boast  
 Senior Sire

Herd now on 14th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.

C. L. E. EDWARDS Topeka, Kansas

### Holstein Calves for Sale

Choice individuals, bulls and heifers. Registered.

WHITEHALL DAIRY FARM, Herington, Kan.

### BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

Registered Jersey Bull  
 4 to 9 months old. Sired by  
 and 3 Star bulls out of class  
 and record dams.  
 CHESTER JOHNSTON  
 Route 3 Ft. Scott, Kan.

### High Grade Dairy Calves

Choice Jersey heifers—1-3 weeks \$22.50 each  
 6 for only \$125.00 delivered express prepaid  
 Also other breeds and older heifers. Bull calves  
 Plainview Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

### Registered Guernsey Bulls

Some ready for service—\$75 to \$300. Grand sons and double grandsons of old Bourmoulin Rex. Out of AR cows with good records.

GERALD M. JENKINS, R. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves  
 \$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS.  
 SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

### HORSES - JACKS

### Percherons, Stallions & Mares

4 registered Percheron Stallions.  
 Must be sold. Good individuals with best of breeding. Prices reasonable.  
 Also a few young mares.

H. G. ESHELMAN  
 Sedgwick Kansas

### MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

FOR SALE  
 WATTS BROS., LeCompton (Douglas Co.), Kan.  
 1/2 Mi. E., 1/2 Mi. N. of Big Springs, Highway

### Good Young Jacks

From weanlings to serviceable age.  
 FRANK C. MILLS, ALDEN, KAN.

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

Beef CATTLE

WANT BIGGER PACKER CHECKS? RAISE \$ SHORTHORN \$

Increase Your Profits by Breeding Shorthorn Cattle.

Shorthorns are unrivaled in their ability to outgain and outlast any other breed of cattle on earth.

Write for our FREE illustrated booklet "Farm Security with Shorthorns" that tells how Shorthorns respond to greater wartime demands for more meat and milk.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION Dept. L, 319 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Our Consignment to Reno County Hereford Association Sale April 10

One 2 1/2-year-old bull (a fine bull, ready for hard service); 3 13-month-old bulls. All good quality and marking. Domino breeding. See us up at the sale.

Registered Angus Bulls and Females for Sale

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

My Consignment Reno County Hereford Sale

An outstanding HERD BULL prospect. Melwhite and deep bodied. 20 months old, Beau away 12th breeding. You'll like him.

25 HAZLETT-BRED HEREFORD BULLS

Twelve to 18 months old, sired by Rupert Tone 2389252 or sons of his and cows from 3rd and Hazlett Tone 21st. All classes suitable for sale at all times.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many herd prospects. All are deep, thick, strong-boned.

Red Nole Hereford Farm

250 breeding cows in herd. Young Bulls for sale. Sired by M.L.F. Dandy Domino 7th, Beau Domino 7th and Yankee Domino.

Registered Polled Herefords

A choice lot of bulls and heifers from 10 to 20 months old.

Yearling Angus Bulls

EXCELLENT BLOODLINES KIRK McFARLAND

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

Offering bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves. Sell a few cows and heifers. All Bang's tested.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

Have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on sale list. BANBURY & SONS

SHORTHORN BULLS AND FEMALES

Red and black 15 months, good breeding, desirable conformation. Also younger bulls and few heifer calves.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Offering dual-purpose bulls from weaning age to two years of age.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Two, ready and right to head purebred herds. Record of Merit dams and show type. See them before you decide.

For Sale—Red Polled Bulls

Choice individuals, well bred and priced.

Registered Milking Shorthorns

Calves 5 to 10 mos. old, sired by North-Mina's Prince. Choice individuals with good inheritance. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

FRANK C. MILLS, of Alden, breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle and jacks, reports things fine in his section of the state. The Shorthorns now number about 35. All females are being kept for herd increase.

H. D. Sharp, secretary of the BARTON COUNTY MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, reports unusually strong demand for breeding stock among members of his association.

C. R. ROWE AND SON, of Scranton, report strong demand for Poland Chinas. Their bred gilts brought an average of \$90 at private sale.

When MARGARET STANLEY married JOHN POTTER, of Harper, she was given the choice of a diamond ring or a purebred Jersey heifer as a wedding present.

The GLEN GIBBS Hereford calf sale, held at Clay Center, March 4, was attended by about 50 interested buyers and visitors.

In a recent letter received from RAYMOND APPLEMAN, of Linn, the prophecy is made that farmers and dairymen are beginning to think of dairy cattle and dairying as a permanent business, instead of a short-time, profitable vocation brought about because of the war.

HOGS

Quality Registered DUROC BOARS

The medium-type, thick-bodied and cherry-red kind. Serviceable age, double immuned. Sired by Iowa Jr. Champion, son of Fancy Ace. \$50 while they last.

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires

Prolific—Easy Feeding—Packer Type. STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

SCHEEL OFFERS HAMPSHIRE GILTS

Bred for March and April to Commander's Roller, one of the good sires of the breed. The all-American 1943 aged sow was bred here at Ethyle-dale. Ours are the thicker, easier-feeding kind.

Bergstens Offer Hampshire Boars

Choice quality, easy feeding, blocky, low-down Hampshire fall boars. Popular breeding. Prices reasonable.

FIESER'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Bred gilts all sold but have some choice fall pigs, boars and gilts. Unrelated pairs. Immunized and registered.

★ AUCTIONEERS ★ BERT POWELL

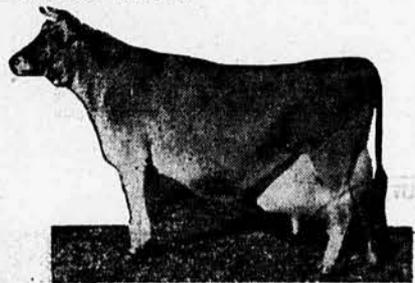
AUCTIONEER LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE 1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

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

Livestock Advertising Rates 1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue 1/2 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue

Complete Dispersal Sale --- Certified Dairy Herd 758 Dairy Cattle Sell Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo. Sell Their Entire Herd

2-Day Auction 10:00 a. m. April 5 and 6



500 Jerseys



100 Guernseys

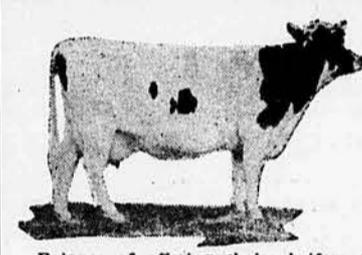


150 Holsteins

We are going out of the dairy business and are selling our herd of 758 which includes over 450 cows, 300 heifers and calves, and 8 herd sires.

More than five hundred have been vaccinated as calves against Bang's disease, and a Health Certificate will be furnished with each animal at the time of sale.

All dairy and can-house equipment will be sold. LONGVIEW FARM, LEES SUMMIT, MISSOURI Russell Parker, General Mgr.



Worth's Holstein Sale

On farm 1 mile west of South Hutchinson Salt City Hatchery Tuesday, April 4

20 HEAD of strictly high-class Holsteins. More than half of them are registered. The others are purebred but not eligible to record.

Balance of offering choice heifers from calves to yearlings. Part of these cattle are from my original herd (the first herd in the state to be officially classified). Others are from such breeders as Reed & Son and Jake Zarnowski.

Everything tested for Tb., abortion and mastitis. For catalog write owner—GEORGE WORTH, HUTCHINSON, KAN. Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom

Serviceable Age Registered Hereford Bulls for Sale

12 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS—Sired by Domino Lad 360th 2331256, from the J. C. Robinson & Son herd, Evansville, Wis.



HOGS MAR-JO FARM DUROCS

Quick-growing, short-legged, heavy-hammed, smooth young boars ready to use. Priced at \$50.00 for immediate shipment.

HOGS DUROC BRED SOWS

ONE SPRING BOAR Good medium type, best conformation. In the pink of condition. Will make good for 4-H Clubs or farmers. Champion bred. Registered.

Duroc Jersey Boars

The low-set, thick-bodied, dark-red kind. Serviceable age, registered, double immuned. Shipped on approval. Write for prices.

Rowes for Poland Boars

Fall boars. The shorter-legged kind, without curtailing size and other profitable points. Priced right.

Choice Bred Gilts and Sows

April and May farrowing. Excellent boars, all ages. Breed's best breeding. Prolific, easy feeders. Registered, Immune. Prices right.

Quigley Hampshire Farm

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

OVER DUROC BRED SOWS

100 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.

Try a McCLURE HAMPSHIRE BOAR

Your choice from several carefully selected fall boars. Good individuals, best of breeding. Come see them if possible. If you cannot visit us write to C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS

# The Tank Truck

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



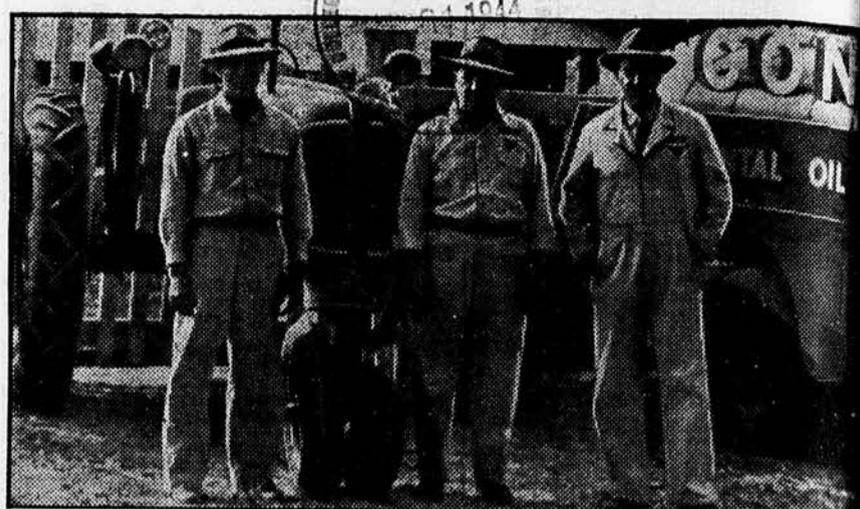
**EMZY BARKER**, 1941 Champion Farmer of Williamson County, Tex., has quite a story to tell about his experience with Conoco products. He writes, "Several years ago I was a contractor in Sudan, Kans., operating five Ford trucks. . . . At that time I used Conoco products. I did this because I could get 75,000 to 80,000 miles out of my trucks before it would even be necessary to apply a wrench to them . . . which I attributed to the use of Conoco products.

"I then moved to Taylor, Tex., at which time I took over my father's farm. This was in 1934. Unfortunately, Conoco products were not distributed in Taylor at that time. However . . . when a Conoco bulk plant was built in Taylor, I became one of your first customers. Not only was Conoco introduced to Taylor that year, but I also had the good fortune of being selected Champion Farmer of Williamson County. . . . I feel the finest lubricant available should be used in all machinery. That is the reason I switched to Conoco as soon as it was introduced in Taylor. Today I use Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline in my Oliver "70" tractor, trucks and feed grinder; Conoco Ethyl in my personal car; and Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil and Conoco greases in all equipment. . . . Breakdowns in this period of scarce parts and materials could be paramount disaster. Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil gives me the feeling of security and satisfaction that I will not have to suffer any such calamity."

THAT CONOCO N<sup>th</sup> "Feeling of Security" comes from OIL-PLATING!

With experience like his behind him, it's no wonder Mr. Barker feels secure with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil. Now there must be a reason why N<sup>th</sup> oil gave him such good service. There is—and it's OIL-PLATING, an acid-resistant surfacing that's sort of "magnetically" fastened to engine parts by a special synthetic in Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil. Come heat, cold and hard work, that OIL-PLATING is bonded up to stay for days . . . weeks . . . to fight the treacherous enemy of engine life: corrosive acid! Now, under ideal conditions, most

engines get rid of some of the worst acid always produced by everyday combustion. Those ideal conditions occur when cars and trucks get regular, steady use, day in and day out, giving engines a regular chance to heat up through and through—not just in the water jacket, but throughout every part. Trouble is most engines don't work under anything like ideal conditions—so acid gets all the chance it needs to attack vital parts. But by using Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil, with its OIL-PLATING effect, you can make it



Emzy Barker, 1941 Champion Farmer of Williamson County, Texas, shows Conoco Commission Representative Tucker and Tank Truck Salesman McLaughlin around his 210-acre farm.



Ray Engelbrecht and his two sons trot out some of their farming equipment and show it to Tank Truck Salesman Ed Wortman from the Conoco bulk plant at Twin Falls, Idaho.

pretty hard for acid to damage your precious engine!

Now maybe you're wondering if OIL-PLATING would work out as well for you as it has for the champion, Emzy Barker. Maybe your conditions are altogether different from his—different climate, different lay of the land. Still, here's a Conoco user whose conditions are different. He's Ray Engelbrecht of Twin Falls, Idaho, whose 80 acres are some thousand miles northwest of the Barker place. Here's Ray's own written account of his experience:

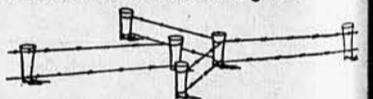
"I am a 100% Conoco user of gasoline, N<sup>th</sup> oil and grease in my Allis Chalmers tractor, Allis Chalmers combine and Chevrolet automobile. . . . After three years' tractor operation on your products I had my tractor inspected and the tractor dealer advised me the bearings, pistons and rings were in excellent condition and needed no attention. The dealer was so impressed he wanted to know what oil was used."

With the recommendations of men like Emzy Barker and Ray Engelbrecht, you'll no doubt want to try an OIL-PLATED engine yourself. That's the easiest thing you've ever done. All you need is a fill of popular-priced Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil—and Your Conoco Agent will be glad to bring it right out to you. Just phone him. Do it today, so you'll be sure to have your engines OIL-PLATED for the heavy work ahead. Continental Oil Company.

## THAT'S AN IDEA

Ideas that help to make work easier are good ammunition on the farm front. Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper. You win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed! Keep sending ideas and keep winning!

Warren Robert Johnson of Beggs, Okla., sends in the accompanying sketch of a stockproof gate opening. With the fence branched in a "Y" as shown, stock that might slip through the first opening cannot manage the turn and must back out again.



Mrs. Werner Baucke of Elk Creek, Nebr., suggests making funnels from old bottles. The bottle can be cut at the desired height by wrapping a kerosene-soaked string around it at that point, burning the string and then tapping the bottle.

To remove gears from shafts on machinery, Eugene Wheeler of Franktown, Colo., uses an ordinary monkey wrench, protecting the gear teeth from injury with two bolts as shown on the diagram. The wrench jaws close on the bolts without touching the gear teeth.



A method for cutting composition roofing with a length of wire is contributed by R. M. Powell of Westville, Okla. He fastens the wire securely to one end of a board, then stretches



the wire along the board, lays the sheet over it along the line to be cut, and draws the wire straight back along the board, holding the sheet down by standing on it. The accompanying diagram makes this clear.



HAVE YOU GOT YOUR TRACTOR LUBRICATION CHART? FREE!

"I've handed out a lot of these FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Charts this past Winter and the first part of Spring—and the folks who've used them say they sure are time-and-trouble savers! That's why I want to be sure you get one too. This coming crop season is going to be a humdinger for all of us—and time and

trouble spent on making mistakes lubricating a tractor just doesn't have any place in a busy farmer's life! Just give me a phone call and I'll come out to tack up your Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart wherever it's handiest for you to use. It's big enough to read easy—17 by 22 inches—and I've got a tailor-made chart for your own make and model tractor. Call me soon and I'll come quick."

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

