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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Stanley Stuart, left, and John Davenport, right, get pointers from Prof. R. F. Gingrich, in engineering drawing and descriptive geometry.



Vets study surveyor's level. Left to right: Lloyd L. Meyer, Prof. W. W. Crawford, Raymond C. Hommon, D. V. King, Stanley Rene, and Verril Giddings.

96

WAR VETERANS

... Get What They Want in College

CIVILIAN life and college work belong to a strange world, say veterans of World War II when they enroll at Kansas State College at Manhattan. Ninety-six of these men now are in the college under the rehabilitation program for veterans and the G. I. Bill of Rights. Most of the men admit they have some difficulty in returning to civilian status and settling down to the routine of college life. However, those men who are of college age and who have formerly been in college find that getting back into the educational groove is comparatively easy.

Some of the veterans have expressed the belief that refresher courses would help those men who have had some college work and who are returning to complete their studies for a degree. Charles E. Clark, Paxico, a senior in agricultural administration, wishes to return to the farm if his physical handicap will permit him to do so. He says, "I lacked only 15 hours of receiving my degrees at the time I entered the service. After 2 years and 8 months in the Armed Forces I am back hoping to complete my work this semester. I find it difficult to pick up where I left off after nearly 3 years out of the classroom because normally the overlapping of studies aids materially from one year to the next.

"From my experience I strongly urge and hope that it will not be

Wives of vets at K. S. C. enjoy social life of the K-State Veterans Auxiliary. Officers, left to right, are: Mrs. S. M. McCully, Mrs. Delbert Longfellow, Mrs. V. C. Webb, and Mrs. T. L. Langford.



overlooked by college officials that some course be designed as a refresher course so students in the future who are veterans may more easily start in where they left off before answering the call to the colors."

Officials at Kansas State College are organ-

izing refresher courses which will help veterans like Charles Clark pick up the loose ends of college training before going on to advanced work. In addition to refresher courses the college, recognizing the desirability for many young men to obtain some college training

and then return to the farm or find better employment where their additional training may lead them, has set up a new 2-year curriculum in agriculture. All courses are of college level and many of them are offered without the usual prerequisites. Upon completing the cur- [Continued on Page 14]



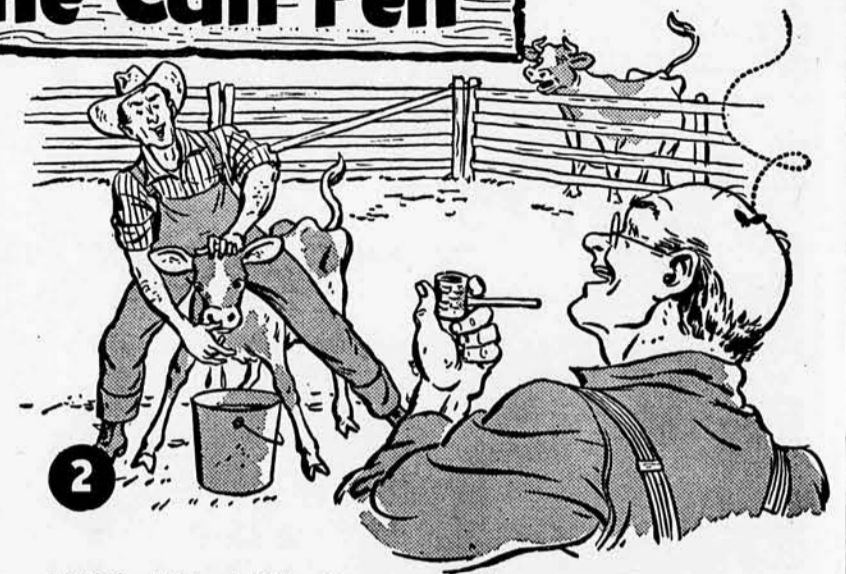
K. S. C. veterans association officers discuss plans. Left to right: Howard Jones, Delbert Longfellow, Hubert Criss, Victor Overholt, Stanley Stuart, Dr. A. A. Holtz, faculty sponsor, R. I. Thackrey, and V. C. Webb.

Confab at the Calf Pen



1

AMOS: Give me a hand here, will you Bert? I've got to get this stubborn critter weaned.
BERT: Well now, Amos, I don't know! Seems to me the calf's just tryin' to do what you always say is a good thing.



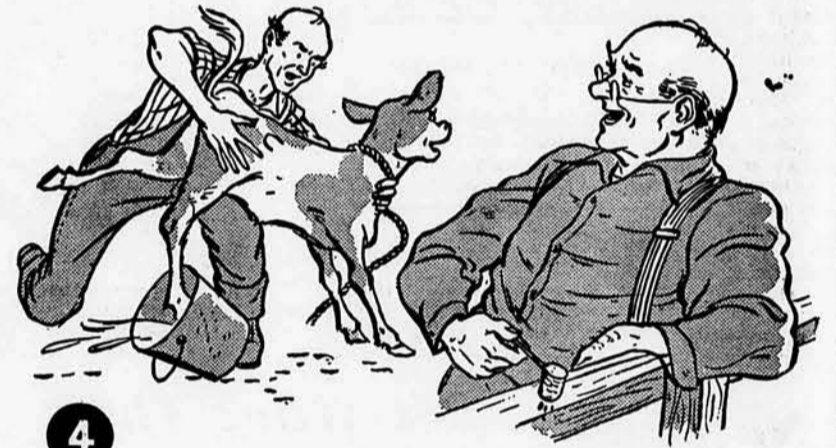
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AMOS: What in Thunder are you talking about, Bert?
BERT: Why, direct distribution, of course. You're always pointin' out how producers and consumers are better off when there's no middleman wastin' time and money.



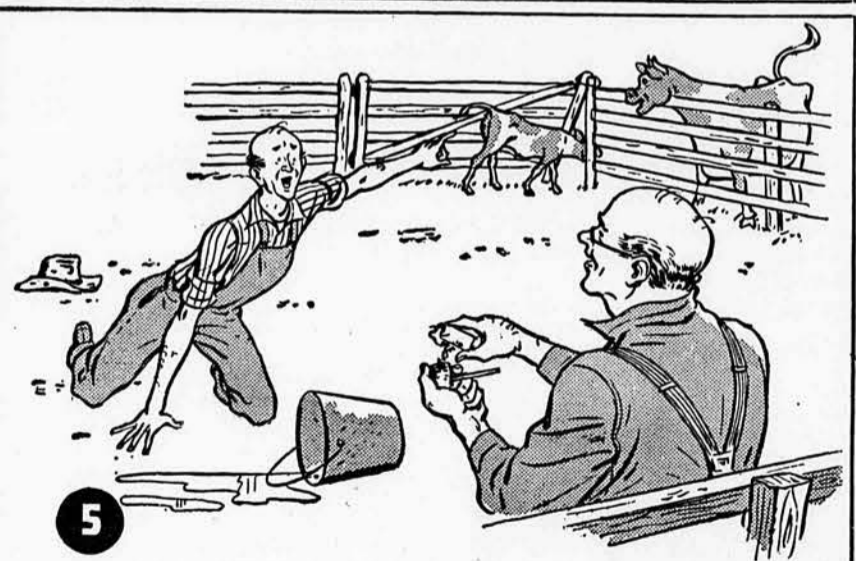
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BERT: Yessir, if I've heard you once, I've heard you a thousand times—"The Safeway food stores have the right system," you always say. "Farmers get more for what they produce, and consumers get more for their money under straightline distribution."



4

BERT: I'm quotin' your very words, Amos. And that calf's heard you, too. You've educated her, and far as she's concerned, you're just a middleman.



5

AMOS: Hey, head her off, you baldheaded old windbag!
BERT: Too late, Amos. She's goin' direct to the producer, just like a Safeway buyer. Trouble with you, Amos, you talk too much. Younger generation picks things up fast. You ought to be more close-mouthed, like me.

Potato Grower Has Experience with Safeway's Cooperation



"A large proportion of my best potatoes is bought by Safeway," says Eric Moe, Jr., of Ellensburg, Washington. "They demand our best quality and pay accordingly. Safeway, too, has been of great help in stimulating consumer demand for potatoes when surpluses pile up."

SAFEWAY THE NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORES

NOTE: Better than a third of our customers are farm folks. Find out why. Trade one full month at your Safeway grocer's — and see how much you save!

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Naming Crop Varieties

By L. P. REITZ
Kansas State College

SOMETHING NEW? What do you call it? What is its name? These questions are spontaneous. Everybody wants to know! This has been true since the time of Adam, who named the beasts as they passed before him in the garden of Eden.

Crop varieties must have names in order to discuss them intelligently and deal in seed. Such names should be short, simple, appropriate, easily spelled and pronounced. No 2 varieties of the same crop should have the same name. Aside from these there are no more limitations on naming a crop variety than on naming a baby. But as with a baby, those who bring the new variety into the world should have the privilege of naming it and all others should respect that name.

There are 3 ways to designate a variety: (1) names, (2) descriptive phrases, and (3) numbers. As examples of names, Pawnee and Wichita wheat, Osage and Fulton oats, Reno barley, Bison flax, and atlas sorgo may be cited. Descriptive phrases are as common as, for example, red kafir, Early Blackhull wheat, Early Beardless barley, Reid's Yellow Dent corn. Numbers are well known to designate strains of hybrid corn but also appear in other crops as Nebraska 60 wheat, Washington Hybrid 128, Baart 38.

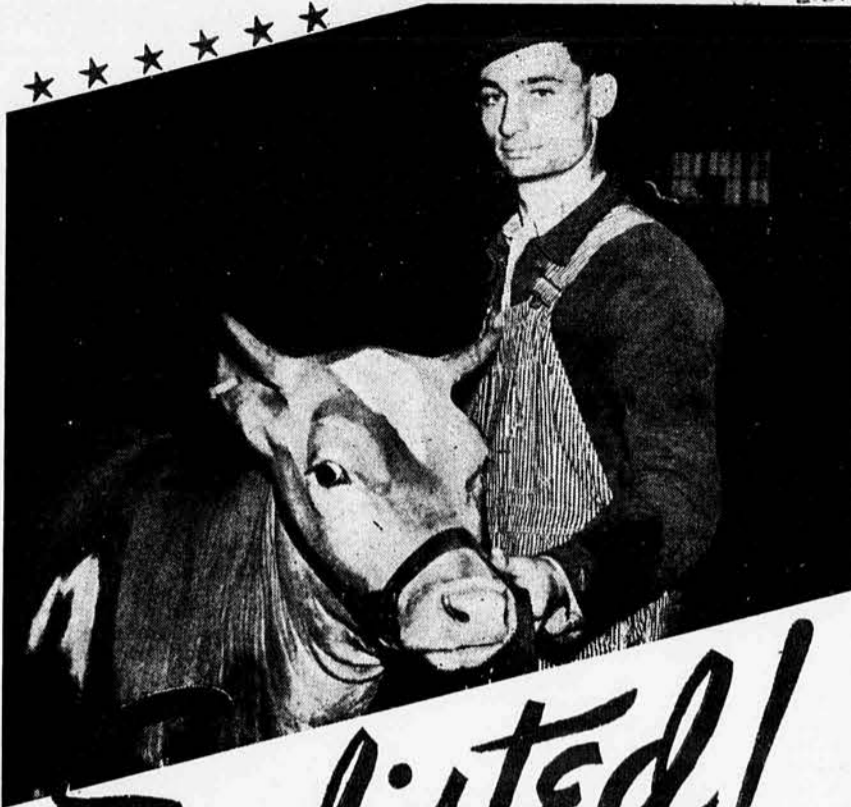
"Why did you name it that?" is a common question. Those who name varieties get names from many sources. Kanota was chosen for this widely known oats variety because at the time it was the best oats for Kansas. A wheat with black chaff was named Blackhull. Kawvale was so named because it was adapted to the Kaw valley. Reno barley was named for the county in Kansas where the variety originated and is well adapted. Pawnee wheat was named for a county in Southeastern Nebraska. Comanche was named for counties by that name in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and for a tough breed of Indians. Great men are honored by naming varieties for them as in the case of Thatcher spring wheat and Carleton durum. Most breeders have avoided naming varieties for themselves.

Often the name indicates the parentage. Tenmarq resulted from a hybrid between a pedigreed wheat number ten-sixty-six and Marquis. By combining syllables from each parent name. Tenmarq was coined. Likewise, Vicland oats from Wisconsin is a selection from the hybrid Victoria x Richland and Vikota came from the same cross but is especially adapted in Eastern South Dakota. Goddesses and gods appear as in Ceres and Mercury wheat.

Occasionally names imply qualities the variety either does not have or cannot live up to except under unusual circumstances. Such names as rust-proof, miracle, fortyfold, perfection, quality, mortgage lifter, double head, super, and smutless, to take a few from wheat, nearly stretch too far into the superlative.

All sorts of names are used and many times one is chosen purely because it strikes the fancy of the namer. After becoming accustomed to them, most names are satisfactory except those too difficult to spell or which verge on the ridiculous.

The American Society of Agronomy has a standing committee on variety nomenclature. It is its function to register improved varieties and to help select satisfactory names for new varieties. Even more important are efforts to prevent duplication of names within the same crop. Private plant breeders, as well as state and federal breeders, should avail themselves of the services of this committee. Before announcing the name of a new variety, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station submits prospective names to workers in the state and nearby states where the new variety may be grown. The workers vote for the name they like best or submit new ones. Following this democratic practice the name chosen is submitted to the American Society of Agronomy committee. After they approve it, the new name is announced. Pawnee, Comanche and Wichita wheats, Osage and Neosho oats, and Midland sorghum are new varieties named by this procedure in Kansas during recent years.



Enlisted!

OVER 50,000 KANSAS DAIRYMEN

JUNE IS THE MONTH TO HELP YOUR DAIRY INDUSTRY!

By contributing one cent for each pound of butterfat sold from June 1 to June 15, you help to raise a fighting fund to protect your markets. Collections made through milk and cream buying agencies. It amounts to 10 cents a cow a year.

- 1 You become a member of the American Dairy Association and the Kansas State Dairy Association, two organizations—national and state—working every day in the year to help dairymen.
- 2 Their programs of Promotion, Research and Protection for the dairy industry have already made millions of dollars for dairymen of Kansas and other states.
- 3 Critical times are ahead. Now is the time to prepare for postwar situations. We must hold and expand present markets, create new markets and resist supple propaganda by competitive substitutes or we will drown in a flood of postwar milk.
- 4 Your money is now carrying on the greatest Research program into the essential dietary qualities of dairy foods that has ever been undertaken. Already new truths that will convince consumers that there are no substitutes for dairy products are at hand. Continued research is necessary to give more sales ammunition.

Remember!

See that your milk and cream buyer makes this small deduction to help carry on this most essential work. It will return to you many fold in higher prices because of better markets.

"The Voice of The Dairy Farmers" Radio Programs Every Sunday at Noon The ADA Farm-News radio program . . . KANSAS STATIONS All NBC Stations

American Dairy Association Member States
(a producers' organization)

Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, KANSAS, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Oregon, Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin, Idaho, Michigan, Utah and Wyoming, with 16 others now organized and will be ready to participate in our June campaign.

KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION
STATE CAPITOL - - TOPEKA

No More "Tough Old Birds"

New Idea May Change Poultry Marketing

THAT tough old rooster in the post-war poultry lot may be transformed into a tasty dish for the table, due to a scientific discovery that is being tested in various experimental stations thruout the United States.

Scientists have learned that these old birds can be tenderized and made palatable by injecting under the rooster's skin a small pellet of diethylstilbestrol, a substance that has the same biological properties as certain hormones and can be manufactured synthetically. Among other things, this pellet causes an accumulation of fat in the skin, in the abdominal cavity, and in the muscles. The result is a better looking carcass and meat that is comparatively tender.

It takes 4 or 5 weeks for the rooster

to absorb enough of the pellet to become eatable, and unabsorbed remnants of the pellets are removed before the birds are eaten to avoid possibility of any undesirable effects. Absolutely no ill effects to humans is possible from eating the treated birds, say scientists.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station has succeeded in turning cockerels and old cocks into high-quality, fully-fattened, market chickens having a bleached-out, milk-fed appearance by the addition of an estrogen (female sex hormone) into the broiler or fattening ration.

Some 1,200 chickens, ranging from 8-week-old fryers to 2-year-old cocks were used in the trials. The estrogens tested were dissolved in warm soybean oil and the oil solution then thoroly mixed in the ration.

At a probable cost of 1 to 1½ cents a pound of live weight the Oklahoma poultrymen were able to raise the dressed market grade an average of one fat grade. Old cocks soon lost all redness, their flesh was tenderized, and they had the appearance of prime fowl. Fifteen-week-old cockerels weighing 4½ to 5 pounds were cooked tender in the same way that 1½- to 2½-pound broilers would be prepared.

The only hitch in these experiments is that diethylstilbestrol, used for the injections, and dianisylhexene, used in the ration, will not be available for commercial use until after the war. But keep your eye on this work as it probably will have a definite effect on postwar poultry meat production.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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Herd Was "Shot to Pieces"

But Careful Management Brought It Back

HOW a well-bred dairy herd can be brought back to full production after having been "shot to pieces" because of wartime labor troubles, is being demonstrated at St. Marys College, in Pottawatomie county.

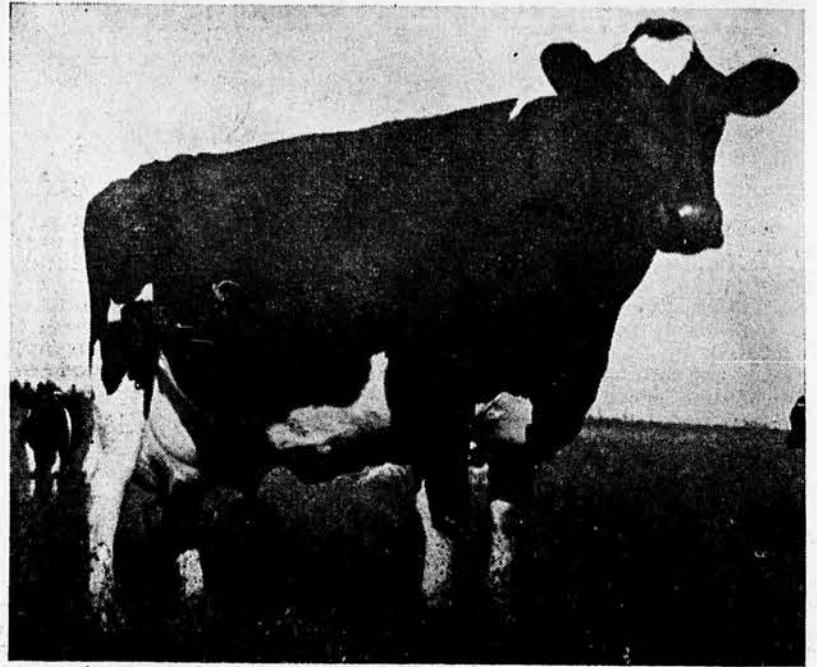
This herd is one of the best-bred herds of Holsteins in the state, but since the war has been virtually "on the rocks" because of labor shortages and frequent changes of managers, states Tom Kelly, superintendent of the college farm. Production on some of the better cows got down to almost the vanishing point, mastitis and foot-rot were prevalent, and feed bills were soaring.

A year ago last December, Mr. Kelly obtained the services of L. M. Wilk, former Sedgwick county dairyman, to manage the herd and gave him a free rein to make whatever changes were needed. During February of this year the herd had been brought up to an average production of 1,258 pounds of milk and 39.4 pounds of butterfat and is still climbing. This production represents at least a 50 per cent increase over production at the time Mr. Wilk took charge, says Mr. Kelly.

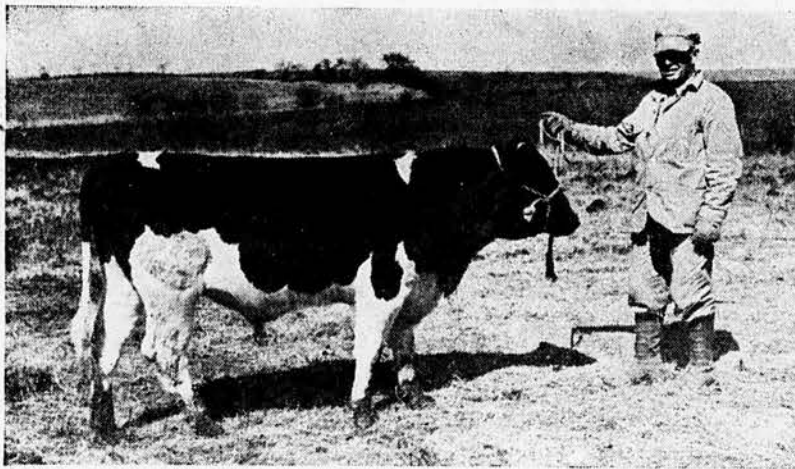
The first change Mr. Wilk made was to cut down by one half the amount of hay being fed and by one third the amount of grain. This change alone

with mastitis, and Mr. Kelly says the results in this herd have proved to him that the changes in feeding practices have aided materially in cleaning up the disease. Not allowing the cows to loaf in the lots also has been important. Even a cinder path from the lot to pasture was put in so udders would not have a chance to drag in the mud. Mr. Wilk watches udders closely to see that they do not become caked. He uses the rapid milking method and keeps cows and the machines clean, and the machine in condition so it works perfectly. Everything is kept ready to put on the teat cups when the cows are ready to be milked after their udders are washed. Cows are never allowed to stand beyond the proper milking time. The milking and feeding schedules are never allowed to vary and "you can set a clock by the herd now," reports Mr. Wilk, who believes, from his experience, that regularity in all phases of the work are essential to success.

Knowing each individual cow and her habits is important, too, thinks Mr. Wilk, who makes a study of every animal. When he took over the herd he found one cow that frequently was sick. A study of her habits for a few days convinced him that she was gorging on ensilage. When the ensilage



Even good cows like St. Mary's Molly, of the St. Marys College herd, need the best of management for full production. An 8-year-old, St. Mary's Molly has just finished a 276-day lactation period, producing 13,954 pounds of milk and 487.9 pounds of butterfat on twice daily milking.



L. M. Wilk, present herd manager at St. Marys, is grooming this young bull, Joseph Billy Alcartrai Tidy, for a future herd sire.

has brought enough savings to offset his salary. Cows now get 10 pounds of sorgo ensilage a head the first thing in the morning and then are turned out on pasture. Previously they had been allowed to loaf around in the lots, which he does not permit.

At noon the cows are brought in from pasture and held without feed until evening milking time, when they get 12 pounds of ensilage and 1 pound of grain for each 4 pounds of milk produced. Holding the cows without feed in the afternoon gives them a good appetite and, in the summer, especially, he believes loafing in the shade on hot afternoons is better for them than running on pasture.

Before Mr. Wilk took over, the cows had alfalfa before them at all times. He feeds alfalfa only at night and just what they will clean up, but insists on the highest quality of hay. A lot of alfalfa crops are ruined before they are cut, he says. The important thing in a hay crop is not how much tonnage you get an acre but how good and nutritious the feed is, and how well the cows will clean it up. Mr. Wilk doesn't go by the bloom stage in choosing a cutting time. "Just as soon as the next crop begins to show up, I start cutting whether or not there are any blooms," he says.

Dry cows are taken from the herd 30 days before freshening and put by themselves. They also are taken off ensilage and fed nothing but hay and a special commercial body-building feed. The herd produced a 100 per cent calf crop this past year and all cows and heifers came thru in good condition.

Mastitis has been eliminated from the herd almost entirely and not one cow, regardless of the severity of infection, was sold because of this disease. "We had some so infected they were practically useless to us," explained Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Wilk claims that overfeeding silage, grain, or both, has a lot to do

was limited she had no more "spells."

Sudan grass, brome, and balbo rye are used as temporary pastures. All are kept near the lots and cows are never allowed to get far from either water or shade.

Attention to the calves in this herd is just as rigid as for the cows. They are encouraged to eat grain and hay just as soon as possible, are kept on a separate pasture and fed hay, grain and ensilage all summer. When they are 12 to 15 months old they go onto native grass pasture. Thirty days before freshening, young heifers are brought into a special separated lot and fed the same body-building ration

given the older cows during this important period.

As soon as possible Mr. Wilk hopes to make some improvement in the lots. These will be graded up toward the center for better drainage, and kept cleaner than has been possible previously.

Since cleaning up the mastitis Mr. Wilk does not sterilize the teat cups after each cow. It is his opinion that this precaution is not necessary so long as the herd is clean and so long as the operator watches each cow's condition closely enough. If any cow begins to show signs of mastitis, however, the sterilizing solution will come back immediately. In the meantime he believes

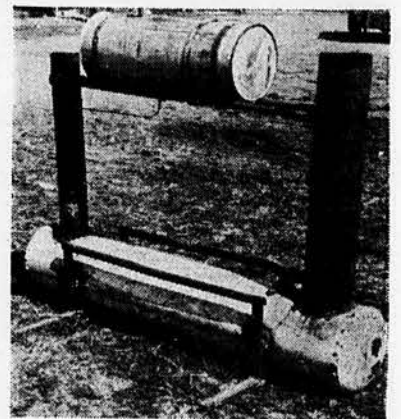
the saving in time and trouble justifies the risk. His policy is to keep the disease from starting and his methods of management apparently are succeeding in this.

Right now the pride of the herd is a young bull, Joseph Billy Alcartrai Tidy, sired by Sir Bess Tidy, of the St. Joseph school, in Abilene. Sir Bess Tidy came from the Walters farm, of Waterloo, Iowa, and is one of the good herd sires of the breed. Joseph Billy weighs 870 pounds at less than a year old and is being groomed as a future herd sire. He is developing rapidly and both Mr. Wilk and Mr. Kelly are expecting great things of him in the next few years.

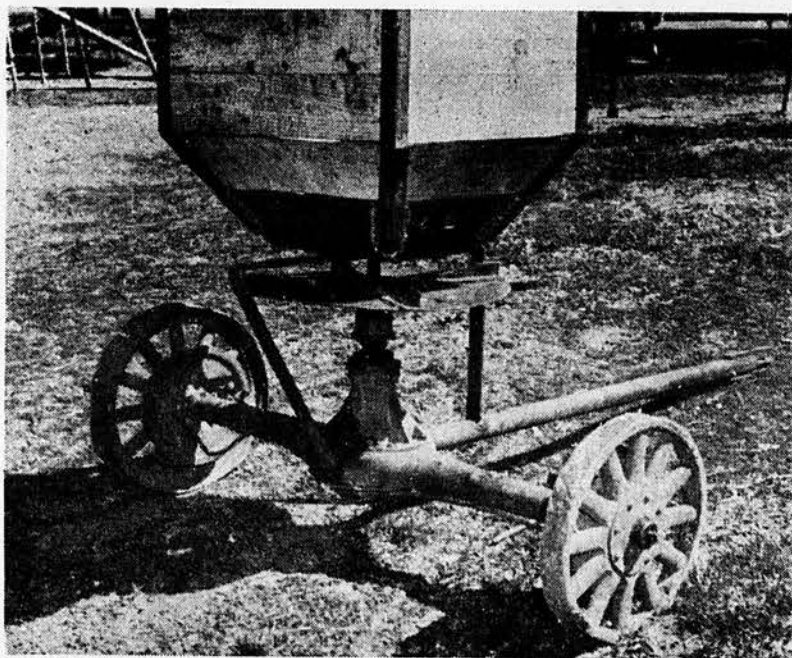
Homemade Spreaders in Demand

VERY satisfactory homemade fertilizer spreaders are being manufactured by members of the Seneca high school vocational agriculture department. Under direction of their instructor, Lawrence Alwin, the boys and some local farmers have made 8 or 10 such spreaders. Others are being made at Centralia, with perhaps 25 or 30 being produced in the vocational agriculture shops in Nemaha county.

The spreaders are made by taking the differential from any old car, turning it so the drive shaft is on top, and cutting the drive shaft off to a length of 15 to 18 inches. A revolving disk 2 feet in diameter is cut out of sheet iron and welded onto this shaft, and blades are welded on top of the disk. The box for holding the fertilizer can be made of metal, wood or a combination of the two. In the bottom of the box 2 oblong holes 2 inches by 4 inches are cut and fitted with a feed regulator.



Made of odds and ends is this effective stock water tank heater, a product of the Seneca group. Maximum consumption of distillate during cold weather is 2 gallons a day.



This fertilizer spreader was made of old parts by the Seneca vocational agriculture class. Twenty-five or 30 have been made in Nemaha county in the last year.

The differentials for these spreaders cost from \$7.50 to \$10. Cost for the remainder of the spreader depends upon the material available and the amount of work done by the farmer.

The Seneca high school group also has made about 25 stock water tank heaters for a cost of about \$6 each. They use old galvanized home water tanks, which can be purchased for about \$2 each. Into this they weld a 6-inch pipe at one end and a 4-inch pipe at the other. A metal bracket holds the tank in an upright position. Fuel is regulated into the heater by means of a valve so fuel consumption can be kept suitable to weather conditions. These heaters use about 2 gallons of distillate on the coldest days.

Use Old Car Tags

Why not hunt up one of the past dated car tags and nail securely in a lengthwise position on backdoor step where it makes a good shoe scraper? If you have two extra tags, put them in a vise and bend them L shape, then enamel them to match the color scheme for kitchen or bedroom and you have bookends for a half-dozen books.—Mrs. R. E. Loftis.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I DO NOT want to be an alarmist. And so far as the West North Central States, including Kansas, are concerned, the rise in farm land values has not been excessive.

But at the same time I want to call attention to a few things.

In the first place, the world demand for farm commodities from the United States is a wartime demand, and cannot be expected to continue for many months after the end of the Japanese war, if that long.

Also that when the world demand drops off, the price trend will be downward. The combination will affect farm income.

To meet this situation, Congress has enacted legislation for the purpose of supporting farm prices at 90 per cent of parity for 2 calendar years after the war against Japan ends.

That means from 3 to 5 or 6 years of higher farm incomes than can normally be expected in the following postwar period.

I do think that these conditions should be taken into account by anyone considering buying farm lands. Farm lands purchased at prices which would require continuance of present prices and market demands for foodstuffs cannot be expected to make good returns on the capital investment under anywhere nearly normal conditions.

Provident farmers will, in my judgment, try to get themselves out of debt and also pile up some reserves against some bad years that are pretty sure to follow the war boom.

The foregoing suggestions are likely to seem unreasonably pessimistic during the next few months, perhaps even for several years.

Because the world food shortage, including the United States, is going to be more severe this year, and perhaps into next year, than at any time since World War II started.

Because of manpower, farm machinery and transportation shortages, food production this year in the United States, even with favorable weather, will fall probably 10 per cent below last year.

At the same time, demands for food from the United States are increasing, and will continue to increase until (1) Europe can get back into food production; (2) Europe's transportation system can be rebuilt and used for peacetime purposes; and (3) world shipping now commandeered for military purposes can be used to carry food supplies from surplus food-producing areas to deficit areas.

All these conditions, combined, will tend to create conditions most favorable for wild speculation in farm lands.

Another factor that should not be ignored is taxes. The Federal Government is going to have to collect 4 to 5 times as much in taxes as in prewar days, for many years to come. And the impact of those taxes will reach to the land, no matter at what point the taxes are collected directly.

A good thing not to speculate in for the next few years, in my judgment, is farm land.

Barring an unfortunate farm land boom, there should be several years of farm prosperity ahead of us. Reconversion of industry to production for peace actually has started, altho in a very small way. The pace will be accelerated by the end of the year. There is a pent-up demand for goods

that will keep the factories busy for a considerable time. That should mean high employment at good wages, which will mean a good domestic market for farm products—unless the world dogooders go too far in making the American market a dumping ground for foreign-produced goods.

There is a strong movement afoot to increase greatly the exports of American manufactured goods in the postwar world. The temptation will be for the industrialists and industrial workers to arrange things so these exports can be balanced by importations of raw materials, especially cheap foodstuffs, from other countries.

In my opinion, Agriculture should be on guard against any further authority for the State Department to reduce the tariff protection and other barriers against flooding America with foodstuffs from countries which can produce these farm commodities more cheaply than our farmers can. I am opposing the granting of such additional authority in the bill pending in Congress to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Better see what the New World is like before making any further reductions in tariff rates.

A Proud Record

I HAVE the greatest respect for dairy farmers. No other American citizens have done more for the war effort than they have. I am satisfied no other group has done more to protect the health of our fighting men and the folks on the home front, except the doctors, than our dairy farmers. Certainly no other producers anywhere in the country have done a more essential job, or worked under greater handicaps.

The complete story of this valiant home-front support for our Armed Forces, and the importance of the dairy industry, will be presented to the Nation by press and radio next month, for June is Dairy Month for 1945, the ninth time it has been so observed. I think the public will take pride in this story of accomplishments as it is told thru the co-operation of everyone in the industry from producer to processor and retailer. It seems to me this Dairy Month holds more significance than any other similar occasion. It offers dramatic possibilities of telling the public about the dairy industry and its products in a way it will be remembered when peacetime problems come again.

Meanwhile dairy farmers are going right ahead with their big job of providing one of the most important foods, just as they have all thru the war. Despite the hair-graying problems of the past, they face the most critical period just ahead with an indomitable will to win. Manpower shortages have vexed the dairy industry all along the line. There have been too few men on farms to grow the necessary feed. There has been a severe shortage of experienced men to handle the important jobs of feeding, milking, and caring for herds.

Drastic manpower reductions are evident in thousands of dairy plants thruout the country;

too many have been forced to close. And apparently the near future doesn't promise any relief. However, the milk will be produced to meet Uncle Sam's demands.

The dairy industry informs us that Government buying of dairy products in this war skyrocketed to take more than seven times the amount of each food dollar spent for similar products in World War I. Here are the figures: Illustrat-

ing how heavily war purchases of dairy goods have cut into civilian supplies, it is reported that in 1944 out of every dollar spent for food supplies for the Armed Forces and Lend-Lease, 15.6 cents went for dairy products. In the other war the expenditure was 2 cents. To meet this demand dairy farmers, despite the fact that one man in every six is missing from their farms, are producing 16 billion pounds more milk a year than they turned out in prewar years.

The tremendous job American dairy farmers are doing can be understood in a measure when we remember that in 1944, milk production in the United States was about 55½ billion quarts. This almost matched the record-breaking production of 1942, and beat 1943 by 507 million quarts. I am very proud of what our Kansas dairymen have done and are doing to help win both wars. In his Dairy Month proclamation, Governor Andrew F. Schoepel states that dairymen in my home state during the last 12 months produced milk with a farm value of 74 million dollars. That means a total milk production on Kansas farms for the year of around 3,172 million pounds. And I heartily agree with Governor Schoepel that this represents a magnificent contribution to the war effort, and is noteworthy considering the difficulties of labor and mechanical shortages.

Now I am aware that Kansas dairymen, and others in this great industry thruout the nation, have more than current worries on their minds. While producing more and more milk, they wonder where this all-out wartime production will lead them after the war. While currently the whole dairy industry must "encourage the prudent use of these vital products; explain why precious dairy foods are not always available," they realize that an about-face can take place very quickly in the supply situation. I think one of the industry's leaders sums it up well when he says, "We must face the fact squarely that after this war the dairy industry again will be up against the critical problem of overproduction. The time will come, in the not-too-distant future, perhaps, when the heavy flow of milk in the early summer months will find the industry again trying to find markets for a surplus."

The answer to that surplus problem may be found in many places. It is my hope and belief that this June Dairy Month campaign can help educate the public on the value of dairy products so thoroly that the postwar demand will go far toward easing the supply situation.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Where We Are Going From Here

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This correspondent receives a number of queries, many asking specific answers covering individual cases. Frankly, a good many of them are unanswerable with any degree of certainty.

One of the most frequent, since it was plain that V-E Day was at hand, is whether our sons will be kept in the Army of Occupation, be sent to the Pacific, or be brought home and discharged.

The greatest number of them will go to the Pacific. A half-million to a million will be kept in Europe for many months; Army sees a strong probab-

ity of keeping a half million men in Europe for several years. After the Asiatic war is over, the occupation and police forces in Europe will be kept full by rotation.

Because of shipping needs, the men who get home first will be largely those on their way to the Pacific. If they are routed thru the United States, these generally will get furloughs of 30 days or less. Some of those routed thru the United States will go straight thru, but not many.

Special service troops already are on the way to the Pacific via the Suez Canal, as also are some combat troops from Italy. So far as consistent with military needs, those who have been in service the longest, who have had the longest combat service, who have been awarded recognition for wounds, exceptional performances, and who have dependents, will get first call for discharge, according to a point system worked out by the War Department.

However, the Army holds always an ace in the hole for itself in each instance. If the man is especially qualified for some particular work, and a replacement is not immediately available, he will be held in service, without regard to his rating under the point system. Unless the program is changed radically, no preference will be given farmers in the matter of discharges. From the Army viewpoint the farmers got too much preferential treatment under the draft law.

Another question—Will America help feed the German people? The answer is yes. But not to the same extent
(Continued on Page 16)

YOUR MONTH TO PLANT PROFITS!

Make your farm pay more! Cover more ground, save fuel, power, man-hours with this "Factory-Proved" Lubrication Technique!



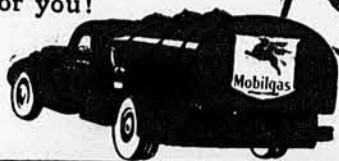
THE RIGHT OIL . . . IN THE RIGHT PLACE . . . No guesswork about lubrication when you use this handy guide prepared especially for your farm equipment.

IN TACKLING farm machinery lubrication problems, Socony-Vacuum applies the same money-saving maintenance principles that help industry maintain steady output at lowest cost!

Your **Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man** makes a complete survey of your farm equipment and lubrication requirements—then furnishes you the *exactly right oil or grease* for every part of every machine you operate. You get specialized Mobiloils and Mobilgreases that fight wear—help save time and power on the job!

This "Factory-Proved" system can help boost farm income—by helping you work more acres per man—cut time-outs for overhauls and repairs—*lower overall costs per hour of operation*. Ask about it—let us put it to work for you!

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.
Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri



Mobiloil
—helps save power fuel

Many farmers have discovered Mobiloil pays for itself in fuel saving alone! It resists wear, sludge and carbon formation—helps lessen "blow-by" between cylinders and pistons. Helps save fuel, power and repairs.



Have you changed to Fresh Mobiloil Gear Oil

Proper gear lubrication represents less than 3% of total tractor operating cost—yet gear sets are probably the most neglected part of all farm machinery. Gear oils need changing, too!



Mobilgrease
—"stays put!"

Mobilgrease is made in several grades for specific lubrication problems in the operation of cars, tractors, trucks and tractors—it sticks to the job—saves you time and trouble.

Mobilgas • Mobiloil

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Borer Appetite

It is estimated by U. S. D. A. that the European corn borer in 1944 caused a loss of about \$22,700,000 in the north-eastern part of the U. S. and including sizable portions of the Corn Belt as far west as Central Iowa. Highest total losses in order of severity were found in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Back on the Job

More than 1,000 returned war veterans had been restored to duty in the U. S. Department of Agriculture by April 1, and re-employment of returning military personnel is at the rate of about 125 a month. Most recent check showed 16,568 U. S. D. A. employes in various branches of the Armed Forces.

Feed More Cattle

Numbers of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt, and shipments of stockers and feeders to that area, both were heavier than last year as of April 1, says BAE.

Milk Income

In its annual production and income report on milk, BAE states that total cash income on sales of milk products last year reached \$2,969,361,000, or 6 per cent above 1943. Adding 384 million dollars in Government dairy payments brings totals to more than 3 billion dollars in 1944. Milk cows on farms averaged almost 26 million head, 300,000 more than in 1943, and milk production to the cow in 1944 was 4,578 pounds, with an average of 182 pounds of butterfat.

Sheep Ceiling?

OPA has chosen 13 lamb producers to serve as an advisory body if and when it is necessary to impose ceiling prices on live lambs and sheep.

Farm Safety Week

The week of July 22 to 28 has been announced as Farm Safety Week. This will start a campaign to reduce accidents on the farm which, during 1943, killed 17,200 and injured 1,500,000, crippling 15,000 for life.

May Be Costly

Some slaughterers are charged by OPA with "scouting the country for hogs" and paying farmers full ceiling market prices on the farm without regard to deductions for transportation, shrinkage or handling. Farmers selling on this basis are equally guilty with the buyer for violating the OPA price regulations, and are liable to damages totaling up to 3 times the amount of the overcharges under the price control act, OPA warns.

Irrigation in Big Way

Crops valued at about 400 million dollars were produced in 1944 on lands irrigated by Bureau of Reclamation projects in 15 western states. Land under irrigation last year in Bureau of Reclamation projects totaled about 4,100,000 acres.

Regular Sale Dates

Hereafter, Government surplus property sales will be held on what is known as a synchronized basis. In other words, such sales will be held in Kansas City the third Thursday of every month and in Denver the third Tuesday of every month. This relieves prospective buyers of watching for sale dates.



He's very sensitive, the poor thing is molting.

Handy Ideas

From Kansas Farms

Gasket Repair

An emergency repair for a torn fabric gasket, in the event a new one cannot readily be obtained, can be made

by placing a piece of wire netting—such as window-screen wire—over the tear. With care a gasket replaced in this manner will hold for some time with little sign of leakage. The wire netting serves to prevent the pressure from blowing the torn ends of the gasket out and causing a bad leak. Of course, this method will not work with a copper asbestos gasket that is in need of repair, but it will do the job with any of the fabric gaskets, such as, for example, the one used on the oil pan.—E. R. G.

Spool on Wheels

We have a handy piece of equipment in our farm workshop. It is a large spool on which electric wire is rolled. We put 4 heavy casters on it. When repairing a heavy tool or stove, it can be wheeled anywhere in the shop or turned around for getting near the light. This method eliminates heavy lifting and stooping and can be pushed to the door where tools can be lifted directly into wagon or trailer.—L. E. R.

Electric Light Cover

A handy dust- and moisture-proof covering for electric light bulbs in stock and feed barns can be made from a 3-pound glass coffee jar. The cover of the jar is cut to fit between the light box and the joist—or box and box holder. The jar simply screws up in place over the light assembly.—E. R.

Saves Figuring

When papering our home, I wrote the number of rolls of paper used for each room on the back of one of the framed pictures in the room. This saves figuring the amount needed next time.—Mrs. L. H. Moore.

Keeps Nests Clean

To keep hens from tracking mud into their nests, I place a trough in front of the nest filled with sawdust. This helps to clean hens' feet and keeps the eggs from getting soiled.—M. E. L.

Discourages Gnawing

Some horses have the habit of gnawing the top boards of gates and mangers. We have found that a straightened old buggy tire nailed along the top of gate or manger, stops the habit.—Mrs. R. E. Lofts.

Keeps Bugs Away

When planting cucumbers and other vine vegetables, I plant 2 or 3 radish or nasturtium seeds in each hill. We have found this keeps the bugs away.—C. E. S.

Tacks in Hammer

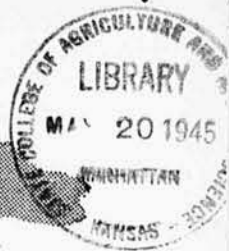
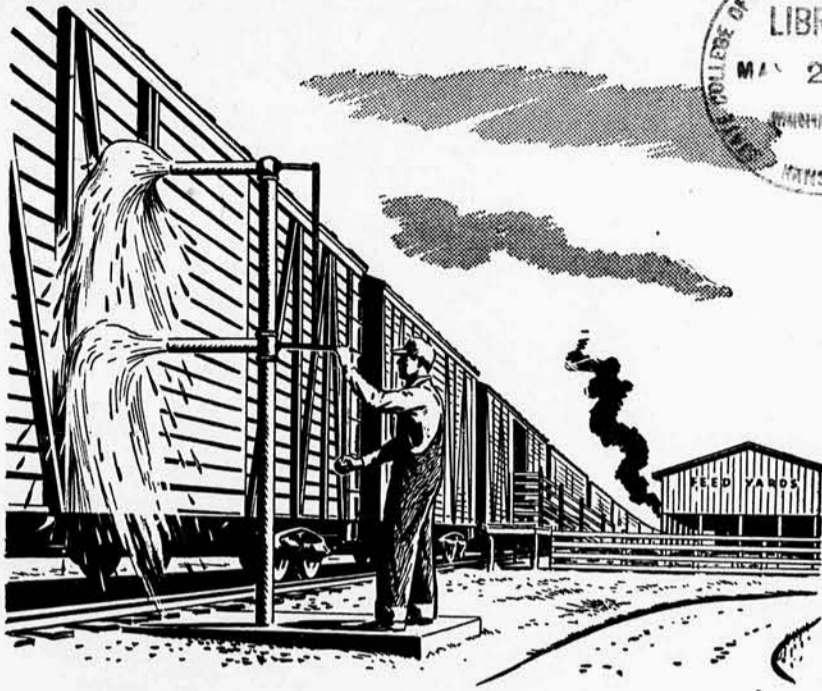
To keep tacks handy, drill a 3/8-inch hole, 2 or 3 inches deep, in the handle of tack hammer. Fill this with tacks and plug the end with a cork.—L. M.

Removes Old Putty

When replacing windowpanes, I heat an iron and rub over old putty, which removes it quickly.—Mrs. R. E. L.



"Tradesman's entrance, my eye! When I deliver butter, I come in the front door!"



Cooling Hogs..

on the way to market in warm weather is just as essential as providing refrigeration for meat products.

To prevent death of hogs from over-heating in transit UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD provides more than fifty regular "hog drenching" points—literally "cooling off" places where water is liberally used to reduce temperatures inside and outside the cars.

Cold water is never thrown directly on the backs of warm or over-heated hogs.

Water is sprayed or directed on the floors and sides of cars.

Wet sand is the best warm weather bedding because it stays cool longer, retains moisture and provides good footing even when wet.

Shipper cooperation in avoiding over-exertion, over-feeding before shipping, and overcrowding of hogs in cars not only helps the railroad do a better, safer, surer job of transportation, but helps deliver all hogs to market in better condition.

A GOOD PORK PROGRAM FOR 1945

Eliminate all the hazards that may cause a death loss.

Market one more hog per litter this year and—Buy another War Bond to speed Victory.

Tune in radio's different show—"YOUR AMERICA"—broadcast over Mutual Network every Sunday 3-3:30 p.m., C.W.T., 2-2:30 p.m., M.W.T., 1-1:30 p.m., P.W.T. See your newspaper for local time and station.

The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
The Strategic Middle Route

JACOBS
WIND ELECTRIC PLANTS
fully automatic electric power for every need

Gets Farm Jobs Done Faster, Better

Step up farm production—cut working hours—reduce hard labor with a Jacobs Wind Electric Plant. It's ideal for all farm Electrical needs, low in cost, easy to install, safe.

You can get prompt delivery of a new 1945 Jacobs Plant NOW. Designed for extra capacity, greater electrical output, dependable automatic operation and longer life, a Jacobs Plant gives you MORE for your money. Electrify your home and barn with a Jacobs Wind Electric Plant, the choice of farmers everywhere. See your dealer or write for free literature.

America's Oldest Wind Electric Manufacturer

JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
MINNEAPOLIS 11, MINNESOTA

HELPING TO KEEP BOMBER ENGINES CLEAN

AIR-COOLED POWER FOR SPRAYERS

Operating portable compressed air units, used to clean bomber engines, is another of many "war duties" for Briggs & Stratton engines. When you buy that new gasoline powered sprayer, be sure that it's powered by a Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle Air-Cooled engine. Only in Briggs & Stratton engines can you be assured of the trouble-free performance made possible by 25 years of constant leadership in air-cooled engine design, engineering, and precision manufacture.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP., MILWAUKEE 1, WIS., U. S. A.

BRIGGS & STRATTON
GASOLINE ENGINES
AIR-COOLED POWER

300 EXTRA BUSHEL IN MY BIN!



Thanks to MASSEY-HARRIS
"Self-Propelled"
COMBINING

● Thousands of grain-growing farmers throughout America can boast of extra bushels in the bin because of the Massey-Harris Self-Propelled Harvest Brigade of 1944. In this great million-acre, war-emergency operation, half a million bushels of vitally-needed grain were saved. How? By eliminating the tractor which normally tramps down grain ahead of the combine on opening cuts... resulting in an average saving of 1/2 bushel per acre.

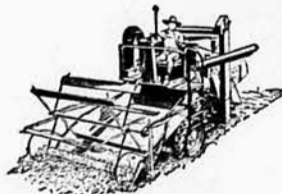
Self-Propelled IS THE ANSWER FOR 1945

Because of the shortage of harvesting machinery and labor, there will be a new Harvest Brigade in 1945 which again will crowd five seasons' work into one—making limited materials and men do the greatest possible amount of work at a critical period. When the emergency has passed, Massey-Harris will be able to build Self-Propelled Combines for all farmers who need them... not only the 14-foot Brigade Combines, but 7-foot-cut Self-Propelled Clipper Combines for farmers with smaller acreage or diversified crops. Then you will be able to harvest your grain the "Self-Propelled" way, with one machine—eliminating tractor and tractor operator, saving grain, fuel, time and money.

Massey-Harris also builds Forage Clippers, Power-Plus Tractors, High-Speed Plows and many other cost-cutting implements. Ask your Massey-Harris dealer about them, and let him co-operate with you now in keeping your present implements in good repair.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN

TRACTORS, COMBINES, FARM IMPLEMENTS



★ 7-ft. Self-Propelled Clippers



★ Forage Clippers



★ Power-Plus Tractors

MASSEY-HARRIS BRIGADE DEALERS

Ablene	Kenneth Smith Motor Co.	Greensburg	John Acord
Anthony	Logue Motor Co.	Hays	Rupp Motor Co.
Atwood	C. A. Worthy	Hutchinson	Hutchinson Impl. Co.
Augusta	Mickle Service Station	Iola	Hiser Implement Co.
Belleville	Swiercinsky Bros.	Jamestown	Pfister Motor Co.
Beloit	R. F. Fuller Impl. Co.	Junction City	Willcox Auto Co.
Burdett	Burdett Impl. Co.	Kensington	Ed Norden
Caldwell	M & M Motor Co.	Kinsman	Elleker Impl. Co.
Cimarron	R. L. Walker	Kinsley	Kinsley Motor Co.
Clay Center	Marshall Impl. & Garage Co.	Kiowa	J. F. Humphrey
Colby	Hillis Implement Co.	LaCrosse	Alger Sales Agency
Coldwater	B. J. Herd	Lawrence	Anderson Impl. Co.
Columbus	Paul Webb	Leoti	Western Motor Co.
Concordia	J. C. Tibbitts Co.	Lincoln	Omar's Sales & Service
Denison	Farmers Un. Co-Op. Bus. Assn.	Liberal	Carl Tedford
Dighton	Dighton Farm Ept. Co.	Lyons	Truesdell & Trowbridge
Dodge City	Schraeder Impl. Co.	McPherson	Baker Motor Co.
Ellis	Farm Implement Co.	Mankato	Taylor Implement Co.
Ellsworth	Clark Motor Co.	Marion	McDaris Impl. Co.
Emporia	Sanders Motor Co.	Meade	Holmes Chevrolet Co.
Ft. Scott	Hammons Motors	Minneola	J. H. Ren
Fredonia	Homer Neill	Morrill	E. W. Willard
Garden City	Claude L. Kerr	Natoma	B & D Implement Co.
Geuda Springs	Fair Brothers	Newton	McMillan Motor Co.
Goodland	Davis Implement Co.	Norton	Scheetz Motor Co.
Great Bend	Walter Sears	Oakley	Swart Implement Co.

- ★ Keep on buying War Bonds
- ★ Send your pulpwood to war
- ★ Salvage paper and metals

June Is Dairy Month

Hunt New Methods, New Products, New Markets

KANSAS dairymen, thru their state and national organizations, have joined with those of other states to conduct a nation-wide 5-point program to "hold America's preference for dairy foods, guard against imitations, promote research, gain public understanding, and prepare for the postwar economic situation."

Climax of the campaign will be in June, officially recognized as "National Dairy Month." During the period June 1 to 15 all milk and cream buyers purchasing milk and cream produced in Kansas will deduct one cent a pound of butterfat on all deliveries for the support of promotional, research and protective programs being carried out by the American Dairy Association nationally, and by the Kansas State Dairy Association locally.

During May the dairy industry is conducting an intensive campaign to acquaint every milk producer with the program. A field representative is calling on all manufacturers, many buyers, and attending numerous meetings to explain the program. At least 3 letters have been sent to every milk and cream buyer in the state to increase their understanding. Meetings are being held at strategic points for local managers to study industry problems. Many producer folders and certificates have been supplied to producers and a half page ad on the program was run in the May 5 issue of Kansas Farmer, and another one appears in this issue.

Immediate action on dairy problems are needed, think dairy industry officials, because of wide-spread fear that dairy markets will be hard-hit when the Government halts its heavy buying of dairy foods for war purposes while milk production is at an all-time peak; and because of a growing realization that no industry can reasonably expect unlimited financial support after the war from a Government loaded down with a war-swelled debt of 300 billion dollars or more.

Debunking "ballyhoo and wishful thinking" about the postwar period President D. T. Carlson, of the A. D. A. says that "unthinking individuals have been led to believe that by some magic power we shall be translated from a world of war and strife to one of ease and luxurious living. Those of us in the dairy industry do not hope for any such 'break.' We know that cows must be milked at least twice daily; that milk must be promptly and properly cared for and converted into products of milk without unnecessary delay. "In that day of tomorrow," Mr. Carlson continues, "we believe there will be keen, vigorous and tough competition for the consumer's dollar. If we are to get our share of that dollar it will be necessary for us to plan intelligently and to develop workable methods to be used in selling our products. Not only must we find new ways and means of selling but we must multiply our possibilities and outlets by building new products, developing new uses, perfecting new methods and opening new markets."

A. D. A. officials point out that the association already has invested \$100,000 on research aimed at finding the way to greater postwar sales of milk and its products. Dr. Robert Prior, Seattle, A. D. A. vice-president and research chairman, says there is a need for "cultivating a bigger national appetite for foods, natural foods, not synthetic vitamins," and asserted much public misunderstanding prevails as to the "value of our products in relation to prices commanded by other foods of lesser nutritional worth."

Several Kansans have a prominent part in the A. D. A. organization. E. E. Germain, of Norton, president of the Kansas State Dairy Association, and Bert Eichelberger, Everest, vice-president, both are directors of the A. D. A. H. E. Dodge, Kansas State Dairy Commissioner, is serving on the A. D. A. executive committee.

Soapsuds Fights in Every Battle

Keeps Jeeps Rolling, Lands Airplanes Safely

AMERICA'S Pacific fleet is hammering the Japanese back into a corner—and in that advance, the soap that is so essential to your health and happiness is playing a vital role.

For instance, a battleship contains about 75 tons of rubber requiring nearly 5 tons of soap to make it. Multiply this by the thousands of large and small new fighting craft, including our 100 or more new carriers, and you get a picture of the importance of soap, a tool of peace, as a weapon of war. Indirectly, the Navy uses more soap in the rubber insulation of its intricate wiring systems than in keeping crews clean.

Everyone knows that the lightning break-thrus of American armies in Europe rolled forward on rubber. But few realize that 31 pounds of soap are required to make a set of synthetic rubber tires on an Army 2 1/2-ton, 8-wheel truck, thousands of which are in use today on fighting fronts. That figure represents enough soap to do the family wash in the average home for almost a year.

A 10-ton pontoon bridge uses 3,200 pounds of synthetic rubber involving 192 pounds of soap. And so it goes thru a long list of military rubber goods, from raincoats, gas masks and adhesive plaster to the pneumatic rafts carried by airplanes for emergency sea landings.

Our huge new synthetic rubber plants, now running at top speed, are using soap at the rate of 100 million pounds a year. This would supply the soap needs of the entire population of Chicago for one year.

Despite all this soap production for war, the United States is still the cleanest nation in the world and very few small boys have been able to avoid washing behind their ears due to an real shortage of soap.

Use of soap in making synthetic rubber depends upon the same quality that makes it good for washing that is, it is an emulsifier, which means that it has the property of holding particles of grease or dirt, or rubber raw materials in suspension.

Synthetic rubber is made of 2 chemicals that are comparatively new industrial materials. One is a gas called butadiene made from either petroleum or alcohol, and a liquid called styrene made from coal tar. These 2 materials put together coagulate into a thick milky-white mass that looks a little like the sap that comes from the natural rubber tree, called latex.

But the curious thing about these materials is that they won't combine by themselves. Common work-a-day soap brings them together. The soap emulsifies the 2 liquids, and this makes it possible for the various molecules to join themselves (chemists call this polymerizing) into the big molecules that are synthetic rubber. It sounds simple, but it took a lot of burning the midnight oil to actually make the process work.

Even when the rubber is made, still takes soap. Tires are made in hot metal molds and something slippery is needed so they can be taken out without damage when they are formed and here again humble soap does the job simply and efficiently.

Before the war the United States used to bring in 2 billion pounds of natural oils, mainly coconut and palm oils. Now most of the fats to keep the country clean and make the tires for war and civilian motor cars, has come from home-grown fats of all kinds.

HOW HEIFERS GAINED 1/3rd FASTER

State College, N. Mex., Reports:
 17 bred heifers, supplemented with plain salt, increased from 608.52 lbs. to 811.41 lbs. in 9 months, 6 days—gain 202.89.
 In the same period, 17 other bred heifers, supplemented with salt and calcium and phosphorus (bone meal), increased from 604.94 lbs. to 881.35 lbs.—gain 276.41 lbs. or 1/3 more.

Cattle of all kinds thrive on calcium and phosphorus—in pasture or feed lot. These minerals are vital to growth, health and especially strength and livability of calves. And it is so easy and inexpensive to make sure they get these minerals.

BIG 4 Mineral Supplement Salt Blocks have calcium and phosphorus right in the salt. It is the automatic way to supply these vital minerals. At most feed dealers.

Use of Fertilizer

I would like a bulletin on use of fertilizers in this part of Kansas—what to use and how much to use, and what results I may expect. We grow corn, wheat and oats.—L. B. K., Republic Co.

We are sending you a copy of our Bulletin 260 in which you will find information on use and response of crops to fertilizers. I wish, however, to make the following specific statements relative to your territory:

Superphosphate may be used successfully in the production of wheat on the soils of medium to low fertility occupying the uplands in your county. The rate of application should be about 125 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate or 50 pounds of 45 per cent material.

Superphosphate may be used profitably in the production of alfalfa on most of the soils in your county. In establishing new stands of alfalfa, the phosphate should be applied just before seeding and should be worked into the surface soil. On established stands the application should be made in the early spring. The rate of applying phosphorus for alfalfa should be about the same as that for wheat, or the rate of application may be doubled and the material then be applied only every second year.

We have not been successful in using fertilizer in the production of corn, oats and sorghum in your part of the state.

Under conditions as described above, one could expect profits of 100 to 200 per cent on the money invested in fertilizers for wheat and alfalfa.—R. I. Throckmorton, K. S. C.

Trapping Sparrows

I am looking for a blueprint or plans for a sparrow trap. I have a boy taking manual training in high school, and he wishes to make one. Can you find plans for one, please? The sparrows are so numerous they are doing considerable damage.—W. A. H., Marion Co.

Attempts were made on the Kansas State campus several years ago to trap sparrows by the use of a very simple contrivance made of laths. I judge the contrivance was about 2 feet long by 16 inches wide, made of laths laid log-cabin fashion with each tier of laths set in a little from the previous tier, which caused the contrivance to taper to a ridgepole. This device was propped up on one edge by a trigger stick to which a string was attached and the area under the contrivance baited with bread crumbs or grain. Of course, someone had to tug the string to trip the trap when one or more birds were under. My understanding is that the arrangement was not particularly successful. However, it would be easy to construct in a high-school manual training room.—Arthur L. Goodrich, K. S. C.

Does any reader have a better idea for getting rid of sparrows?

Can Hold Grain

Shortage of grain cars holds no terror for Frank Kerns, Rice county farmer, who farms 1,400 acres of wheat a year. He has provided farm storage for 26,000 bushels of wheat so he can hold for favorable price and can market thru the year when cars are available.

During the depression a nearby small community elevator closed and Mr. Kerns bought the whole thing, complete with scales and automatic dump, for a very small figure. This elevator was torn down and rebuilt on the farm, giving him storage there for 18,000 bushels. Additional storage for 6,000 bushels was provided in the barn, and storage for another 2,000 bushels in a granary. The latter 2 are arranged so grain can be blown in with a minimum of labor.

Good for Soil

Cowpeas are used as a green manure crop on the Herman Cudney farm, Edwards county, and have proved very successful in a rotation with cowpeas or other legume appearing in the rotation every 5 years. "Cowpeas are the easiest crop to get a stand I ever saw," says Mr. Cudney. The peas are planted with a corn lister in 42-inch rows and are disked in rather than plowed under so they will be mixed in the top soil.



Another Example of How... GOOD BUILDINGS INCREASE FARM INCOME

Extension people whose life work is poultry and farmers who count on their flock for cash income as well as food, all agree that good buildings and equipment spell the difference between profit and loss.



The sun parlor is a life saver. It is highly recommended. Its cost is low. And it helps you to reduce mortality, raise more chicks and grow healthier, sturdier birds. Attached to the brooder house it permits chicks to get outdoors when it's bright and warm and keeps them off the ground away from soil born diseases. It promotes sanitation—and the more chicks you save, the more laying hens you'll have, the more money you'll have for family needs. And this is just one of many examples of how good buildings increase farm income.

Good buildings affect the income of every farm activity. Good housing increases livestock production—good crop storage cures and protects crops, machinery sheds prolong the life and service of valuable tools.



Your Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Dealer can help you to plan for better buildings. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains designs for practically every type and size of farm building and equipment. They have been designed by Weyerhaeuser engineers working closely with agricultural authorities. Blue prints are available.

See your 4-Square dealer and study his farm building service for your future building needs. And remember that good lumber is the best and most economical material for the farm.



WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

Buy War Bonds!!

Mrs. Earl Erskine, librarian, discusses the books with a reader, Mrs. Otto Hrenchir, standing.

Expand Horizons Thru

Books

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

TO DISCUSS a favorite book with a friend is a joy to most of us. Varying reactions to books lead to discussion of the plot, the literary merit, facts about the author and his earlier books. Enthusiastic readers find this a delightful part of the reading. But this particular kind of satisfaction is denied those living in isolated communities without books to read—that is unless they have a traveling library. Public libraries are rare in small towns and almost non-existent in strictly rural areas.

The people of the Edgerton community, in Johnson county, for 5 years have enjoyed reading and discussing the books of their choice, and the means for so doing is their traveling library. Every 6 months they get another trunk containing 50 books. At this rate, 500 books have been in their hands and enjoyed by the readers in the community.

Two women, Mrs. Ora Hunter and Mrs. Libby Hunter, at that time both members of the Edgerton Home Demonstration Club, are responsible for the early beginning of this project and, with the co-operation of those at the State Traveling Library Commission at Topeka, it has continued and the entire community testifies to its enormous value.

The members appoint a librarian who attends to the matter of ordering the trunk of books, collects a fee of 25 cents from each reader when more books and money are needed and checks the books

in and out. Usually the cost is between 25 and 50 cents a year and anyone has the privilege of reading all the books.

"You see," says Mrs. Ora Hunter, "books are one of our major interests and we have many demands from our present list of readers. We get all kinds of books, the latest fiction, the old classics, mystery stories, westerns, and we get children's books, too." Mrs. Libby Hunter, who now has moved to Olathe, the county seat, says that Mrs. Harriett Doarn, in her eighties, is a regular reader and walks to and from the home of the librarian. Mrs. Libby Hunter estimates that she has read 300 of the 500 books that have been received.

Mrs. Earl Erskine, the present librarian, says there are now 40 readers. She frequently gets special requests for certain books and always there are some of the late best sellers.

Henrietta Alexander, secretary of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, who is instrumental in compiling the books that go out to communities all over Kansas, says there are several kinds of available libraries, the 50-book library for which a fee of \$2.50 is charged to cover freight charges and handling, the 25-book library which

costs \$1.50 and may be kept for 4 months. Then there are special libraries consisting of from 2 to 12 books made up according to the wishes of the borrowers.

As in most states, the traveling library movement in Kansas was begun by club women. The first to observe its need and take active steps in advancing the plan was Lucy B. Johnston, of Topeka, who, until her death in 1937, remained a worker in its cause and assisted in its progress. This movement had its earliest beginning in 1897, and soon women's clubs over the entire state began to interest themselves in the project. In 1899, a law was passed by the legislature establishing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission and funds were appropriated for its upkeep and enlargement.

The entire rural community of Edgerton is happy with this plan and hopes it will continue indefinitely. Residents get the kind of books they like, they may request anything they want—in every way it is satisfactory and they cannot do without it. The interest and enthusiasm was passed on into the nearby Gardner community where the rural club women have started a traveling library of their own. That is the way it grows.



Did You Eat a Good Breakfast

IS BREAKFAST the stepchild at your house? Is it the one meal of the day that some member of the family doesn't take seriously? It actually needs as much consideration as dinner and supper. Farm homemakers have a reputation far and wide for preparing large breakfasts, but they well might be included with the rest of the world in their difficulty of getting all members to eat what has been prepared.

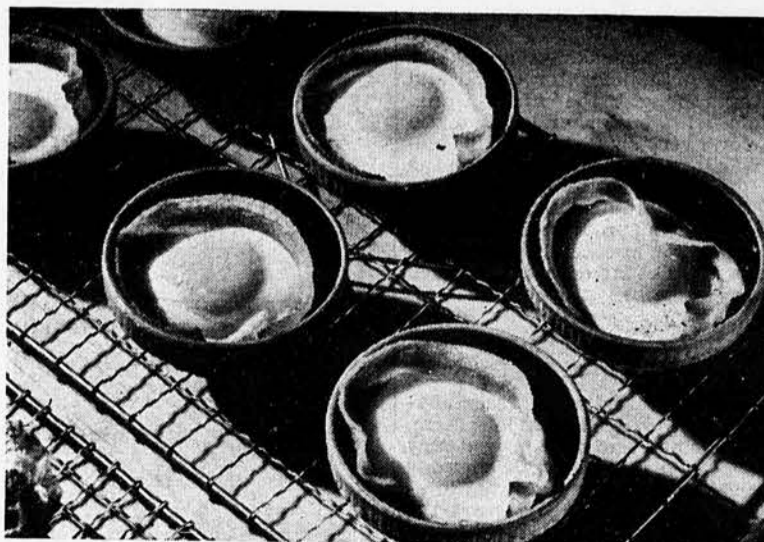
Students, both high school and college, have been "famous" for gulping a cup of coffee and hurrying to classes. In a survey conducted by a home economics publication, about 49,000 students were questioned in regard to their breakfast habits. Only about one third of them had eaten what nutritionists consider an adequate breakfast. But, sad to relate, 8,000 of them had eaten no breakfast at all and 1,250 had only a cup of coffee.

Mother and the children are likely to be the ones who hurry thru the breakfast meal. It's one thing to get a good breakfast but it's quite another thing to get the family to take time to eat what has been prepared. The simplest way—on paper at least—is to get everyone up and under way a few minutes earlier than usual.

And why is it so important? Mostly because it has been so long since the previous meal. A "bit of food" cannot possibly sustain the energy that is needed the 17 hours between supper one day and dinner the next. Perhaps the hurry at breakfast time is because everyone stays in bed for that last snooze, just 15 minutes too long. That might be the difference between a "swallow-and-run" type of breakfast and a well-planned, well-eaten one.

Some of the work can be done the evening before. Mary can set the table, a tray can be arranged in the kitchen with some of the last minute things on it, so that 1 or 2 trips to the dining table will suffice. For the high-school student, especially daughter, a special effort might be necessary to encourage her to concede that breakfast has an important spot in the day's affairs. One mother we know had an agreement with her 2 high-school girls that proved effective. The simple 4-word slogan was "No Breakfast—No School." And it worked.

Some easily prepared meat is a strength-giver



Shirred eggs with bacon need not be a luxury for farm folks. It's the city people who must forego the bacon. Grand for a leisurely Sunday breakfast.

to the hard-working, energy-using farm family, but don't underestimate the egg. Two eggs compare well nutritionally with a slice of ham or a pork chop, and much better as far as vitamin A is concerned. So in these days of meat shortages, eggs if eaten in sufficient quantity can substitute for meat and especially well for breakfast.

Shirred (Baked) Eggs

Grease individual baking dishes with bacon fat. Cut slices of bread to fit the dishes and place in the bottom of each. Circle each dish with 1 or 2 slices of bacon, then slip an egg into each. Bake in a moderate oven (350° to 375° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes, depending on how firm an egg is desired. Top each with a lump of butter.

Fluffy Omelet

Separate the eggs and beat yolks thoroughly. Add 1 tablespoon of milk for each egg. Beat together the egg whites and a little salt until stiff but not dry. Gradually fold in the egg yolk mixture. Pour into a frying pan containing melted fat. Cook over low heat until the omelet is lightly browned on the bottom. Cover and cook until set. Or when it is lightly browned on the bottom, finish cooking the omelet by baking in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 10 to 15 minutes or until brown on top.

Homemade Ready-To-Eat Cereal

4 cups whole wheat flour
 1/2 cup sorghum or dark sirup
 1 teaspoon salt
 Enough butter-milk to make a medium dough
 1 teaspoon soda

Mix all ingredients and bake in a greased pan in a moderate oven
 [Continued on Page 11]

Hints for Rug Makers

There are good and bad homemade rugs. Some are useful, others clutter up a room, some are lovely to look at and some are truly bad both in design and color arrangement. Begin planning a homemade rug weeks or months before starting the actual work on the rug, so ample time can be spent in selecting materials and colors. First of all, select materials that are similar in texture and weight. For instance, don't mix cotton prints with rayon stockings for they don't get along well together either in wearability or appearance. Hosiery, underwear, blankets and yarns combine well and perhaps old coats, neckties or draperies may be fitted into the plan. But be cautious, for not all coatings and draperies have similar texture.

Then as for shape, an oval or rectangular one, 2 measurements wide by

3 measurements long is good proportion. That's a rule that passes all the tests. If it's to be 3 feet long, make it 2 feet wide and in the same proportion no matter what the length. Don't feel that you have to make a rug to use old material. Have an actual space in mind and make it fit the space and look well with the other furnishings.

American Diets Better

There is plenty of evidence available which indicates improvement in our national eating habits. Our grandparents and even parents heard little about the necessity of eating several vegetables every day, the vitamin content of citrus fruits and the daily allotment of milk. The civilian consumption of fresh truck crops has almost doubled during the last 35 years. Even tomatoes are more widely eaten, for they have had a 12 per cent increase. Yellow vegetable consumption has increased, too. The American diet has improved on the whole and no doubt the newspaper, the magazine, radio and the woman's club have had a part in this improvement. One prominent authority says that women can take all the credit for they are responsible for the women's pages of magazines and newspapers, the script for the radio and the educational program for the local club. They have foreseen the advantages of better eating habits for all people, and research in nutrition has been expanding rapidly due to the interest on the part of the people.

A Good Breakfast

(Continued from Page 10)

(375° F.) until well browned. When cool and dry, run thru the food chopper. Serve with milk or cream as any other cereal.

Whole Wheat Cereal

An increasing number of families enjoy their own cracked wheat cereal. It has possibilities for other dishes in addition to ordinary cereal. You may be able to get home-grown, washed wheat, cracked at the local meal. Since it requires such a long cooking time, cook it while dinner is in preparation. Then it may be reheated in a double boiler for breakfast. Try adding some wheat germ for extra nourishment if you like.

Every well-planned breakfast has fruit of some kind, many preferring the citrus type, but tomato juice, home canned fruit, even dried fruit—all are good and largely a matter of personal taste. However, it will require about 2 times more tomato juice than orange juice to furnish the same amount of vitamin C and that's the main reason for the fruit in the breakfast. It may be combined with cereal. Fruit too, may be an appetizer, another good reason for including a fruit of some kind in the meal.

Awards To Be Given

FOR WORK SHORTCUTS

Looking for ways to speed housework? Let's take lessons from the engineers in our war factories where careful studies have been made of work processes in an effort to speed up production. Farm women will have as much or more work to do during the coming summer, for the labor supply has hit rock-bottom, and many wives and daughters will find themselves doing all the housework as well as additional work in the garden, dairy and in the fields.

Some already have learned shortcuts and will be willing to pass them on to other readers. Such things as making both hands work at some tasks instead of one, the use of simple recipes, leaving scalded dishes to dry without rinsing, a rearrangement of the kitchen or the supplies and utensils—these are a few of the shortcuts. There are many others.

To the writers of the 3 best ideas on this subject, Kansas Farmer will pay \$5 each and for all others published \$1 each. These must be your own tried and tested experiences. Write to the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



MOTHER MACA SAYS...

It's Like Taking Out
SUCCESS
INSURANCE
for Your Baking . . .

...When you Use
MACA
the Amazing
Fast Dry Yeast.
Use Just Like
Compressed Yeast!



"Yes ma'am! Using Maca is a wonderful 'policy'—a success 'insurance policy' for your baking. This marvelous quick-rising dry yeast helps you turn out perfect bread and rolls—with a rich golden beauty, a light, velvety-smooth texture—and SUPER-DELICIOUS OLD-FASHIONED FLAVOR! Maca helps you bake faster, more easily, too...requires no special tricks or recipes. Use it the same way you use compressed yeast!"



and **MACA**
is so **HANDY!**
Keeps Without
Refrigeration!

"Believe me, it's a comfort to have a supply of Maca on the pantry shelf. Saves you extra

trips to the store—for Maca stays fresh for weeks without refrigeration! Every package is dated for your complete protection.

"So lady, latch on to my 'policy' of success insurance! USE MACA, THE ORIGINAL FAST DRY YEAST!"

P. S. So much Maca Yeast is being shipped overseas that your grocer might not always have it. If he doesn't, ask for Yeast Foam (Magic Yeast), your old stand-by which also gives bakings a grand old-time flavor.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY

1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 22, Illinois



A Perfect
Combination!

**BUTTER-NUT GIVES YOU
THE WORLD'S
FINEST COFFEES**

Plus A VALUABLE CONTAINER

You get double value when you buy Butter-Nut . . . coffee of superb flavor . . . packed in a real fruit jar you can use for canning.

The most delicious coffees in the world come to us from a thousand little valleys high in the tropic mountains. Each is tasted at our flavor control room. Only the very choicest are kept . . . all others are rejected. That is where Butter-Nut wins its reputation for extraordinary flavor.

The jar Butter-Nut Coffee comes in is a real Duraglas fruit jar suitable for canning. Mason jar lids fit its standard size neck. So when you buy coffee get double value . . . Butter-Nut's flavor perfection, plus a valuable jar.



Butter-Nut
"The **COFFEE**
Delicious"

Here's My "RISING STAR"

PERFECT RESULTS EVERY TIME WITH RED STAR YEAST



Quick! Sure-acting! Extra fast! That's the big, economical yeast cake with the famous RED STAR label. Make your baking a pleasure . . . as well as perfection . . . with RED STAR YEAST!

RED STAR YEAST

The Large Cake For Fast Rising

FRESH . . . RICH IN VITAMIN B COMPLEX AT YOUR GROCER

BUY MORE UNITED STATES WAR BONDS and SAVINGS STAMPS

Use Pliers

REMOVE JAR LIDS

If you have a weak wrist you dread opening the home-canned vegetables and fruit. Having taken everyone's advice, which in my case never worked, one day in desperation I thought of pliers. Our pliers are about 8½ inches long.

I place the jar on the table, grasp it firmly so that it will not slip out of my hand. I then take hold of the narrow edge of the rubber with the pliers. A gentle tug at short intervals around the rubber ring and it slips out. This method has never failed in my kitchen and is far superior, I have found, to rubber clamps, tapping, holding the jar under water or what have you.

I find that I need the pliers to remove more lids than ever before, probably due to the low grade of rubber used. Many of them seem to be cemented on the adjoining parts of the lid and jar.—By X. Y. Z.

A Laundry Tip

Do you traditionally rinse the clothes in cold water? Many an otherwise good laundress slights the job of rinsing and then wonders why clothes don't look clean. Cold or even cool water used in rinsing is a hindrance to removal of both soap and soil.

Tests have been made which prove beyond a doubt that the ideal rinse is an abundant supply of hot water about the same temperature as the wash water. The reason—there is one—hot water softens the fabric, opening the weave and dissolves soap quickly. In contrast, when clothes go from hot water to a cold rinse, the fibers of the cloth contract and tend to hold in the

Hats, Belt, Bags

Leaflets are available on crocheting attractive hats, handbags and belt, all of colored crepe paper. This is a unique and inexpensive method of making the latest style accessories for the spring and summer. Complete directions may be obtained in the 3 leaflets for 10 cents. Write Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

soap and soil. Soft water also has the advantage of dissolving soap without leaving scum or mineral sediment.

But on the farm the hot water supply may be limited, it may require many extra steps and a great deal of energy to get. In this case, just before lifting clothes from the wash water, squeeze each piece up and down quickly. Then wring as dry as possible for the more soap pressed out, the less there remains to rinse out. If there is not enough hot water for more than 1 rinse, have the first a hot rinse followed by a cool one.

If the water is hard, a rinse in thin, hot, clean suds helps carry off dirty suds and hard water mineral deposits before the clothes go into clear water.

Lift each piece of clothing up and out of the water instead of draining the water off thru the clothes. Otherwise dirt in the soiled water will strain out and be left in the fabric.

Mend That Blanket

Because there is a shortage of good wool and part-wool blankets there is great necessity for taking good care of those on hand. For a hole in the body of a wool blanket, darn with ravelings from the blanket itself and do this before washing. Wool is weak when wet and the hole will be much bigger after going thru the laundering process if holes and thin places go unmended.

When possible use wool pieces for patches and reinforcements. Worn edges of blankets will not fray, so there is no need to turn under the edges when mending. Stitch on the machine to strengthen selvages which are worn.

Most notion counters have an adequate supply of sateen blanket binding which already is folded for stitching in place. Fresh new binding on an old blanket will improve its appearance and lengthen its life.

Frock and Panties



4666
SIZES
2-10



Her heart's desire—a dress she can button all by herself. Make 2 from Pattern 4666; 1 ruffled for Sunday best and the other from remnants. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6, flare-sleeve model, 1¾ yards of 35-inch material. The other version requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material and ¾ yard of contrast.

Pattern 4666, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, may be obtained for 20 cents. Write Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

MOTHER, MAY I HELP YOU CLEAN HOUSE?

YOU SURE CAN BETTY, LETS START BY MAKING THE KITCHEN CLOROX-CLEAN ... FOR ADDED HEALTH PROTECTION!



It's a good idea to teach children the importance of sanitation in house cleaning. It's good for them to know that Clorox-cleansing, a modern method of hygienic home cleansing, helps safeguard family health. For Clorox disinfects home "danger zones"...makes them safer, less liable to be a source of infection. Clorox also deodorizes, removes stains. It's ultra-refined—contains no caustic, lime, acid or other harsh substances.



Make Laundry Clorox-white! Millions of housewives use Clorox to bleach white cottons and linens snowy-white (brighten fast colors), make laundry sanitary, too. Simply follow directions on the label.



Bathrooms Made Sanitary! It's easy. Simply use Clorox in regular cleansing of tile, enamel, porcelain, linoleum and wood surfaces.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLEACH AND HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

CLOROX

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects

DEODORIZES • BLEACHES • REMOVES STAINS

When it's CLOROX-CLEAN... it's Hygienically Clean!



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BUY WAR BONDS

Help avoid spoilage in HOME CANNING



First Seal Correctly* with B-I-N-G-Test Mason Caps

THE LID. Seat triple coated protective lid, with built-in ring, on the clean mouth of jar.

THE BAND. Screw band over lid for tight seal and can in approved* manner. Leave jar upright, overnight.

Next Day Remove Bands

The bands have now served their purpose so save them for use again. You need as many lids as you have jars but you need only as many bands as you use in one day's canning.

— and Test for B-I-N-G!

Tap each lid with a pencil, clothes pin or light wood tapper. If it sounds "B-I-N-G" your jars are OK—if it's a dull sound like "Puck" better re-can in a fresh, unblemished jar.

*SEND 10 CENTS FOR 64 PAGE HOME CANNING GUIDE TO BERNARDIN BOTTLE CAP CO., INC. EVANSVILLE, IND.

Ask your grocer for Complete information. Easy to follow. Simple charts beautifully illustrated. Compiled by noted authority.

BERNARDIN
MASON JARS LIDS AND BANDS

HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY TO RELIEVE

cramps, headache backache

Of "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month

Helps Build Up Resistance Against Such Distress!

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine ALSO relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING TO DO!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming drugs in Pinkham's. This medicine helps nature. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! **INEXPENSIVE!**

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Buy War Bonds for Victory!

Until Dinner Is Ready

What It Means: If American farmers could conduct their operations the next 12 months without an accident serious enough to keep them away from their work, 37 million extra man-days of labor would be available for production of food.

Good Rotation: Animal manure annually produced in the U. S. contains more than 10 times as much nitrogen and potassium, and at least twice as much phosphorus, as all the commercial fertilizer used. Manure spread on the soil returns 75 per cent or more of the plant food removed by crops fed. In the case of potassium, the possible return is 90 per cent, or more.

Greased Roasts: Lard now is used in place of scarce wrapping materials to coat frozen meat in order to prevent its drying in storage.

Worth Loss: A blood donor loses about 500 cc. of blood and about 500 milligrams of iron each time blood is donated for the armed services. Foods high in iron to replace that loss include eggs, green vegetables and meats.

Burns Waste: The Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture has developed a hopper unit attachable to ordinary home furnaces, in which baled or loose shavings, sawdust, chunk or stove wood, bundled edgings, slabs or shop waste can be satisfactorily burned.

Farmer's Friend: Experiment station entomologists examined food contents of 74 toads taken from vicinity of sweet clover fields and found sweet clover weevils in 54 of them. These 54 toads ate 1,407 sweet clover weevils, as well as numerous other insect pests.

Br-r-r: The temperature in the stratosphere above the equator is 112 degrees below zero; but above the north pole only 37 degrees below zero.

Worse Than Taxes: J. Edgar Hoover states that crime levies a toll of 15 billion dollars annually. But this cost is small in comparison with the cost of erosion, which takes 844 billion dollars' worth of soil from U. S. farms annually.

Goats Not Pickers: A total of 4,318,000 goats in Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oregon and California supply more than 20 million pounds of mohair annually, worth well over 10 million dollars in a normal peace-time market.

Save Those Steps: An unnecessary mile of walking while doing farm chores takes about 15 minutes, or nine 10-hour working days each year. To say nothing of wasted shoe leather.

Squeezed Kraut: A half ton of cabbage weighs 54.5 pounds dehydrated and fills 5 cubic feet. After being compressed, it takes only 1 cubic foot of space.

Stretching a Rule: Panama's most remote tribe of Indians, strangers to any kind of labor, have gone to work for Uncle Sam in the uncharted mountain regions. They are at the vital task of producing rubber from a virgin source. The Indians agreed to work only if no white man was allowed to penetrate their lands.



AS LITTLE AS
2¢ A DAY
PAYS OPERATING COSTS ON...



Water on a Farm Can Make for CONVENIENCE, HEALTH, HAPPINESS... Bigger Livestock and Poultry Profit!



Plenty of fresh, running water for livestock... plenty of water for every household need... yes, running water is the greatest convenience you can have on a farm! **DEMPSTER** Equipment... noted for its high quality and dependability... brings it to you at a low cost. It will pay big dividends in the long run.

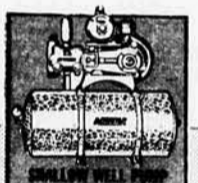
The convenience alone, of running water, cannot be measured in money. Think of the steps saved having water at the turn of a tap. And the extra time to do other jobs that need tending to. With less effort, farm production can be increased 10% and more, because ample water can speed fattening of livestock, boost poultry and crop production.

Water on tap at all times for dishwashing, cooking, laundering, bathing and house cleaning puts farm homes on an equal basis with city homes. Cuts out the back-breaking chore of carrying or pumping water.

Efficient, economical Dempster windmills or gasoline motor and electrical pumps are the answer to all farm water supply problems. Your Dempster dealer wants to help you plan the best system to fit your farm needs. See him.



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In the Future, Count on **DEMPSTER** — America's Complete Quality Line

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| WINDMILLS | CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS | STEEL & WOOD TANKS |
| PUMPS | WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT | PIPE FITTINGS VALVES |
| CYLINDERS | | |
| WATER SYSTEMS | | |

(F-7)

RILCO Pre-Fab HOUSES ARE AVAILABLE

BROODER 12 x 10

HOG HOUSE 6 x 7

UTILITY 18 x 24

write for **FREE FOLDER**

● See your lumber dealer today about Rilco pre-fab houses. Built in sections, they are all ready for erection. They are securely joined together with bolts for tight, weatherproof fit. They are easily demountable and can be moved from farm to farm or resold.

These Rilco buildings are precision built in Rilco factories. Their framing members are the well-known Rilco laminated wood rafters, the strongest type of framing for farm buildings. They combine sidewall and roof in a single framing member, continuous from foundation to roof. They make strong, rigid, wind-resistant structures.

These are high quality buildings. Lumber throughout is carefully selected, seasoned, full thickness. Shop prime coat of paint applied at factory.

Besides buildings shown, there are the Rilco pre-fab poultry house, panel built, in sizes from 12' x 12' to 12' x 24' and a 12' x 16', four pen hog house.

See your lumber dealer for **RILCO RAFTERS** and Rilco pre-fab buildings.

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
1580R — First National Bank Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS and SAVINGS STAMPS ★

BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

96 War Veterans

(Continued from Page 1)

riculum the student will be awarded a certificate of agricultural accomplishment.

Approximately one fourth of the 72 hours of work designed for this curriculum may be elected by the student in speciality fields in agriculture, or he may choose courses which will broaden his outlook on life and which should help make him a leader in his community.

Among the positions for which a student may fit himself by his 2-year agricultural course are general farmer and manager, seedsmen, farm foreman, seed improvement, production and sales, range management and utilization, owner manager or employe of stock farms, employe of stockyards company, packing company or commission company, employe of com-

mercial feeding establishment or commercial feed company, dairy farm operator or herdsman, dairy plant operator, grader, tester and technician, dairy supply and equipment salesman, milk control official, assistant in hatchery or poultry packing plant, fruit grower and vegetable grower.

Not all returning veterans by any means are interested in agriculture. Veterans may be found in each of the 5 undergraduate schools at Kansas State. Their curriculums are many. Their employment objectives include: Agriculture teacher, farm mechanic, mechanical engineer, general salesman, reporter, general accountant, chemical engineer, interior decorator, industrial journalist, office manager, veterinarian, auditor, junior executive, civil engineer, electrical engineer, forester, architect, Diesel mechanic, zoologist, agricultural engineer, architectural draftsman, bacteriologist, athletics coach, agricultural agent, geologist, practicing physician and poultry farmer.

If the veterans at Kansas State were assembled in their uniforms, they would make an interesting composite of the Armed Forces of the United States. There would be representatives of the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. Ranks would range from private to major. There would be ribbons representing almost every theater of war and almost every branch of the service. Campaign ribbons, Purple Hearts, Combat Infantry Badges, Good Conduct medals and even Purple Hearts with Oak Leaves.

Will Go Ahead

The youngest veteran on the campus is 19-year-old Bill Hofsess, who served in the battles of Cherbourg and St. Lo with the 12th infantry of the Fourth Division. Bill, whose home is in Manhattan, had attended Kansas State prior to entering the service. He wanted to be a doctor before the war. Now that he has returned to school he is continuing his premedical work.

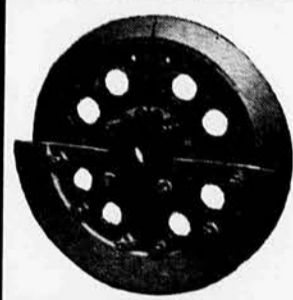
Chester Watts, 20, of Pratt, took his basic training at Fort Riley. He was a member of the 34th Division infantry in Italy and saw action on the Anzio Beachhead. He received the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantry Badge. He is majoring in business and accounting.

Thirteen months of overseas service is included in Earl I. Osborn, Jr.'s service record. Earl was a sergeant in the parachute infantry of the 82nd Airborne Division which participated in the invasion of Sicily, Salerno and Anzio. He was a college student prior to entering the service and lived at Lubbock, Texas. He has returned to school to become a mechanical engineer.

Convoy and antisubmarine duty aboard a destroyer escort in the African and European theaters for 8 months are included in the record of Stanley H. Stuart, of Manhattan. Stuart, a member of the Student Council, is studying mechanical engineering. He is married and has one child.

Midway, Guadalcanal, New Georgia and other former headline spots in the Pacific are listed on James D. Baker's record. A Junction City high school graduate, he served in the Navy 5 years, approximately 3 1/2 of which were spent overseas. He also is married and has one child. James is enrolled in electrical engineering.

MODERNIZE YOUR COMBINE



CHANGE FROM CHAIN to V-BELT DRIVE

Westwood Pulleys, quickly centered over old sprockets, will add years of better performance to your combine. These modern drives, equipped with Gates V-belts, minimize vibration and insure a smoother flow of added power.

Drives for all models of Gleaner-Baldwin and MM G2 & G3 combines are available for immediate shipment.



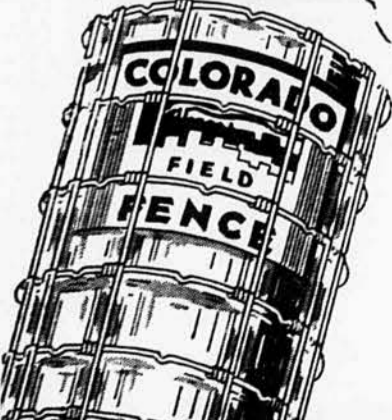
Cutaway view of the WESTWOOD UNIVERSAL solid pulley with interchangeable hub to fit any size shaft. The UNIVERSAL-pulleys for CASE Models K and P, DEERE No. 9, and MM Jr., 8 ft. will be available in limited quantity for 1945 harvest season.

Restricted production will permit us to supply only a portion of the demand; hence early orders will be given preference. If no dealer in your vicinity, write us direct for literature.

Manufactured by **SERVICE FOUNDRY**

300 N. Rock Island Dept. K Wichita 2, Kansas

Please fence me in!



It's protection that counts...just what this close harmony calls for.

Your dealer is receiving limited quantities of Colorado fencing. Keep in touch with him...to obtain the protection of your investments which "Colorado Brand" provides.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation

MAKERS OF COLORADO FENCE PRODUCTS



"You want a ham sandwich and a glass of milk? You wait till you're asked what you want!"

A veteran of the Bougainville campaign as a paramarine, Harold W. Price, Wichita, has come to Kansas State to take courses which will help him become a petroleum engineer. Harold spent a year overseas.

One of Kansas State's star football and basketball players is a veteran who served 14 months in the Marine Corps. He is Jay Peyton, who plans to be a high-school athletics coach when he receives his degree in physical education. Jay is married and is the father of a baby girl who "saw" her dad star on the K-State gridiron by sparking the Wildcats to a sensational 18 to 14 victory over K. U. last fall when she was only 3 weeks old.

What do the veterans enrolled in agricultural courses think about farm-

WATCH OUT for CHOLERA



If your pigs are still unprotected, have them

VACCINATED

now—before this devastating killer strikes your community

Play safe—call your VETERINARIAN

When your Veterinarian does the work, you KNOW your hogs are vaccinated properly. Don't take chances with cholera. Call your Veterinarian NOW.

ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS, Inc.

MORE MONEY For Your WOOL

If you want highest possible ceiling prices for your wool—if you want lowest possible marketing costs—if you want to share in dividends of the organization in addition to prices received for your wool—it will pay you to market through Midwest Wool Marketing Cooperative.

Nine thousand wool growers already sell their wool more profitably through Midwest. \$181,000 in patronage refunds, or dividends, recently was distributed to them.

You can share in these benefits merely by shipping your wool, freight collect, to Midwest. Ship now—or write for

FREE FOLDER, telling exactly how Midwest grades more accurately, markets more economically, gets you more actual cash money for your wool. No cost or obligation. Write today.

MIDWEST WOOL Marketing Cooperative

915 Wyoming, Dept. K Kansas City 7, Mo.

CURRIE WINDMILLS

Less Than \$26.00

The famous CURRIE—dependable for over 60 years—Guaranteed for 5 Years. Self-oiling or Open-gear, have double gears, internal brake and automatic control. Runs in slightest breeze—built to last a lifetime. **PAY ONLY FACTORY PRICE.** Prompt shipment on early orders. **WRITE TODAY** for prices and full information on sizes. CURRIE WINDMILL Dept. D-2, Salina, Kan. **DIRECT TO YOU**

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW For Tractors

Makes wood sawing fast; easy. Cuts enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big blade; free details. **LOW PRICE** OTTAWA MFG. CO. 7511 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

ing and allied fields as jobs with a future? One student who plans to return to the farm after finishing his education says of farming, it's the "safest investment anyone can make." George Fisher, who before entering the Armed Services was a forester for the Kansas State College Extension Service, plans to return to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the forest service or to college Extension work. He believes opportunities are good in that field.

Elmer Akers, who spent 6 months overseas, wants to be a vocational agricultural teacher in a high school. When asked what he thought of the opportunities in this field, he replied, "There are a lot of schools now without teachers in this line."

"Poultry husbandry is the most technical of all agricultural fields and has great possibilities in the future," says Roy Tilson, Arkansas City, who plans to operate a poultry farm after finishing college.

From the farm to combat over Germany as a waist gunner on a B-17 based in England is the record of Lloyd Meyer, of Carter, S. D. He is enrolled in agricultural engineering and would like to work with a farm machinery company. He believes there is much to be done in soil conservation work and the development of high-speed farm machinery.

Del C. Delgado, of Minneola, formerly worked on a farm. He has been released from the Army after 2 1/4 years overseas. He plans to be a public accountant or a certified public accountant. He is taking modern languages along with his business administration work because he thinks the combination offers excellent opportunities.

Ray Sloan, Los Angeles, Calif., is a former Navy man who is enrolled in industrial journalism. He has decided to enter the field of country journalism

upon graduation. He is majoring in industrial journalism and plans to take extra printing courses for his industrial option.

The veterans on the campus have formed an association which promises to be one of the outstanding campus organizations for the next few years. The group is headed by Victor Overholt, Ellinwood, who is the commander. Other officers are Stanley Stuart, Manhattan, vice-commander; H. O. Criss, Eureka, adjutant; Delbert Longfellow, Chincox, finance officer; V. C. Webb, Manhattan, sergeant-at-arms; Howard M. Jones, Aurora, Mo., historian; and R. I. Thackrey, dean of administration, service officer. Dr. A. A. Holtz, men's adviser and a World War I veteran, is the faculty adviser.

The Association of Kansas State College Veterans of World War II is open to any veteran of World War II who has been honorably discharged since the declaration of war, December 8, 1941. Altho there are no women veterans on the campus, they too will be eligible for membership when they arrive.

The wives of the veterans have their own organization with 19 members already on the roll. The group, known as the K-State Veterans Auxiliary, has social meetings once a month. Officers of this group are Mrs. Delbert Longfellow, president; Mrs. V. C. Webb, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. T. L. Langford, yearbook chairman; and Mrs. S. M. McCully, gift chairman. Mrs. McCully works part time on the campus and Mrs. Webb is a student in the journalism department.

A booklet has been prepared by the college to inform veterans interested in continuing their education just what Kansas State College has to offer. Copies may be obtained by writing the Director of Admissions, Kansas State College.—Margaret Wunsch.

Plenty of Bacon

Sixty-two of the 67 pigs farrowed on the Hal and Glenn Newell farm in Jefferson county last month were saved. If all the gilts in Kansas do as well, there will be plenty of bacon.

Re-enforced Paint

When painting a concrete floor or wall, I have found the paint lasts and wears much better if a handful of pure cement is mixed with a gallon of paint. —G. E. R.



The Story of THE CAPPER FOUNDATION

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

The CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

The RIGHT START counts... with those Spring pigs. Give them the RIGHT START with Occo Mineral Compound. Even while they are still in the suckling stage, begin putting Occo Mineral Compound before them. You'll find that they take to Occo...and you'll find that Occo gets them off to the RIGHT START...that it helps them retain their baby fat...and stay in top condition. Note how fast they grow...how much less home-grown feeds they need to make those faster, greater gains.

Occo Mineral Compound furnishes essential minerals that are too often deficient in today's home-grown feeds. All growing stock...pigs, chicks, lambs, and calves...need these minerals. Occo supplies these minerals...minerals that are needed to help promote digestion and aid assimilation...minerals that aid in balancing feeding programs...in promoting top condition...in stepping up production.

Get the facts about Occo Mineral Compound from your local Occo Service Man. Let him show you how to get your young stock off to the RIGHT START with Occo Mineral Compound and how to keep them making faster gains on less home-grown feeds. If you do not know the name of your local Occo Service Man, you can get it by writing us.

Occo MINERAL COMPOUND

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

What is the ceiling price of dressed spring and broilers that I can ask when selling direct to customers? What is the margin when a store-keeper buys and sells dressed poultry? (For instance, if they pay me 41 cents a pound can they sell it for 51 cents?) —P. B. V.

For poultry bought dressed and drawn by retail stores and sold to consumers the maximum price is 59 cents a pound for broilers and fryers and 51 cents for hens.

On sales of dressed and drawn poultry by producers to retail outlets, such as stores, restaurants and hotels, the ceiling price on broilers and fryers is 49 cents in May and 47 1/2 cents in June; on hens 42 1/2 cents in May and 41 1/4 in June.

On sales of dressed and drawn poultry by producers direct to consumers the ceiling price on broilers and fryers is 59 cents in May and 58 cents in June; on hens 51 cents in May and 50 in June.

I think I read a few weeks ago that turkeys have been frozen by the Government. Does this apply only to the young turkey crops or does it apply to all turkeys sold? I am about ready to dispose of my breeding flock; am I free to sell these breeding hens to anyone? —L. G.

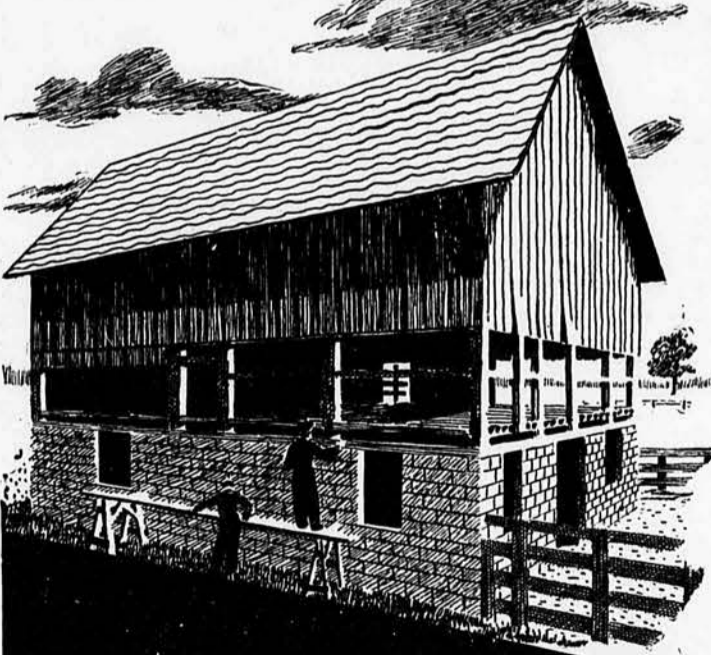
On April 4, 1945, the War Food Administration announced that the turkey set-aside which had been sus-

pended on November 6, would be reinstated effective April 8. The present revision of the order includes breeder hen turkeys as well as the 1945 crop turkeys. The revised order will remain in effect until the full quantity of turkeys needed by the Armed Forces is obtained.

The order requires the set-aside of all turkeys marketed in designated areas; Kansas is included in this area. Turkeys must be slaughtered by authorized processors and held for sale and delivery to the Quartermaster Corps, to a wholesale receiver, or for cold storage for ultimate sale to the Quartermaster Corps.

According to the provisions of this revised order, turkey hens which are marketed during the remainder of this season will be set aside for the Army.

Drawing from Portland Cement Assn. photo.



In spite of the shortage of materials, you can fix up your old barn as good as new, with concrete.

The window sills and siding boards in your old barn may be rotted and loose but a concrete masonry wall will replace the old frame sides and you can use precast concrete sills. Rip up your old vermin-ridden plank floors and pour a new sanitary and easy-to-clean concrete floor.

There you have it . . . an old barn made new . . . attractive, healthful and clean. This "new" barn now affords protection against fire, storms, decay and termites. The costly burden of repairs and maintenance has been reduced to a minimum.

THE MATERIALS USED FOR MAKING CONCRETE ARE EASILY AVAILABLE

Lehigh Cement makes quality concrete for those important improvements. Let your Lehigh dealer tell you how to get increased production with concrete construction.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
ALLENTOWN, PA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • SPOKANE, WASH.

Concrete gives THE OLD BARN NEW LIFE . . . with LESS WORK FOR YOU



"Careful—they're still hot!"

Where We Are Going From Here

(Continued from Page 5)

that we help feed the people of the liberated countries. A rule of thumb to be followed in a general way is that where the members of the Armed Forces get 4,000 calories a day, compared to home civilians around 3,000, the liberated areas' standard will be 2,000 calories, and the Germans 1,000—Germans to be taken care of last. Actually, the United States may be

called upon to provide food for Germans to a much greater extent than any other country. Neither Britain nor Russia have surplus food supplies, nor any inclination to send from their shortages, food supplies for Germany. The German people are going to pay dearly for the brutalities in their concentration camps and toward prisoners of war, especially the insane kill-

ing and torturings of the dying days of German resistance.

General Von Runstedt's "bulge drive" thru the First Army last December, which added 3 or 4 months to the German phase of the war, has at least doubled the size of the problem of feeding Europe. If Germany had fallen in December or January, planting of crops over much of Europe, and certainly in Germany, might have approached normal plantings, at least in point of time. Plantings have been delayed, transportation has been monopolized for military operations where it has not been destroyed. Good crops are not expected in most of Europe this year. Production, especially of livestock, fats and oils, will be very inadequate for 1946.

The people of the United States will be on the shortest diet this summer and well thru fall since the war began. In the matter of meats the per capita consumption for the year promises to be one fourth below 1944. The Army demands for Armed Forces, Lend-Lease and liberated areas and occupied Germany will be double the requirements of 1943.

Surplus farm products? May develop in 1946 in some lines, not many. Possibly in 1947 there will be surpluses of food products, but not likely to any great extent. Cotton will be heavily surplus before 1947, altho mills will run to capacity well into 1946, perhaps 1947. What will happen in the second year after the Japanese war ends is anybody's guess at present, but increasing subsidies to provide support prices promised for 2 years after the war are expected.

What Is Ahead

Here is the immediate home-front picture as seen by Judge Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, summarized from an 8,000-word statement Mr. Vinson issued last week.

Midnight curfew and ban on horse and dog racing have been abolished. Our city sports must have their pleasures, and will.

Food, 10 per cent below last year; meats 25 per cent less.

Gasoline, A-card drivers, and some B-card, will get increases; may be only temporary, depending on matching of demand and supply for the Asiatic war.

Travel, less and less for civilians. Shortages of boxcars will be very serious thruout the year. Military demands on railroad and highway transportation will be heavier than ever, with facilities and manpower more depleted than ever.

Reconversion, to be gradual; not complete until end of Japanese war.

Farm machinery, more steel available, but not much relief is in sight during 1945.

Controls, price, wages and tax controls to continue; production controls will be imposed as surpluses in food-stuffs develop.

Taxes, Government hopes to keep present high rates as long as people will stand for them.

Bond drives, at least two before 1946; will help keep people from trying to spend their money for scarce goods—and Uncle Sam still will spend 65 billion or more dollars this year.

The Labor Picture

Unemployment will become more and more evident in next few months. At the same time there may be shortages of labor in some industrial areas; shortages general on farm until next winter, despite large lay-offs in shipyards and airplane plants. In contemplation (not mentioned in Vinson re-

port) is a program that will be more popular in labor circles than in the Army. War Department is planning to substitute enlisted men for higher priced civilian employees. This will give civilians first chance at more peacetime jobs; protect labor against competition from too many discharged veterans.

Controls Will Continue

Manpower controls will be continued as long as possible.

Forty-eight hour week to be continued in war industries; civilian plants expected to return to 40-hour week gradually.

Draft, calls will continue large.

Clothing, increasing shortages in most lines; Government trying to force more manufacturers to produce low-cost clothing, without too much success. Shoes will be very scarce except where substitutes for leather are used.

Salvage campaigns for fats, paper and tin cans will be continued, with even more pressure back of them.

There will be some manufacture of washing machine and refrigerators, electric irons and stoves in from 3 to 6 months.

Automobiles, a few on the market for preferred buyers by the end of the year—maybe.

Use ACIDOX

In the Care of Birds with

Coccidiosis

No Messy Mixing of Mash
...used in drinking water in
any kind of fountain.

Poultrymen have learned to rely on sanitation to prevent heavy loss from coccidiosis until the flock has developed immunity. If visible symptoms appear between four and twelve weeks of age, we recommend the use of Acidox and Germozone on alternate days. Both are easy to use—just put in the drinking water in any kind of fountain.

Acidox is a controlled acid which does not throw birds off feed. They like it. Our program, successful for eight years, encourages them to eat and drink, and if you can keep them going during the critical period you will save most of them.

In this program Germozone is also of value. It helps prevent side infections from bacteria in the drinking water. Its astringent action offers a type of medication that the poultryman has found helpful for many years. Get Acidox and Germozone from your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, seed store or hatchery).



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Manufacturers of Poultry Remedies
OMAHA 8, NEBRASKA

	PRICES
4 Oz.	\$.50
12 Oz.	1.00
32 Oz.	2.00
1/2 Gal.	3.50
1 Gal.	6.50



DANNEN CHICK GROWER

After you've given your chicks a flying start, don't let up by making them shift for themselves. To earn the most money, keep on caring for them properly and feeding them well. At 7 weeks, start feeding Dannen Chick Grower.

Dannen Chick Grower supplies essential vitamins, minerals, and pro-

teins in the right combination for developing big, sturdy bodies with disease-resisting vigor. Helps you grow more of them to maturity sooner with meaty cockerels and big-type pullets that will lay at the proper time. So start feeding Dannen Chick Grower at 7 weeks, and watch 'em really grow.

FOLLOW THE COMPLETE DANNEN PROGRAM

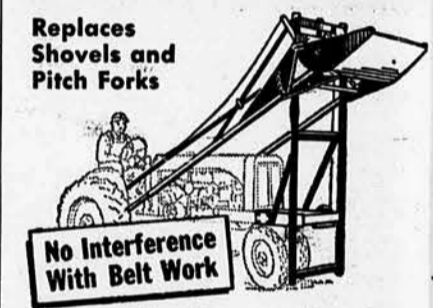
This scientific program provides the proper nutrients your chickens need in each stage of development. You begin with Dannen Chick Starter, change to Dannen Chick Grower at 7 weeks. At 14 weeks give your pullets Dannen Fullet Booster, and at 21 weeks, or when your pullets are in full production, start using Dannen Egg Feed. This Dannen Complete Feeding Program for poultry meets the needs of the body demands of growing, producing birds . . . helps you have a strong, vigorous, steady laying flock . . . saves feed, time, money.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

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DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALERS



New OTTAWA Tractor LIFT



Replaces Shovels and Pitch Forks
No Interference With Belt Work
Makes quick and easy moving of agricultural lime, manure, dirt, sand, snow, corn, oats, barrels. Lifts machinery for loading and unloading on truck or trailer. Builds ponds. Hoists baled hay to loft or pile—pulls posts. Takes the backaches out of piling lumber, poles, etc. Does a hundred jobs and saves thousands of man hours.



STACKING HAY AND GRAIN
We build a 10' rake for bucking hay from windrow and placing it on the stack. Saves 5 to 10 men. Soon pays for itself in labor saved. Insures quick haying and harvesting while weather is favorable. Guaranteed—low prices. Write for details.

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Get the **BLACK LEAF 40**



Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

SPRAY with BLACK LEAF 40
An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphids. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites. See Your Dealer
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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE



MAKE IT
16% MORE WORK

Now get ~~5.2 to 11%~~ more work per
gallon than you do with gasoline!

How a tractor manufacturer "upped" our claims for
STANDARD POWER FUEL*

Chapter 1. "Farmers have been fairly itching for this new fuel!" That's how we felt when we developed it. In the laboratory it showed obvious advantages, particularly in starting and in power output for 2-fuel tractors.

But laboratory results weren't enough. So the new fuel was tested under actual field operating conditions, in various makes of tractors.

Then we announced Standard Power Fuel. Based on our tests, we said it would start your 2-fuel tractor under normal field operating conditions and do from 5.2 to 11% more work per gallon than gasoline. We knew our figures were conservative, but...

Chapter 2. A famous tractor manufacturer decided that our claims for Standard Power Fuel were too important to go unnoticed. He wanted first-hand knowledge, so he conducted his own tests.

Here is the result—quoted from his report: "The Model.... tractor used in our test actually plowed 16 per cent more ground per gallon on power fuel (high volatile distillate) than on gasoline."

Chapter 3. We are glad to have this manufacturer substantiate our facts—and add a bonus. It lets us say even more confidently: "Save with Standard Power Fuel."

In addition to good starting and extra work, you'll get these advantages: it gives full power under peak or variable loads; it helps maintain uniform speeds with less stopping to change to lower gears; it does not cause harmful crankcase dilution when proper operating temperatures (190° to 200° F.) are maintained; and it gives fast warm-up and smooth idling, too.

Get details from your Standard Oil Man and start saving with Standard Oil.

Buy more War Bonds

*Standard Power Fuel is sold throughout Standard Oil (Indiana) marketing territory except in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

STANDARD
SERVICE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY Serving Farm
Front Fighters

