

JUNE 2, 1945

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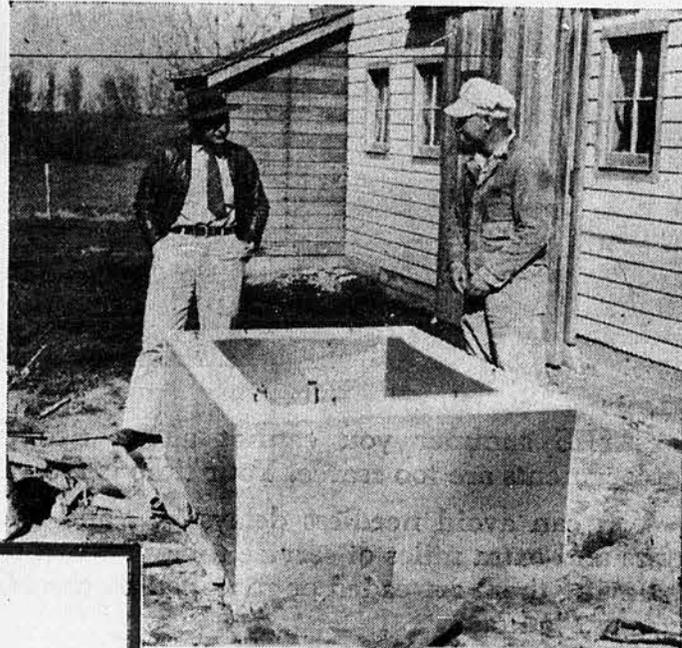
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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



This "cafeteria," built in the Wagner fence line, saves materials and speeds up all feeding operations for the dairy babies.



A new milkhouse will be built around this milk cooler, which has vapor-sealed insulation in the walls. Mr. Wagner, right, tells John Smerchek, Kiowa county agent, about his plans.

Workable Ideas That Help . . .

Beat Shortages . . . of Materials and Labor

CREATIVE is the word for Kansas farmers. Confronted with almost any problem of material and labor shortages, they turn to their ingenuity for a solution. Probably no where is this ingenuity more active than in the south-central and southwestern parts of the state, where farmers had to rise to the heights to stick thru the long years of drouth and depression. A trip thru these sections now will convince anyone that farmers have mastered the art of "making the most out of what they have."

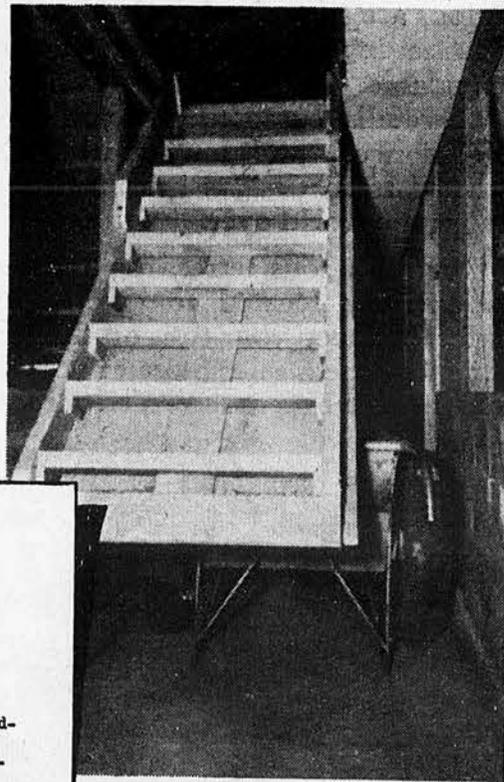
C. V. Wagner, Kiowa county dairyman, has worked out his labor problems so thoroly that he now can handle a 20-cow dairy herd by himself.

All grain is ground and blown into overhead bins at one corner of the barn. The silo also opens into the barn at this corner so all feed for the cattle is available at one point with no carrying necessary. A feed cart large enough to handle all the silage or all the grain for the 20 cows in one trip for each feed is utilized. The feed troughs are of concrete and slope to the south with drains in the south end so they can be flushed into the gutter drain if they become dirty enough to need cleaning. Water, of course, is piped to the barn and to the water tanks, which are placed in the fence rows to serve 2 sets

of animals. For instance, one tank serves the herd sire and the calf crop in separate lots.

An overhead manure carrier in the dairy barn has an automatic trip and the wire cable is hung so that a push from the barn will send the carrier to the end of the line, where it is dumped automatically and returned to the barn by gravity.

At one time Mr. Wagner carried feed in [Continued on Page 18]



A disappearing stairway to the feed-and-litter storage room, and a feed cart, are 2 improvements in the modern turkey brooder on the C. L. Ary farm, Edwards county.



TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

Your sons, husbands and brothers who are standing today upon the battlefronts are fighting for more than victory in war. They are fighting for a new world of freedom and peace.

We, upon whom has been placed the responsibility of leading the American forces, appeal to you with all possible earnestness to invest in War Bonds to the fullest extent of your capacity.

Give us not only the needed implements of war, but the assurance and backing of a united people so necessary to hasten the victory and speed the return of your fighting men.

William D. Leahy
Douglas MacArthur
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Ernest J. King
Chester W. Nimitz

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

This letter, reproduced at right, is your special invitation to join in the "Mighty Seventh War Loan." It is signed by General George C. Marshall, General Douglas MacArthur, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Henry H. Arnold, Admiral William D. Leahy, Admiral Ernest J. King and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.



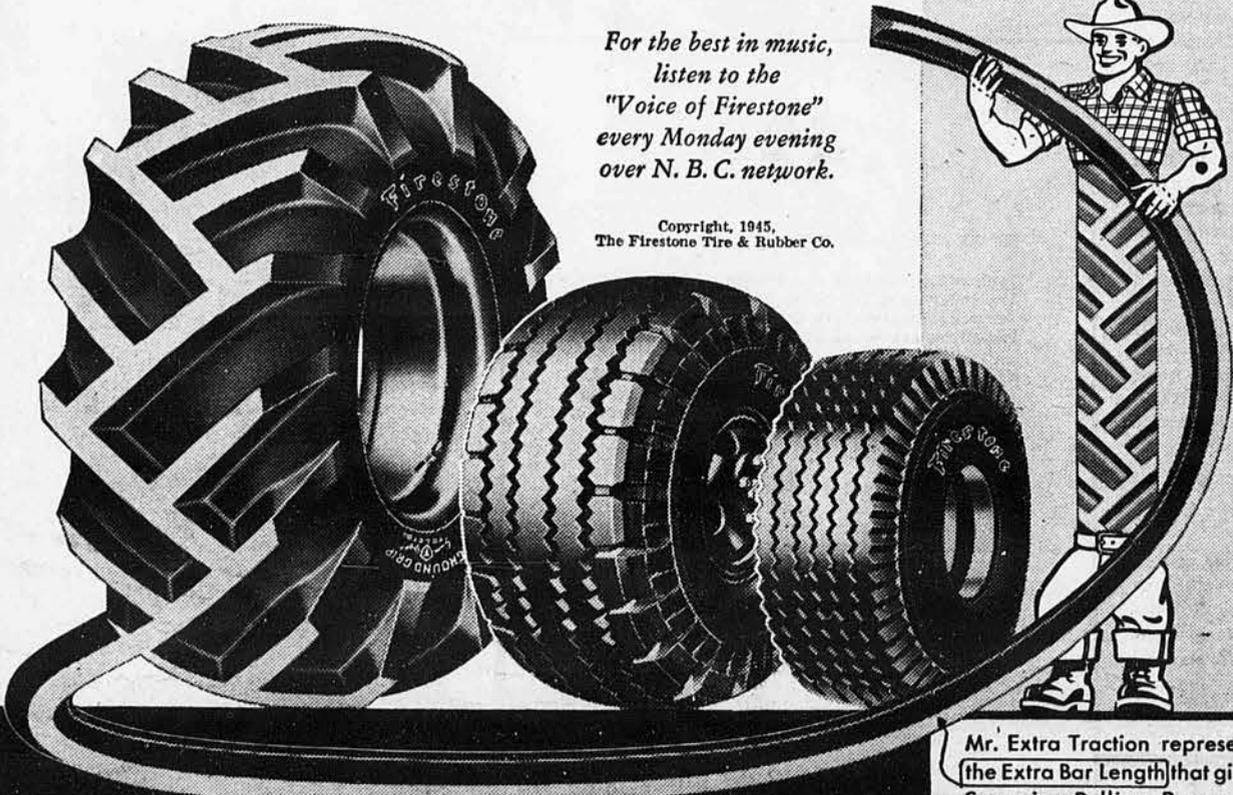


THIS summer you cannot afford tire failures. Replacements are too scarce. Your time is too valuable.

You can avoid needless delays . . . and add extra hours and extra miles of service to your worn tires . . . by having them retreaded or recapped by the Firestone Factory Method.

The advantages of this method are many. Firestone shops use the most modern equipment. Every man is carefully trained . . . highly skilled. The greatest precautions are taken in the selection of tires for recapping or retreading to be certain your tires will be safe . . . dependable. Only the best available rubber is used . . . carefully cured to give you a tread that is tough, well-balanced, and long-wearing. You get the same patented tread designs that have made Firestone tires famous the world over.

Our numerous retreading and recapping plants are conveniently located to give you prompt, efficient service. To keep your tires on the job this summer, call your Firestone Dealer Store or your Firestone Store and arrange to have them retreaded or recapped immediately.



For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" every Monday evening over N. B. C. network.

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FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

Bug Danger Eases Up

THE state-wide situation on chinch bugs, Hessian fly, and grasshoppers looks somewhat encouraging at this time, thinks E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College entomologist, now on a tour of Kansas to study progress of these 3 pests.

Cold, wet weather has held back the chinch bugs, which promised heavy damage earlier this year, says Doctor Kelly. Late in May infestation was running from 1 to 4 bugs per linear foot in thin wheat, which means a much lighter infestation than previously predicted. Creosote barriers will be needed, however, in the north and west tiers of counties in the chinch-bug area and some other isolated counties, the entomologist reports. Some 250,000 gallons of creosote are being stored in strategic points over this area to take care of the situation.

Hessian fly infestation will not be as bad as last year, altho there is general infestation over the entire fly belt, with the heaviest now appearing in Brown and Marshall counties and possibly some southeast counties of the state. The heaviest infestation will not exceed 15 per cent, tho, said Mr. Kelly in a telephone conversation.

A very light hatch of grasshoppers up to now also is encouraging, but there may be a heavy hatch in restricted areas within the next few days, says Mr. Kelly. He advises that farmers watch for grasshoppers along the roads and that roadside baiting be followed immediately if any number of the pests are observed.

Can't Quit Now

There should be a time in life when a man can take it easy but W. J. Adams, of Leavenworth county, doesn't see how it can be done when there is a war in progress. Mr. Adams and a hired man, both more than 70 years old, are farming 320 acres, hand milking about 18 cows under Grade A requirements, and caring for 16 sows and their litters, and 200 laying hens.

Mrs. Adams last winter was confined to inactivity for several months with arthritis and for awhile Mr. Adams was doing the cooking, serving her meals on a tray, and doing the dishes. All this in addition to the regular farm work. "I don't know how long I can keep it up but I can't quit now," says Mr. Adams. Which just about expresses the spirit of Kansas farmers all over the state.

Staple Puller

An old mower guard makes a dandy staple puller. Simply insert the point of the guard behind the staple and give 2 or 3 sharp blows with the hammer. Presto, the staple is out without damaging the wire.—B. E. M.

Brush Duster

I use a discarded paintbrush to dust the windows. It is good to get in the corners.—Mrs. E. L.

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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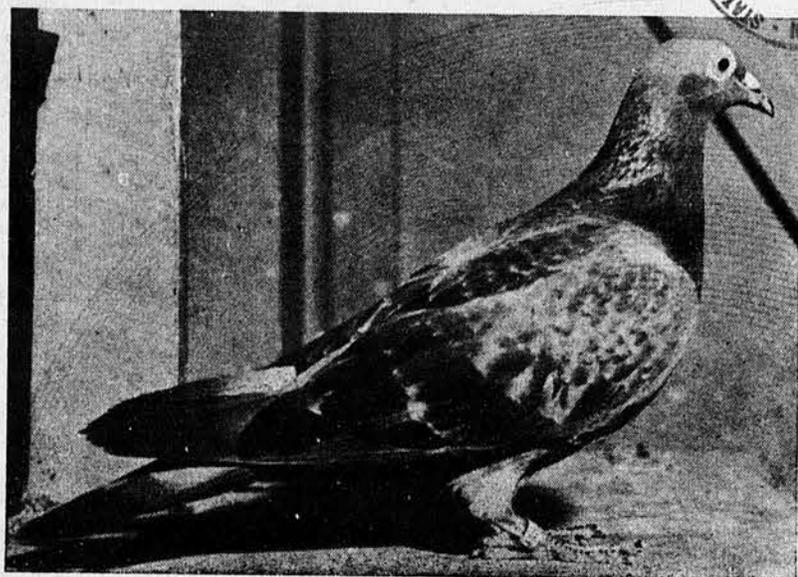
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Is It an Army Pigeon?

By J. MAXON REED



Dusty, typical of the homing pigeons flying for Uncle Sam.

TOO many people are easing the meat rationing by making "squab on toast" out of Army homing pigeons. So, before you give that flock of pigeons around your farm a shotgun reception for whitewashing the silo or haymow, be sure none of the birds carries a military message on his leg. The birds are disappearing from Army pigeon training units thruout the nation and some come back with their wings crippled by buckshot. The Army is appealing to the patriotism of squab connoisseurs to "keep 'em flying," and particularly to keep them off the dinner table.

Homing pigeons are no longer a gourmet's specialty, but rather a feathered soldier—a stout-hearted messenger who will "bail out" at 35,000 feet and fly thru flak and the fury of the elements, over hundreds of miles of ocean, fly until his resolute little heart pounds to pieces, or he makes it back to his home base with the message upon which may depend the lives of his crewmates, perhaps the outcome of an entire battle.

The pigeon is represented in every branch of the Armed Services—his chief role being a substitute for other forms of communication. If the radio goes out, the pigeon is called upon. And there are times, too, when the radio might betray position of surface vessels, planes or combat units.

It was something new for the pigeons when the Army Air Forces decided to adapt them for use in aircraft. Releasing the birds from ground cages, to pick their own altitude for flying was one thing. Tossing them out into the slipstream of a bomber roaring along at 300 miles an hour at altitudes up to 35,000 feet, where sub-zero temperatures will freeze a man's hands or face and he must wear an oxygen mask to live, was something else.

The problem of that terrific blast from the propellers, threatening to shear the wings off the pigeon, was solved simply by placing the bird in a paper bag, slit down one side, before dropping him out. The second it takes him to fight free is enough to sweep him clear of plane and prop-wash.

As for freezing temperatures and lack of oxygen, flight surgeons still are scratching their heads over the pigeon's complete immunity. During flight, while crewmen work in oxygen masks, the pigeon sits quietly in his cage, quite oblivious of the thin air, feathers ruffled against the cold.

Army pigeons are capable of flying nonstop 500 miles in a day, doing without water for 24 hours, without food for twice that long. They'll average from 40 to 50 miles an hour, flying a bit more rapidly over ocean than over land.

Weighing 13 to 18 ounces when put aboard a plane, they'll fly home and weigh in at about one third that much.

The feathered messengers will handle up to one third their own weight, packed on their backs. More than once they've flown back from an advanced post with photographic negatives in a back cylinder.

Incidentally, you are indebted to pigeons for first news reports from the Normandy invasion beachhead—the birds flew them back to England long before accounts began coming by other communications.

If you find a military pigeon around your farm that is weary from flight, give it a little grain and some water, and release it early in the morning. If you kidnap, imprison or eat a military pigeon, you are liable to a stiff fine or a stretch in jail. But the main point is—leave the pigeons alone for the duration and 6 months. They are working for Uncle Sam, too.

Our Sweet Tooth a Big Market

WHAT would they think of a "cook" who annually uses: Eggs, 9,898,000 dozen; sugar, 330,000,000 pounds; milk, 400,000,000 quarts; peanuts, 214,355,000 pounds; corn products, 758,000,000 pounds.

Who is this Eighth Wonder of the World? It is the candy manufacturing industry, which uses almost 80 varieties of farm products in serving the confectionery demands of American fighters and civilians.

Eggs used in the latest year for which figures are available, 1943, amounted to a year's production by a farm flock of 1,188,000 hens. It took 97,000 acres to grow the sugar beets from which the industry's 1-year supply of sugar came. Milking 185,000 cows for a year would give the milk. For the peanuts, 527,000 acres of Southern farm lands were tilled. The corn products came from 950,000 acres. Altogether, the confectionery industry used 2,926,286,000 pounds of farm products, with a value of \$249,004,000.

Better yet is the fact that an experimental candy kitchen is being operated in New Orleans, to learn what new agricultural products can be used

in confectionery. Test candies already produced contain soya, peanut and other legume products, cereals, fruits and fruit juices.

From the farms of America went enough products in 1943 to make more than 2½ billion pounds of candy. But where did all of it go? The answer is that by Washington order, 50 per cent of certain types of candy is set aside for our Armed Forces at home and overseas. Men in active combat are allotted a pound a week. All U. S. Army and Navy field and emergency rations include confections. American fliers are given candy for a quick energy boost as they return from their missions.

Sandpaper Hat

A soiled felt hat can be cleaned by rubbing it with a very fine piece of sandpaper.—Mrs. Thomas Ryan.

Putty Knife Useful

Now that "chore boys" are scarce, I find a putty knife very useful in cleaning out pans and skillets.—W. M.



"If I'm permitted preference, I'd like to toil in the Wheaties field."

by Betty Crocker

NO-POINT SWEETENING: If you like to sweeten your breakfast cereal, try honey. Or a mixture of cane and maple syrup. Our General Mills food staff really prefers these to sugar on Wheaties. You might, too, I think.

OR you might enjoy your Wheaties best without additional sweetening. You'll find that Wheaties are a sweet-type breakfast cereal. They're already sweetened with rich malty syrup. (All of which helps on the sugar supply.)

NEW! A bigger package of Wheaties. It's the Extra-Big-Pak. Holds 50% more than the regular size. Same crunchy whole wheat flakes. Same inviting flavor. Same famous "Breakfast of Champions". But now in a whopping big package! Ask your grocer for the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak.

ANOTHER SUGAR-SAVER: Dried fruits, such as prunes and apricots, can be cooked without sugar. In fact, the

"Wheaties", "Breakfast of Champions" and "Betty Crocker" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

producers recommend it! There's natural sugar in these fruits. Incidentally, prunes and apricots are both delicious on Wheaties.

SECOND-HELPING GOOD: Our whole wheat flakes, Wheaties, are so tasty that one bowlful just seems to lead to another. The flakes are light, crunchy, rich in flavor. In short—Wheaties are second-helping good!

NUTRITIOUS, TOO: Good honest nourishment in a brimming bowl of milk, fruit and Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions"! Wheaties are flakes of whole wheat. So they provide whole wheat levels of two B vitamins, iron and food-energy. . . . Had your Wheaties today?

General Mills, Inc.



MORE! This new larger package holds 50% more Wheaties than the regular size. Made to order for farm-size families, and appetites! So ask for the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak!

YOU'LL BE
"ON THE BEAM" . . .



There's a *Ford* in your future!

➤ It's a picture that will have to wait. America has an important job to do before your smart, peacetime Ford can be produced. . . . But when your new Ford does arrive, you'll be proud of it. For it will be big and roomy—have plenty of "go". Its styling will be youthful, beautiful.

Inside and out, it will be rich appearing—with many refinements. Naturally, it will be thrifty and reliable—as all Ford cars have been for more than 40 years. . . . Yes, exciting new fun is in the offing for you. For some day the necessary word will come through. And we'll be ready to start our production

plans. Meanwhile, the full Ford resources will continue to be devoted to the needs of final Victory.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



"THE FORD SHOW". Brilliant singing stars, orchestra and chorus. Every Sunday, NBC network. 2:00 P.M., E.W.T., 1:00 P.M., C.W.T., 12:00 M., M.W.T., 11:00 A.M., P.W.T.

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Saved Soil With Livestock

WHEN a farm has been in one family for 70 years, it is interesting to know how that family has maintained soil fertility and production thru the years.

Such a farm is that of Harry D. Burger, of Nemaha county, whose father homesteaded their 399 acres in the early days. The answer, says Mr. Burger, is that both he and his father always have had livestock on the farm and have marketed principally thru that medium.

Harry Burger, Sr., started out feeding beef cattle but changed to a dairy herd in 1908. At first he had only grade cows but instituted his own testing system using an old Babcock tester, and soon found there was a lot of difference in cows. Since 1916 there has been nothing but registered Holsteins on the farm as Mr. Burger decided that if he was going to milk cows he might as well have good ones to pay him for the trouble. Quality of the cows is revealed by the fact that 5 yearling heifers from this herd recently sold to a North Carolina buyer for \$2,100.

Manure on the Burger farm always has gone back to the soil and a crop rotation of corn, wheat, alfalfa, and sweet and red clover is used to maintain fertility. Mr. Burger has experimented at various times with commercial fertilizer but has found that the soil does not need it, which is a pretty good recommendation for the farming practices used here over the years.

Beef Men Are Winners

WINNERS' of the 3 divisions in the 1944 Kansas Beef Production Contest have been announced as Philo Gregg & Sons, Comanche county, feeder calves; D. B. Allison, Miami county, grain-fed calves; and Albert Claussen, Butler county, finished yearlings. The contest was conducted thru co-operation of Kansas State College, the county Farm Bureaus, and the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce.

Oscar Bailey, Kiowa county, was runner up in the feeder-calf division; Adams & Steward, Comanche county, placed second on grain-fed calves, and O. E. Danielson, McPherson county, and H. C. Wade, Wabaunsee county, were second and third respectively in the finished yearling division.

Philo Gregg & Sons maintained a herd of 426 head of high-grade cows and raised 408 head of calves, with average calving date May 15, 1944. Average weaning weight October 21 was 462 pounds.

In the grain-fed calf division Mr. Allison maintained a herd of 21 cows and raised and sold 21 head of calves. Average market weight of calves when sold March 1, 1945, was 771 pounds and return to the cow above calf feed cost was \$76.22.

Mr. Claussen had 70 head of calves in the finished yearling class that weighed 431 pounds October 3, 1943. Final weight when sold on February 28, 1945, was 1,082 pounds.

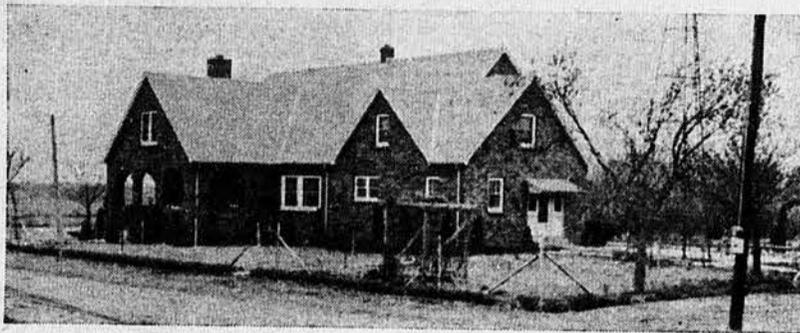
Object of the contest, states Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, is to promote beef cattle as an important part of a well-balanced farm program for providing a profitable market for pasture, roughage and grain feeds grown on Kansas land. A good livestock program also assisted contestants last year in distributing their labor thru-out the year and assisted in maintaining soil fertility.

Winners usually are recognized and awards presented at Livestock Feeders' Day, at Manhattan. Because this event was cancelled this year awards are being sent to county agents who, in turn, will present them to the winners.

Tool Shop Pays

Since we turned an unused brooder house into a tool shop everything on the place from toys to the tractor is in better condition. Repairs now can be made in the time it used to take to find the tools to do the job. Even the neighbors bring their tools and the boys bring their "bikes" and wagons to work where things are handy.—B. E.

They Invest in Good Living



Wheat farming paid for this beautiful 9-room brick home on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kerns, Rice county, who are putting their profits into better living.

THERE is no need for a cash-grain farmer to live in town to have all the advantages of good living, think Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kerns, of Rice county. They operate a 1,400-acre wheat farm and for several years have been putting back a large share of their profits into making their farm an ideal place to live.

With the aid of George Sidwell, Rice county farm agent, Mr. and Mrs. Kerns mapped out their farmstead improvement program and have followed thru until it now is beautiful and efficient.

The Kerns home is a 9-room brick dwelling with a full basement finished for living and the family spends most of the summer months there. "The temperature in the basement never gets above 80 degrees," says Mr. Kerns. The house and everything else on the farm that can be electrified, including a gasoline pump.

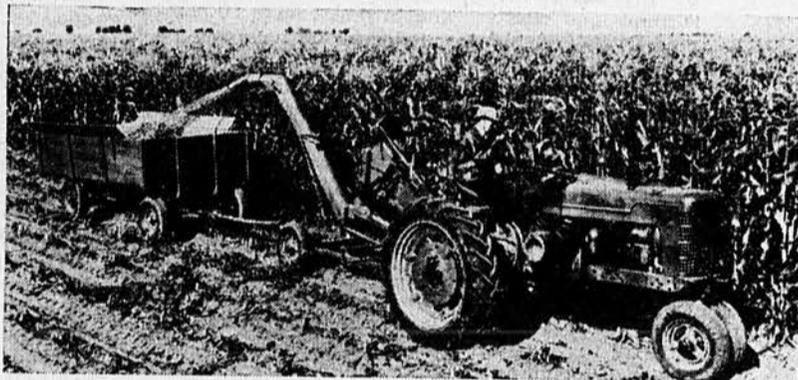
A nice fenced yard surrounds the

house, ornamental shrubs have been planted, and several shade trees already are fairly large. "We almost set the house back too far as I thought I wanted a large front yard," says Mr. Kerns, "but now I am glad we didn't as the present yard is all we want to care for."

North of the house is a nice garden, some fruit trees, and a good windbreak to protect them. There also is a windbreak on the south side of the lot. All farm buildings are arranged for convenience and safety from fire, with a large machine center as the hub for all operations.

Latest addition for better living is a brick oven in the back yard for picnics. It has a regular oven for cooking or warming and a grill for steaks, pancakes, or any other item the women might wish to cook. An old pool table, set under a fine shade tree, has been converted into a picnic table.

New Ensilage Harvester



This new ensilage harvester does a quick, clean job.

A NEW, low-cost, one-row, pull-type ensilage harvester, operated by power take-off from the Farmall tractor that pulls it is shown in the accompanying illustration. This No. 2 ensilage harvester, as it is called, has just been announced by the International Harvester Company. It makes possible in one quick, labor-saving operation the delivery to the trailer of fresh, uncontaminated cut corn ready for the silo. Maximum amount of carotene, important source of vitamin A, is thus conserved. With this machine, there is no twine to buy, losses of leaves and ears are avoided and the ensilage is free of dirt and other materials.

Two spiral auger rolls take hold of the stalks and distribute them uniformly to the feed rolls as rapidly as the stalks are cut and elevated on the butt pan. These rolls and also the saw-toothed paddle roll, smooth roll and auxiliary-fluted feed rolls are of "safety" all-steel construction.

The 4 spiral knives on the cutting cylinder and also the shear bar have edges hardened for long wear, which can be touched up with hard stone when necessary without removal from the machine. The cylinder is mounted on ball bearings and the drive gears run in an enclosed oil bath.

A specially designed thrower at the top of the elevator and a deflector controlled by a rope from the tractor seat, makes it possible to load the trailing wagon with cut corn without an extra man. The thrower has sufficient force to send the material to the back of the wagon or deflect it to the front as desired. A shredding action is caused by this batting force which tends to make a more uniform and better packed mixture from which air is excluded. Thus the tonnage which can be put into a given silo is increased by as

much as 30 per cent compared to the ensilage by cutter and corn binder method.

Work Lags

N. L. Harris, Leavenworth county agent, estimated on May 10 that 90 per cent of last year's corn ground was still untouched by the plow. "Last year by May 20 an estimated 90 per cent of the corn in this county was planted," he said.

Farmers are far behind in their work this spring because of the weather and labor conditions and a lot of corn still is not shucked. One farmer in Wyandotte county reported 200 acres of corn still in the field.

Protect Schoolhouse



Union Center rural school, in Dickinson county, is more attractive because of a windbreak across the north side of the grounds and a few shrubs around the building. Much could be done in Kansas to beautify the hundreds of barren schoolyards in the state.

All Crops Are One Third Better

ALTHO he says he is getting along in years, Ernest Myers, Republic county farmer, keeps up with the youngest when it comes to adopting and using good crop practices. He has been farming his present 270 acres for 35 years.

"Ever since I heard of sweet clover I have sown from 10 to 25 acres a year," said Mr. Myers, "and believe it beats alfalfa or any other crop when it comes to building up the soil and increasing following crops." He credits sweet clover with increasing his other crop yields up to one third. Last year he had 45 acres of hybrid corn that made 70 bushels an acre on all upland. Most of it had been in sweet clover 4 years, followed by oats and rye, then into corn. The oats made better than 50 bushels. Wheat made 33 and 37 bushels an acre on 2 successive years following sweet clover.

From 30 to 50 head of cattle are kept on the farm. Before allowing them on the sweet clover to pasture, Mr. Myers fills them up with good hay then leaves them on the sweet clover steadily.

When he wants a seed crop he cuts the sweet clover with a binder and then threshes. Mr. Myers never lets an alfalfa stand go more than 4 years regardless of the condition of the stand or the price of the seed. He believes leaving a stand longer than 4 years doesn't pay regardless of the price of seed, so his goes under every 4 years.

Six or seven years ago Mr. Myers started contouring his corn and small grains. Prior to contouring part of his corn crop would get washed out and part get covered up. Now he gets an even stand all over the fields and doesn't lose his soil.

Must Wait On DDT Uses

A BRIEF summary of the advantages and disadvantages of DDT has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which states: Never in the history of entomology has a chemical been discovered that offers mankind such promise for relief from his insect problems as DDT, but it has some limitations and qualifications.

DDT benefits will cover 3 chief fields—public health, household comfort and agriculture. Control of insects carrying malaria, typhus and yellow fever is possible with DDT for public health. Household comfort will be benefited thru control of flies, fleas, bedbugs and mosquitoes. Agricultural benefits will be in control of flies and fleas, crop, garden, orchard and forest insects, and those affecting livestock and poultry.

This new insecticide will not kill all the important insect pests, and will kill many beneficial insects which are allies of humanity against the destructive species.

Research reports emphasize that there has not been time to develop entirely satisfactory mixtures and dosages of DDT, nor methods and timing of application for many possible uses. Little is known of DDT's compatibility with many other ingredients.

Not enough is known either about DDT's effects on plants, animals and soils. Some injury to squash, corn, tomatoes and possibly fruit trees, has been reported. DDT is toxic to animal life when large amounts are taken internally or absorbed thru the skin from oil solutions. Reports show a definite toxicity to cold-blooded animal life, including fish and frogs. There has not been time to learn possible cumulative effects on soils. Further research on some of these problems will be carried out this year, it is reported.

Hot-Water Bath

Cane chair seats that have become sagged and loose may be made like new if washed in hot water and left in the open air to dry.—M. M. M.

Strain Cream

When it is necessary to churn sour cream, I run it thru a strainer before churning. This keeps the butter free from lumps of clabber.—Mrs. W. G. M.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

IT SEEMS to be agreed now on all sides that no matter how much food the farmers of America produce this year, it will be millions of tons less than world needs. With the collapse of Germany, it devolves upon the United States to feed millions of persons in the liberated areas, as well as to continue sending food to our Allies.

There is a world demand for food from the United States this year. That world demand very likely will continue into next year.

But it is just a question of time, after peace comes, when the world demand for American farm products will cease—unless, of course, Uncle Sam is to continue to give away our products thru Lend-Lease, UNRRA, or by various forms of subsidies. While so much of Europe is on a starvation or semistarvation basis, of course, we will continue to contribute, altho that means our own people will be short on meats, fats and oils, and sugar.

But when the peasants of Europe are producing again, and when transportation is available for Europe to import foodstuffs from Canada, Australia, the Argentine, and other countries that produce food surpluses, the picture will change greatly, and probably rapidly.

It is because some of us are looking ahead to the time when farm surpluses will be piling up in this country, and very likely in other countries that can and generally do produce more food than can be marketed at home, that I and others are opposing the expansion of Executive power to lower tariff rates as much as 75 per cent below the rates fixed by the Congress. It is that provision in the bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act another 3 years to which I and others interested in maintaining a high standard of living for American farmers and working men, object so strongly.

I think our own Frank Carlson, who represents the Sixth Congressional district in the House of Representatives, summed things up very neatly and forcefully in the House debate the other day, when he said:

"It is time for some realistic thinking on the subject of tariff and foreign trade. The United States has been able to help in the prosecution of the war because it is relatively independent and self-supporting. It can rebuild the postwar world if we remain strong internally. Our greatest contribution to world recovery can be made only if we keep our own country powerful and retain our ability to supply most of our own needs."

Back in 1934, the proponents of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements held up a beautiful picture of how these trade agreements would result in restoring foreign markets for surplus farm crops, and would not result in the American farmer losing any of his domestic market. That is not the way the program has worked. Instead, the exports of farm products decreased steadily (except where heavy subsidies were paid) and the imports of competitive farm products from abroad increased steadily.

Only the war, with its abnormal demand for food products from the United States, saved American agriculture from a serious collapse by the early

forties—and it is my serious belief that the trade agreements were contributing to the loss of both foreign and domestic markets for our own farm products.

In 11 years the tariff protection on farm commodities has been reduced 46 per cent, over-all. Now the State Departments wants authority to cut another 50 per cent. By 1937 imports into this country from trade agreement nations had doubled; exports had increased only one third. The trade agreements made were loaded three to one against the American farmer.

There are a great number of people who honestly believe we would be better off with complete or nearly complete free trade. Maybe so. But if we are to go that route we ought to do it with our eyes open to that indubitable fact that American prices and American wages both will seek world levels. There are strong indications that much, if not most, of Europe is going to have government-controlled labor as well as government-controlled business and industry in the postwar world. If our farmers and workers and business have to compete with those world conditions on a free-trade basis, our drop downward to world levels will be much greater than any upward movement in the rest of the world toward our wage and price and living standards.

Dangerous Work

I WISH to urge every farm family in Kansas to join in observing National Farm Safety Week which comes next month. You will be hearing more about it from now on. The exact dates are July 22 to 28. I am sure there is need in every business, including farming, and in every home, to check up frequently to fulfill this year's farm safety campaign theme. This theme calls for learning to recognize hazards, eliminating as many hazards as possible, and avoiding injury from the remaining hazards.

In looking over accident figures I find this startling contrast: The explosives manufacturing industry, which you naturally would chalk up as the most dangerous of all, actually is next to the least hazardous. Or to put it another way, the explosives industry has the second lowest accident frequency rate among all manufacturing industries. It is topped only by the ladies' garment industry.

But here is the other side of that contrast: Farming is the most hazardous occupation of all. That scarcely sounds reasonable, does it? But I am afraid it is true.

Getting down to logical reasoning, it isn't so difficult to see why the folks who make our ammunition are nearly the least likely to get hurt. They know they are "fooling with dynamite" when they are turning out everything from bullets to bombs, and they take no chances. Safety is their rule every minute of every day. Elaborate precautions

are taken for their protection. Every safeguard scientists can devise is used to prevent accidents in the first place, and to reduce or entirely eliminate danger to human beings in the event something does explode.

Now, out on the farm there are no safety engineers on the job hunting out the accident traps. There is no organized group action bent on doing away with anything that could cause even the slightest injury, except as families decide to do it themselves. Too many times farm folks do take chances. This is proved by some alarming figures.

I find that in one recent year accidents killed 17,200 farm people in the U. S. and injured 1,500,000. Of the injured, about 15,000 were crippled for life. The monetary loss from accidents during that one year, which is of little importance compared to the loss of life, totaled about a billion dollars. Here is another angle to the accident story. A total of 3,500 farm people lost their lives, and more than 90 million dollars in property was destroyed last year by farm fires.

It is my hope that my Kansas farm friends will start today, not only getting ready to observe Farm Safety Week, but endeavoring also to make this the safest farming season on record. Make every week a safe week. Make every day safe.

Safety in the explosives industry is highly essential in winning the war. But I say that safety on the farm is as important as in any other industry. We can't win battles without food. We can't win peace without food. And we cannot produce food to best advantage without safety for our farmers.

Looking over U. S. agriculture as a whole, I find that deaths from farm work accidents the year before last totaled more than in any of the other five major industries, and amounted to 25 per cent of all occupational deaths. More farm people were killed by accidents in America's first 2 years participation in the war than the number of fighting men killed in the war itself.

While the home is supposed to be the safest place one can be, it has its hazards. Two fifths of the total accidents to farm residents year before last occurred in the home. Deaths due to farm home accidents amounted to 7,500 and injuries ran up to a million.

For each \$10 of gross income, farmers pay out about \$1 as the result of accidents and fires. A farm home or farm building catches fire every 15 minutes during the day in the U. S.—and the cost of farm fires totals \$273,972 each day. An average of 10 lives are lost in farm fires every day. Latest reports indicate that fire losses in the United States last year were the highest in this country in 12 years.

I hope this will be as nearly as possible an accident-free farming season at home in Kansas. We have had far, far too much suffering and grief caused by accidents in the past. While I know Kansas farm folks are busier than you ever have been before, I know you will agree with me that it will pay big dividends to be careful.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Government Setup Is Being Revamped

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Food Administration, better known as WFA, is on the way out. President Truman, at a press conference last week, announced that coincident with the effective date of the resignation of Judge Marvin Jones as WFA Administrator, next June 30, WFA staff and functions would go back to the Department of Agriculture.

However, it is open to question whether the powers WFA has been exercising will go back to the Department. They seem more likely already to have been transferred to Judge Fred M. Vinson, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

In agricultural trade circles Vinson is being referred to as "Food Czar."

Following the creation of WFA in 1942, Congress tried to give its head at least a veto power over OPA in determining ceiling prices on farm commodities and products processed from farm commodities—OPA could not put such ceilings without approval of WFA (technically, the veto power first was placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture; then passed on to the administrator of WFA).

The White House got around that neatly by issuing an executive order giving the administrator of the Office of Economic Stabilization authority to act if OPA and WFA were in disagreement. Afterward this final say was given to the Director of War Mobilization. The chain is sometimes difficult to follow, because as rapidly as one agency ran into difficulties, the Roosevelt policy was to create a new agency without abolishing the older one superseded. It made passing the buck easier,

and frequently wore down the opposition.

WFA and OPA clashed pretty often. WFA took its function to be to get food production. OPA insists its function is to hold down retail prices, no matter at what cost. Resultant confusion (increased considerably by Administration orders to OPA to abandon ration controls during the election campaign last year) has had much to do with causing the present acute meat shortage. The sugar shortage is even more complicated by reason of Foreign Economic Administration using sugar as an instrument of foreign policy.

(Continued on Page 15)



Until Dinner Is Ready

Good for Something: If you saw a Menhaden, also known as Pogy or Fat-back, it wouldn't mean a thing to you. But this little-known fish is contributing to the food supply. It is being converted into meal and oil for stock-feeding purposes, with poultry and hogs getting the benefit.

Keep Bees Busy: Military needs will take more than 1 million pounds of beeswax each year. The wax is used to waterproof fabrics and for protective coatings on shells, belts, coils and machinery. Grease melts too rapidly in the tropics.

Out Back Door: Analytical studies of garbage collected in 247 cities show that housewives waste an average of 300 pounds of food a person a year, or more than three fourths pound for each individual every day.

Shoe Enemy: Grubs in cattle cause the waste of enough leather to keep 2 million soldiers in shoes for a year. But soldiers will get the remaining shoes even if the rest of us have to go barefoot.

Word of Warning: Don't sell that valuable cow as sterile until it has been examined for pregnancy. In Oregon, investigations showed about 20 per cent of the dairy cows and heifers sold for beef were actually carrying calves.

Piggies Stay Away: Cholera kills more than 2 million hogs a year—wasting enough meat to supply an army of a million men for one year.

Br-r-r-r: A car of oranges going from California to New York with standard full-bunker icing requires 24,670 pounds of ice.

But No Chopsticks: People living in the Southeastern states eat an average of 25 pounds of rice a year, while the average for the entire U. S. is only 5 or 6 pounds.

Good Earth: Oldest farm in the United States is at Ysleta, El Paso county, Texas, on the bank of the Rio Grande, where it has yielded crops since 1540.

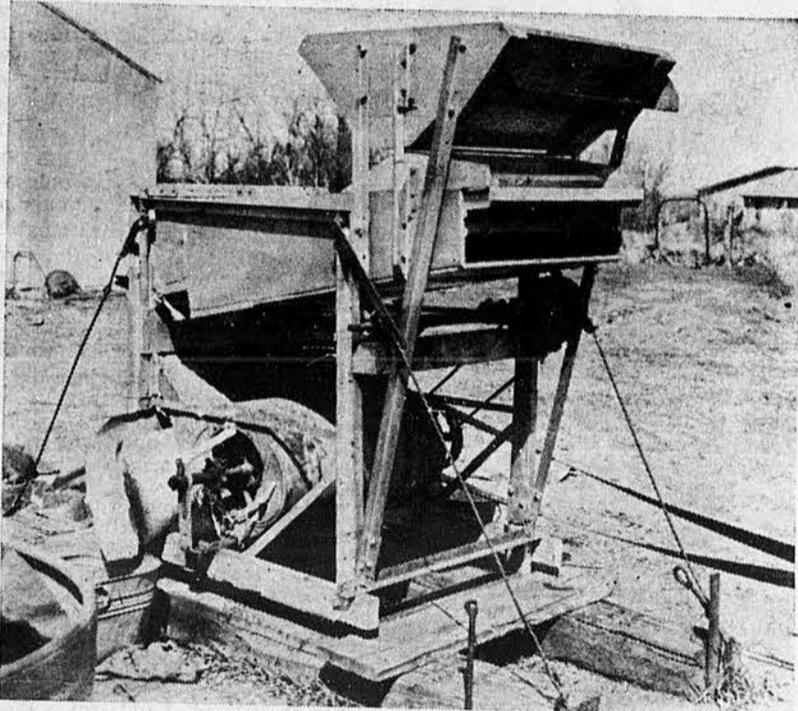
More Desserts: Newest of the concentrated foods being prepared specifically to send to United Nations is a special type of custard powder that has a delicious flavor, and will keep long in all climates without becoming rancid.

Hold That Beetle: That old pest, the blister beetle, finally has found a useful purpose. A firm in New York City is offering \$3 a pound for the dried beetles. Incidentally, the larvae of these beetles prey on grasshopper eggs, so may not be such a pest after all.

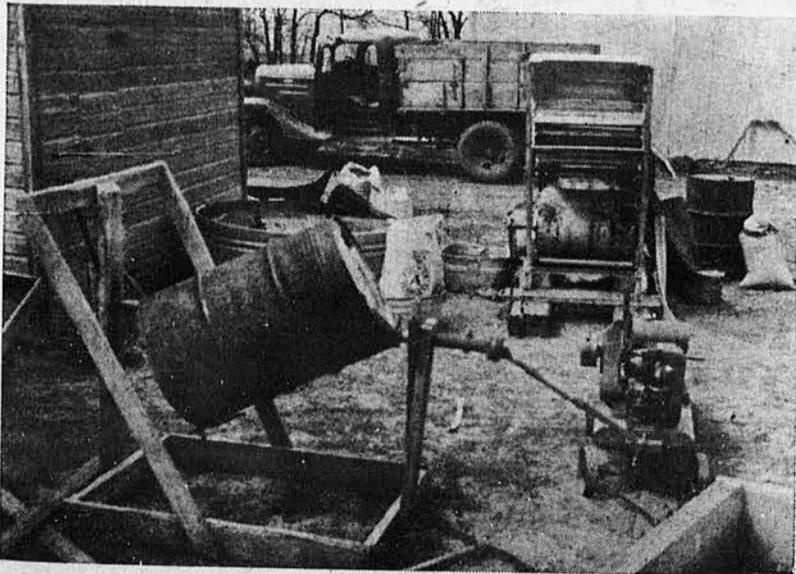
News With a Bang: It takes a ton of dynamite to produce the surface material for each mile of 18-foot highway. To mine the metal used in a single light-model car requires a pound, and millions of pounds go each year into prospecting for new petroleum sources and increasing the flow in old ones.

Just One Obstacle: This year insects will destroy about 1½ billion dollars worth of crops and livestock in the U. S. This nullifies the work of about 1 million men.

Easy to Clean and Treat



This slick seed-cleaning machine was made out of old combine parts by S. E. Blackburn, Stafford county. It is run by a 3-horsepower motor and will clean 60 to 75 bushels of grain an hour. It operates on the vertical air-current principle.



An over-all view of Mr. Blackburn's seed-handling equipment shows his seed treater in the foreground. It is equipped with a universal joint so the work of turning can be done by motor.

WANTED

\$93,000,000

worth of

RAILROAD TIES

This is an urgent call for help from American farms.

The railroads need cross-ties — 50,000,000 of them this year.

Various kinds of wood can be used for cross-ties. They bring good prices. Do you have some right in your wood lot?

There's no single source big enough to meet all this demand. But if every farmer cuts and sells some of his timber — even a few dozen trees — it will add up to relieve a critical situation.

That's why we publish this appeal. You can make good money, and help the war effort, by cutting cross-ties *now*. See your nearest railroad agent.



AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Make Plans for Harvest

Help Available Even Less Than Last Year

KANSAS farmers will be faced this year with the tremendous task of harvesting an estimated 239,040,000 bushels of wheat on 13,600,000 acres with only 35 per cent of the normal amount of help, 4 per cent less help than was available last year. These are the figures given out in a series of farm-labor meetings held during May under the auspices of Governor Schoepfel's farm labor commission.

A state office, with E. H. Leker, of Kansas State College, in charge, will be set up at Great Bend to handle all details on the harvest and to facilitate movement of men and machines thru the state as harvest progresses. This

office will open June 11, it is stated.

Each county has been asked to provide the state office with complete information on acreage, condition of crop, probable date harvest will start, the probable number of outside combines, laborers and grain trucks needed. These reports are to be made 5 days prior to starting harvest.

Each night during harvest each county will send a night letter to the state office giving a daily account of needs or surplus labor and machinery.

Each morning the state office will chart this information on key daily maps and then, by telephone, start shifting labor and machines from any

excess areas to shortage areas. At 10:30 o'clock each morning a news release on state-wide harvest conditions will be given to the Associated Press, and each afternoon a mimeographed report of all harvest information in the state, and surrounding states, will be mailed to every county agent and to state labor offices in other states. Specific information on harvest progress and needs of each county will be given in this daily bulletin.

Prior to the start of harvest, the state office will issue a custom combine operator's guide giving information on fuel, tires, repair parts, procedure to conform with state laws and regulations, the telephone numbers of all the county agents and local AAA offices, maps of the wheat acreages by counties, approximate harvest dates by counties, road maps, and copies of all state regulations.



"When you hear the musical note—will someone please phone us the correct time? Our clock is slow!"

Better Results

Fortifying SKELLY Products Is like ENRICHING FARM LANDS

You know how to enrich your soil with proper fertilizers that will "fortify" your farm land for raising better crops.

SKELLY knows how to make good motor oils and greases, and how to enrich them with proper additives that will "fortify" precious tractors, farm machinery, trucks and cars for the extra load of work they must all do.

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jobber to help you save machinery for farm work that is vital to Victory. Stick to SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE Motor Oils and Greases. It pays!



Oil Fortified to clean as it lubricates.



GET THE "ALL-SKELLY" HABIT



Spark Plugs

Guaranteed SKELCO spark plugs for cars, trucks, tractors.



Tires

The famous HOOD tires for greater safety, longer mileage.

Grease

Specially fortified to meet every farm equipment need.



Paint

Complete line of SKELCO paints, for interior and exterior, in all colors.



Batteries

Guaranteed SKELCO batteries for dependability, long life.



LISTEN TO *Alex. Druce*

SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE

MOTOR OILS AND GREASES

GET Fortified IN '45

Special assistants will be placed in 5 of the major ports of entry to help custom operators clear state borders and to inform them about roads and harvest conditions. These men also will make a record of all machinery and laborers coming into the state for future use.

T. Russell Reitz, of the state AAA office, informed those at the meetings that no more new machinery will be made available between now and harvest even though steel allocations may be increased. It will take 6 or 7 months for any steel allocation increases to show up on dealers' floors, he said. There will be more custom combines available for harvest this year than last, however, as several companies were given increased quotas during the year.

Delegates at the labor meetings were somewhat concerned over an announcement by Mr. Reitz that the AAA is stepping out of the transportation picture July 1. This means no farm agency will be going to bat this year to help farmers or custom operators obtain fuel and tires. It will be necessary for all such transactions to be made directly with local OPA offices, said Mr. Reitz, who warned that custom operators should make certain before leaving home that they have arranged for all possible fuel and other supplies to be needed during harvest.

Hard Hit

A month before time for wheat harvest to begin the Newcheck Supply Co., of Larned, one of the large manufacturers of combine and binder canvases, was standing idle because plant operators maintained OPA price ceilings based on 1942 operating expenses were forcing the company to operate at a loss.

The company had orders for 2,000 canvases and an operating production of 15 a day. Since OPA price ceilings were set, it was explained, canvas has gone up 5 1/2 per cent, slat 58 per cent, leather belting 33 per cent, leather washers 50 per cent, rubber belting 10 per cent, and lumber 125 per cent.

Hot-Weather Lettuce

A new summer leaf lettuce, called Slobolt, is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but seed will not be available until 1946. The new variety withstands midsummer temperatures without quickly shooting or "bolting" to seed, and produces usable leaves 3 weeks longer than many well-known commercial varieties.



"Certainly we have butter. Did you bring any points?"



BIGGEST TRUCK USER IN THE WORLD

HE'S THE BIGGEST truck user in the world—the American farmer. More than one-third of all the country's motor trucks are on the farms—double the number used in any other industry.

Yes, he's a big truck user—the American farmer.

And the trucks he's using today are old trucks. He's had mighty few new trucks for the last five years.

But what a job—what a *war* job—the American farmer has been doing to feed America's fighters and her allies—to feed

the world. For eight years in a row American farmers have broken all previous records of food production.

With millions of farm men and boys gone off to war industry, and with less than one-fourth the new farm machinery of pre-war years, the men, women and children left on our farms, by working unceasingly from sunup to sundown, have produced the greatest crops in history.

And got the food to market by keeping their old trucks running.

Our hats are off to the American farmer.

We're proud that the dependable and economical operation of rugged International Trucks has contributed to the farmer's unparalleled job. And that International Service (the nation's largest company-owned truck service organization) has helped to keep the farmer's trucks rolling.

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NEW TRUCKS—The government has authorized the manufacture of a limited quantity of International Trucks for essential civilian hauling. See your International Dealer or Branch for valuable help in making out your application.



Buy MORE War Bonds and KEEP Them



INTERNATIONAL Trucks

Uncle Sam Says . . .

More Tire Chains

An increase in production of tire chains for farm tractors is authorized by WPB in the 1945-46 quotas of civilian tire chains. Manufacturers may produce 120 per cent of the farm tractor tire chains shipped by them in 1944.

More Rabbit Meat

High war demands for food, and shortages of beef, pork, mutton and poultry for civilians, have resulted in an increase in production of domestic rabbits of from 200 to 300 per cent.

Food Cut

In addition to possible smaller U. S. food production in 1945, there will be smaller world production of meat, sugar, fat and oils because of recent drouths in Australia, Argentina, South Africa and the Caribbean.

Poultry Prices

Prices received by farmers for eggs will be moderately higher in 1945 than in 1944 when the average price was 33.8 cents a dozen, 93 per cent of parity, says U. S. D. A. Prices received by farmers for chickens probably will continue above those of last year, especially after July 1, when increases in basic ceiling prices for young chickens will become effective.

Good Farmers, Too

Air transport of fresh vegetables to Iwo Jima from Guam is now a regular weekly service, says the Foreign Economic Administration. The service was initiated in March with shipment of 1,000 pounds of fresh vegetables grown in the Central Pacific to the lava-baked island of Iwo. Our boys have big vegetable farms on Guam, Saipan and Tinian. Today, some 5,000

acres in the South Pacific yield bumper crops of watermelons, lettuce, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, squash; about 3 million pounds of fresh vegetables are being turned over to the Navy and Army in the Pacific each month.

Sugar Shortage

Sharp reduction in sugar supplies, tremendously increased requirements for liberated Europe, and a rate of civilian consumption exceeding allocations, have combined to make the reduction in rations of all classes of consumers necessary. Consumers this year for the first time in two decades must depend entirely on current production.

Same Melon Ceiling

Ceiling prices, f. o. b. the country shipping point, that were established for sales of watermelons of the 1944 crop will be continued for watermelons grown in 1945, says OPA.

Aid for Dairymen

Dairymen are going to get more of the vital equipment they have been needing now that Army and Navy requirements have been cut back, reports from WFA and WPB indicate. Recently, allotments of steel for the dairy barn equipment industry—steel stalls and stanchions, water bowls; hay, feed and litter carrier systems—were reduced about 60 per cent. Thru efforts of the Dairy Barn Equipment Association, farm organization leaders and others, the allotments of material were restored to the 1944 levels.

War Surpluses

Farmers are promised equal opportunity with other groups in buying surplus property—left from the war—as it becomes available. Trucks, machinery, farm equipment, lumber, paint, wire, pipe, posts, roofing, siding, garden tools, hand tools, rope, twine, motors, harness, chain and other items will be sold thru regular channels—distributors, dealers, wholesalers, retailers; also thru community auctions, direct to farmers, or "by other methods of sale agreed upon by



"So that's the new suit you had tailor-made! Where were you at the time?"

the disposal agencies and the AAA." Surplus Property Board warns, "Farmers should not expect a flood of surpluses at give-away prices."

Use Soy Oil

Use of soybean oil for margarine manufacture went up in 1944 from 198 to 211 million pounds, while cottonseed oil utilized in margarine fell from 252 million to 215 million pounds.

Grasses Left Out

Bermuda grass, meadow fescue, and Korean lespedeza are not included in this year's loan program for 1945 crop hay and pasture seed. The rate for orchard grass will be the same as in 1944. Some seed, particularly the wheat grasses and Sudan, have a lower support price. Loans are available on the basis of the support price for about 40 different seeds and seed mixtures.

Tap Stays On

If that tap is persistent in working loose, make a slot in the end of the bolt with a hacksaw and spread slightly with a light blow on an inserted cold chisel.—B. E. M.

Lamb Quality Has Improved

THIS is the best pen of 5 lambs I have ever seen in the Kansas Lamb and Wool School," said Pat Patterson, judge of the show, in announcing that Paul Danielson, of McPherson county, was the winner in the heavy-lamb class. Mr. Danielson is a newcomer in the lamb competition as he has been raising sheep only 3 years.

There were 33 pens entered in this Kansas City show this year, with 21 of them in the heavy class, and quality thruout was the best in the history of the show, said Mr. Patterson, who remarked that virtually all lambs entered showed excellent breeding and indicated more widespread use in the state of purebred rams.

H. H. Johnsmeyer and Larry Jost, of Marion county, won second on heavy lambs. Sam Felsbush, Dickinson county, was third; James Burkholder, Marion, fourth; and Kenneth Kaiser, Miami county, fifth. The top 5 pens sold following the show for \$17.50 a hundredweight.

George Hoffman, Dickinson county, was first in the class for lambs weighing 30 pounds or less. Felix Bolliger, Dickinson, was second; Fred Heller, Saline, third; E. A. Hepler, Pottawatomie, fourth; and Charles Heller, Saline, fifth. All but the tag-end lambs sold for \$16.50.

All of the Danielson lambs came before January 7, a trend in breeding for early lambs that is gaining headway in the state. Such lambs are ahead of the severe winter weather and are marketed ahead of hot weather, when parasites are most dangerous.

Dickinson county representatives walked off with the lamb-grading contest by taking all 5 places. Winners were Paul Taylor, Harold Daily, LeRoy McCosh, Herb Bolliger and George Hoffman.

Grand champion fleece was shown by C. V. Stroup, of Linn county. A medium fleece, it came from a purebred Shropshire ram that has produced the first-place medium fleece for 4 straight years and the grand champion fleece for 2 out of the 4 years. First place in the fine-fleece class went to R. B. Elling, Franklin county extension

agent; second place to R. W. Tulloss, Franklin; third to Mr. Elling; fourth to Guy Turner, Franklin; and fifth to Edwin Snyder, Franklin.

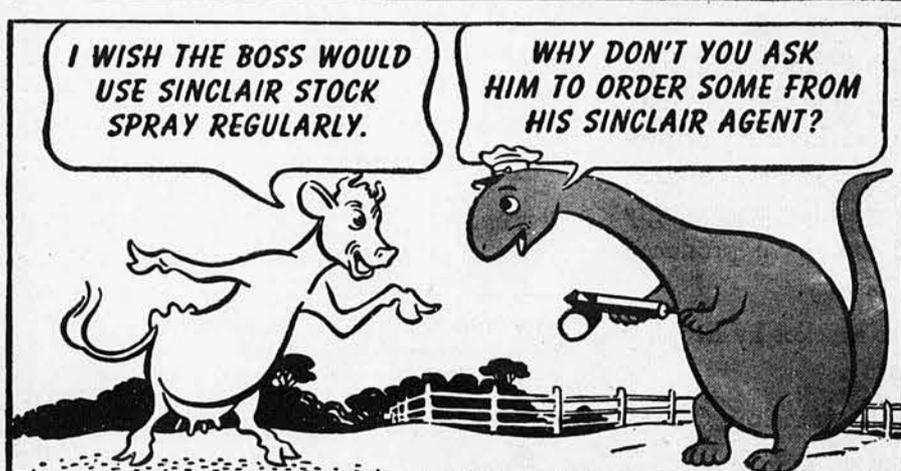
Second place on medium fleeces went to B. L. Stratton, Franklin county. The third-place fleece was unidentified at the show; fourth place went to W. A. Lytle, Franklin; and fifth to C. O. Dickson, Linn county.

Judges of the fleece show pointed out that many fleeces are rated down by government appraisers because they are not tied correctly. All fleece should be tied with the long wool on the outside, it was explained, to get full credit.

In telling sheepmen about the use of phenothiazine, Ray Cuff, of the Livestock Loss Prevention Board, said using the drug in a salt lick on the pasture would not give complete eradication of roundworms. "Sheep should be drenched before going on pasture and again in the fall, if necessary," he said. Using the salt lick will give the flock protection from being reinfested thru droppings, as the larvae in droppings are destroyed by the drug contained in them.



"I'd like my salary monthly instead of every week—my wife and I quarrel every payday!"



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Now part of the secret can be told—how the new jet plane was developed with its meteoric speed and climbing power...

The jet plane has no conventional engine...
It needs no propellers...

It is literally blown through space by firing compressed gases that blast out through a tube behind the engine.

The simple idea of jet propulsion is old, centuries old. Yet men have spent their lives trying but failing to make it work—repeatedly frustrated by lack of suitable metals.

Every metal tried was rapidly attacked and destroyed by the blast of fiery gases. But there was always the hope that sometime metallurgists would develop high-strength alloys that could endure such destructive heat without melting, warping, or burning away. Today that hope is realized.

To withstand the high temperatures of the jet engine combustion, designers have chosen high-Nickel alloys as the most suitable materials for vital parts.

*..just as it stands up to heat
in home appliances*

The heating element in your electric stove, or toaster, is another example of Nickel's proven ability to resist heat. In this, and dozens of other ways, versatile Nickel is your "unseen friend"—as much a part of your daily life as the hot water tank in your basement or the gears in your car.



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**CUT MORE WOOD
TO CUT THE
PAPER SHORTAGE**

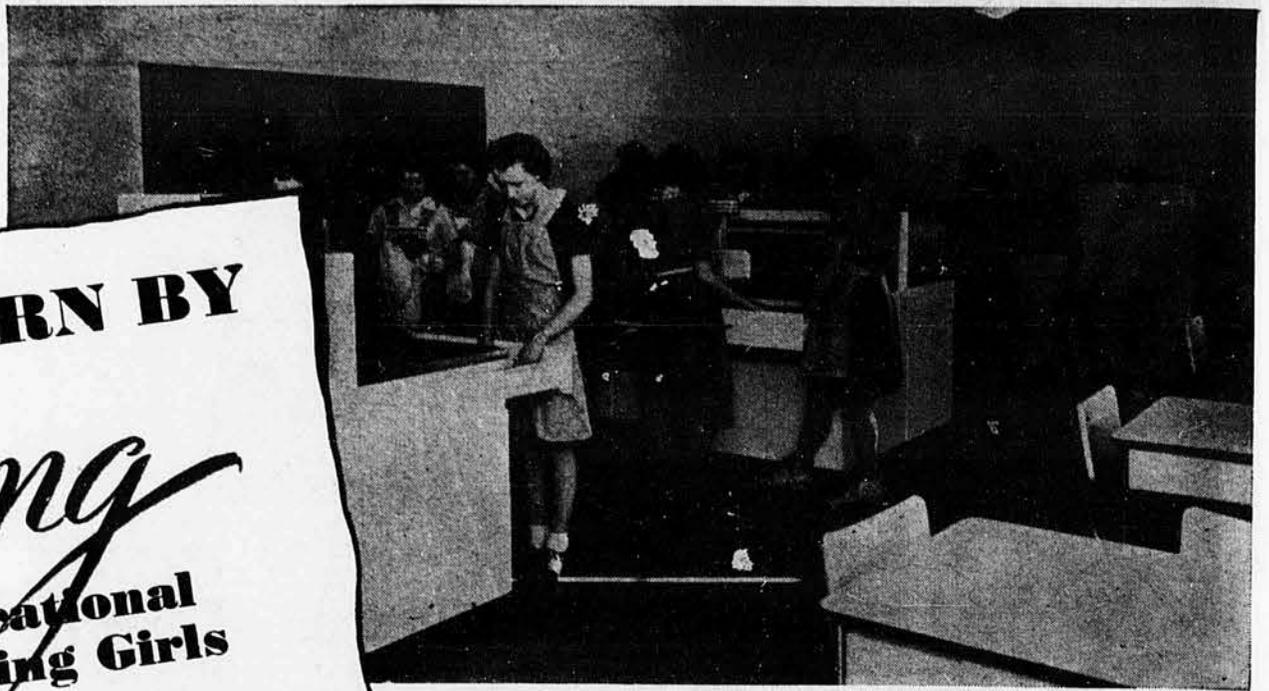


THEY LEARN BY

Doing

These Vocational Homemaking Girls

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY



At the Kincaid rural high school laboratory, girls in the food preparation class prepare meals much as they do in home kitchen.

WHEN a vocational homemaking student plans ahead to a home project, she asks herself, "Will it teach me to accept home responsibility and give me a closer relationship between my school work and my home life?" These 2 questions and lots of study and planning are put on home projects before they determine whether they will carry out a breakfast preparation project, do the home cleaning, the family mending or the weekly washings.

This tie-up between school and home is the modern way to teach homemaking and this year 4,489 girls are doing it this way. At Olathe high school each homemaking student has the opportunity to discuss, study and practice in the school laboratory, but at home she takes on the responsibility of actually doing something in the way of house-keeping, rearranging the kitchen cabinet supplies and dishes, waxing and polishing all the floors in the house or getting supper for all the family for several weeks.

Kathryn Busch, of R. 2, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Busch, planned with her mother and Helen Grace Dunlap, the vocational homemaking instructor, the undertaking of a cleaning project. "A home project should benefit the family as well as the girl," said Miss Dunlap. So with the counsel of Mrs. Busch, Kathryn kept the entire house in order during the week days and gave it a general cleaning on Saturdays. Kathryn is convinced that one can't learn to be a good house-keeper in the school laboratory—one needs a home project where practice and management may be developed.

Christine Allen, of R. 4, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allen, prepared suppers for her family for several weeks. The menus were planned with Mrs. Allen and Miss Dunlap. Christine did the buy-



Kathryn Busch, who lives on a farm near Olathe, at work on her home-cleaning project. She kept the house in order during the week and gave it a general cleaning on Saturdays.

ing and the cooking as well. "There is nothing like a home project to show a girl how much responsibility mothers have in keeping house and raising a family," agreed Christine.

Last fall the homemaking I class first preserved food—they did this in the laboratory. They canned peaches, tomatoes and plums for women in the community, a total of 150 quarts by the end of the season. The women supplied the food and the jars by way of doing their part. The second-year class went into the intricacies of canning with the pressure cooker and came out with pumpkin and lima beans, all for the town women.

Later in the year, these classes of girls studied and discussed the ways of satisfactory family life, how to get along with other members of the family, went on into the study of color and design, furniture arrangement, fabric selection and textiles, house cleaning, actual sewing and then meal preparation. They have made school dresses, and at the moment most school dresses are being made of flowered feed sacks and mighty pretty they are, too. "No cotton prints on the store shelves," reported most of the girls.

All the girls made the aprons they don when they work in the laboratory, bright and gay and no two alike, a far cry from the old days when big white coveralls were the requirement. The girls study their diets, discuss them in class, score one another's food habits and make plans for improvement.

In the second year they undertake a child-care course and finally they prepare dinner at school and invite their mothers to the party. They learn the fundamentals of budgeting and record keeping which should come in handy in any home.

The type of home project changes with the changing times—in these days more stress on first aid, home care of the sick, nutrition and conservation of food and make-over clothing. The development of the girl is more important to the welfare of the community than the making of any dress or the canning of any food, no matter how badly needed. This is the thing the Kansas vocational education people have in mind in training the young girl.



Left to right: LaVaun Cade, Mary Helen Mercer, Dorothy Metz, of Olathe, freshmen in homemaking I, preparing breakfast in the school laboratory.



Christine Allen, Olathe, mixing a cake for the supper project she undertook at home. She wears both a dress and apron made in school homemaking laboratory.

This Way Out With Early Fruits Despite Sugar Rationing



Can early berries by the hot-pack method to save sugar.

IT WILL take a household heroine to stretch the 5-pound-to-the-person sugar ration now allowed for all kinds of spreads and relishes. With less sugar for the canning season than in any other year of World War II, homemakers will be on the alert for ways to use the available fruit.

Some of us may forego the preserves, jellies and jams this year and save all the sugar for later canning. Five pounds will can 20 quarts of fruit, and with some families that is important enough to warrant the sacrifice. If used for sweet spreads, the 5-pound allotment will fill from 20 to 40 average-size jelly glasses. The wide spread between the 20 and 40 is due to the variation in amounts of sugar for the range from butters to jellies.

Of all the sweet spreads, the fruit butters will make the sugar go the farthest. One pound of sugar will make about 3 pints of the finished product. Except for jelly, it is safe to reduce the amount of sugar in most recipes to about three fourths of the recommended amount. But as for jelly, most of us will have to forget it this year. All jelly recipes call for large amounts of sugar and then, too, jelly making is a delicate art—tinkering with jelly recipes may prove unwise and failure will mean loss of precious rationed sugar.

Get out your favorite recipes of old and plan now just how you will make the changes in them. One thing is certain, the sweetening can't be all sugar. In jams or preserves, honey may replace up to one half the sugar. Corn sirup may replace up to one fourth the sugar in jams and one half the sugar in preserves.

Strawberry Jam

Legend has it that a prominent English doctor of long ago once said, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did." That's the strawberry. With prospects of a strawberry crop and the season right upon us, a recipe for jam which uses some fruit pectin and corn sirup will be a useful wartime substitute. Each year strawberries

are as welcome as the first warm spring day—they're a tradition with us.

4 cups prepared strawberries
3 3/4 cups light corn sirup

3 3/4 cups sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

Crush thoroly 2 quarts of fully ripe strawberries. Measure sugar and sirup and set aside. Measure prepared fruit into a kettle, filling up the last cup with water if necessary. Place over the hottest fire. Add the fruit pectin, mix well and stir until the mixture comes to a hard boil. At once, pour in sugar and sirup, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Add paraffin at once. This will make 13 1/2 glasses of jam.

To Can Berries

Any berry with the exception of strawberries may be satisfactorily canned with less sugar by using the hot-pack method rather than the cold pack. Use 1/2 to 3/4 cup sugar for every quart of berries. Place layers of sugar and berries in a shallow pan. Let stand 2 hours, then simmer until sugar is melted and berries are heated thru. Pack into hot jars and process in the boiling-water bath for 5 minutes.

To Can Pineapple

Pineapple is an early fruit which lends itself to home canning very well and requires a minimum of sugar. A pineapple is easier handled if sliced in 1/2-inch slices crosswise first, then the slices peeled next. Cut the rings into halves, or even quarters if desired. Core each section and use them for juice by adding water and cooking for a few minutes. Make a thin sirup, 1 part of sugar to 3 parts of water; add the pineapple and simmer until tender. Pack into hot jars, cover with the sirup and process for 15 minutes in the boiling-water bath.

Warning on Jar Rings

Rubber jar rings for 1945 will be about the same as for 1944, and that means that warnings must be sounded about their use. Large numbers of home canners reported a rubbery taste in home-canned food when rubber rings were used. This can be avoided if some special precautions are taken. First, do not give them the stretch-test—it's damaging to synthetic rubber. Second, air them a day or so before you plan to use them, then boil them for 15 minutes in soda water—about 1 teaspoon to 1 pint of water, and third, place them on the jar while they are wet.

Just Brush Them

To restore the fluffiness of chenille or candlewick robes or bedspreads, shake them occasionally while they hang wet on the line, and brush with a whiskbroom after they are completely dry. They will look like new and should not be ironed.

Canning Guide

Complete information on canning is given in The Ball Blue Book. This 56-page book has hundreds of recipes, complete canning instructions for all types of food, fruit, fruit juices, vegetables, meats of all kinds, soup, jellies, preserves and jams, pickles, and in addition, detailed instructions for using a pressure cooker and the boiling-water bath. It is beautifully illustrated in color.

This book costs 10 cents. Send the money in stamps or coin to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

It's YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY to Conserve Energizing Fruits when Half the World is Hungry!

(Not Rationed)



SAVE 1 to 3 CUPS SUGAR ON EVERY BATCH

PECTIN PRODUCT	AMT.	JUICE	SUGAR	SUGAR SAVED with PEN-JEL
PEN - JEL	1 PKG.	5 Cups	5 Cups	Remember---2 Cups Make a Pound
COMPETITIVE RECIPE NO. 1	1 Pkg.	3 1/4 Cups	4 1/2 Cups	PEN-JEL SAVES 1 1/2 CUPS
COMPETITIVE RECIPE NO. 2	2 Pkgs.	5 Cups	7 Cups	PEN-JEL SAVES 2 CUPS
COMPETITIVE RECIPE NO. 3	1 Btl.	4 Cups	8 Cups	PEN-JEL SAVES 3 CUPS

Compare these Recipes for Strawberry Jelly

Get MORE Jelly, Jam



Stop FLY RAIDS

... on your livestock

with Nourse
KNOK-EM-KOLD FLY KILLER

Nourse KNOK-EM-KOLD BARNYARD FLY SPRAY is guaranteed to kill flies and other barnyard insect pests on contact. Strict Peet-Grady laboratory tests insure its fly killing effectiveness.

You don't have to put up with reduced production from fly tormented livestock. Just spray lightly twice a day with Nourse Knok-em-Kold. It's inexpensive, won't taint milk, and is unconditionally guaranteed to kill flies, lice, mites, gnats, mosquitoes and fleas on contact.

Sold by hardware, implement and oil dealers everywhere
For household use it's **NOURSE KILL-EM-KWIK**

Manufactured by
Nourse Oil Company
Kansas City 8, Mo.

KNOK-EM-KOLD Barnyard FLY SPRAY

"Business Is Good"

LET US NOT FAIL OUR BOYS—BUY MORE WAR BONDS

News to You?

A teaspoon of peanut butter dropped in each muffin pan before the batter is added gives a delightful nutty flavor and provides extra nutritive value as well.

To protect snap fasteners and zippers from being bent during the washing process, close them before putting the garments into the tub.

Gladioli planted at 2 to 3 weeks intervals until the first of July will provide a succession of blooms from the time early ones start until later ones are killed.

Poultry keeps longer and better if stored whole rather than being cut in pieces before placing in the refrigerator.

Dusty electric light bulbs and shades can cut down light as much as 20 per cent.

Orange skins may be dried and stored in jars to be used later in marmalade. Grind them when ready to use.

For the Bride-to-Be

June, the month of brides, is here and we have prepared a new leaflet entitled "The Bride-to-Be Tea Shower." It contains several plans for entertaining for the bride. It may be ordered by writing to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please enclose 3 cents in stamps to cover mailing charge.

Club Programs

We have compiled a new leaflet which we believe will be of interest to farm women who are members of rural clubs. It contains a number of ideas for roll call which can be developed into full-length programs. It may be ordered by writing the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please enclose 3 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Egg whites from eggs 3 to 5 days old will beat more satisfactorily than those that are newly laid.

Gold- and silver-trimmed dishes should be washed with mild soap. Strong soaps, ammonia or washing soda all destroy this type of trim.

Window sills and frames need frequent care if they are to be kept from getting grimy. A coat of wax will prevent dirt from getting into the wood and paint. Renew it often.

A well-planned closet where children can take care of their toys as well as clothes will help teach them habits of neatness.

A soft custard is done when it coats a spoon. Longer cooking will not thicken it but may cause it to curdle.

When cutting quilt pieces, make the pattern of a fine grade of sandpaper. Lay the rough side of the sandpaper on the material to be cut and it will not slip, making a perfect block.

Sagging will be prevented if bias-cut garments are ironed with the grain of the fabric rather than from neck to hem.

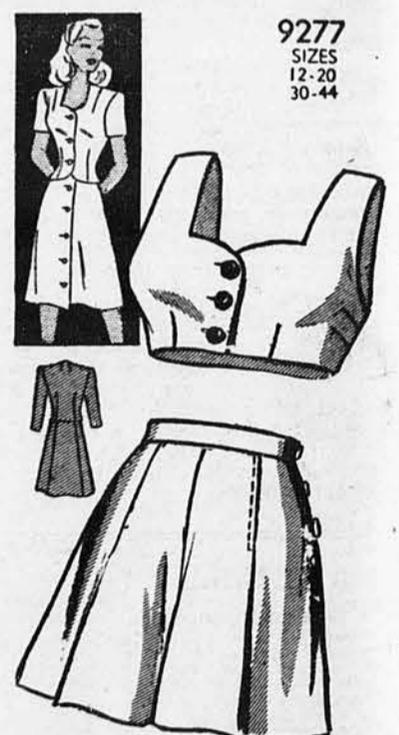
Tired of canned string beans? Chopped onion, first browned in bacon drippings will add variety.

Rub a little wax on the side of a stubborn drawer which sticks when pulled out or pushed in. It will run smoothly.

To remove brown stains from teacups, wipe with a little baking soda on a damp cloth. Wash in soapy water, rinse and dry.

When rolling dough on waxed paper, moisten the table top first, then put the paper down. This prevents the paper from slipping.

For Summer Fun



Play ball, or "laze" in the sun in this easy-to-sew, breezy playsuit. Pattern 9277 includes button-front skirt and trim jacket as well. It comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16, bra and shorts, requires 2 yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern 9277 may be obtained for 20 cents. Write to Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

TREASURED LINENS!
HOW DO YOU KEEP THEM
LOOKING SO NEW?

**THAT'S EASY! CLOROX
GENTLE BLEACHING
MAKES THEM
SNOWY-WHITE
AS NEW!**

PRIZED old linens often possess sentimental value in addition to their lovely appearance. Such linens, as well as those hard-to-replace everyday linens, deserve the utmost care... especially in laundering. They deserve Clorox extra-gentle bleaching... for Clorox lessens rubbing, thus conserving fabrics. Clorox is ultra-refined... it is free from caustic, an exclusive, patented quality-feature. Let Clorox help preserve the beauty and life of your linens.



Clorox in routine cleansing of kitchen and bathroom "danger zones" provides greater home health protection... for Clorox has intensified disinfecting action. Ask for Clorox. Simply follow directions on the label.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLEACH
AND HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

CLOROX

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects

DEODORIZES • BLEACHES • REMOVES STAINS



Clorox in laundering makes white cottons and linens showy-white (brightens fast colors), removes stains, scorch and mildew. It also deodorizes and disinfects.

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

Copyright 1945 Clorox Chemical Co.

BUY WAR BONDS

Being Revamped

(Continued from Page 6)

That confusion is likely to continue into late fall, perhaps into next year, despite the turning back to the Department of Agriculture of WFA when the Jones resignation becomes effective. U. S. commitments to feed the people of other nations apparently have slightly overstressed the supply of some foodstuffs that the farmers of

the United States can produce. And production was not helped much by Selective Service policies (dictated from the White House) which were so directed as to get around the Tydings amendment intended to keep essential manpower on the farms.

Two other big factors in the present and future food shortages are lack of farm machinery and serious transportation shortages that have caused millions of bushels of feed grains to go to waste in the last few months.

Farm machinery situation is expected to improve—but too late for this year's crops. The transportation problem promises to become much more acute as the Japanese war goes into what is hoped to be its final phase next fall and winter. The railroads are some 600,000 boxcars short of what they had in World War I. There are only 10 thru tracks to the West Coast, compared to some two score to East Coast ports—and the haul is twice as long. Even if everything clicks, handling the wheat crop movement this summer is going to overtax railroad facilities—railroads are short of manpower as well as rolling stock.

Change of Mind

OPA at last seems to have seen the light. OPA even put out an official pronouncement a few days ago that feeding a steer or a hog to heavier weights increased the quantity of meat produced by the animal that was fed. And announced a whole series of new and bigger subsidies, to feeders as well as to processors this time, while WFA promised price floors on heavier-weight hogs, as well as on cattle, until September, 1946. If feed crops are plentiful this year the meat supplies may improve—by next November.

President Truman also announced the resignation of Claude Wickard, of Indiana, as Secretary of Agriculture, to be succeeded by Rep. Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico. The Anderson appointment is almost purely political, altho he has served on the House Committee on Agriculture, and this spring headed the House Food Committee investigations. The House report, altho critical of OPA and also of WFA, was much less severe than that of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Anderson is in much better position to defend food policies than Sen. Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, Senate Committee Chairman, would have been if he, instead of Anderson had been named to the Cabinet.

Wickard to REA?

Claude Wickard was well taken care of in the Cabinet shake-up that also saw Francis Biddle go out as Attorney General, and Madame Frances Perkins depart from the secretaryship of the Department of Labor. All the displaced Cabinet members have warm letters of commendation and best wishes from President Truman. Biddle is succeeded by Tom C. Clarke, of Texas, a promotion. Judge Swellenbach, a pronounced New Deal Senator from Washington, then federal district judge, is taking over as Secretary of Labor.

Wickard steps from the Cabinet into a 9-year, \$10,000-a-year job as administrator of Rural Electrification Administration—the Senate last winter refused to confirm Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration and pet of the Farmers' Union and the CIO, for the place.

Also, if the House follows the pattern set by the Senate, Mr. Wickard will head an independent agency when he steps into the REA office. By executive order, the REA was shorn of its independent status in 1938, and made a part of the Department of Agriculture. Farm organizations backed Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, and the Senate approved the Shipstead amendment to an REA expansion bill that removes the REA from Department control, and makes it an independent agency again.

Wickard has been pretty much in eclipse during the war years, WFA having taken away a good part of his department. With Senate confirmation as REA head, and with that agency restored to independent status, the Indiana "farm boy" will get a chance to show what he can do in the way of stringing electric wires instead of building political fences.

However, it is far from certain that

(Continued on Page 17)

Curley Bradley and Barbara Marshall, of radio's KC Jamboree, discuss cakes and baking powder



"It's high like me"

"It's light like me"

When GAS comes to your farm



No more HOT kitchens

Some day soon the "gas line on wheels"—a Butler-Built Liquefied Gas Truck Tank—will come rolling up to your door. Your days of broiling hot kitchens in summer will be over, if your home is equipped with a modern, economical Butler Butane Gas Home System. A cool range to cook with... an automatic gas refrigerator... gas irons and other appliances... all these conveniences will be at your command. And on cold winter nights, with an automatic Gas furnace, your home will be kept comfortably warm. Butler's new Home Gas Systems are so far advanced in design, operation, economy and safety over anything offered before for Liquefied Petroleum Gas that you will want to be among the first to own one.

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LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS
HOME SYSTEMS, TRUCK AND
TRAILER TRANSPORT TANKS

WHEREVER YOU GO OUTDOORS Take along YOUR OWN COOL DRINKING WATER

Yes, EAGLE BRAND Processed Canvas DRINKING WATER BAGS really keep water cool—thru' Nature's cooling principle, EVAPORATION. Convenient and sanitary, by actual test keeps water degrees cooler than ordinary jugs, kegs, etc. Made of 100% American canvas, with nothing to break or get out of order. NOT A WARTIME SUBSTITUTE, as water bags proved in West for 50 years. Top removes for easy filling, cleaning; handy hard-wood carrying handle; rope loop to hang UP (on tree, post, etc.) away from dust and dirt. Thousands in use by soldiers. Perfect for field workers, sportsmen. Sold at hardware and farm stores everywhere on MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. 2 gal. size only \$1.00

EAGLE BRAND
DRINKING WATER BAG
W. WENZEL TENT & DUCK CO., ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

STAMMER?
This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stammering—successful for 44 years. Benj. N. Bogue, Dept. 3717, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.



You're OK with KC
the only nationally famous
baking powder packed in Glass

Laugh with the gang on the KC radio show Saturday mornings—and listen to the smart baking tips, too. Hear the hilarious KC Jamboree, with Curley Bradley, Barbara Marshall, the Prairie Ramblers, Yogi Yorgesson, and Elmiry, every Saturday on NBC stations—

11 a.m. Eastern 9 a.m. Mountain
10 a.m. Central 8 a.m. Pacific

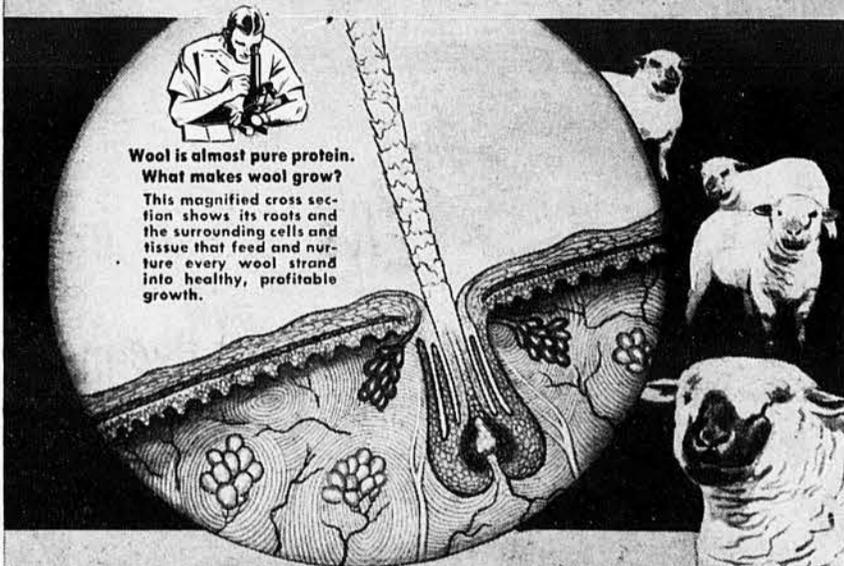
"If your cake falls and you didn't use KC—

Don't say we didn't tell you!"

—Elmiry



SALT Free Choice* SAVES PROTEIN



Wool is almost pure protein. What makes wool grow? This magnified cross section shows its roots and the surrounding cells and tissue that feed and nurture every wool strand into healthy, profitable growth.

WHY SHEEP NEED SALT
*Free Choice**
TO SHEAR HEAVY FLEECE



Salt plays a vital part in producing thick, heavy fleece.

Pound for pound, sheep and lambs need more salt than any other type of livestock. They require it for proper digestion and maximum assimilation of feed . . . for blood, growth, reproduction, and body tone . . . for the production of thick, heavy fleece.

Lack of sufficient salt, as tests at leading agricultural experiment stations show, results in smaller gains, less efficient use of feeds, impaired lamb crops, and decreased yields of wool.

Salt Saves Protein — Cuts Feeding Costs

Salt has very aptly been called the most essential of all minerals in feeds. It is becoming even more so as feeders understand how necessary it is to utilize proteins properly, the most expensive part of the animal ration. Salt supplies chloride for the hydrochloric acid in the digestive system, without which proteins are not fully digested. Wasted proteins are mighty expensive fertilizer.

Roughly one-third or more of the

dry matter weight of meat and milk is protein. Wool is practically pure protein. Obviously, an animal can supply the protein in its meat, milk, bone, muscle, and wool only to the degree it digests and assimilates the protein in its feed.

Feed Salt FREE CHOICE*

That is why, for economical gains, low feeding costs, and maximum profits, livestock should have salt. The difficulty is not that most farmers don't feed salt. They do. But they don't feed it in the right way for maximum benefits.

Salt should be fed FREE CHOICE* so that it is available all the time in quantities livestock want, especially when they're eating. It's the only way you can be sure they're getting enough for most economical and profitable production. Agricultural leaders recommend a salt feeding station wherever livestock gather—in the fields, the pasture, along the creek.

The cost of feeding Morton's Salt, free choice, is very small. The returns are large, in terms of lower feeding costs, more economical, more profitable production of meat, milk, and wool.

FREE Valuable Book on Feeding Salt

It will pay you to have a copy of this authoritative 32-page book, the most complete ever published on feeding salt to all livestock. Explains the importance of salt in the animal diet . . . how best to feed salt . . . gives plans for making salt boxes for FREE CHOICE* feeding. Mail your request to Morton Salt Company, 310 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois.



Cows Give More Milk **Beef Cattle are Thriftier** **Hogs Make Faster Gains**

Sheep Yield More Wool **Horses Work Harder**

MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

*Salt Free Choice means having salt before your animals all the time, so that they can eat as much or as little as they want.

Harvest Brigade at Work

Double the 1944 Acreage Is Goal in 1945

OUT to surpass its million-acre wonder harvest of 1944, a giant corps of self-propelled combines known as the Harvest Brigade has launched its invasion of 1945 crops. The brigade will lend a helping hand to farmers harassed by a still more critical shortage of manpower and machinery.

Starting in the flax fields above Corpus Christi, Texas, and in the early barley crops of California's legendary Imperial Valley, the brigade will operate on last year's successful pattern, following the ripening crops northward over the entire 6-month span of the U. S. harvest. This year, the brigade has been augmented by a still greater force of combines manufactured with approval of the War Food Administration by Massey-Harris Company, of Racine, Wis. So satisfactory was last year's program in which only 500 machines harvested more than a million acres, the new brigade has upped its quota to 2,000,000 acres. Operators to date have pledged to handle 2,254 acres to the machine—or more than 5 times the acreage normally cut by combines of comparable size. As in 1944, the self-propelled combines are expected to chop manpower requirements in half, save at least one half gallon of fuel an acre, free 1,000 tractors for other farm work, and save a million bushels of grain which might be lost on the opening round of the fields.

Last year's million-acre performance record, based on operating reports submitted by the 500 participants, proved the brigade's ability to reach its goal with less manpower, fuel and equipment. The 1944 machines harvested 1,019,500 acres—an average of 2,039 acres to the combine. Manpower requirements were 245,519 man-hours, with the self-propelled combines handling 4.073 acres an hour. Fuel consumption of 765,500 gallons indicates an average of .765 gallons of fuel an acre.

Latest government crop reports forecast the huge task confronting America's farmers in 1945. Crop plantings are estimated at 363,927,000 acres, only 200,000 acres short of last year's mark. The winter wheat harvest is expected to reach an all-time record of

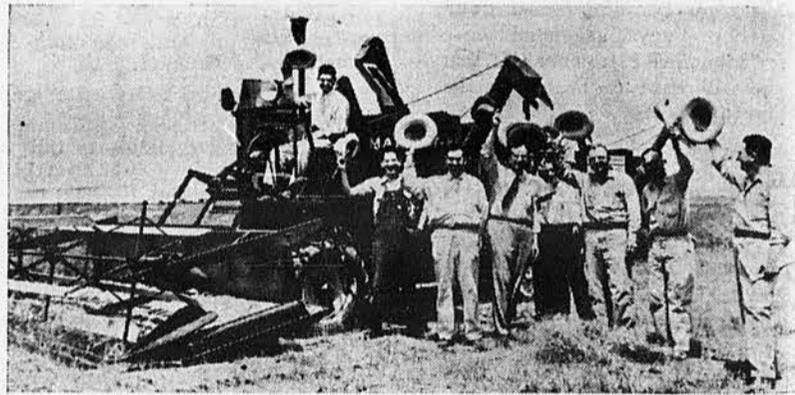


John A. True, Alice, Texas, showing 3,865 acres on his 1944 combine, now is ready to start cutting with the 1945 Harvest Brigade.

862,515,000 bushels while the early flax acreage in Texas is double that of last season. In the face of this record harvest, short-handed farmers have lost their sons and hired men to the service in alarming proportions during the winter months, and the machinery supply is far inadequate to take up the slack.

Joe Tucker, Massey-Harris vice-president and "daddy" of the brigade, sizes up the situation as critical in itself but injects another angle when he says, "We'd better start looking to the abnormal years ahead. The Lord has been mighty good to us these last war years, but we can't always bank on the bumper crops and comparatively favorable harvesting weather we've been experiencing. We'll be smart to plan for the emergencies and save every last grain of the big crops in prospect."

The Harvest Brigade is dedicated to the job of saving acreages which might otherwise go unharvested due to wartime shortages. Farmers in need of harvesting assistance should immediately request the service of the brigade thru local AAA offices, county agents or Massey-Harris dealers.



America's most critical harvest begins at Agua Dulce, Nueces county, Texas. It soon will be rolling up thru the Midwest.

Better Wheats Come First

AT LEAST one milling concern, the Rodney Milling Company, of McPherson, plans to do something this year about Red Chief and Chiefkan wheat, which is said by millers to be threatening the reputation of Kansas wheat for high-quality milling.

This company has instructed all of its elevators from McPherson to Russell not to accept either Red Chief or Chiefkan wheat during the harvest period. "After we have taken care of our better varieties for flour making," says Al Dean, of the McPherson office, "we will buy or handle on consignment any Red Chief or Chiefkan wheat for whatever market may be available for it. We do not intend, however, to mix it with our purchases for flour making." Other companies may follow suit by harvest time, it is reported by some observers.

To encourage wheat growers in the area to plant the new approved Pawnee wheat this fall, or at least to try

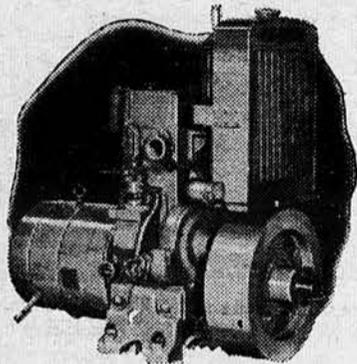
it, the Rodney Milling Company has worked out a novel plan of getting some seed to its customers.

Every customer who brings in 500 bushels of an accepted variety of wheat will get paid cash for 495 bushels and can trade 5 bushels for 5 bushels of certified Pawnee seed wheat at no extra cost. The company hopes to put out 2,500 bushels of Pawnee in this way.

"We feel that mills and elevators have some responsibility for varieties grown and should make some contribution in developing accepted varieties," says Mr. Dean.

Additional to this program, the company is playing host June 14 at a dinner for some 28 certified seed growers in the area. This will be followed by a program consisting of talks by the chief chemist of the company, John Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association; Prof. R. L. Throckmorton, head of agronomy at Kansas State College, and others.

Now AVAILABLE
THRU YOUR DELCO DEALER
DIESEL



With a LISTER-BLACKSTONE Diesel Generator you can have unlimited 110-V. AC power. All the current necessary for shop equipment—arc welders, motors, lights, refrigeration and hundreds of farm needs and conveniences.

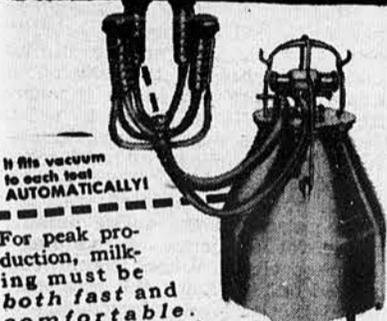
For a few cents a day you can operate a DIESEL. Uses low cost fuel, needs very little attention.

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WATER SYSTEMS - WIND GENERATORS
DIESEL POWERED GENERATORS 110 OR 32 VOLT
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THIS MILKER HAS A BRAIN



It fits vacuum to each teat AUTOMATICALLY!
For peak production, milking must be both fast and comfortable. Otherwise full benefit of milk "let down" is lost. Only the MILK-MASTER with its metal and plastic "brain" in the teat cup cluster adjusts vacuum precisely to the needs of each teat to obtain maximum milking speed with greatest comfort. You get more milk! Udders stay healthier! See your dealer or WRITE for FREE catalog.
PERFECTION MFG. CORP.
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CURRIE WINDMILLS
Less Than \$26.00
The famous CURRIE—dependable for over 50 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-3, Salina, Kan. DIRECT TO YOU

OTTAWA LOG SAW
EASY TO CUT
CORD WOOD
GET FUEL FAST
Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Folds trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 611 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS
Buy More U. S. War Bonds

Marketing Viewpoint

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

I notice there is a lot of publicity about increasing the production of livestock and poultry. If this is done, will we be in danger of being without feed as we were in the spring of 1943 and 1944?—G. F.

We have adequate supplies of feed grains at present, primarily because hog and poultry numbers were reduced and heavy feeding of cattle has been limited. A small feed-grain crop this year might result in shortages of feed next spring and summer, especially if hog numbers are increased substantially and full feeding of cattle is increased. It does not appear desirable to increase livestock projects materially unless there is assurance of an adequate feed supply on the farm. Depending on purchased feed may cause a lot of headaches as it did in the spring of 1943 and 1944.

I have seen some mention of a \$13.75 support price for hogs. Has the support price been raised to that figure?—M. L.

No, the support price now in effect is \$13 a hundredweight at Chicago or \$12.75 at Kansas City for good to choice barrows and gilts without weight specifications. The latest change in the support-price regulations was to remove the upper weight limit which had been 300 pounds.

I have some yearling steers and heifers that have had some grain and wheat pasture during the winter. They are now on rye and clover pasture. I could feed them 30 to 45 days and finish them. Would you sell them now or give them a short feed?—J. M.

From a marketing standpoint I think you would be safe in giving these cattle a short feed since you have the cattle on hand. However, buying cattle to put on feed at present prices looks rather risky.

If more poultry meat is needed would it be advisable to raise some chickens during the summer? Will the price stay at the present level?—U. S.

More poultry meat is urgently needed. Raising more chickens would be a contribution toward relieving the meat shortage. In Kansas, broilers started in September make better growth than chicks hatched during the hot summer months. As long as meat remains scarce, the price of chickens will not decline from ceiling prices.

Being Revamped

(Continued from Page 15)

the REA will be separated from the Department of Agriculture. Speaker Sam Rayburn declares flatly that the House never will approve the Senate-enacted Shipstead proposal to take REA out from under the Secretary of Agriculture. And Wickard's confirmation as REA administrator faces trouble. Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, promises to fight confirmation to the end. Says the reason he worked to get REA out of agriculture is because Wickard was "playing politics" with it. And he won't stand for Wickard anywhere in REA.

Top war agencies—and international organizations and representatives—are taking turns now issuing statements showing increasing demands for food from Europe. Those in touch with world needs and United States capacity to produce for those needs, are praying for another good crop year—and trying to get Administration policies modified to put more men, more machines, more transportation facilities, at the disposal of food producing and distributing agencies.

Farm leaders are beginning to worry about what will happen in postwar years if the Reciprocal Trade agreements put foodstuffs on or close to a free-trade basis, with Government pledged to hold farm prices on most commodities at 90 per cent of parity for 2 full calendar years after the Japanese war ends. Export subsidies and import quotas might be the result—but these are not conducive to the world peace being planned after World War II ends.

FOR
Easy, Efficient
COMBINING

UNIVERSAL MODEL

Ask your dealer about this best-seller. Fits any combine having either auger or canvas-type headers and a cutting width 8 feet or wider.

Innes Windrow Pick-Up's patented "piston action" picks up the entire windrow, regardless of tangled undergrowth or other difficulties. Handles the crop smoothly and gently from underneath, as clean and thorough as if by hand.

No wrapping or clogging, because fingers automatically strip themselves of weeds and vines. Trash cannot get into the rotor. No work stoppages or time loss.

30% to 40% lighter, the Innes Windrow Pick-Up can be attached or detached by one man in a few minutes. No need to remove sickle guards. Handles all windrowed crops, grain, seed, beans, rice, and others.

Models to fit all makes and sizes of combines. Get your order in right away! See your dealer, or write

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VETICILLIN*

PENICILLIN FOR LIVESTOCK

Veticillin, veterinary penicillin, now comes to the livestock world. It promises to perform the wonders achieved in human medicine. Already Veticillin is showing remarkable results in controlling Chronic and Acute Mastitis—including cases resistant to sulfa drugs. It is not irritating to udder tissues even with very high dosage, is relatively non-toxic, does not cause drop in milk secretion or change the looks of the milk.

The effectiveness of Veticillin against many other infections, which have long cut down farm profits, is strongly suggested by preliminary work. These include:

- Actinomycosis (lumpy jaw)
- Anthrax
- Local infections from all forms of wounds
- Blood poisoning
- Gas gangrene
- Swine erysipelas

Veticillin is stocked by most druggists. Ask your dealer for literature. If he cannot supply you, send us his name.

* Trademark



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A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
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IT'S FAST!
IT'S UNIFORM!

IT TAKES BOTH FOR BEST MILKING!

THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY is the only milker which combines fast and uniform milking. That's why more and more dairymen are insisting on De Laval milking . . . they know it pays in increased milk production and improved udder health, as well as cleaner and faster milking. If you cannot get a new De Laval immediately it will pay you to wait for one. See your nearest De Laval Dealer.

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and all your other magazines, newspapers, grocery bags, and cartons. Turn them in as Waste Paper. . . .

It Is NEEDED!

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I LIKE TO BE SURE!
I rely on NEMAS
because they contain
Chemically Pure
Tetrachlorethylene
in Individual Doses
FOR MY LIVESTOCK

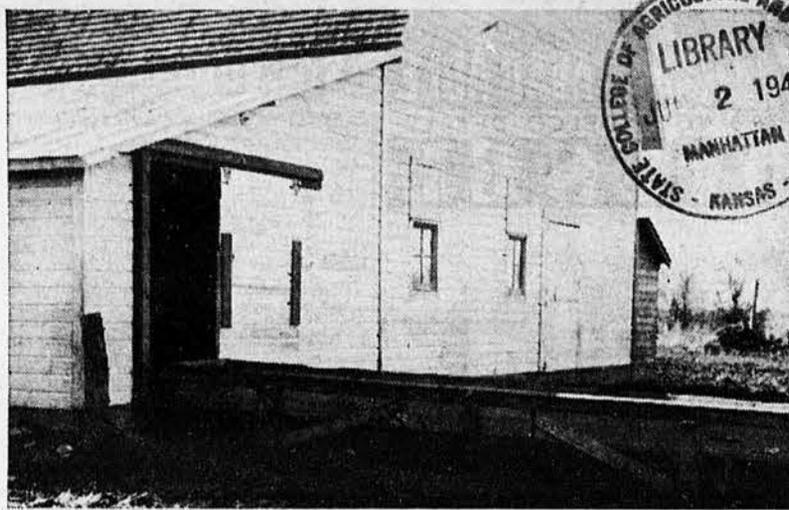
Millions of Nema Worm Capsules are used effectively every year in de-worming sheep, goats, hogs, and other livestock.

Many livestock men use Nema Capsules exclusively; others alternate, giving Nemazene Tablets (phenothiazine) every other time. Both treatments allow exact, individual doses—the approved way to administer correct amounts.

Use Parke-Davis products—famous for quality.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLETS ON NEMA WORM CAPSULES AND NEMAZENE TABLETS

Animal Industry Division
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN
DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS



Even young stock can be fed from inside the barn with a feed cart by this simple arrangement on the C. V. Wagner farm, Kiowa county. No more carrying feed thru muddy lots.



Beat Shortages

(Continued from Page 1)

baskets out into the lots for the young stock. By moving the feed bunk so one end comes up to the back door of the barn, he now can service the bunk from inside by means of his feed cart.

For bucket feeding a group of calves at one time, Mr. Wagner built one fence of the calf lot in the form of stanchions, along the outside of which runs a narrow feed bunk. The stanchions are locked by means of individual levers. By putting these stanchions in the fence line he saved materials and finds it takes much less time and labor to feed the calves as he doesn't need to enter the lot.

To complete his dairy-management setup Mr. Wagner is building a modern milkhouse, inside of which will be a concrete milk cooler with vapor-sealed insulated walls. Running water will be piped into the building and a gas heater will be used for heating water to sterilize all equipment.

Ingenuity here also has been extended to harvesting the wheat. An automatic lift for raising and lowering the combine platform is in use and can be controlled from the tractor. The grain elevator on the combine was extended an extra foot and supported by a board insert. This change makes the grain from the elevator shoot into the center rather than on the side of the combine bin so no extra man is needed to distribute the grain evenly. The tractor operator can see when the bin is full.

The last word in efficiency has been built into a 1,600-poult turkey brooder by C. L. Ary, Edwards county turkey specialist, who uses his equipment for 2 broods a year. Concrete floors in the 8-brooder compartments slope to the central aisle which, in turn, slopes to the south, so the entire house can be hosed down and flushed out with a minimum of labor. Roosts in the compartment are hinged at the eaves so they can be swung up out of the way and latched while poults are small, then let down when needed. A feed cart is used to distribute feed and litter and a disappearing stairway leads from the central aisle to overhead

storage for feed and litter. This type of stair leaves all the wall and floor space available for the brooder compartments. Butane gas brooders with hovers that can be raised up out of the way while working with the poults complete the arrangement.

A combination brooder and range house of 1,000-chick capacity has been designed by A. A. Barger, of Pawnee county, to solve a number of problems and to give maximum usage. Mounted on 3 skids, it can be moved from the farmstead onto wheat or other temporary pasture. Outside dimensions are 18 by 20 feet.

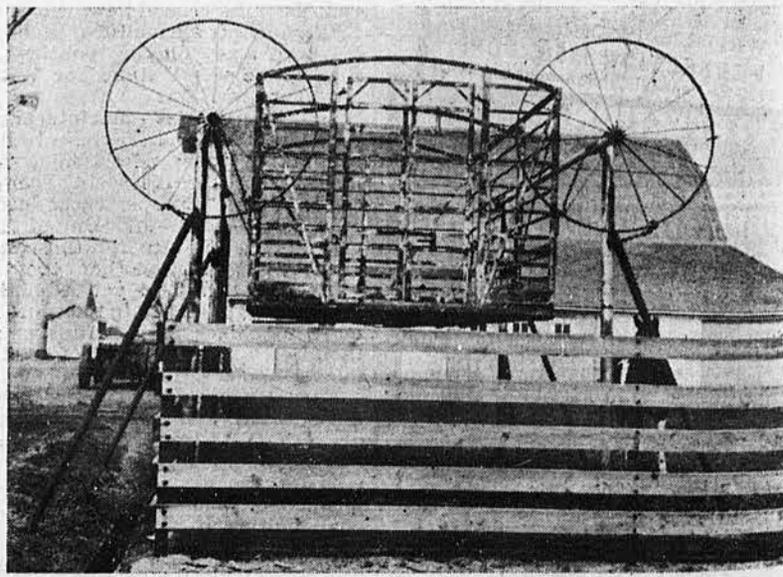
A feed room 2 feet wide, with outside openings for filling, was built across one end, except for entrance space, and this saves a lot of carrying. The building proper is so well insulated that a 500-chick brooder in the center will give an even temperature in all corners with the result that the chicks do not pile or crowd under the hover.

Windows are weather-tight and built so they can be laid back at the top for indirect air intake, raised up or down on the incline, or taken out altogether. The insulated ceiling and walls provide warmth for the young chicks and cooler quarters on the range.

Flooring is of 1/2-inch hail mesh screen, which eliminates use of litter and, says Mr. Barger, has eliminated coccidiosis among the chicks. Egg-crate dividers placed on the screens are used to train chicks to eat until they will use the hoppers. Roosts are hinged at the eaves and are latched up out of the way while chicks are small. Inside walls are painted with aluminum paint and the entire building is made for efficiency of handling and keeping clean. When the brooder is moved out to range, the spot where it stood in the lot is plowed and limed to keep it disease free.

A homemade elevator is used by Mr. Barger in loading stock for market. The loader consists of a welded frame cage suspended by 4 chains and raised and lowered by means of 2 wheels at

(Continued on Page 19)



This livestock "elevator" on the A. A. Barger farm, Pawnee county, is loaded while on the ground, then lifted and a truck is backed under it, after which it becomes part of the truck for the trip to market.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, including words like 'If his', 'pr', 'wa', 'sib', 'co', 'wa', 'div', 'org', 'wo', 'We', 'M', 'wo', 'in', 'dist', 'Y', 'pin', 'now', 'FF', 'grac', 'you', 'obli', 'M', 'M', '915', 'P', 'Hay', 'bale', 'bleach', 'with', 'Speci', 'moist', 'severe', 'large', 'bale', 'years', 'See yo', 'forma', 'stack', '205-L', 'Giv

WARNING of CHOLERA



Danger season here. Don't wait longer to have pigs

VACCINATED

The only safe pig is the one immunized BEFORE cholera strikes.

CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN

then you will know your vaccinating is being done Right. His skill is your best assurance of dependable protection.

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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—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.

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This Easy, Low-Cost Way COVER WITH **SISALKRAFT**



Hay is valuable . . . protect loose or baled hay stacked in the open against bleaching, weathering and spoiling . . . with stack covers made from Sisalkraft. Specially treated to resist rain and moisture . . . reinforced to withstand severe winds. Thousands in use on large and small stacks, both loose and baled. Field proved for more than 13 years. Low in cost . . . easy to handle . . . resists tears and rough handling. See your lumber dealer for complete information and literature on Sisalkraft stack covers and portable silos. Or Write!

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MAKE MORE SILAGE—USE **SISALKRAFT** Portable Silos

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

Beat Shortages

(Continued from Page 18)

the ends of long pipes. Stock is easily herded into the cage as it rests on the ground. It then is elevated and a truck backed under it. The cage is one half inch narrower than the truckbed and fits in snugly. The chains are unhooked and the stock taken to town.

Four miles of electric fence can be wound on each of several spools made by Mr. Barger and the tractor does the work. The spools are Model-A Ford wheels with metal-flared flanges welded to the rims. A Ford differential and rear axle assembly is bolted to the tractor drawbar by means of a frame made of scrap iron and the differential hooked to the tractor-power takeoff. The spools, of course, fit on each end of the axle. To properly distribute the wire on the spool as it comes in, Mr. Barger has taken an iron rod, to which 2 short metal pieces have been welded about 12 inches apart. These small pieces have bored holes thru which is run a bolt over which a small pipe is fitted to revolve. When one end of the iron rod is put on the ground and the wire threaded thru the eye, wire can be distributed evenly on



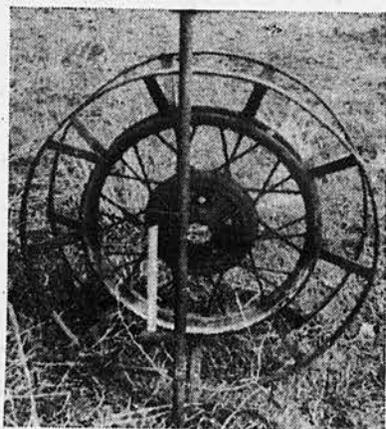
An iron bar and a discarded drill spring were used to make this gate catch on the Barger farm. It is easy to open and shut, and strong enough to resist lots of rough use.

the spool merely by moving the top of the rod back and forth. Another time-saver on the farm is a scrap-iron rack. All scrap on the farm is sorted and put on this rack of several tiers according to lengths and thicknesses. Placed near the farm shop, it cuts down a lot of time when looking for pieces to do various jobs of repair.

Gates and gateposts on the farm are made of oil-line casings and sturdy, quick-operating latches are made from old iron bars held in locked position by discarded drill springs.

Stock is separated into a number of lots because there is a variety of livestock on the farm. To facilitate handling this stock with green help most of the time, Mr. Barger plans to put prominently displayed numbers on each lot so simple instructions can be followed by anyone asked to make any changes in lotting the stock.

These are just a few of the many ideas conceived and put into operation by farmers in these 2 areas to meet the many problems of wartime agriculture. They are representative of what hundreds of farmers in South-Central and Southwest Kansas are doing to meet wartime demands with a minimum of labor and materials.

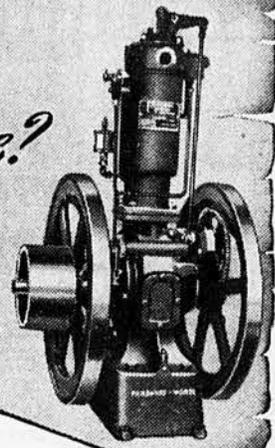


Four miles of electric fence can be wound on this homemade spool with the work done by the power takeoff on the tractor, on the Barger farm. The iron rod with eyepiece is used to evenly distribute wire on the spool.

Cardboard Protects

When cleaning brasswork on electric light plates, use a heavy piece of cardboard with a hole cut the size of the plate, to protect the wallpaper and woodwork.—E. H.

Remember This Pioneer Farm Engine?

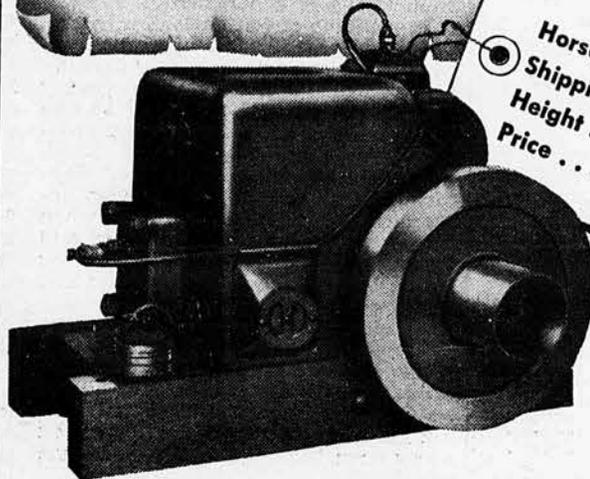


1902 MODEL

Horsepower 2
Shipping weight . . . 820 lbs.
Height 40 in.
Price \$125

1945 MODEL

Horsepower 2
Shipping weight . 155 lbs.
Height 18½ in.
Price \$63.75



THE farm engine of 1902 looks strange now . . . large, heavy, and high-priced for its horsepower. Yet in its day it paid its way . . . was a welcomed labor saver.

Today's Fairbanks-Morse 2-hp. "Z" Engine is far better, yet much lower priced.

The contrast illustrates a basic Fairbanks-Morse policy . . . to lead in devising products to meet vital farm needs, to perfect those products by thorough field testing, and then to manufacture them in such volume that the cost is low, so that most farm families can share the benefits.

As the result of that policy, the name Fairbanks-Morse is worth remembering for dependable, honest-value farm equipment of the types listed below . . . machines for which replacement parts will always be available. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago 5, Illinois.

Another name worth remembering YOUR NEAR-BY FAIRBANKS-MORSE DEALER

He is ready to provide you with Fairbanks-Morse performance-proved farm equipment. He is anxious to serve you well, to deserve your future patronage.

- ABILENE Wright Oil & Implement
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- CLAY CENTER Marshall Implement & Garage Co.
- CLIFTON L. D. Haynes
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Water Systems • Sump Pumps • "Z" Engines • Light Plants
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Prompt Delivery

NEW 1945 MODELS



ELECTRICITY GIVES YOU

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FARMERS RANCHERS

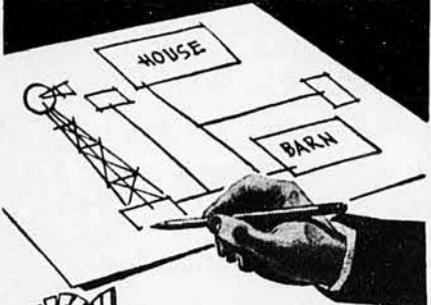
Get your new 1945 Allied Electric Plant now! Turn the free air into power to operate your farm or ranch efficiently and economically. Allied's variable pitch, governor, automatic charging control, its dependability and performance make it the outstanding electric plant on the market today.

Be prepared for the future with an Allied, the electric plant with the oversize capacity that supplies plenty of electricity for present needs and plenty for the post-war demands of additional equipment and appliances.

Write for free literature and the name of your nearest dealer.

ALLIED ELECTRIC
Products Company
SPENCER IOWA

HERE'S A PICTURE OF YOUR FARM... with RUNNING WATER



You can enjoy the convenience and comfort of running water in all your buildings—and the power to operate the system is free.

Contact your nearest Monitor dealer. By a simple sketch he will show you how a running water system can be made to fit your farm. Let him show you how easily you can have a modern bathroom—how running water in the barns will lighten your work and increase your profit.

Ask the dealer to install a Monitor Sky Power windmill now, as the first step in this system. As soon as they are available, he can attach a pressure tank and automatic controls. See your Monitor dealer today.

Monitor SYSTEMS
WINDMILLS • PUMPS • PUMPJACKS • WELL SUPPLIES

CLIP ALONG DOTTED LINE

I am interested in—
 NEW WINDMILL
 Having old windmill reconditioned. Print Name and Address in margin, mail to
 DEPT. 3, BAKER MFG., Evansville, Wis.

OTTAWA Post Hole Driller

A high speed, one-man driller equipped with fast new type auger. For any row crop tractor. Easy to operate from driver's seat. Make big money doing custom digging. Fully guaranteed. Write for details.

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BLIZZARD

Best from ALL ANGLES. For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting—speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features, 1945 Supply limited by war needs. Free Catalog.

BLIZZARD MFG. CO.
(Since 1874)
Canton 2, Ohio

Laying House Was Too Tight

SOMETIMES a farmer can overdo the job of trying to provide warm quarters for his poultry or livestock. This was the case when George Hoch and son, Wilbur, of Leavenworth county, started out to remodel a laying house to make the best possible quarters for their fine flock of pullets.

In the first place the Hochs insulated the north wall and ceiling, but failed to provide enough ventilation with the result that moisture condensation in cold weather made the house almost unusable. They now are planning 2 ventilators with openings just below the roosts to carry off moisture.

Another improvement they now believe was a mistake is an overhead water system, as it freezes in extreme weather. A layer of rock just under the top of the ground prevented them from laying it underground.

In speaking of ventilation for chicks, pullets or hens, N. L. Harris, Leavenworth county agent, reports that many poultrymen in Leavenworth county lost a lot of chicks a year or so ago from using brooder houses not properly ventilated. "Reports of losses started pouring into my office," says Mr. Harris, "and in nearly every instance the trouble was stopped when proper ventilation was suggested and installed. You can't build a brooder or laying house too tight or it is just like trying to get air into a jug."

One improvement the Hochs believe offers some advantage in the laying house is a sloping concrete floor with a drain at the lower side. This allows easy cleaning and they find that hens are not so prone to scratch litter back away from the windows as on a level floor.

a field day with an educational program for turkey producers will be held. Both live and dressed turkeys from each experimental lot will be available for study and comparison.

A Slick Trick

When the flour bin, the drawer for sugar and other drawers in the cabinet let dry ingredients seep thru, I pour melted paraffin over the seams and cracks and let it harden. This makes a snug drawer and helps keep the cabinet clean. To make the drawers slide easily, I pour a little paraffin along the sliding groove.—H. C. K.

Now Has 15 Albums

I was very much pleased and surprised to see in a recent Kansas Farmer my letter about old albums. When I wrote that letter I had 8 albums, but my collection now numbers 15. One came from Norway and has all the pictures of the family who owned it.

The smallest one can be held in the palm of my hand, and was found in a deserted house in Marblehead, Mass. The house was sold and the owner remodeled it: Among other articles in the attic was this little photo album, probably 60 or 70 years old. One of the pictures was that of a Negro who probably had been a valued servant in the home.

I have noted one thing about the photos in the albums—no one ever takes the trouble to write the name and relationship of the pictured people in them. This would be most interesting to future generations, and I have taken time to write such information on the back of every photo I have before putting it in the albums.—Mrs. Eugene Chrisman, Scottsbluff, Neb.

Study Turkeys

A 2-year turkey-feeding demonstration at the Garden City branch experiment station has been made possible by a state legislative appropriation of \$10,000.

Twenty-two acres have been set aside for the project, which will be under supervision of the poultry department of the college. Purpose of the experiments is to obtain more specific information on the feeding value of cereal grains in Kansas for growing and finishing meat turkeys. Effect of different rations will be studied in which corn, wheat, oats, barley, and the grain sorghums are fed freely, and observations made on rate of growth, feather condition, interior quality, distribution of fat and exterior finish, together with other economic conditions.

Following a 28-week feeding period,

Poultry Comfort

- No. 145—Poultry Equipment, Furniture for Biddy.
- No. 155—Brooder House and Range Shelter—Sanitation.
- No. 144—Straw-Loft Poultry House—Comfort for Biddy.

Blueprints for making or building any of the above, include bill of materials needed. These may be ordered free from Kansas State College Extension Service, or Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

How the Fruit Crop Looks

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

UNSEASONABLY warm weather in March hastened development of fruit buds and a heavy bloom gave promise of abundant fruit for Northeast Kansas. But came the low temperatures of April 4 and 5, when the mercury slid down to 28, 26 and 24. Loss due directly to cold probably was not as great as was the effect of poor pollination. Bees and other pollinating insects do not like to get out and work when the weather is damp and rainy and the temperature is below 65 degrees. Such were the conditions here at blooming time and a poor set of fruit was the result.

Apple men in Doniphan county are not too happy over the prospects for this year, altho some growers are reporting a satisfactory set. George Kinkead, Jr., has a 20-acre block of Wealthy trees that will yield a heavy crop if nothing goes wrong. Already the little apples in this well-known orchard are beginning to take on some size. There is every indication there will be a good yield of summer and early fall apples, but the general forecast for the late winter varieties is light.

Peach growers here thought this was going to be a "peach year" but the April cold snap changed that. Peaches are not all killed, however, as some varieties have set moderately so there is still a chance for some peach cobbler or fresh peaches and cream. James Sharp, of Council Grove, reports similar conditions there. On some varieties the peaches are killed, he says, on others there will be one

third of a crop. According to Mr. Sharp, Kiefer pears in his section will bear only 15 per cent of a crop. Except for Red Delicious he expects a good crop of apples.

A complete loss of both peaches and plums and a partial loss of apples is reported from the district around Hutchinson. Emmett Blood reports yellow peaches severely damaged in the Arkansas Valley. Prospects for other fruit, he says, is fair to poor. Frank Clark, of Coffeyville, reports slight freeze damage there. Dr. Wm. F. Pickett, head of the department of horticulture, Kansas State College, reports temperatures as low as 19 in the vicinity of Manhattan and this undoubtedly means they will have no home-grown fruit there this summer.

The strawberry crop in Doniphan county does not seem to have been injured to any great extent and fresh strawberries from this district will be on the market soon. The strawberry acreage here is lower than it has been in years and, due to labor shortage and rainy weather, only very limited plantings have been made this spring. Grapes in this area were hit hard by the freeze of April 4. Many growers report a 50 per cent loss and some believe their damage is even greater.

The tomato acreage here will be less than average this year, due to lack of help in getting the plants set. Some of the plants shipped in from the South were of poor quality and some shipments suffered severe damage in transit. Cutworms took their toll of many plants.



Run Her Like a Factory and She'll Pay

Your hen is an egg factory, and like any other factory, she's got to have the necessary raw materials.

One of the most important of these is egg shell material, calcium carbonate. Without it she can lay but few eggs.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell is 99% pure calcium carbonate, with a trace of iodine. It is very inexpensive—not an ounce of waste in a bag.

Keeping Pilot Brand before your hens all the time is the easiest way to make them pay.



For Poultry

At Feed Dealers Everywhere

NEW! Easy-To-Use Dr. Salsbury DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

HELPS YOU AVOID COCCIDIOSIS LOSSES

- 1 HELPS CONTROL Cecal COCCIDIOSIS in CHICKENS (in large doses)
- 2 PROVIDES TONIC BENEFITS (in small doses)

FOR BIRDS OF ALL AGES

Easily used! Safe for use in any water. Against cecal coccidiosis: Use proper sanitary measures, and treat flock with Ren-O-Sal as soon as a bird shows the first symptoms. Act promptly; don't risk trouble spreading. This preventive treatment gives real results. Tested, proved, at our research farm and by poultry raisers. You, too, will say "nothing like it!" For tonic benefits, use as early as you wish. So, for regular tonic use, and quick action when coccidiosis threatens, get Ren-O-Sal now. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

GET THE GENUINE **Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL** THE TWO-FOLD DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



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The Original Egg-Propagated Vaccines

Under the latest ruling from the U. S. Dept. of Agr., all fowl vaccines must be produced by the chick-embryo (egg-propagated) method. This process was originated in our laboratory in 1938, the same year that we were granted the first license by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. to manufacture vaccines by this method.

Buy the Original Egg-Propagated Fowl Vaccines

Fowl Pox Vaccine	100 doses, 75¢
500 doses, \$3.00	
Pigeon Pox Vaccine	100 doses, \$1.25
500 doses, \$5.00	
Fowl Tracheitis Vaccine	100 doses, \$2.50
500 doses, \$10.00	

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VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, Director
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VINELAND VACCINES

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BUSH'S SEX-ED CHICKS
STARTED Wh. Leg. Pullets \$26.95 up **\$4.95** per 100
 BUSH offers over 20 popular, money-making breeds. Husky, separately hatched. Bloodtested, free-range OZARK-QUALITY flocks. 40 years in poultry business. 150,000 Customers in 48 states. One of world's largest hatcheries and brooderies. Millions shipped yearly. COCKERELS, \$4.95 up. Day Old Pullets (up to 300 egg strain), \$12.95 up. Hand-picked big English White Leghorn 3-4 Week Old Started Pullets, \$26.95 up. Order now for future delivery.
 1945 Attractive EGG RECORD & CALENDAR CATALOG gives terms, sex guarantees, FOB prices, etc. WRITE TODAY.
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Buy and Raise Chicks, backed by 19 years of progressive poultry breeding. Over 700 R.O.P. Leg-banded Males used in DeForest supervised flocks.
 We Offer: Straight Run—Pullets—Cockerels, in all leading breeds and crossbreeds. Broadbreasted Bronze Poults in season. "Tube Tested" under U. S. Plan.
DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kansas Branches at Marion and Cottonwood Falls

BAKER'S World Famous BABY CHICKS

STRAIGHT RUN
 AS LOW AS **\$5.90** per 100
 PREPAID

FAMOUS SINCE 1898! ... Winners of Three World's Championships! Famous prize winning egg strains. Powered for production! "Balanced breeding" for both meat and eggs. Pullets that lay big eggs and lots of them with low pullet mortality. Cockerels that grow fast into quick market-profit birds.
 15 DIFFERENT VARIETIES ... Pure breeds, odd breeds, hybrids, all bloodtested by nationally known Liberal guarantee. Write for FREE illustrated Literature. Get our low prices before you order chicks.
BAKER CHICKS, Box F, Abilene, Kan.



Kansas Approved Pulletom Tested High Production

Replacement guarantee. Prepaid in 100 lots.
 AAA Grade St. Run Pullets Ckls.
 Large type Wh. Legh. bf. Min. \$10.90 \$21.90 \$2.90
 Wh. & bd. rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds 10.90 17.90 9.00
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 Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sunac, Leoti Red.
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 Write for list of growers.
The Kansas Crop Improvement Association Manhattan, Kansas

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State Certified and Kansas Grown. U. S. 13 Hybrid Corn, grown and processed on our own farm.
 Flat Kernels—\$8.00 per bushel
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BRUNE BROS. R. I. LAWRENCE, KAN.

Certified Norkan 83% Germination, \$4.50 cwt. Will take advance orders for Pawnee and Comanche Wheat of 1945 crop. William C. Robinson, Downs, Kansas.

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Fort Collins variety, \$7.00 cwt., in lots of 500 lbs. or more. F. O. B. Sacked, Tagged. Samples on request.
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Jersey, Porta Rican, Red Bermuda, Oklahoma Golden. Prepaid 300-\$1.50; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.75; 5,000-\$17.00. Wholesale lots of 10,000 or larger \$3.00 per 1,000 express collect. All plants produced from seed grown from certified seed.
 Plants freshly pulled, expertly packed, and shipped the same day.
 Soonerland plants are the best money can buy.
THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT Thomas, Oklahoma

Vegetable Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomatoes—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone—200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Pepper—Sweet, Hot—100-40c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Sweet Potato—Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Red Velvet—300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.75. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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Guaranteed, Nancy Hall, Porto Rican potato plants; 500, \$1.35; 1,000, \$2.50. Cash. Quick shipment. Romulus Page, Gleason, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS Army Raincoats

Parcel Post Prepaid. Used—Repaired—Serviceable
 Sizes—Small, Medium and Large
 Heavy Oilskin Coats\$3.50
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 Satisfactory or your money back.
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Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.40	\$17.40	\$16.85
Hogs	14.50	14.50	13.50
Lams	15.85	16.25	15.85
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.25	.25	.23
Eggs, Standards	.33	.33	.32
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.71	1.68 1/2	1.69
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.17 1/2	1.12	1.12
Oats, No. 2, White	.74	.71	...
Barley, No. 2	1.03	1.00	1.16
Alfalfa, No. 1	24.00	24.00	34.50
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	18.00	18.00

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

June 16 Will Be Our Next Issue
 Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by **Saturday, June 9**

Beef CATTLE

Must Reduce Size of SHORTHORN HERD

2 herd bulls. Proud Gold Spur and Gold Count.
6 young bulls, 8 to 14 months old.
30 cows, from first-calf heifers to 7 years old, with calves at foot or bred to above bulls, to freshen later.
10 heifers, 8 to 16 months old. Every female but two bred by us. Best Scotch breeding represented. The bull Proud Gold Spur, sire of much of the offering, carries the blood of 6 generations of Tomson breeding.
Will sell in lots to suit purchaser.
A. K. SNYDER, WINFIELD, KAN.

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We are glad to report sales of bulls to Hale Brown, Onaga, Kan.; E. H. Sellin, Junction City, Kan.; Paul Williams, Clay Center, Kan.; Tulley Bros., Manhattan, Kan.; Everett Carlson, Leonardville, Kan. Yearling bulls still for sale. Also females.
OSCAR LATZKE
Junction City Kansas

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

Registered HEREFORD BULLS Always

70 Breeding Cows (Domino breeding). Royal Triumph 14th in service. Bulls for sale every month in the year. Farm 4 miles east of town.
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Cedar Nole Hereford Farm

Bulls 6 to 18 months old, sired by M. L. F. Dandy Domino 7th. Also bred and open heifers.
RAY RUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

A few high-quality commercial bulls of serviceable ages. Sired by WHR Contender Domino 1st.
WAITE BROS., WINFIELD, KAN.

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Red Polled Bulls

FOR SALE. 12 MONTHS OLD. TB. AND BANG'S FREE HERD.
W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

ELDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM Home of cattle with production and quality. T.B. and Bang's clean. Bull calves for sale by Hollandale Keystone.
GARY BROWN & SONS
Route 3 Great Bend, Kan.

Duallyn Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves, including one of serviceable age, for sale. Bulls from Duallyn now head some of most noted Eastern herds. Home of two National Champion cows—each the product of several generations of Duallyn breeding.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Registered Milking Shorthorns

R. M. breeding, both polled and horned. Bulls and heifers. Bates and Neralcam breeding.
A. E. EMRIK, PRITCHETT (Baca County), Colo.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULL

Nice reddish roan, 10 months old. Dam weighed 1,800 pounds. Calf will be priced right.
A. P. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Dairy CATTLE

"High Production Bred" GUERNSEY BULL

For sale—Registered Guernsey Bull Calf from the highest-producing Guernsey cow in Kansas. She is Beachy Farm Rosamond with a 365-day lactation record of 16,883 pounds of milk and 801.9 pounds butterfat in C. T. A. record. This bull calf was sired by Beachy Farm Heartbreaker, a son of the proven sire Meadow Lodge Heartbreaker.
V. A. RIEGEL, R. 2, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Kow Kreek Ayrshires

Bulls, calves to serviceable age out of "Very Good" and "Excellent" cows with 400. to 500-pound fat records. Also few cows and heifers.
FRED STRICKLER
Route 3 Hutchinson, Kan.

For Sale—Registered HOLSTEIN BULLS

ONLY 3 LEFT. HERD ON D.H.I.A. TEST.
GERHARDT FARMS
C. R. Larson Concordia, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

2 to 15 months old, from classified and tested dams. Carnation and Triune breeding.
KENNETH W. PHILLIPS
Route 4 Manhattan, Kan.

Sparkling Sir Prince

Is the most distinguished son of Sparkling Standard Sir, the \$25,000 Monarch over at the School of the Ozarks, and is the junior sire at Rotherwood.
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

JAMES MILHOLLAND, Duroc breeder of Humboldt, reports a fine crop of spring pigs on his farm, and good luck on the part of other members of the Neosho Valley Duroc Association of which he is secretary. Mr. Milholland's grand champion sow has a fine litter of eight.

The **J. F. McKENNY AND SON** Aberdeen-Angus sale, Maryville, Mo., made an average of \$308 on 70 lots. Twelve bulls averaged \$294 and 59 females averaged \$311.50. Top female at \$700, and 14 more, were bought by Penney and James, Hamilton, Mo. Top bull brought \$600 and the buyer was from Kentucky. Fifty-two head stayed in Missouri and the rest went outstate. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

The **STAFFORD COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** are planning a county tour for Saturday, June 16. The herds of the county will be visited and ideas exchanged, looking to the general good of those engaged in the breeding of better Herefords. Representatives of Kansas State College have been invited together with representatives of the farm and breed paper press. Everyone is invited.

ROY ROEDIGER, successful breeder of registered Poland Chinas, writes of conditions in his part of the state. He is located near Longford. Does general farming but always finds time to give the Polands the feed and care that pay dividends. He has a good herd and is one of the most critical boar buyers. He is breeding a good lot of sows and gilts for fall litters and has a fine lot of uniform spring pigs. He invites inspection of his herd.

BANBURY AND SONS, breeders of registered Polled Shorthorns, have had one of the best seasons in the history of their nearly 40 years as breeders. Recent sales have been to G. W. Fanser and Son, Bunker Hill; John Lohan, Medicine Lodge; D. B. Vick, Wingate, Texas; Ed Kramer, Newton; William Martill, Larned; Ray A. Herald, Hoker, Okla. Banbury and Sons probably have sold more Polled Shorthorns and interested more farmers in this breed than any other firm in Kansas.

CHARLES BOOZ, proprietor of the Oakdale Hereford hog farm at Fortis, reports heavy inquiry and good sales of breeding stock. Several inquiries are received every day in the week and many of them result in satisfactory sales. All fall boars are sold and they have gone to head herds in several different states. Mr. Booz has done much to interest farmers in his part of the state in better hogs, especially has he had a big part in selling them on the merits of Hereford hogs.

HERMAN SCHRAG reports a rather small crowd in attendance at the Pretty Prairie sheep sale, partly due to V-E day and the fall sale falling on the same date. However, there were many good buyers. The Schrag-bred rams and the Lyman consignment brought a general average of \$57. The top was \$97.50 and the buyer was Elmer Drotte, of Castleton. Mr. Woodbury, of Goddard, took the top ewe at \$50, and his daughter bought the top lamb for \$27.50. Mr. Pabst, of Pratt, bought the second top ram at \$77.50. Mr. Schrag deserves much credit for his efforts in helping to create a better demand for sheep in his section of the Southwest. His efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

The first Holstein sale of the season to be held under the joint management of **T. HOBART McVAY**, of Sterling, and **E. A. DAWDY**, of Salina, was held at Hutchinson early in May. Altho bad weather had left farm work undone, a big crowd of state and outside buyers were in attendance and an excellent offering of very well conditioned animals went thru the ring at about the right kind of prices. No extreme tops and none selling at discouragingly low prices. Bull sales were disappointing in spots, but maybe it was a trifle out of season for bulls. The entire offering of grades and registered cattle, 57 head, sold for an average of \$242. The top cow, consigned by R. S. Lyman, of Burrton, went to Perry Huffstutter, of Ponca City, Okla., at \$435, who also took 9 head for a total of \$2,720. E. Stone, of Sharon, was the next high buyer for numbers, taking 3 top heifers from the Kubin Brothers consignment at \$1,085. The Kubin 14 head brought an average price of \$273, all heifers. McVay and Dawdy report unusual demand for all kinds of breeding stock and predict increased demand between now and fall. Bert Powell and Charles Cole were the auctioneers.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
September 24—Jo-Mar Farm, Roy E. Dillard, Manager, Salina, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 29—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Secy., Nickerson, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle
September 6 and 7—National Red Polled Show and Sale, Lincoln, Nebr. F. A. Sloan, Secretary, 3234 Starr St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Shorthorn Cattle
October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.
November 28—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
August 15—Fred Farris and Sons, Faucett, Mo.
August 23—Neosho Valley Duroc Breeders' Association, Erie, Kan. James Milholland, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kan.
October 6—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
October 12—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

Sheep
July 25—Reno County Ram Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. H. H. Schrag, Sale Manager, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

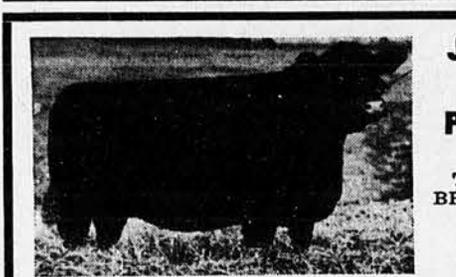


PROUD HARVESTER

52 HEAD, comprising
16 Cows with calves at foot
16 Winter and Spring Calves
6 Fall Calves
9 Coming Yearling Heifers
4 Coming Yearling Bulls
1 Herd Bull

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(At Private Treaty)

Ill health and help shortage has made it necessary for me to rent my farm which I have already done, and now I offer my entire herd of registered Shorthorns in lots to suit purchaser.
Many years have gone into the building of this herd, culling has been practiced and the offering is a good useful one. The calves are by Imperial Rajah and cows are mostly bred to Proud Harvester. The cows are close up in breeding to such sires as Royal Star, Golden Marksman 3d, Fair Douglass and other good sires of the breed and descend from Augustas, Mayflowers, Imp. Bapton Corporal, etc. They are being offered in ordinary breeding condition and at prices consistent with quality and breeding.
Farm 23 miles west and 4 miles north of Hutchinson on Highway 508.
Frank C. Leslie, Sterling, Kan.



J. C. BANBURY & SONS
Offer 10 Modern Polled Shorthorn Heifers

10 to 14 Months of Age
The finest lot in UTILITY, TYPE and BREEDING we have ever produced.

ALSO 10 BULLS
(Unrelated to Heifers)

Prices generally on Bulls and Heifers, \$200 to \$400. Write for price list. We take this occasion to thank all of our old and new customers.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kan.
22 Miles West and 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan.

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They have made good in the show ring and feedlot. For sale: A few late-farrowed fall boars ready for service. Also weaning pigs, boars or gilts.
O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.



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HAROLD TONN
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LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
August 9—Clifton H. Davis, Archie, Mo.
August 10—Cooper County Hampshire Breeders' Association, Boonville, Mo. W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.
Hereford Hogs
September 4—Milton S. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Might Help on Farm

A secret weapon that has made possible many lightning thrusts against the enemy by our air and ground forces may be turned to practical use on the farm after the war. It is known as a Mareng storage cell, which is a collapsible rubberized container within a supporting structure, used for storing gasoline, Diesel oil and distilled water. Capacities range from 750 to 10,000 gallons, they can be easily carried from place to place and, in 20 minutes, can be set up on any patch of level ground or portable platform. Such portable storage tanks might be especially valuable on large mechanized farms and ranches.

Use of such tanks, which are made of heavy cotton duck, impregnated and coated with a rubber synthetic, made it possible to put captured airfields into use weeks earlier and allowed American tank columns to plunge ahead in long thrusts not possible where fixed storage facilities would have been required.

HOGS

O'HARA'S POLANDS
Will net greatest profit from your grain. Offering weaning pigs and gilts and yearling sows bred for September litters. Our herd now at home in Jewell County.
RAYMOND O'HARA, JEWELL, KAN.

DUROC FALL BOARS

you'll like. From splendid dams. Sired by Improved Ace, top grandson of Proud Wave Ace, Ohio champion. We'll sell Improved Ace.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Fancy, Serviceable Duroc Boars
for sale. Would sell two real herd boars. Gilts bred for June farrowing only. Booking orders for spring boars. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Reg. Durocs Choice quality spring gilts and boars. Outstanding bred gilts to farrow in September. Well-known bloodlines. Medium type. Write for prices.
MILLER FARMS, MERIDEN, KAN.

"KANT BE BEAT" DUROC BOARS
Put yourself in the King Row by buying one of these good boars. Also boars by other sires for sale.
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Ready for service. The short-headed kind of modern type. All mail orders guaranteed satisfaction. Immediate shipment. Reg. and immune.
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Roy Gilliland, Jr. Holton, Kan.

ETHYLEDALE FARM PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE Sires in Service: Ethyledale Roller, son of Steam Roller; Glory Hallelujah, son of Glory's Score; and Ethyledale Rocket, son of Silver Rocket.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

Oak Dale Hereford Hog Farm
offer spring pigs and outstanding fall boars, trio not related. Sired by the breed's most outstanding sire, Chief's Wonder, P.V.F. Marauder and Duration Model (grand champion 1944 National Show). Also fall gilts bred to these great boars. Prices reasonable.
CHAS. BOOZ, FORTIS, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS Expressed C. O. D. approval. High-winning herd National show. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.
YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.

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

Beating Weather's Pranks

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

MARK TWAIN'S statement that everybody curses the weather but nobody ever does anything about it is not quite true in Northeast Kansas, for here an effort is really being made, not to control the weather, but to grow fruit trees that are sturdy enough to withstand the weather's most freakish pranks. Just as a wise man profits by his mistakes, so in Doniphan county it is hoped to profit by an adverse experience that remains ever fresh in the minds of all fruit men in this part of the state. It would be folly to resolve never again to have a blizzard such as the one which swooped down upon us so unexpectedly on Armistice Day, 1940, but we can resolve to grow in our orchards, trees that will be able to resist the effects of such a blizzard.

Before the memorable 1940 freeze few orchardists were aware that cold-hardy trees existed. Virtually all the orchards thruout this section were planted to trees that had been grafted in the nursery to French crab rootstock which is neither cold-resistant or hardy. Orchards in this whole area were wiped out by that November storm, and as a result the fruit men are conscious of a growing interest in hardy rootstocks for apples. This interest is being abetted and intensified by the work Erwin Abmeyer is doing in the Doniphan county experiment orchard on the Dubach brothers' farm south of Blair.

Trees in this 15-acre orchard had their beginning as French crab seedlings. Hardy intermediate rootstocks then were grafted to them. The materials used for these intermediate grafts were Virginia crabs on some and Hiberna on others. When the small trees with their trunks and branches of the hardy material had been growing for a year or two their tops were budded with the scions of standard varieties. Trees with the Virginia rootstocks will take grafts or buds of some varieties of commercial apples but will not form a good union with others. The same holds true of the Hiberna.

Long before the 1940 freeze horticulturists had been interested experimentally in hardy rootstocks. For a good many years the experiment station at Iowa State College had been top-working standard apple varieties onto hardy intermediate stocks and recording the results. The Missouri Experiment Station at Mountain Grove has made extensive tests of hardy material and the New York Experiment Station likewise has tried out a number of crab apples for rootstocks. Virginia crab was discovered as a seedling in an Iowa nursery about 1867. Hiberna was imported from Siberia to the Iowa station some time in the 70's.

The 534 trees in this orchard at

Blair were planted on the contour as another phase of the experimental work and as an example to apple growers who are contemplating setting new orchards on hillsides. The general slope of the Dubach land is toward the southeast and the rows of young trees wind around the slopes. A row that starts on the west side of the orchard changes directions 4 times before it reaches the east side.

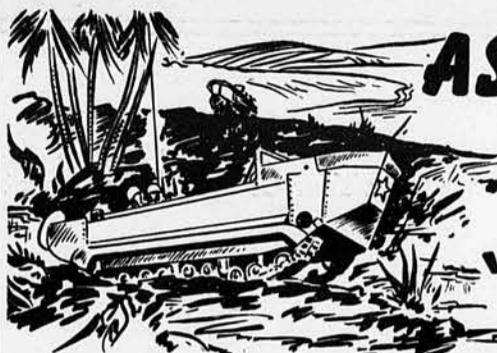
Before the trees were set contour ridges were thrown up with a plow following lines laid out by W. A. Copenhafer, soil conservation expert. Dr. John T. Bregger, project supervisor of orchard soil investigations, U. S. D. A., was here at the time and gave valuable aid in laying out the tract. The trees were set on top of the contour ridges, each one of which follows the same level around the slope. The ridges are designed to halt the flow of water down the slope and cause it to back up behind them and gradually seep into the ground.

Here again an effort is being made to profit by another disastrous experience for which the weather also was responsible. The lesson came with the drouth years of 1924, 1935 and 1936. Contouring is one of the surest ways of storing moisture in the soil as a kind of insurance against future drouths and it keeps the top soil moist for maximum tree growth.

The distance between the contour ridges varies from a minimum of 25 feet to a maximum of 50 feet. As the lines followed around the slope and the slope became less steep, the distance between the lines became more than 50 feet, so a short row or spur was run until the distance between contour lines became 50 feet or less again. When all the contour lines had been staked off, one round on each was made with a 3-bottom plow throwing the soil uphill on the first half of the round and completing it by throwing the soil downhill.

Low spots were filled with a slip. The series of ridges or dams are supposed to check erosion effectively during light or moderate rains. The trees were planted on top of the ridges at distances apart which varied from 25 to 50 feet. As the contour lines ran closer together the trees were placed farther apart in the row. When the rows were closest together the trees were staggered in the rows to get the maximum distance apart.

A continuous pruning experiment or demonstration is carried on in this new orchard by William G. Amstein, Extension horticulturist. Each spring the trees are pruned by him according to the latest ideas and practices. Mr. Abmeyer plans to carry on other experiments here such as testing the various spray materials now on the market for the control of insects and diseases.



AS NEW AS THE "WEASEL"

The amphibious "Weasel", that new implement of warfare, is no newer than the new heavy duty lubricating oil which has made its operating efficiency possible. This amazing new lubricant has greatly decreased maintenance work on engines by reducing lacquering, scuffing and carbon coating within the engine.

In conducting research for the Army and Navy, scientists discovered that the addition of certain chemicals to lubricating oil would result in the reduction of combustion residues. These residuals contain carbon, lacquer and tar, generally referred to as sludge. Lubricating oils containing this new additive are

termed Heavy Duty Oils, and this type oil is used by the Army and Navy to lubricate all high speed internal combustion engines used in submarines, half-tracks, caterpillars, bulldozers and trucks.

Security Oil Company is now producing this New Heavy Duty Oil. It is our old established, tried and proved "Wings" brand, to which has been added the same fortifying agents that are in the Heavy duty lubricants used by the Army and Navy. We call it Heavy Duty "Wings". If you want the best motor oil you can buy for extreme service, try Wings Heavy Duty.

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Mister, I really can make a hog of myself on **DANNEN PIG SLOPPER**

Fewer Pigs . . . but MORE PORK!

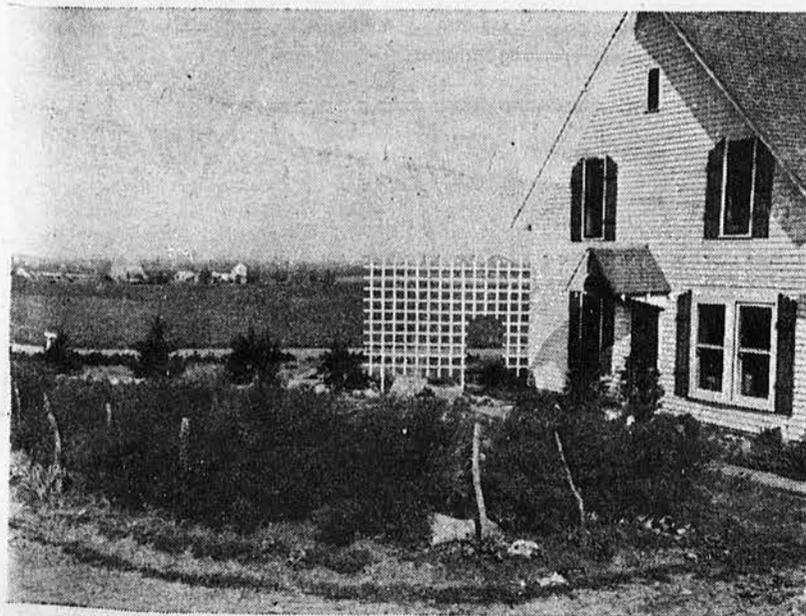
To meet the increased demand for pork and to do it with fewer pigs, it's up to you to feed each animal for maximum gains. So supplement pasture with Dannen Pig Sloppler. Rich in animal and vegetable proteins, carbohydrates, minerals, and vitamins. Dannen Pig Sloppler furnishes an abundance of energy building, fat-producing nutrients. Now fortified with NIACIN (nicotinic acid) as a further aid to thrifty growth, it helps keep hogs healthy, on feed, and gaining steadily, too. One sack makes 500 pounds of rich, palatable slop.* So for more pork with fewer pigs, use Dannen Pig Sloppler. Get a supply from your feed dealer today. If he can't supply you, write us.

***500 Lbs. of Slop From Just One Sack**
Because of its special ingredients and exclusive milling process, Dannen Pig Sloppler actually absorbs and holds four times its weight in water. No wonder it's so economical. A real time saver . . . no soaking . . . no muss . . . no waste. Just add water, stir, and feed.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ask For **DANNEN FEEDS** AT YOUR LOCAL DANNEN DEALER'S

On the Road to Beauty



Altho the work is only well started, the P. R. Bear family, of Dickinson county, is "on the way" toward making the homestead more attractive with landscaping. Several red cedars, spirea bushes and rose bushes have been set out to beautify a circular driveway that comes up to the south side of the house. Lattice-work wings have been added to the southwest and northwest corners of the house and some day will be covered with vines.

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The Tank Truck

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

DO YOU FEEL THIS GOOD ABOUT YOUR MOTOR OIL?

That smile on Louis C. Maxwell over there isn't posed, either. He's a satisfied Conoco customer, and he farms 264 acres near Cedar City, Utah, operating a Farmall tractor, a McCormick-Deering combine, an International truck and a Plymouth car, in addition to other equipment. If you want to know what put that smile on his face, just read here what he has to say about Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco lubricants for the farm.

"I have used nothing but Conoco products for the past 7 years in my farm equipment," Mr. Maxwell writes. "... Am using Conoco Nth motor oil, Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, Conoco tractor fuel,

Conoco transmission oil, and Conoco pressure lubricant.

"I use my tractor pretty hard so after 3 years of continual service, which amounted to about 4,000 hours of running, without any repair I decided to have it overhauled but found out after the motor was torn down that the bearings... sleeves... and the rings were in very good condition... I think your Nth motor oil is the best buy on the market today... We lubricate all round on schedule in accordance with your Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart... because we know lubrication is cheaper than buying new machinery."



Louis C. Maxwell feels good about the way Conoco Nth keeps tractors humming!

HAPPENSTANCE?—OR QUALITY?

Now it could be that Mr. Maxwell is just one farmer who happens to get good service from Conoco products. Well, it *could* be—but it *isn't!* For here's still another farmer with good words about Conoco products. He's J. C. Sheid, whose 250 acres lie near Snyder, Texas. He writes as follows...

"... Have been a constant user of Conoco products since I began farm-

Or take this statement from Cecil Tremain, who operates four John Deere tractors, four combines, and other machines on his 2400-acre wheat farm near Sidney, Nebraska. "In these times," Mr. Tremain writes, "when no new tractors or farm machinery are available and a breakdown may mean days and possibly weeks of waiting for repairs, I am especially

other Conoco user, Charlie Schiro, who farms 300 acres near Sugar City, Colorado, has no hesitation in writing of Conoco Nth motor oil, "... it is the best oil I have used during my twenty years of farming."

"... When Conoco Nth motor oil was introduced," Mr. Schiro writes

further, "I decided to try it. After running the engines for the customary 120 hours between oil changes, I noticed only a slight smudge on the oil filters, where with other oils the deposit was as great as one-quarter inch. I am convinced that Conoco Nth motor oil keeps my engine clean..."

TWO REASONS WHY CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL SATISFIES!

Reading what these Conoco users have said about Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco farm lubricants, you'll probably agree that Conoco is quality. And you'll want to find out what gives Conoco Nth oil its exceptional ability to satisfy critical users. Well, there are two big reasons.

The first reason is Conoco Nth oil's special ingredient known as *Thialkene inhibitor*. This slows up the tendency that every oil has, of breaking down in hard service. That's one of the big factors in keeping Conoco Nth oil so clean-looking, even after extremely hard use—and likewise Conoco Nth motor oil makes for a clean engine too.

The second reason why Conoco Nth oil helps any engine is the addition of another special ingredient—developed by long costly research—to fasten something like a plating of lubricant on metal surfaces. This OIL-PLATING,

working with Conoco Nth oil's regular liquid film, explains the extreme wear-resistance that so many farmers have noted when using Conoco Nth motor oil. Fastened to working parts inside your engine with magnet-like energy, the OIL-PLATING fights off excessive wear and gives your engine the ability to hold its own against carbon, gum, and sludge. And with wear slowed down, your engine's power, gasoline mileage, and oil economy are kept up that much better!

Get the protection of Conoco Nth motor oil in your engines. Call Your Conoco Agent soon. He'll come out next trip with your oil that OIL-PLATES, and a full line of the other Conoco farm lubricants you might need. And he's got your own FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart, made up for your own tractor. Phone him soon. No obligation. Continental Oil Company



Commission Representative Henry Baeckel talks farm lubrication problems with Cecil Tremain on the latter's farm.



Charlie Schiro halts his Farmall for an informal snapshot with Conoco Salesman W. W. Hyde.



J. C. Sheid (at wheel) with son Billy and Conoco Salesman Herman Doak on the Sheid place near Snyder, Texas.

ing with a tractor. I am now operating my second tractor, a Farmall H, which has made its fourth crop and has never had the head or pan off and still going strong... For service, dependability and motor protection I recommend the full line of Conoco products." And Mr. Sheid adds, "Nth motor oil in my passenger car gives me the same clean motor and protection as in my tractor."

particular as to the lubricants I use on my farm equipment. That is why I use Conoco Nth and Conoco greases... I know from past use that I can depend upon them to do the job."

Now one satisfied user might be an exception. Two might be an accident. Three might be just happenstance. But when user after user tells the same story about a product, you can pretty well bank on its quality. An-

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

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



\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

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

Mrs. C. C. Quigley of Orchard, Nebraska, uses poultry leg bands for curtain rings. She says they can be obtained in almost any color to match curtains or drapes.

The door-stop illustrated at right was made by Johnnie Vacek of Richmond, Texas, using two boards about one foot long, a discarded door hinge, and an old bed spring.

Getting tired of wrestling gas barrels, as she puts it, Marie Gaul of Earling, Iowa, built this barrel cradle out of the steel rim from an old drill wheel, plus some two-by-fours. Note the hinged leg to hold barrel horizontal when filling cans. This leg is simply a piece of angle-iron bolted loosely in place.

Mrs. John G. Duden of Minonk, Illinois, paints a small square of white or aluminum paint around light switches in the barns to make them easier to find in the dark.



AT THE WHEEL OF THE TANK TRUCK

Some time ago, this column told of the double benefits to be gained from terracing hillsides against erosion and leading the run-off into a storage pond. Since then, we've heard of and from several farmers who get quadruple benefits from this wise practice—they stock the pond for fishing, and deepen one end for use as a swimmin' hole! There's erosion control, water for stock, private fishing, and a farm swimming pool!

Good at guessing? Then do you know whether more frozen foods are used by farm families, or by folks in cities and towns? Well, your first answer was right. Farm families are reported to use more than half of available locker plant space and to consume far and away the larger amount of frozen foods. According to another report, too, farmers and their wives are more enthusiastic about post-war use of home freezers than city folks are. Maybe frozen foods are the answer to a lot of the problems that come up in living on a farm!

A prediction quoted in this column a few months ago has already come true. The prediction was that research on molds and other tiny plants would yield valuable medicinal substances similar to penicillin. Research workers at a great Eastern university reported recently that rock lichens have been found to contain a number of such priceless agents!