

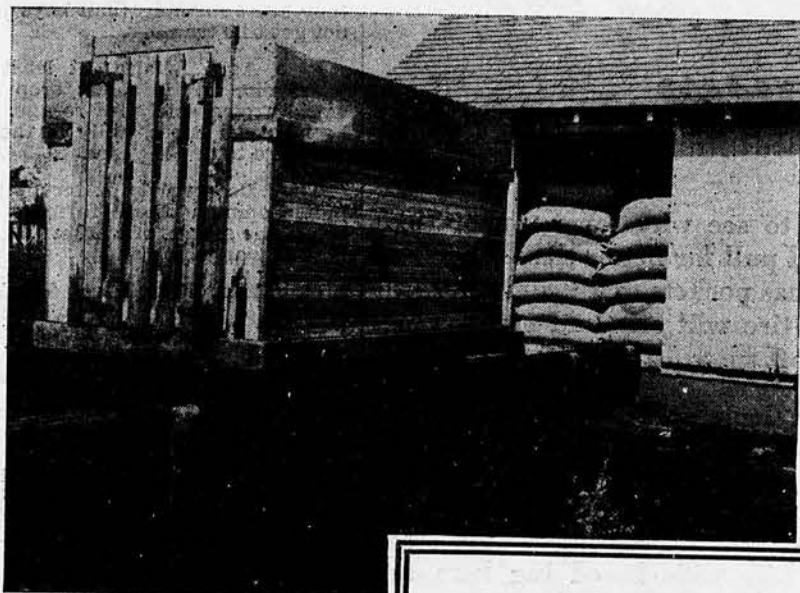
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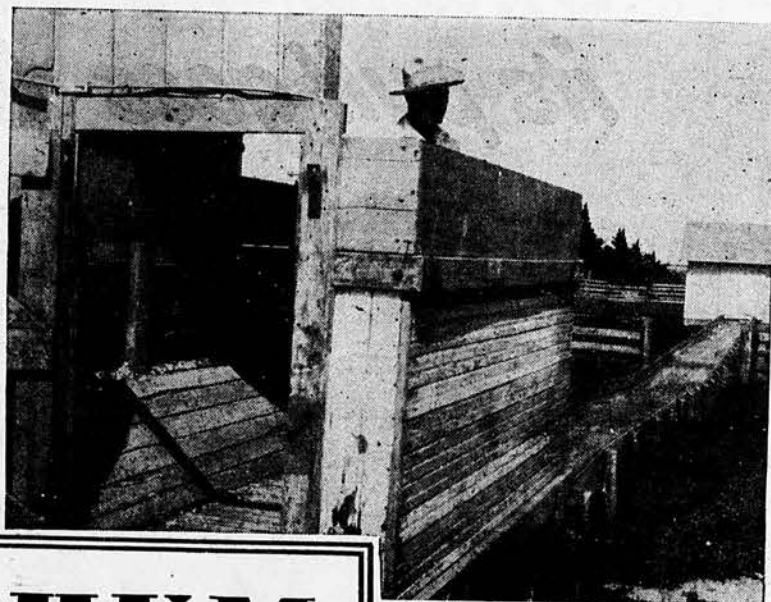
AUGUST 19, 1944

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



This silage cart, built by A. H. Klaassen and son Rolland, of Butler county, is made of scrap materials. Wheels are broke drums from an old car. Sides of the bunk are the rails.



Building grain-storage room at far end of bunk, Klaassens do all their feeding with the cart, which eliminates a team and rack, saves time and labor. Idea will work on other farms.

## SORGHUM SILAGE

*Still Has Its Problems*

**A**LTHO sorghum silage is a "must" in the feeding operations of Kansas dairy-men, purebred beef-herd owners and feeders of commercial cattle, this important feed crop still offers many problems that plague those most familiar with it.

Farmers disagree heartily on such questions as the rate of seeding that gives the best tonnage; whether the grain should be removed or left on the stalks when ensiling; how much benefit cattle receive from sorghum grain in the silage; the feeding value or lack of it in so-called "brown" silage; whether "brown" silage causes scouring; what causes "brown" silage; the advantages and disadvantages of trench and upright silos; and how to overcome spoilage.

There is one point on which they do agree. That is that sorghum silage, when fed properly, is the best and cheapest feed obtainable next to pasture, and that breeding herds can be kept in excellent condition on silage and hay, with no grain feeding except at calving time. With all sections of the state being able to produce sorghums, Kansas livestock men are

Trench silos should have sloping sides and be built to fit the herd. That is, so a complete layer of silage may be removed from top to bottom at one feeding to prevent excessive spoilage and higher overhead costs.

in an excellent position to compete with any other area in the U. S. for profitable livestock production after the war. Let's visit a bit with some of our livestock men about silage.

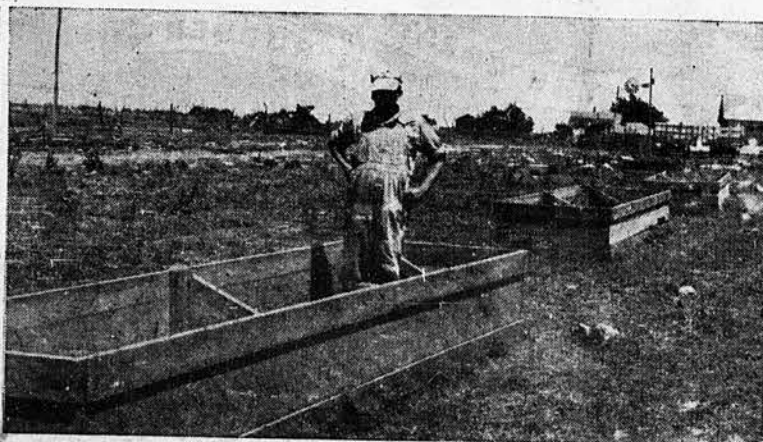
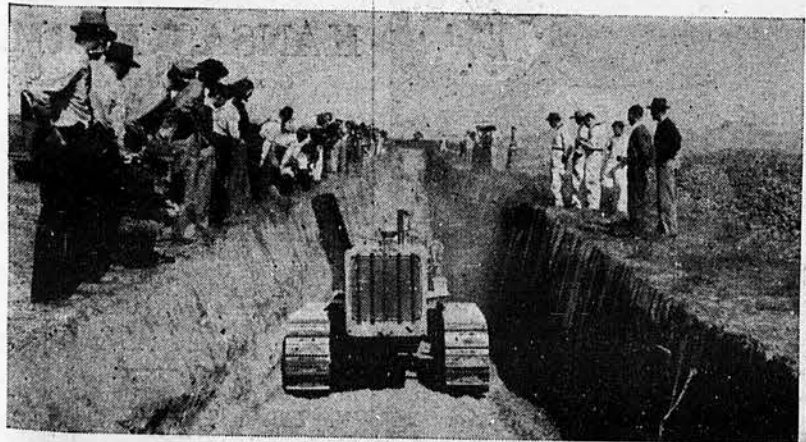
Both sorghum and grass silage were fed last year by the Brush Dairy, Sedgwick county, with some interesting results. The grass silage seemed to enrich the color of the milk but was less palatable during extremely cold weather, due to freezing, reports Robert Brush, proprietor. He fed sorghum silage 2 days and grass silage every third day until cold weather, when cows refused the grass silage. He found that by mixing sorghum silage with the grass silage the sorghum had a tendency to thaw out the grass and make a palatable mixture. Silage is fed only in the mornings and at a rate of 25 to 30 pounds a head daily.

Wayne Tjaden, Sedgwick county, fed 310 head of beef cattle and 15 dairy cows last winter. He buys yearlings and coming-2-year-olds in the fall, feeds thru the winter, and sells as fat cattle. Those too small are separated and go back on grass. He put up and

puzzles him is why 2 stacks out of the same field and handled in an identical manner give such different results. One stack will be good feed and the other brown. If cattle are not getting too much grain they will eat brown silage, he reports, and he doubts that the feeding value is as poor as claimed. He usually overcomes the poor palatability by mixing better silage with it or alternating every other day and sprinkling ground wheat or cottonseed cake on the poor silage. The daily silage ration is about 40 pounds a head.

Both corn and Atlas sorgho silage have been fed extensively at the J. L. Nelson dairy, Sedgwick county, with plenty of trouble in either crop; but Mr. Nelson likes mature Atlas better. He believes the best silage results in letting the cut stalks lie in the field a day before ensiling. [Continued on Page 25]

These "tumble" bunks, used by G. W. Locke, Butler county dairyman, are cheap to build and can be moved or turned over on clean ground frequently. They have proved very successful in silage feeding.





## Until Dinner Is Ready . . .

**Just to Think:** Years ago cottonseed was dumped in rivers as waste material. Now, from 2,000 pounds of it, industry gets 300 pounds of crude oil, 900 pounds of cottonseed meal, 180 pounds of linters for guncotton, and 500 pounds of cottonseed hulls.

**Tricks Nazis:** One Dutch farmer had been told not to sell any fowls. He advertised in the lost and found column

of a local paper that he had lost a purse containing 100 guilders and offered one goose as a "reward for its return." Next morning dozens of persons lined up with purses which they offered to "return" for the "reward."

**Rapid Calculation:** Rats multiply so rapidly there is a mathematical possibility for one pair being responsible for 350 million rats in a normal life span of 3 years. The average number of young a litter is 7 or 8.

**More Pop in Corn:** New hybrid popcorns have been developed which ex-

pand up to 30 times in volume when popped, compared to from 18 to 24 for ordinary popcorn. Tenderness increases with the popping ratio.

**Helps Navy:** It takes 3,500 bushels of soybeans to produce enough oil to paint a battleship. And that's not saying anything about the thousand and one other possible uses for the oil.

**Orange Oil:** Scientists have found that orange seeds contain oil which can be pressed out easily by known methods. In Europe oils are recovered from tomato and grape seeds, and in

this country in addition from raisins, apricots, walnuts and avocados. It is estimated that seed oil amounting to about 700 tons could have been obtained from the 1943 pack of canned orange products.

**Spare That Plow:** Tests of tillage methods conducted in Ohio since 1938 disclosed that soil which was plowed has produced 15 to 20 bushels more corn an acre than land prepared for seeding by other methods. Land plowed and then planted without any further seedbed preparation produced more corn than land fitted for planting by any other method not involving use of the plow.

**Education Pays:** Records show that farm boys who study vocational agriculture earn 65 per cent more when they start farming than boys who do not get this training.

**Ripe Age:** Alfalfa, at least 2,000 years old, is the oldest crop in the world grown solely for forage. It has been grown successfully in the U. S. for more than 150 years.

**They Deserve It:** A recent poll of public opinion placed farmers at the top of the groups of workers doing the best at war jobs.

**May Mean Surpluses:** Total farm production after the war will be about 30 per cent above prewar level, while the acreage increase in soybeans, peanuts and flax will be about 216 per cent.

**Spreading It On:** More than 5 million tons of superphosphate and more than 75 million tons of lime have been applied by American farmers during the last 8 years.

**Need Fuel Oil:** It takes 33,000 gallons of fuel oil a day to run one Army transport loaded with troops and equipment, 3,000 gallons an hour to drive a modern destroyer at top speed, and 13,000 gallons an hour to move an aircraft carrier at high speed.

**Beetles Raise Crops:** Plant pathologists have determined that certain fungi found growing in beetle tunnels in wood is actually cultivated there by the beetles as a food crop.

**Crawling Science:** Pathologists gathering field data on the value of a new fungicide, crawled 35 miles along 185,000 feet of peanut rows. During their trip they counted more than 255,000 plants to obtain information under actual farming conditions.

**Mighty Mites:** A pint jar will hold enough rutabaga seed to produce as much as 500 bushels of rutabagas, and just one ounce of tomato seed can yield 5 tons of tomatoes. For this reason American seeds accompany our armed forces almost everywhere as the simplest method of rehabilitating reconquered countries.

**What Do You Think?:** A Mississippi farm leader says, "The next big step in agriculture will be establishment of fixed or movable plants costing \$5,000 to \$25,000 and handling agricultural products grown nearby. They will extract, compress, dehydrate, refrigerate, concentrate and fabricate."

**An Old Custom:** Moses is said to have laid down the first meat inspection laws, primarily to protect his people against trichina and tapeworms. These laws were the forerunners of the modern meat inspection system maintained in all major meat packing plants.

# When a tractor tire "GUMS UP" its pull goes down

IT'S easy to see why some tractor tires grip and pull far better than others. If the tread has pockets that "gum up" with mud, any tire will slip and spin—especially in soft spots.

So take a look at this great Goodyear Sure-Grip—and you'll see why it lets you get more work from your tractor, in less time, with less fuel.

Those big, wide-based lug bars are strong enough to stand alone, making an O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R, self-cleaning tread—without mud traps. Notice, too, that those bars are even-spaced for smooth rolling—and smooth pulling.

We tested Sure-Grips as well as other makes of tires on our own Goodyear Farms. In every day farm work they proved they're the hardest working tractor tires built today.

Remember, tractor tires have to last you a long, long time. So you want the best you can get—self-cleaning Goodyear Sure-Grips.

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



THE GREATEST NAME  
IN RUBBER

# GOOD YEAR

## Sure-Grip Tractor Tires



## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

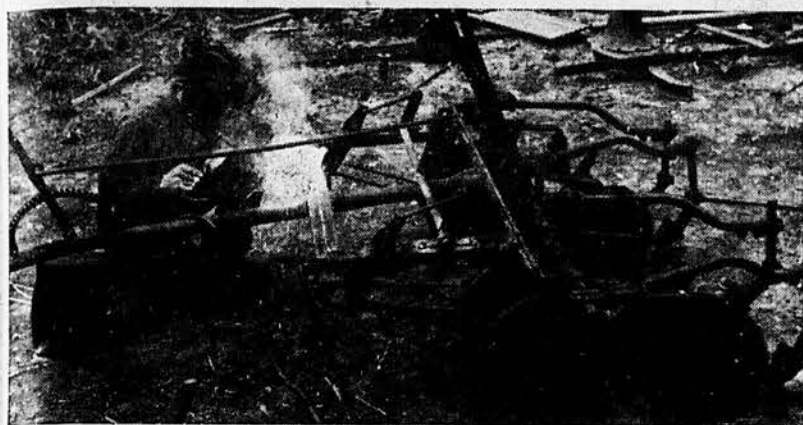
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Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.





Frank Davis, Lyon county, makes most of his farm machinery and repairs with aid of an electric welder. Here he is remodeling a junked, horse-drawn curler for tractor use.

## Electric Welder Most Valuable Tool

NO FARMER with machinery can afford to be without a farm machine shop, thinks Frank Davis, of Lyon county, who certainly makes good use of the one on his farm.

Recently he was busy converting an old junked, horse-drawn curler into a modern, tractor-operated implement by using scrap materials and an electric welder. He figures the time spent is slightly more than 2 days and when finished he will have an implement that would cost him \$150 to buy—if available. He previously remodeled and put into use a plow that had been junked, built a power manure loader, and a 2-wheel trailer of his own design that is capable of carrying up to 3,000 pounds.

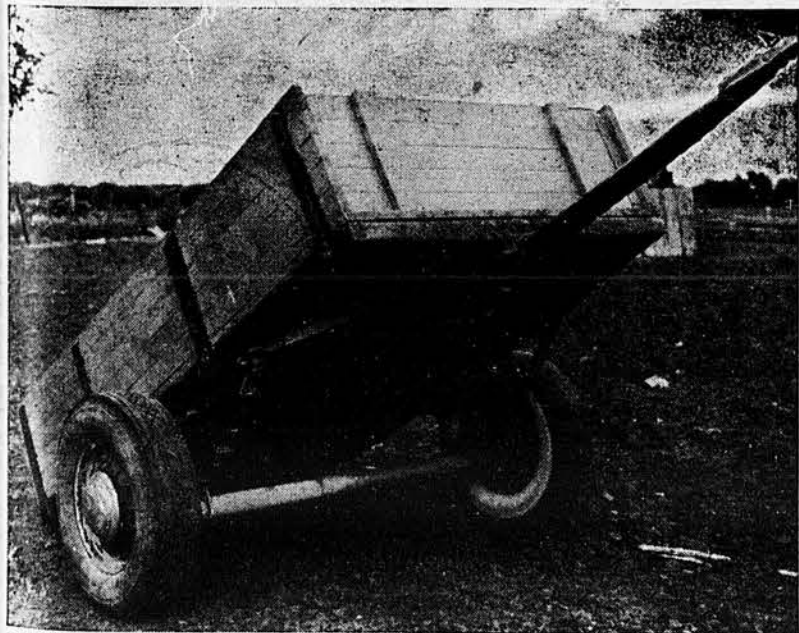
An electric welder is the most valuable tool on his farm, says Mr. Davis, because of the time saved when machinery breaks down, and because of the low operation costs. On most repairs he can have the machine fixed and back in the field in less time than he could remove the part and drive to town. Almost any farmer can learn to

use an electric welder by just getting one and doing a little practice, says Mr. Davis.

The value to his homemade power manure loader depends upon the use to which it is put in getting manure on the soil. Since the first of the year he has loaded and spread on his farm 300 tons of manure from the Emporia stockyards. This would not have been possible without the loader, which has handled up to 80 spreader loads in a single afternoon.

Mr. Davis terraced his land in 1937, before the wet years, and has used lime and phosphate extensively. As the result of working plant residue into the soil and using crop rotation he has brought back into production a field given up by a former owner, and also has cleared some creek-bottom land of brush and has it in production.

Not content with these achievements, Mr. Davis plans to erect a silo this year out of cement slabs made in his forms. He has made and erected several silos for neighbors.



This homemade trailer will carry up to 3,000 pounds and is made entirely of scrap except the flooring. Axle is hung below center of spindle to get low center of gravity.

## A Thin Poultry Floor

Would like information on how to put a concrete floor in a hen house. I would like to know how thick such a floor should be and the proportion of cement to sand and water.—R. W., Cheyenne Co.

With reference to the construction of concrete floors in poultry houses, in general we advocate one of two methods. Where crushed rock or coarse gravel are readily available, or hollow tile can be obtained at moderate cost, we suggest placing the concrete over a base of rock, gravel or tile, and thus break direct contact with the soil. The concrete is mixed stiff enough that it does not run down between the rocks. The second method makes use of a waterproof membrane. While, in some cases, it is used directly on the soil, there is more chance for the building paper or roll roofing becoming torn than if a shallow layer of concrete is

first put in place and troweled fairly smooth, and the waterproof membrane placed over same. The floor proper is placed over the waterproof membrane.

A poultry house floor does not need to be very thick to be serviceable, but should be of good quality. The exact proportions will vary somewhat with the fineness of the material, but in general, one part of Portland cement to 2½ parts sand and 3 parts crushed rock or gravel will make a very substantial floor. We have a mimeographed circular illustrating the construction of thin section concrete poultry house floors over a base of crushed rock. While the rock base or waterproof membrane may be less essential in your section of the state than farther east, we believe that even there it is a good precaution to include some means of preventing soil moisture from coming up thru the concrete floor.—K.S.C.



## PFISTER HYBRIDS RESIST DROUGHT—

As one sun-bitten old Missouri farmer put it, "That Pfister corn is one of the toughest plants I know of!" Where rain is scarce, Pfister fields are always plentiful. Be weather-wise, plant Pfister's.



Yes, Genuine Pfister Hybrids mean profitable performance—they stand, they yield, they feed well, too; big ears that shell out lots of corn!

PFISTER ASSOCIATED GROWERS, INC. — EL PASO, ILL.

## LICE STEAL YOUR POULTRY PROFITS



## GET RID OF THESE PESTS WITH GLAND-O-LAC ROOST SPREAD

Easy to Apply—Just Squirt On ROOSTS!

Lice and mites are parasites . . . parasites that prey on your chickens . . . weaken their vitality . . . strangle laying ability . . . waste feed . . . reduce resistance to disease . . . actually spread disease.

No wonder your poultry profits drop when a lice infestation causes setbacks to your flock! Gland-O-Lac ROOST SPREAD can help you get rid of these dangerous pests for less than half a cent per bird.

Gland-O-Lac ROOST SPREAD actually KILLS lice and mites. Its fumes are so powerful, they penetrate the thickest feathers . . . immediately kill each louse or mite that absorbs the fumes. ROOST SPREAD is SAFE—when applied according to directions, it cannot harm your birds.

Gland-O-Lac ROOST SPREAD is easy to use—so simple, quick and dependable. Squirt a few drops of the liquid on the roosts and perches, then let the fumes go to work while birds roost at night. ROOST SPREAD eliminates stuffy, messy powders! Stop lice and mites from robbing you of poultry profits NOW. Get a can of Gland-O-Lac ROOST SPREAD today—if your local hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer doesn't have it, mail the coupon below for large one-quart can, treating 500 birds. Remember, that a few pennies spent for lice control NOW may mean many dollars in the next few months! NOW—the complete story of lice and mites as they affect poultry. Send a penny postcard for your FREE book, "The Facts About Lice and Mites," by Dr. R. T. Renwald, noted poultry health authority, or receive yours when you order by coupon below.



## KILLS LICE

If There Is No Gland-O-Lac Dealer Near You  
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!  
GLAND-O-LAC CO., Omaha, Nebraska.  
Enclosed find \$2. Please send me, postpaid, large quart can of ROOST SPREAD, treating 500 birds.  
NAME .....  
Post Office .....  
State .....



# CHARGE OF THE ALLIGATORS



DRAWN FROM OFFICIAL U. S. MARINE CORPS COMBAT PHOTOGRAPH



## FROM OFFICIAL U. S. MARINE CORPS REPORT

The island base of Bougainville was overwhelmed by the Allied assault forces. After a terrific pounding from the sea and air, the "Alligators" were turned loose on this Jap base and stormed ashore in one huge wave after the other, fighting and bearing fighting men and supplies.

**R**UNNING the surf and breaking through coral reefs—"Alligators" charge the beach with guns blazing. Amphibious Tractors (LVT), named "Alligators" by our fighting forces, are described by the Marines as "The noisiest, roughest and most unstoppable vehicles yet devised for war." Steel-hulled and powerful, they do not capsize in the heaviest surf nor, like other landing craft, are they stalled by reefs or sand bars. "Alligators" not only hit the beach but keep on going through shifting sand, mud or mire, where jeeps, trucks, tanks and ordinary tractors bog down. They proceed irresistibly to deliver the goods.

At Graham-Paige an industrial task force of thousands is working twenty-four hours a day and every day of the week to produce more and more "Alligators," and precision components for other combat weapons including aircraft and marine engines and naval torpedoes.



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**B**EFORE the United States goes completely wild on the matter of trying to bring prosperity to everyone in the United States by paying them checks from the Federal Treasury; and trying to bring prosperity to everybody everywhere in the world by financing world trade and world reconstruction thru funds from the Treasury of the United States, I think we might try to find the answer to a question asked me the other day by one of the girls in my Washington office.

"If we do all those things," she asked me, "who is going to feed the Treasury?"

I say there is something to be thinking about, before it is entirely too late. It is pretty late already, when one reflects that we will start the postwar period with a national debt of more than 250 billion dollars, perhaps more than 300 billion dollars, and with Federal expenditures promising to run 25 billion dollars a year without allowing for additional unemployment compensation of some 5 or even 3 times 5 billion dollars a year; or for the billions and billions of dollars that 44-nation conference at Bretton Wood recently proposed that the United States invest in financing world trade and world reconstruction.

Time has come to think.

I was somewhat disturbed, while home in Kansas last month, to learn what is happening to Kansas farms. From the records in the office of Jake Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, I learned these facts.

These records show that in 1935 there were 174,589 farms in Kansas. By 1940, the number had dropped to 156,327 farms, showing a decrease of 18,262. More than that, by 1942 the number had dropped down to 136,089, or 38,500 fewer farms than in 1935.

That is not an encouraging record, in my opinion. It seems to indicate that the "family-size" farms are being gobbled up and added to the large farms, at an alarming rate.

Of course, some of these farms that disappeared were purchased by the Government so the land could be used for war purposes. But that factor is not enough to account for the disappearance of these small farms from the Kansas scene.

It strikes me as significant that these 38,500 farms in Kansas were absorbed during the period when the New Deal was doing so much for—and to—Agriculture, in the way of Government payments and also Government controls. It makes me wonder what is ahead for American agriculture in the postwar period.

There are a lot of grandiose schemes being proposed now for the improvement of the world, politically and economically. But when closely analyzed, all these programs—I do not believe the "all" is an exaggeration—seem to call for increased Government controls. Also, as I believe I mentioned recently, there are indications that our Planners

are planning to industrialize the entire United States, and to bring the people of the United States to depend more and more upon outside sources for their supplies of foods and feeds. And such programs call not only for international controls, but also for stringent domestic controls, of not only agriculture and agricultural production and distribution, but of all business and all people, generally and specifically.

I don't like this trend at all. I don't believe it will be good for the Nation. I don't believe it is going to assist the individual in his pursuit of happiness—one of the declared objectives of our forefathers when they broke loose from European traditions and controls and wrote the Declaration of Independence, nearly 170 years ago.

The small business and the small business man; the family-size farm and the independent farmer; the self-supporting workman and the opportunity for the individual to better himself by his own efforts—these are American heritages that we should be slow to trade off for pottages—even European-conceived pottages.

### Food Surplus Ahead

**O**NE overproduction problem will face farmers almost immediately after the war. And all of us interested in the welfare of agriculture must be on our toes to ward off its depression-breeding effects. This overproduction problem has to do with piled-up war surpluses of food.

Other industries than agriculture will have similar problems—perhaps not quite so pressing. For example, one industrial authority asserts there will be acres of war machinery parts, yards full of scrapped war items, mountains of idle raw material—all Government owned—in the way of getting back to peacetime operations. In one case, as much as 30 acres of space, indoors and out, is occupied by parts and materials from a canceled tank contract. The original production schedule called for 7,040 armored vehicles, but after 2,728 had been manufactured, operations were stopped. Immediate changes were necessary in this, and undoubtedly many other instances, because of war-taught lessons. Equipment that didn't do the best job under actual battle conditions had to be scrapped; new and more adequate fighting machines had to take its place. Mistakes were made, of course. Some mistakes of judgment; other mistakes that cannot be so easily explained. The result will be large piles of surplus war materials.

Now this must be moved out of the way of new production. Any that can be sold for peacetime use must move into regular market channels in such a way that it will not wreck the market. Dumping it on the market could cause a first-class depression. It is a problem industry must help solve. And industrial leaders are right on the job trying to work out their whole surplus disposal plan with the Government.

I say the food surplus problem, which will face Agriculture, will be even more pressing than industrial surpluses because every bit of food owned by the Government when the war is over will loom up as a threat to current farm production. We don't know how much extra food Uncle Sam has put aside or stock-piled for war and Lend-Lease purposes. That very definitely is a military secret. But we do know the Government has been agriculture's biggest customer during the war, and has piled up enough food so there will be no danger of running short on any front.

Disposal of this stored-up food, in addition to marketing current surpluses from our war-expanded farm production, without upsetting farm markets, is going to be a real chore. One thing is certain. This surplus food must not be lumped off to speculators. It must go to the ultimate consumers thru regular market channels. We don't find surplus farm products blocking the way to new production, as is the case in the factory. But we do find them hanging heavily over the head of satisfactory farm prices. Dumping this food on the market all at once certainly could be the beginning of a very serious farm depression.

Wartime farm production has suffered some from bad "control" judgment; also, from uncertainties which could have been avoided. Now, the situation must not be aggravated by mistakes in disposing of wartime food surpluses.

Work has been done toward finding a solution. The food industry is busy looking after its interests. And Congress will take a very definite part. In the Senate I shall bend every effort to see that the farmer who produced this food isn't forgotten. I know, as you do, that the Government has promised to support prices of certain farm products at 90 per cent of parity for 2 years after the war. But support prices, as you know, haven't always worked in the past. It looks to me as if satisfactory after-the-war farm prices will depend largely on how well we handle the double-barreled problem of marketing war surpluses and marketing surpluses from greatly expanded farm production. The more attention farmers give to these problems, the more they make their voice heard in the business of marketing the products they grow, the better off agriculture will be.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

## Farm Organizations Farther Apart

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C.—The breach between 2 national farm organizations, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, appears today to be too wide to be healed.

Perhaps no clearer line between the thinking of the Bureau and the Union has been drawn than in their differences on the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill to provide federal unemployment compensation for the postwar period.

Under provisions of the bill almost any one employed, who has worked as much as 13 weeks during the war, would be entitled to from \$20 to \$35 a week for the 2 years following the war, from the Federal treasury. Payments would be made thru state compensation agencies, but the Federal treasury would pay whatever difference there was between the state allowances and that decided by a Federal Works Director.

As originally introduced, the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill provided the \$35 maximum for unemployed

workers, as compared to the \$20 allowed discharged veterans in the GI "Bill of Rights" measure. But that was corrected in the Senate Military Affairs Committee to allow the unemployed veterans the same unemployment compensation allowed unemployed war workers. The original measure seems to have contemplated allowances on the (relative) scale to which each had become accustomed—the veterans in the armed forces being used to receiving less than the workers in war industries.

### Opinions on Cost Vary

Estimates as to the cost of the Kilgore-Murray-Truman measure varied widely. Senator Revercomb, of West Virginia, opposed to the measure, said the annual expenditures—based on the proponents' estimate of 20 million un-

employed—could be anywhere from \$20 billion to \$38 billion annually. Proponents stressed the needs of the unemployed for a "decent" living standard, and ignored the costs almost entirely. Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, opposed to the measure, said it conservatively would require \$15 billion for the 2-year period—pointing out that once established as a Government policy, the compensation rates and payments would be continued, more likely than not on a more generous scale.

### Patton Indorsed the Bill

The Farmers Union, thru its President, James G. Patton, indorsed the bill. Its only fault, he said in a statement placed in the record by Senator Murray, of Montana, was that it didn't go far enough. He proposed an amend-

ment to the Kilgore bill to authorize the Government to invest and spend "the amount by which prospective private investment and construction expenditures in each year fall short of \$40 billion, the annual volume required to maintain full employment."

The highest figure of such expenditures, in 1929, was \$20 billion, so that the Patton proposal would increase Government expenditures to maintain employment at something more than \$20 billion a year.

Senator Murray told the Senate he did not intend to offer the Patton amendment to the bill, but urged its consideration for enactment as a separate piece of legislation.

The Farmers Union's Mr. Patton is working hand-in-glove with the CIO and its Political Action Committee, both apparently working toward the goal of state socialism, under the leadership at present of Sidney Hillman, head of the Political Action Com-

(Continued on Page 19)





PHOTOS COURTESY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

# Birds

## FEATHER YOUR NEST

By MELVIN L. HAYES



Rather comical-looking farm hands are these wise old barn owls with their picturesque "faces." But they don't look a bit funny to rats and mice.



The quail or Bobwhite certainly is one of the farmers' best friends. Too often they enjoy a measure of protection for future sporting purposes only.



A tree swallow about to enter its house with a moth it has captured. Simple, rustic-appearing bird houses are better than fancy, highly-decorated ones. The holes should be high enough to allow for the nests below them.



Mealtime for young robins, and a dragonfly is the menu. They eliminate lots of insects but sometimes are a bit too fond of orchard products. Wild fruit trees and bushes often act as proper detours.



Woodpeckers spend many long hours searching trees for their food. Altho seldom appreciated, woodpeckers are the chief guardians of our trees. An insect usually is the motive for the hole-drilling.

**A**LTHO it is often an unappreciated fact, nevertheless it is true: Birds are helping many farmers "feather their nests!" Day after day they keep pecking away, battling against the insect world. Good farmers and their fine feathered helpers have a habit of flocking together.

Far too often, however, winged creatures of immense economic value are indiscriminately classed in the category of "pests" or, at best, considered with indifference. It is high time birds got a break.

What would be the result in Midwest states if millions of migratory birds should decide to build their little love nests deep in the heart of Texas or on sunny tropical isles? Sorry samples of this have been observed when climatic conditions caused the birds to postpone their northern voyages. Insect life became superabundant, destroying farmers' possessions worth millions of dollars.

This may easily be understood if we consider two points: First, despite their numerous foes, the insects are well represented. Scientists have calculated these tiny creatures would outweigh all the remainder of the animal kingdom, man included. The nation's total population is no greater than the estimated insect population of a favorable 10-acre meadow. A distinguished entomologist has judged that these 6-legged beings bring about an annual loss to U. S. farmers of 800 to 900 million dollars.

On the optimistic side of the ledger, there are more than 300 species of birds in this region consuming millions of insects daily, besides obliterating millions of "prospects" by devouring the eggs. The Department of Agriculture estimates that birds, toiling tirelessly for meager returns, save 300 million dollars yearly from insect damage alone. Kansas birds eat, using a conservative figure, 384 million pounds of insects each summer. The earth might soon become uninhabitable or we'd all go "buggy" without birds.

A little study and observation will indicate con-



This bluebird was caught with the goods—a weevil. Well represented in song and poem, it is a beautiful bird. It should look good from an agricultural viewpoint, too, if "pretty is as pretty does," for it does a handsome job of helping farmers' interests.

clusively that a bird is a better insecticide than a keg of powder. But these "air-minded" farmers do not put all their eggs in one basket. They destroy hundreds of tons of weed seeds annually. Some species are very valuable for the destruction of rodents, while others have as a sideline the pollution of plants.

To ruralists who consider their farms interesting places to live as well as to make a living, birds present appealing nature subjects. Their harmonious colors, cheery songs, ceaseless activity, and unusual abilities make them quite fascinating. Farm boys "soldiering" in foreign lands also find bird lore a captivating hobby.

History has shown that birds are a highly mobile force of laborers, winging their way to areas where an emergency exists. Consider, for instance, that classical example of the gulls that flocked to the rescue of the Mormons when the crickets and grasshoppers staged their Utah invasion. In 1907, 08, hawks, gulls and owls consumed, according to Department of Labor statistics, some 900,000 field mice a month in the Humboldt river region of Nevada where a plague existed. Damage had occurred at the rate of about one fourth million dollars a season. When wheat aphids or greenbugs were about to destroy the small grain crops in one area, large migrations of goldfinch and certain sparrows mopped up the enemies, probably a million or more a day.

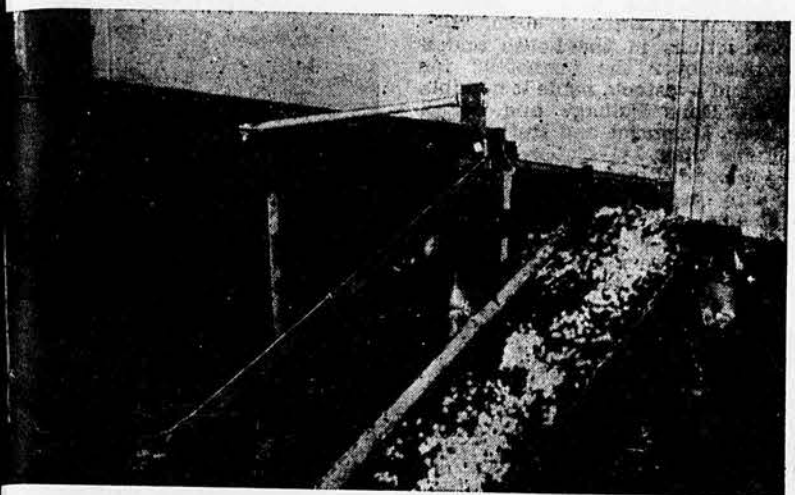
Let us look the field over and see what birds seem to be the best farmers. There are specialists of many kinds, so that few insects have attained any degree of social security.

Nuthatches, woodpeckers and chickadees scrutinize cracks and crevices [Continued on Page 17]



# Dry Spuds Useful in War

Housewife Will Determine Peacetime Success



Those white spots are diced potatoes going into the dehydrator, where they are spread out on screens for drying. Packed in 5-gallon cans they are shipped to the armed forces overseas.

KANSAS Kaw Valley potatoes are shedding their jackets and submitting to all kinds of indignities to get themselves into condition for long trip overseas to our armed forces and for Lend-Lease to Allied Nations. The job of "reducing," known as dehydration, is being done by Topeka Dehydrating, Inc., in a building erected in 1894 for making woolen yarn. This building has a long history of being in trying to help Kansas farmers market their products thru processing. The woolen mill folded up the building was used for making breakfast cereals and later was a popcorn

manufacturing plant. Topeka Dehydrating hopes this time the old plant has found a staunch friend that will remain and become prosperous thru the years.

The Topeka plant has a capacity of 10,000 dry pounds of potatoes every 24 hours, and it takes 100 pounds of raw potatoes to make 13 dry pounds, so thousands of tons will be processed this year so your boy on the fighting front can have this healthful dish. When the Kaw Valley crop is gone it will be followed in the fall and winter by the Western Kansas crop, so the plant plans to be in operation 11 out of the 12 months.

Our G. I. Joes in the Army would give a pretty penny to borrow the potato peeler used at the plant. The process of preparing the spuds for dehydration is very simple. An operator pours them out of a sack into a large revolving drum equipped with an auger and partially filled with running water. Going thru the drum, they come out with glistening clean skins and are rushed into the peeler.

In this machine they are subjected to a quick steam bath at 80 pounds pressure that slightly cooks the surface and leaves the skin loose to be washed off by a jet spray of water under high pressure. During the preparation process the spuds are bombarded with water at the rate of 350 gallons a minute.

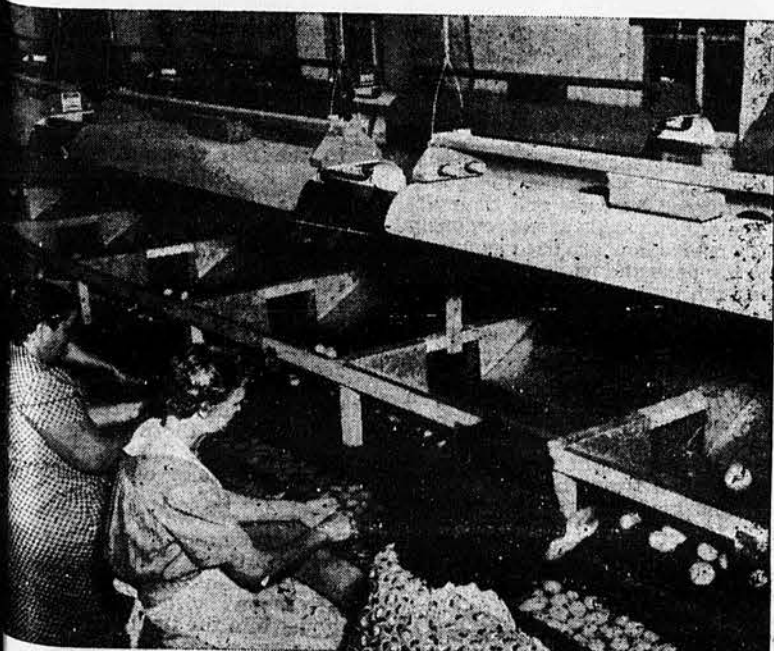
Without skin, the potatoes start down a long table equipped with troughs on both sides and in the center. As they come down the 2 side troughs, women pick them out, remove the eyes and dark spots, and toss them into the center trough that carries them into the dicer.

This dicer cuts them into small cubes  $\frac{3}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch. Their next experience is blanching, which is done with steam at 205 degrees F. for 3 minutes. Blanching kills the enzymes that

(Continued on Page 22)

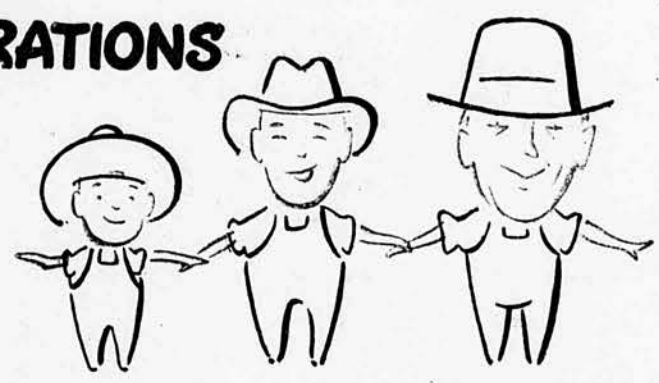


Kaw Valley potatoes coming out of the blanching vat in which they are subjected to steam at 80 pounds pressure to loosen the skin. Jets of water under pressure then remove the skin.

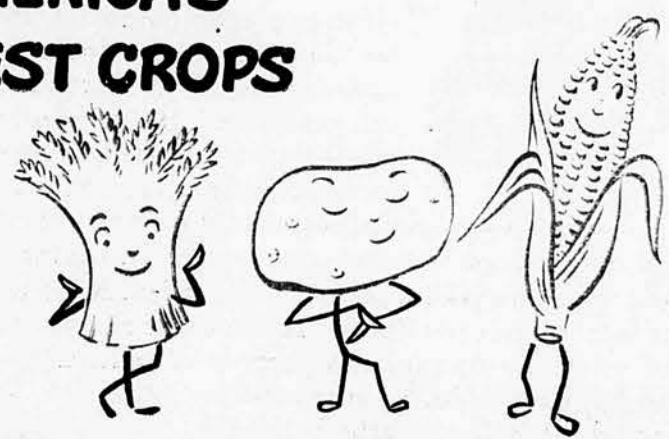


and defective parts are removed as the spuds go down the assembly line toward the dicing machine, which cuts them into small cubes for dehydration.

## FOR GENERATIONS



## AMERICA'S FINEST CROPS



## HAVE GONE TO TOWN ON HOODS



## Money-Saving Favorites of Thrifty Farmers

IT'S Hood Tires for hard work. Broad-bellied for full traction. Tread tough as mulehide. Carcass built with bruise-resistant Hi-Density Cord to take you over ruts and through fields without giving up. All in all, a full harvest of tire satisfaction. If it's Hood, you're sure it's good.

Since 1896 highest quality tires and footwear



SEE THEM AT YOUR NEAREST  
**SKELLY OIL COMPANY**  
**HOOD DEALER**



# GOOD BUILDINGS

## *Increase*

# FARM INCOME



Often in planning farm improvements we are apt to regard buildings as an expense and try to make the least we can get do the job. On the other hand, when we think of seed, livestock, tractors and implements, we think of them

as investments—as something that is going to increase the yield and the farm income—and we buy the best we can get.

But when we take a second look at buildings we realize that it is seldom possible to farm at a profit without them. And when we examine the purpose of buildings—and the jobs they have to do, we are forced to conclude that inadequate buildings reduce farm income, while good buildings increase farm profits.

Buildings affect poultry income—good brooder houses help promote sanitation, save young chicks, assure strong, vigorous growth, produce more and better pullets. By preventing losses, good brooder houses protect your investment in chicks and feed. Good laying houses provide better conditions for larger egg production, and thus increase cash income.

Buildings affect pork profits—good hog houses that make sanitation easy, save more pigs per litter and produce healthier pigs, make it possible to handle sows more efficiently with less labor, and to wean pigs at the right time. When designed to provide summer shade, good buildings keep the heat of the sun away from the pigs, thus keeping them in good condition for more profitable marketing.

Dairy barns and milk houses, feeding sheds and machine shelters, silos, corn cribs, granaries, every type of crop storage, every kind of building, all affect farm profits. When they're inadequate, losses are bound to occur. When properly designed to do the job they increase cash income.

### BUILD FOR INCREASED INCOME

Your 4-Square lumber dealer is in a position to help you get good buildings specially designed to do the job you want done. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains 120 designs, including blue prints and material lists, for every size and type of building and equipment—all engineered by Weyerhaeuser in cooperation with agricultural authorities.

*Remember this*—lumber is the best and most economical material for farm construction. Plan to build with 4-Square lumber. Talk to your 4-Square dealer about your future building needs.

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

# 4-SQUARE LUMBER

## Because of Three Women

### The Fulhage Ranch Kept on Producing

A COMPLETE water system, with connections in the house and 6 outlets over the farmstead for poultry and livestock, made it possible for Mrs. Dora Fulhage and her 2 daughters, Margaret and Ruth Anna, to manage their 1½-section ranch in Woodson county during the last year. Their only help was a neighbor boy who cleaned out the barns occasionally, and a crew at haying time.

Thru last summer and to March this year the 3 women took care of more



The Fulhage sisters, this is Margaret, Woodson county, helped put up 600 bales of prairie hay last summer. The 2 girls and their mother managed a 1½-section ranch last year.



Altho still in high school, Ruth Anna Fulhage, shown here operating a mower in the hay field, has been doing a man's work for the last year. She is active in 4-H Club work. Mrs. Dora Fulhage, mother of the 2 girls, is a 4-H Club leader.

than 80 head of cattle, 3 hogs, 14 head of milk cows, 50 head of sheep and 500 chickens. "We couldn't have managed had it been necessary to carry water to the poultry and livestock," said Mrs. Fulhage.

As it was the 2 girls got up before daylight all winter and did the milking while their mother took care of the chickens. Margaret and Mrs. Fulhage fed the cattle, with Margaret pitching the silage out of the silo and

Mrs. Fulhage distributing it in the bunks. The girls also pitched all the hay down from the barn loft.

Margaret is especially proud of her record with the sheep. She nursed 5 ewes thru lambing season and saved a lamb crop of 52, more than 100 per cent of the flock. She and her mother carried silage in tubs to the sheep and calves.

The 2 girls had the oats planted and fertilized with phosphate this spring when their brother Charles came home from the army to relieve them. He had been in service 17 months, 11 months at Pearl Harbor. The girls last summer did all the mowing and raking during the haying season, with Margaret on the tractor and Ruth Anna on the second power mower tandem. Their crop totaled 600 bales.

Both girls are interested in music and have been active in 4-H Club work. Mrs. Fulhage managed to continue as a 4-H Club leader all winter in addition to her heavy farm duties. Frank Fulhage, the father, died last September.

## Double-Duty Brooder House

BY GOOD management a young Marshall county farmer is utilizing the same shed space as a brooder house for 2,500 turkeys, and as a farrowing house for a herd of registered Duroc hogs.

The farmer is Robert Johnston, who won the American Farmer award last year. The building used is 20 feet wide and 110 feet long with one end designed for grain storage and the other end for bundle feed storage. Double doors at both ends permit driving a tractor and manure spreader entirely thru the building for cleaning it out several times yearly as the program changes from turkeys to hogs and then back again.

From the first of April to July the building is used as a brooding house for poults, which are raised on sanitary screen panel flooring. In the summer feeder pigs use it as a loafing shed.

Beginning the latter part of August to the middle of November the building is occupied by sows and their litters. The screen panels used previously for the turkeys now are used as panels for the pig pens and work very well.

When the pigs are large enough to move out the turkey breeding flock is brought in. Then in March, sows are brought back for the spring farrowings.

Since 1940, Robert has raised an average of 8 pigs a litter with his best season being 9 to a litter. At farrowing time he stays right with the sows. Pigs are taken from the sows immediately and kept separated for a day or two except during the feeding periods every 2 hours. Guard rails are used on the sides of the pens to prevent sows from crushing pigs.

In cold weather pigs are put in tubs in which is placed a burlap-wrapped hot-water jug. The water is changed every 12 hours. It takes more time to give pigs this much care, says Robert, but when you figure saving 2 or 3 more

pigs out of every litter he believes the time and effort well spent. He has never had any trouble with sows failing to claim their pigs.

Robert got into the hog business by leasing a gilt from the Ladies' Aid Society. He was to breed the gilt for 3 litters then return the sow and one gilt. Instead, he bought them and since has purchased only 3 sows, raising the rest himself. He now has 21 sows.

## In Horse-Pulling Spotlight

Just trot out your proud horseflesh if you think your team can outpull anything in Kansas and surrounding states, invites the Inter-State Fair, which will be held in Coffeyville this month. If you are interested, just send your entry to the fair association, or to John R. Thompson, manager, Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, Coffeyville.

This Inter-State Fair horse-pulling contest will take place the evening of August 31, under lights before the grandstand. Teams will pull against the dynamometer. There is no entry fee but Mr. Thompson promises there will be premiums of \$10 to \$50. The light team class will include those under 3,000 pounds, while the heavy team class will take on those over 3,000 pounds.

Some entries already have been made and if enough more come in there will be a preliminary run-off contest in the afternoon with the winners going into the final event in the evening. American Horse & Mule Association rules will be used.





# Who says it can't happen here?

## Why you'll get hurt if gas rationing fails!

WHO HAVE every reason for wanting to sell you the gasoline you can use tell you that there is a shortage... an acute shortage right here in the Central States. We also tell you that you have every reason to make the rationing plan *work*—in your own self-interest, as well as for patriotic reasons and the good old American spirit of fair play.

You know the armed forces have first call on the available supply—will get what they need. You wouldn't have it otherwise. The demands are terrific. It takes three tons of gas to "deliver" a one-ton bomb. And simply to train a pilot requires enough gas to last the average car 18 years.

After military needs are met, there simply is not

enough gasoline left to keep civilian cars running "as usual." The only way to make what's left go around is to *stick to the rationing plan*. Rationing is designed to see that everybody gets his needed share of the available supply.

Unless civilians do a better job of sticking to the plan than they have to date, there will surely come a time when *some* people *won't* be able to get their full share. It could be even *you*!

If any considerable number of necessary drivers—war workers, farmers, doctors, truckers—find themselves unable to buy needed gas, then more stringent regulations will have to be adopted. Then it might well be necessary to ration



dealers the way it has been done in the East.

When in town, you don't want to see a lot of gasoline stations with "No gas today" signs—as our eastern friends have—do you? Then play fair and square with the rationing plan.

**Do this:** Don't apply for more gas than you really need. Endorse *all* your gas coupons *now*—don't give any away. Don't take *extra* gas or coupons from *anyone*.

**SPONSORED BY PETROLEUM INDUSTRY COMMITTEE FOR DISTRICT 2 (15 Central States) APPOINTED BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR FOR WAR**

*This advertisement paid for by:*

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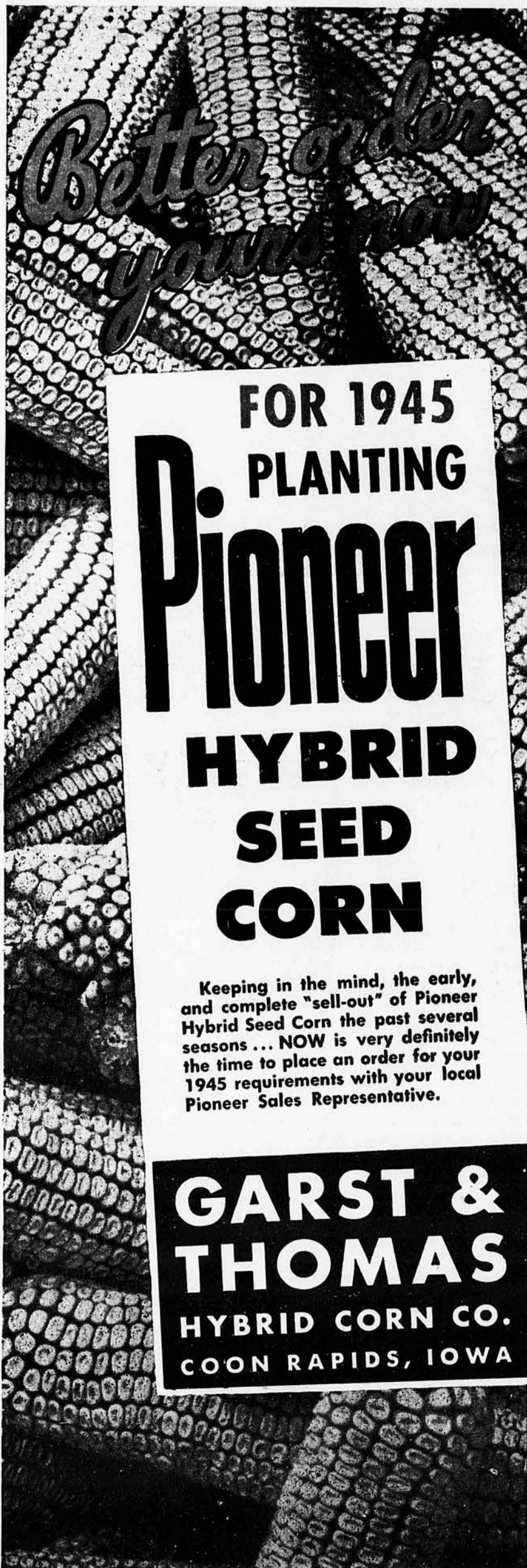
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★ GASOLINE POWERS THE ATTACK . . . DON'T WASTE A DROP! ★





*Better order yours now*

**FOR 1945  
PLANTING  
Pioneer  
HYBRID  
SEED  
CORN**

Keeping in the mind, the early, and complete "sell-out" of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn the past several seasons ... NOW is very definitely the time to place an order for your 1945 requirements with your local Pioneer Sales Representative.

**GARST & THOMAS  
HYBRID CORN CO.  
COON RAPIDS, IOWA**

## Lettuce Shipped by Air

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IN KANSAS FARMER for June 5, 1943, we ventured the prediction that after the war great cargo planes will be transporting agricultural products to and from the far corners of the world over a global network of airlines. Now, as if to bolster this prediction, comes a news item which tells of experimental flights on air shipments of lettuce. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., recently flew 250 pounds of lettuce from California to destinations in the East. This was the first of a series of 4 test shipments on which the effect of air transportation on a perishable product will be observed. It will also afford a means for determining whether Eastern consumers will be willing to pay a premium price for lettuce that has been picked only a few hours before in California.

Aboard the air cargo carrier the U. S. D. A. placed one of its head marketing specialists, Dr. R. W. Hoeker, who checked the automatically recording thermometers en route. When the plane arrived in Washington some of the lettuce was subjected to tests to determine the effects of the varying temperatures from sea level to 13,000 feet. The shipper of this lettuce, carrots and other fresh vegetables from the Salinas Valley in California, is but one of many air-minded produce concerns on the West Coast. This company is firmly convinced that air freight for fresh fruits and vegetables is coming, and is of the opinion that some very interesting developments are taking place in this field today.

The airplane manufacturing companies are now busy building patrol bombers, dive bombers and transport planes but when peace comes they will be in position to provide the postwar equivalent of these, ranging from small, privately-owned "air flivvers"

to huge trans-oceanic cargo planes. These global air transports will have a top speed of 275 miles an hour and a flying range of more than 4,000 miles. Tomorrow's airmen will come from 2,300,000 officers and enlisted men serving in the Air Forces. This vast reservoir of skilled pilots and technicians will insure postwar America remaining a nation on wings.

### Apple Crop Dwindled

Kansas apple growers were represented by George W. Kinkead, secretary of the State Horticultural society at a meeting of the National Apple Institute in Washington, D. C., recently. Representatives from the Office of Price Administration and the War Relocation Authority met with the apple men and the purpose of the meeting was to convince these 2 Government agencies that they were under mistaken impression as to the size of this year's apple crop. In every apple-growing section of the country prospects for a heavy yield have dwindled considerably since blooming time. An attempt was made to have the price ceilings readjusted to comply with a short crop. The apple men argued that production costs had increased tremendously and urged that ceilings be placed high enough that the growers could realize a reasonable profit.

It was feared that much of this short crop would not be harvested due to shortage of labor. In some sections arrangements are now being made for German war prisoners to harvest the crop. Our own farm boys, who in peacetime would be picking these apples, are now overseas, many of the perhaps prisoners of the Germans are probably working on German farms. In peacetime we have an exchange of scholars between the universities of 2 countries but this exchange of farm labor seems ridiculous. Wiser generations of the future will not be guilty of such folly, we hope.

## Half-Hatched Eggs Fly

TURKEY hatching eggs were shipped commercially by air for the first time in the United States recently, when 100 eggs were removed from an incubator in Worthington, Minn., rushed to the Sioux City airport and flown to a Los Angeles hatchery, for completion of the incubation.

The shipment was made on a non-priority basis and carried in a routine manner by Mid-Continent Airlines from Sioux City to Omaha, United Air Lines from Omaha to Salt Lake City, and Western Airlines from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. The container used was a regulation egg case.

The eggs were moved at the most critical stage in incubation to provide a test of maximum severity and establish the practicability of postwar use of air cargo facilities by the turkey industry.

After hatching, the poults were flown back to Sioux City and transported to Worthington, where they were placed on a feedlot and their development is being observed. If successful, the project is expected to pave the way to industry-wide use of cargo

facilities for this purpose. Hatchery operators foresee a tremendous potential volume of air shipments.

It is expected that in the postwar era eggs will be shipped only before incubation is started. Hatchery owners feel that if eggs can be flown successfully during a critical period of incubation, they will suffer no ill effects from altitude or normal air handling during the pre-incubation period.

Limitations now faced by the turkey industry are comparatively slight. Ground transportation, which cuts down the distance poults can be shipped, and rough handling, which accounts for a substantial egg breakage.

Poults do not need food or care 72 hours after they are hatched. Under present schedules on the army's global girdling Air Transport Command, which probably will be duplicated after the war, this would provide time for them to travel about 10,000 miles by air, which brings much of the world's surface within range of the Midwest turkey country.

## 3 Tons of Gas for 1-Ton Bomb

WHEN you read that 1,200 heavy Yank bombers have been out over Germany, remember it takes 3 tons of gasoline to deliver a 1-ton bomb, warns the Petroleum Industry Committee in a current advertising campaign urging motorists to support the gasoline rationing plan "in the good old American spirit of fair play."

The committee states that "unless civilians do a better job in sticking to the plan than they have to date, there will surely come a time when some people won't be able to get their full share."

"If any considerable number of necessary drivers — war workers, farmers, doctors, truckers — find themselves unable to buy needed gas, then more stringent regulations will have to be adopted," and "it might be necessary to ration dealers the way it has been done in the East."

In emphasizing the needs of the armed forces, the committee points

out that the gas required to train one pilot would last the average motorist 18 years. This is one of the reasons why passenger car drivers will be allowed one-half gallon of gas for every gallon that goes to war use in 1944.

As a curb on unnecessary use of gasoline, the committee urges all motorists not to apply for more gas than is really needed, to endorse all gas coupons upon receipt, not to give them away, and not to accept gas coupons from anyone except the rationing board.

In its appeal the committee frankly states: "We, who have every reason for wanting to sell you all the gasoline you can use, tell you that there is a shortage—an acute shortage right here in the Central States—despite high production and refining volume in the territory. We also tell you that you have every reason to make the rationing plan work, in your own interest as well as for patriotic reasons."





You bet it's "darn good eating"  
when it leaves your farm . . .  
**but how good is it when  
it gets to the consumer?**

going when we buy. There's no shuttling around the country—no time wasted. And we watch the condition of the crop straight on through until our store customers take it home.

For 27 years now Safeway has been cutting out "waste motion" and needless costs. The Safeway method has helped increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. It has boosted consumption and offered savings to consumers.

**G**ETTING PERISHABLE foods to market in good shape is hard these days.

To start with, a lot of wartime harvest and packing help is green. Poor handling is likely to hurt your crop before it leaves field or packing shed as well as on the way to market. Delays in transportation don't help any.

*Such problems only emphasize the need for saving time in between the producer and the consumer!*

On this point, compare the Safeway method to the old method.

Under the old way of getting crops to market, your farm products may be sold to a buyer who sells them to another buyer...who in turn makes a dicker with somebody else...and so on down the line.

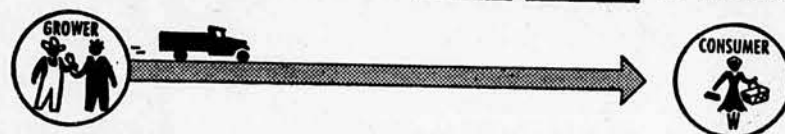
But no one outfit is responsible *all the way* for the condition of your crop—that responsibility changes with every sale.

*Even more important, all these selling transactions use up valuable time.*

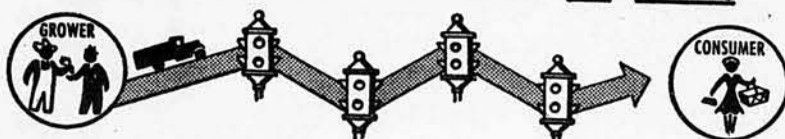
Our Safeway method is different. There's only one transaction. We buy from you—or your broker, your cooperative, exchange or association. We buy only for sale in our own retail grocery stores. We buy regularly and know exactly where your crop is

## 2 WAYS OF GETTING CROPS TO CONSUMER

**THE SAFEWAY METHOD** is a straight Highway to market



**THE OLD FASHIONED WAY** is like City Driving



This more efficient food distribution system is today a strong national asset. In war or peace, everybody benefits by the straightest, quickest possible road between farmer and consumer.

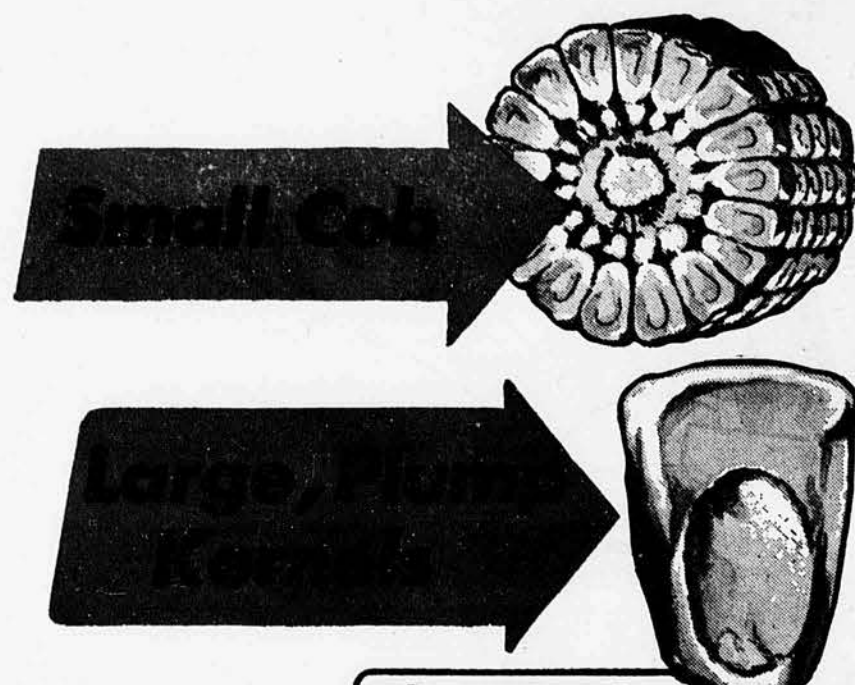
**P.S.** Over a third of all Safeway customers are farm folks. Trade with your Safeway grocer for one full month—and compare what you save.



The neighborhood grocery stores

**POKE THE "MASTER RACE" RIGHT IN THE FACE — WITH EXTRA WAR BONDS!**





**That's What You Get in**

# Steckley

SINCE 1931

## HYBRID CORN

Results...more good corn in the crib, more money in your pocket... that's what you want in return for your seed and your hard work of planting, cultivating and harvesting.

Farmers and feeders throughout the Midwest get big crops of high quality corn from STECKLEY Hybrids... have since 1931! STECKLEY Hybrids grow well, yield well, in every section of the Western corn belt.

**GUARANTEE**—A satisfactory stand or Free seed sent for replanting.

STECKLEY Seed yields deep kernels well-set on a small cob, rich in protein, oils and starch...so necessary for fast growth of livestock. Sturdy stalks stand late in fall, and ears do not fall out. Easy to plant; easy to pick by hand or machine. We have many types of hybrids...one for your particular soil and climate.

**ORDER NOW!** Many practical farmers are now placing their orders for STECKLEY Hybrid Seed to get the kind and quantity they want. See your neighborhood STECKLEY Dealer at once, or write us for prices. Act Now!

**FREE FOLDER**—Tells the amazing story of STECKLEY Hybrid Corn development. Interesting facts, beautiful illustrations in colors. Send postcard for your copy today.

**High Yield**  
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**Rich for Feeding**  
•  
**Resists Drought, Smut, Lodging**  
•  
**Ears Uniform on Stalk**  
•  
**Picks Easy and Clean**



## Federal Aid for Schools?

*What Are the Dangers? What Are the Benefits?*

THE recent election again brought up the question of federal domination of the public school system in Kansas. Political advertisements apparently left in the minds of voters the fear that if federal funds for aid in support of financially weak schools reaches the state, along with them will come obnoxious controls from the federal level. C. O. Wright, executive secretary of the Kansas State Teacher's Association, declares the association is and always has been opposed to federal control of school systems, and cites specific examples within the state of agencies and schools receiving federal aid without domination. He says that the public is not generally aware that large amounts of federal aid are received each year for education.

More than \$1,700,000 in federal funds was distributed last year to public educational institutions and the prospects are for as much in 1944. Kansas State College received \$725,000 and the State Board for Vocational Education used approximately \$1,065,000 without undue control from the federal level. To substantiate this, C. M. Miller, state director of Vocational Education, stated that probably there would be found a greater number of letters in the files, asking for more service from the federal level, than objecting to too much control.

In the view of the Kansas State Teacher's Association, millions of dollars of Kansas money go each year to the East, thru banks, insurance companies, railroads, manufacturing companies and public utilities. There is no way to tax this money within the state for the welfare of Kansas people, as it is subject only to federal income taxes. The one way that any substantial amount of this money can be returned to the state, is thru federal grants for highways, flood control, agriculture, education and like projects.

Mr. Wright says that Senate Bill 637, which was defeated in the Senate during the last session, provided for federal funds for the aid of secondary and high schools. It was defeated because of the addition of the Langer amendment to the bill, which in analysis would lead to close control from the federal level.

In addition to the advisability of getting Kansas wealth returned to Kansas, Mr. Wright says there are tremendous differences between schools in their ability to pay school expenses. The only answer according to some authorities is reorganization of small, inefficient schools into systems which provide transportation to larger centers where the cost per capita of elementary and secondary education is less. The average number of children in 1-room rural schools in the state is 8, and there is one high-school teacher for every 13 pupils. This is in contrast to the Kansas City, Kansas, and Topeka high-school systems where there are about 30 pupils to each teacher.

The State Board of Education and Mr. Wright, representing the teachers of the state, believe that wise, judicious use of federal and state funds would tend to eliminate this long-standing and growing problem.

Mr. Miller, in discussing the federal appropriation to the State Board of Vocational Education, added that his office selects qualified staff personnel without federal interference, that the agricultural and homemaking curriculum is developed on the local level and that, in some instances, state standards have been higher than those suggested by the U. S. Office of Education.

In the event a bill passes Congress and the President, the Federal government will require state participation in the matching of funds which might be appropriated. In Kansas at present the state pays 8.6 cents of the school dollar, while the national average for states is 33.3 cents.

The State Board of Education, the office of the State Superintendent and the State Teacher's Association are convinced that the elementary and secondary schools can be greatly benefited by wise and careful distribution of federal and state funds, only if few federal strings are attached.

Most important is what Kansas people think. *Kansas Farmer* invites readers to sit down and write the editor a letter stating your views on federal aid to schools. What are the dangers of federal money? What are the benefits? *Kansas Farmer* will print a summary of the letters received.

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

*What is the outlook for cream prices this fall and winter?—M. K.*

Butterfat prices will continue at present levels during the fall and winter. Supplies of butter for civilians will be short and prices will remain at ceiling levels. This will result in steady prices for butterfat. It has been announced that dairy production payments will be increased to 10 cents a pound of butterfat and that this rate will continue until March 31, 1945.

*We are going to have an abundance of feed this fall, both grain and roughage. What would be the best way of using this feed?—T. R.*

One of the best ways farmers can use their surplus feed is to store part of it as a reserve. The favorable weather and the good crops of recent years will not continue indefinitely. Farmers who have a reserve of feed are in an excellent position, such as that in 1941 and 1942, to take advantage of favorable opportunities to raise or feed livestock. In drought years feed reserves are worth several times the market value of the feed at the time it was produced. With proper care, feed can be stored long periods without serious loss.

*I am interested in buying some lambs to run on abundant forage growth now available and on wheat pasture later, if available. What is the condition regarding the probable supply of lambs? When will be the most opportune time to purchase such lambs?—I. C.*

A recent report indicates that the lamb crop in the United States this year is 5½ per cent smaller than in

1943. This is the third smallest crop since 1930. It is probable that feeder lamb prices will not go much, if any, below recent levels provided conditions continue favorable for feed and wheat pasture in the hard wheat belt. Sometime in the very near future probably will be the most opportune time to purchase these lambs.

*I am planning to buy some medium-to-good feeder cattle weighing 1,000 pounds or more to feed 60 to 90 days. What are the chances of making a profit from this enterprise? What effect will an early end of the war in Europe have on cattle prices?—J. Z.*

If you have sufficient corn and feed on hand, this type of project has a fair chance of returning a profit. This is not the time to plunge into any project on a big scale; neither is it a time to dispense with normal operations. Probably no one can answer your second question, but it is quite likely that the demand for well-finished slaughter animals will remain high for a period of several months after the war in Europe, because it will take some time to demobilize large numbers of men and accumulated purchasing power probably will maintain purchasing power at a high level for some time.

## For Slick Rollers

The wringer rolls have lost their grip and, upon examination, you find they are more than a little shiny. There are no new wringer rolls available, so here is an idea. The glaze can be removed. All you need is a piece of coarse sandpaper and a bit of discretion. Use a light hand! Roughen the rolls lightly and test to determine their gripping power before any further application of the sandpaper. Repeat the "roughing" if necessary.—C. O. N.





*It takes steel  
to make weapons...*

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When the war is won, many veterans will look to the great Steel Industry for peacetime jobs. The Steel Industry is prepared to meet the situation.

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*...it will take steel  
to make jobs*



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On every front endless streams of ships, tanks, guns and planes are thundering evidence that America's furnaces, mills and industries are producing the goods.

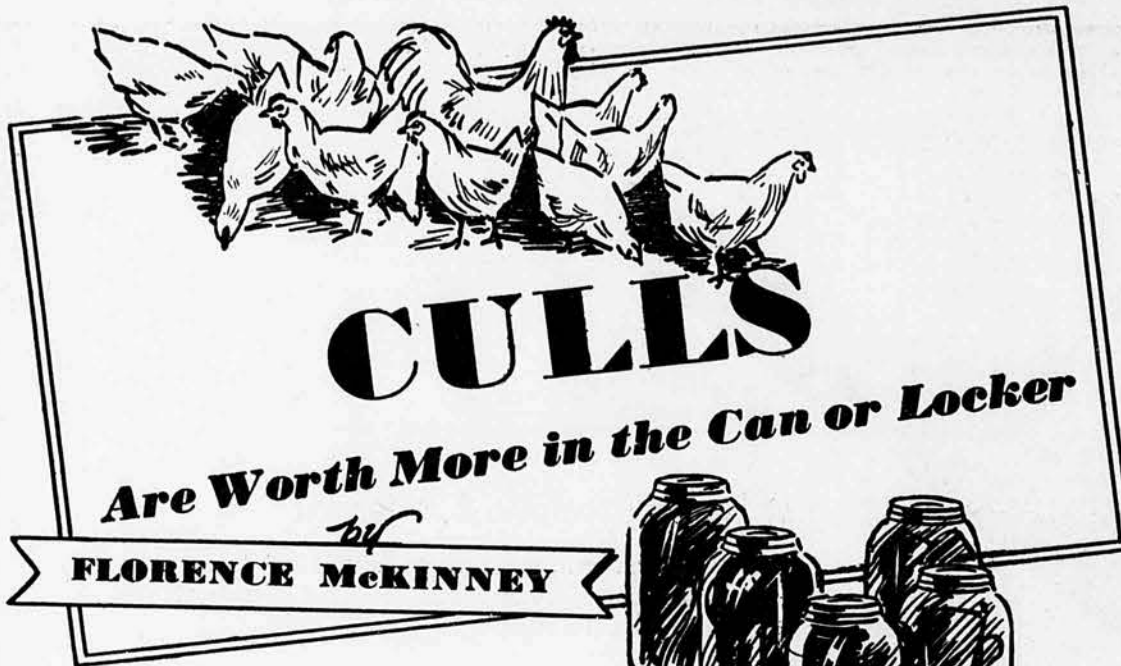
NICKEL in STEEL toughens, strengthens, aids in improving heat and corrosion resistance . . . makes possible high strength Nickel Alloy Steels, Stainless Steels, and Special Property Nickel Steels which help to give our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines fighting equipment second to none.

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**T**IME for culling the poultry is right at hand and this year there is more reason for culling than ever. Feed costs are high and the poultrywoman who looks to her profits can't afford to board the low producers and loafers.

Mrs. P. C. Lindquist, of Shawnee county, is a farm woman with years of experience in food preservation. Last year she canned a total of 500 quarts for her family of two, including 48 quarts of chicken. She believes older chickens are best for canning and does not recommend young fries or roasters. She has tried it but agrees the flavor is not as desirable as when frozen. Mrs. Lindquist, is a busy woman, taking care of a big garden and an enormous food preservation budget, says that January and February are her best months for canning poultry. Others prefer late summer and September, but Mrs. Lindquist says she is too busy canning garden products at that time. She sells culls during the summer months instead.

Considerable of the success involved in a jar of tasty chicken or one from the locker is in the killing and dressing. To feed chickens right up to the time of killing is an error and will result in an off flavor. Better to save the feed and give only water for the last 12 hours. After picking, thoroughly chill the chickens in ice water or the refrigerator, but do not freeze. After they are killed, singe, draw and wash in the usual way.

Freezing is an excellent way to preserve poultry but most women prefer to use the locker space for the frying and roasting chickens, leaving the

less tender stewing birds to can. Mrs. Charles Holman, who lives on a farm north of Topeka, froze a dozen frying-size chickens last year. She cut them up, separated the giblets from the other parts and wrapped them in meat-locker paper, filled the boxes and took them to the locker for immediate freezing. She says that she likes frozen food so well that her family will be in the market for a home freezing cabinet as soon as they are available after the war. Since she has plenty of locker space, she will freeze about a dozen old hens that have not been laying well.

Do not try to run a marathon with frozen chicken—in other words, it is likely to lose flavor or take on the flavor of the bone, if kept longer than 6 or 8 months. Several farm women have told us they have had this experience. Then, too, all with whom we talked agreed that frozen birds should be cooked as they thaw. Thawed poultry deteriorates rapidly, more rapidly than the fresh product.

#### Home Canning Thrifty

Loafer hens are better in the jar than in the chicken yard. Younger birds do not can as well, as the tender meat cooks to pieces. Most farm women with whom we talked, killed, cooled and dressed all the birds the same day and canned the

second day, and we recommend this practice, too. Mrs. Lindquist separates wing tips, necks and ribs and cans them separately for noodle soup of which her family is very fond.

Then, fat on chicken will be a nuisance and bother. Trim off most of it and use it for something else. If any fat boils out of the jar during the time it is in the pressure cooker, it will stick to the shoulder and rubber of the jar top and prevent a seal.

Now comes the sorting of the pieces into 3 piles. Put the meaty pieces in the first pile. They may be boned if desired, either method having a disadvantage. If boned it will take less space but will require longer processing time as heat penetrates it more slowly. Some families feel certain that the bones add to the flavor, and no doubt this is a matter of personal taste. In the second pile put the bony pieces and, after simmering, strip the meat from the bones and cover with broth. In the last pile put all the giblets. Their flavor will transfer to the rest of the meat if canned together and may darken it as well.

#### Cook Separately

The heavy pieces now should be precooked and simmered about 10 minutes. The purpose of this is to shrink the meat so that more will go into the jar. The bony pieces also should be simmered just to the stage where it is easy to cut the meat from the bone. Cut off the meat and reheat. As for the giblets, they have to be divided again as the livers must be canned separately, if canned at all. Precook them at a simmering temperature for 10 minutes.

Mrs. H. C. McCoid, of Rossville, does not precook chicken, but she packs the pieces into the jar until they fit tightly together. She has had experience with both frozen and canned chicken and agrees that young chicken should be frozen, not canned.

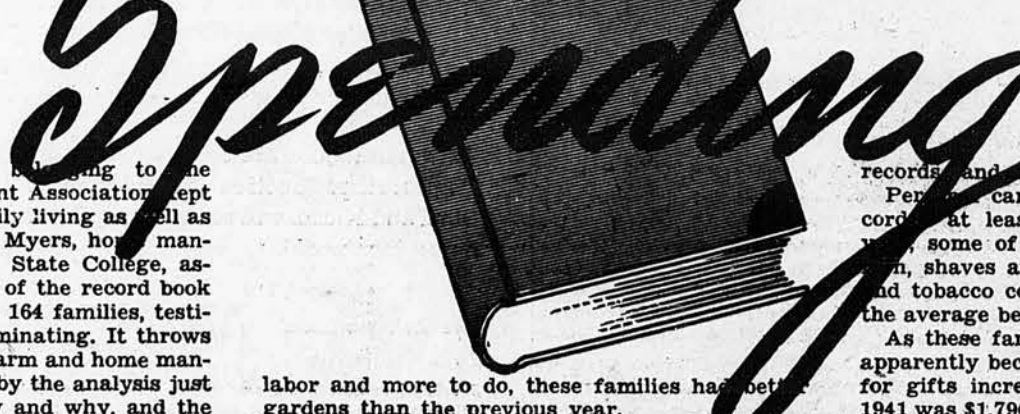
#### New Recommendations

Most of you will remember the days when canning chicken was comparatively new and those brave enough to try it floured and fried each piece. As experience was gained, it was determined that both the flour and the frying process had a tendency to give a stale, dry taste. The crust becomes dry and, all in all, it proved pretty unsatisfactory. Those of you who have been disappointed with canned chicken heretofore will be pleased with the flavor if it is only simmered, then processed in the pressure cooker.

#### Packing in Jars

Arranging in jars requires a little technique and planning, if done correctly. This is necessary if only 1 chicken is canned at a time or you decide you do not wish to sort the heavy from the bony pieces. A pretty solid pack is to be desired in all cases. Fit legs, for instance, inside the ribs and back pieces. Use only [Continued on Page 15]

## Farm Family Record Book Guides



**T**HE 164 farm families belonging to the Kansas Farm Management Association kept complete records for family living as well as farm business figures. Gladys Myers, home management specialist at Kansas State College, assisted in making the analysis of the record book figures and she, as well as the 164 families, testified that each analysis is illuminating. It throws a beam of bright light on the farm and home management. The farmer can tell by the analysis just what enterprises made money and why, and the housewife can tell immediately whether there was any remaining net income from the chickens and how much was spent for clothing. On the basis of last year's experience next year's plan of work and expenditures can be developed.

In 1943, the actual cash expenditure for the home, of these 164 families, averaged \$117 a month. The range by the month was from \$89 for the household with just a husband and wife, to \$149 a month for the larger families.

Fifty-five per cent of all the food these families ate was home-produced. The average value of such farm-supplied food amounted to the goodly sum of \$435. The milk cow contributed slightly more than one third of this farm-supplied food, the milk, cream and butter being valued at \$149. The poultry flock ranked second with 26 per cent for eggs and fries. Seventy-four per cent of these families butchered hogs, 59 per cent a beef, and in the traditional Kansas fashion only 12 of the 164 butchered lamb. Despite the fact that farmers had less

labor and more to do, these families had better gardens than the previous year.

Slightly less than a dollar a day was spent for food for the year. In comparing the 1942 analysis with the new one, it was found that the greatest decrease in family spending was in home improvement. Last year it was \$96; in 1942, \$186. These families possibly could not get the goods they wanted due to priorities, they didn't like what the market afforded, or for patriotic reasons refrained from buying in these days of scarcities.

The amount spent for education and recreation also decreased, the biggest decrease being in the education column. This is due to the fact that farm boys and girls are home on the farms producing food or are in the armed forces. The amount spent for education in 1943 was \$44; in 1942, the figure was \$56. Recreation cost the average family \$26 last year.

Clothing the family proved to be a problem. The \$193 spent did not adequately register the difficulties involved, for it was poor quality that caused much concern on the part of those who kept these

records, and it may continue for the duration.

Personal care cost \$20, the women having records at least 1 permanent wave during the year, some of them 2 for the same period; the hair, shaves and haircuts. The money allowance and tobacco column registered the least change, the average being \$24.

As these families increased their income, they apparently became more generous as the amount for gifts increased. The average net income in 1941 was \$1,796, and the amount given in the form of gifts was \$71; in 1943 the average net income was \$4,403, the amount for gifts \$150.

But the greatest change of all was that spent for taxes—nothing new to the city dweller, either. If forethought and planning are not given this money outgo, the family might be in the position of the one who, when father figures the amount of the income tax, said "Why, this is worse than a drought!"

Despite the fact that taxes were higher, these families saved more, in fact 2½ times more, increasing to an average of \$450 for 1943.

Record keepers swear by them—the records show whether farming is profitable and where, how expenditures compare with other families, hard feelings between family members can be avoided, they can help settle family arguments, they form a basis for credit rating, and best of all they provide data for making plans for the years ahead, which becomes more helpful with each year's record.



## Chicken

Continued from Page 14)

glass jars, as chicken will discolor metal cans. Pack the hot chicken in the hot jars, add a teaspoon of salt to each quart and cover with broth, being sure that the broth covers the meat. Work out air bubbles with a knife and, for meat of all products, wipe the top of the jar and the rubber ring before the lid is adjusted. Fat may prevent the seal.

### Process in Cooker

This year the canning instructions for a pressure cookervary only slightly from previous years. For the sake of safety, add a little more water in the cooker and allow the steam to escape a bit longer than has been the practice in the past. Ten minutes as a minimum has been agreed upon as a safe length of time. Processing should conform to the following timetable at 15 pounds pressure:

	Pints— Minutes	Quarts— Minutes
Chicken with bone .....	65	75
Chicken without bone.....	85	120
Chicklets .....	85	...

When the time is up, remove the cooker from the heat and let pressure gauge return to zero, then wait 2 or 3 minutes, but no longer. Those of you who have waited too long may have found the lid well-nigh impossible to remove. The exact time to remove the cooker lid after processing any food is one of the most critical moments in the entire process. If the petcock is opened too soon, liquid is likely to draw out of the jars. If one waits too long, a semivacuum is formed inside, making it difficult to remove the lid. But 2 or 3 minutes after the pressure gauge has returned to zero should be just about right. Take off the lid and remove the jars and adjust the lids as recommended by the manufacturer. Cool them right side up and store in a dark place.

### Sewing For Red Cross

#### MAJOR PROJECT

Lyon county farm women do not limit their activities in these wartimes to the welfare and comfort of their families, for each one of the home demonstration units has completed an enormous number of garments for the American Red Cross. Each unit has a Red Cross chairman who works directly with the workroom supervisor at Emporia. On the whole, farm

women sew in their homes, thus saving transportation costs and only a few can find time to spend an entire afternoon in the workroom.

Mrs. Harry Duckett, Red Cross chairman of the Better Homes Unit for the last 2 years, gets the material from the workroom and distributes it to the unit members at a regular meeting. When the garments are completed they are taken to a meeting where Mrs. Duckett collects them and from there they are returned to the Red Cross office. In the last 2 years the 12 members of this unit have made 14 night shirts, 6 boy's pants, 12 child's aprons, 12 bed jackets, 12 bed shirts, 24 kits, 4 knee robes and 84 miscellaneous articles. During the last 3 months several of the members have been spending 1 afternoon each week in the workroom making surgical dressings. Mrs. Duckett who has sons in the service made many garments in addition to those distributed to the unit. Being a rapid knitter she made 51 army and navy sweaters, 9 helmets, 2 caps and scarfs and 1 pair of socks. She completed 136 garments which required sewing, spent 57 hours making surgical dressings and 56 hours at the depot canteen. Members of the unit are: Mrs. D. D. Van Sickle, Mrs. John Morris, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. Ed. H. Rice, Mrs. Clinton Schaefer, Mrs. Albert Hartman, Mrs. Henry Howell, Mrs. William C. Schaefer, Mrs. R. E. Childs, Mrs. Arthur Wyatt, Mrs. Walter Kheen and Mrs. Duckett.

Members of the Chamness Home Demonstration Unit, near Emporia, have made 250 garments in the last 18 months. Mrs. Gwilym Hughes, Red Cross chairman, distributes the garments and returns them all completed in a system similar to that followed in the Better Homes Unit.

When any farm boy in the community enters the armed forces, the Chamness unit sponsors a farewell party. This activity was started in 1942 and has developed into something more than a farewell party. The unit remembers each boy's birthday as well as Christmas by sending gifts. Cookies are made at regular intervals for all boys. No war job seems too big for them—they give donations to Winter General Hospital and the Emporia depot canteen. The 21 members of the Chamness unit are:

Mrs. Tracy Boughton, Mrs. Robert Buck, Mrs. W. E. Bugbee, Mrs. O. R. Deputy, Mrs. Richard Edwards, Mrs. Gwilym Hughes, Mrs. A. D. Jacobs, Mrs. Ike L. Jones, Mrs. I. J. Jones, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Virgil Lambert, Mrs. Howard Owen, Mrs. Dean Merry, Mrs. Conway Rees, Mrs. W. L. Rees, Mrs. Alta Richards, Mrs. Ivor Rees, Mrs. E. J. Roberts, Mrs. C. R. Russell, Mrs. Ira Ridenour and Elizabeth Varner.

### Starting Plant Slips

Do you have difficulty in getting those cherished plant slips to live in the new flower pot after they have finally taken root in water? Then try it this way to give them that all-important good start in life. Keep on hand a collection of jars or glasses you do not care to use again. Place the flower slip in 1 of these with water, then keep adding dirt to the jar until you have substituted earth for all the water. Then break the jar. The roots of the slip will be completely surrounded with soil and you can set it in its new pot without so much as wilting. In fact if started this way, the plant will show no signs of having been moved.—Linmaha.

### Easy Grape Jam

#### IT'S IN JAR IN HALF-HOUR

You will be happy with this very simple recipe for grape jam—for 2 reasons. The product is delicious and it can be made in a little more than a half-hour. We have found that if made with the ordinary purple grapes that the flavor is superior.

Wash grapes and press into measuring cup until you have 5 cups. Put in a saucepan and add 4 cups of sugar. Boil 20 minutes. Run thru a sieve and pour into hot sterilized jars. When cool, cover with paraffin.

### Tight Covering

When covering your ironing board, tack the cloth on while it is wet. As it dries it will become tight and smooth.

**Yum, Yum:** Of some 240,000 schools in the U. S., more than half serve school lunches.



# HURRY!

GET YOUR

**BONUS PACKAGE**



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- 1 Open the handy Red Star Dry Yeast package.
- 2 Pour contents into  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup warm sugar-water.
- 3 In 10 minutes or less, it's "working" and ready!

**TREAT THE FAMILY TO FEATHER-LIGHT BREAD**

**BOUND TO PLEASE—MADE RED STAR WAY**

• Your baker serves a vital need in the nation's nutrition program. Patronize him for healthful, enriched bread and other baked goods. And for today's finest investment, remember to buy more and more War Bonds!

## RED STAR DRY YEAST

**MAKE THEM  
Energy-Rich  
JAMS and JELLIES!**



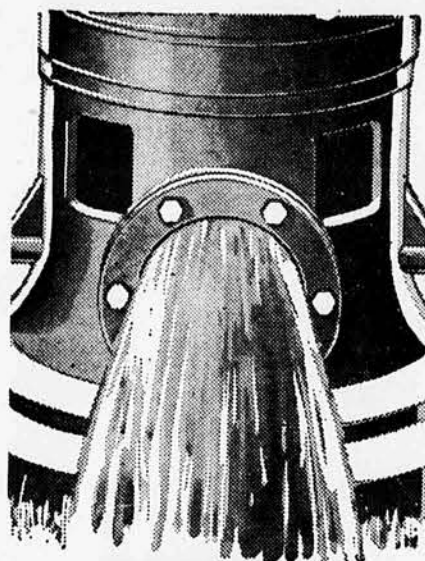
Food authorities agree homemade jams and jellies are wholesome, energy-rich foods...a valuable addition to every family's wartime food supply. They make excellent spreads, far more economical than butter or margarine. Jam and jelly making is quick, easy, economical with M.C.P. PECTIN—the pectin that jells more fruit and sugar than any other pectin you can buy!

**HOME MADE JAMS  
AND JELLIES HELP  
ON THE HOME FRONT  
Make all you can!**



SAVE FOOD—BUY WAR BONDS





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OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER  
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

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BEST FARM FEED MILL YET  
Here is the successor to the hammer mill! It chops as well as grinds. Revolutionary new blower-rotor is equipped with both "flying hatchets" and ensilage knives. Feed grinder, hay chopper, silo filler, roughage cutter all in one low-cost machine! Safe pneumatic feed. Ration certificate no longer needed. FREE colorful bulletins on Hatchet Mills, Forage and Grain Blowers, Ensilage Cutters. Write—  
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## Potato Salad

### For Summer Suppers

FOR family get-togethers and Sunday night suppers there is nothing so universally enjoyed as good, old-fashioned potato salad. And the best thing about it is that it can be varied in so many ways. With a different dressing it need never taste the same.

You may have some favorite recipe—most of us do. But try adding red kidney beans, or cut-up frankfurters. Green peas or shredded carrots, or pieces of tuna fish or small pieces of ham will make delightful additions that will vary the flavor and, too, it's an efficient way to use leftovers.

For an attractive serving, alternate quarters of ripe tomato with slices of hard-cooked egg all around the edge of the bowl. Radishes may be used the same way, and parsley is always sure to please in potato salad.

One way to begin is to boil potatoes with the skins on and cool, then cube. Cut a large bunch of parsley into tiny bits with the kitchen scissors, also 1 or 2 onions into small pieces. Mix all these ingredients together and marinate in your favorite French dressing and serve on crisp lettuce leaves. There are only 3 ingredients in this particular salad, but it's mighty good and quite a change from the regulation one.

If stuffed or deviled eggs are to be served in the same meal, don't repeat them in your salad. If the family or guests prefer the eggs in the potato salad, then serve celery, raw carrot slices or other fresh, raw vegetables for your accessories. Unusual salad dressings make the same old ingredients take on a new tang. Here is one especially suited to potato salad.

### Boiled Salad Dressing

3 tablespoons flour	1½ tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons sugar	1 cup milk
1 egg	1 teaspoon salt
	½ cup vinegar

Mix flour, sugar, butter and beaten egg. Heat milk and salt in top of double boiler, stir in the egg mixture and continue stirring until thick. When very thick, add vinegar, blending with the dressing. Cool, and add to the salad ingredients.

## Housewife Is

### FREEZER-LOCKER ENTHUSIAST

Mrs. R. B. Lackey, who lives near Lawrence on a truck farm, has an enormous supply of vegetables, some of which were sold and the rest stored away for family use. She knows how to can, has done it successfully, but lately has turned to freezing almost entirely. She learned approved methods of preparation for the locker from instructions thru her home demonstration unit. This year to date she has stored a large supply of food in the local freezer-locker and a great deal more will be added as more matures.

For this family of 3, a complete list includes 80 quart boxes of green beans, 75 quarts of strawberries, 5 pints blackberries, 42 pints peas, 80 quarts of corn and 16 pints asparagus. This does not include an undetermined amount of lima beans and a meat supply stored several weeks ago. During the past year, the Lackeys have butchered and frozen 2 young beef animals, 2 small hogs and 22 chickens.

Particular attention is paid to the time that food is left in the locker. Mrs. Lackey confirms the opinion of those in research, that each food product should be dated, a record kept in the house, and the food taken from the locker before it has any opportunity to deteriorate in either appearance, flavor or nutrition value.

## Community Contribution

### BY RIVERSIDE UNIT

There is nothing unusual about the fact that farm women know how to upholster furniture, make slip covers and curtains. But when farm women who are more than busy with outside farm work set aside a part of their time to make a much needed contribution to the welfare of their community, it is unusual.

Five members of the Riverside Home Demonstration Unit are completing upholstering and making slip covers for furniture for the new Douglas County Home. Several months ago the

home with all its furnishings burned completely. The Red Cross and several Home Demonstration Units undertook to make curtains, upholster some of the furniture and make slip covers for the new home which had been selected in the meantime. With the aid of a member of the Kansas University art department and Dorothea Schroeder, home demonstration agent, designs were selected, materials bought and now the women have the work underway.

Some of the furniture is at the home of Mrs. Elmer Husted, and 4 other members of the unit, Mrs. Henry Koehler, Mrs. Rollo Jeffries, Mrs. L. A. Beumann and Mrs. Lizzie Springer, meet with her for the project.

## Ever Wash Feathers?

Feathers of good grade long since have joined the list of scarce household goods. American soldier boys scattered around the globe sleep on these feathers. Greater care than ever should be given feather pillows. Good homemakers wash both the feathers and the ticking when they become soiled. To the uninitiated, feather washing is likely to turn into the unexpected, for feathers fly around the room at the slightest air movements.

To prevent this, wash a couple of pillows the next warm, breezy day. Sew the open end of the ticking case to the open end of a closely-woven muslin bag. Shake the feathers from the pillow to the bag and tie the bag very tightly near the open end. Then take out the threads which held the two together.

Now, we are ready to wash the feathers. Dip up and down in warm, soapy water until the last water is fairly clean. Then rinse thoroughly in warm, clear water and hang outdoors in the sun and wind to dry. Frequent shaking will make the feathers fluffy. Wash the ticking in warm, soapy water being careful to turn it inside out. Finally it is hung outside in the sun to dry and air.

## Save the Rubber

Rubber has enemies, among them heat, light, oil and grease. You probably are using some rubber articles every day which should be protected from these enemies. When not in use, keep the hot-water bottle in a cool place, wash the baby's rubber nipples right after feeding to remove the oily deposit from the milk. And something to remember during winter is to refrain from placing overshoes or galoshes near the stove or radiator. Take them off and put in a cool place instead. They are almost irreplaceable right now.

Rubber used in elastic fabrics such as girdles or the cuffs and waist of garments such as sweaters or pajamas is more easily damaged by oil than any other kind of rubber. If these garments are worn next to the skin, the body oils cause them to weaken unless they are washed frequently. Use mild soap and warm water, and never dry near a stove or radiator. It is better not to iron such a garment, but if necessary use only a warm iron.

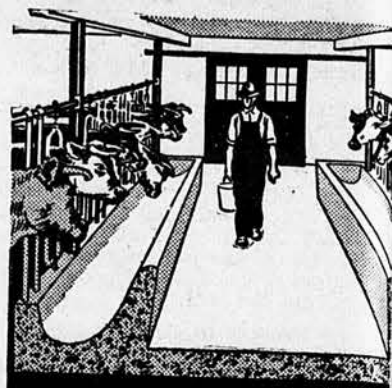
Make an inspection of the rubber gasket around your refrigerator door. Is it as clean as the inside? It is easy to forget this piece of rubber and also difficult to buy it. Wash it carefully with warm soapsuds and do it often and it will last a good, long time.

Now for repairing of rubber articles. A hot-water bottle, for instance, can be patched with a piece of inner tube patching. Cut a piece one half inch larger around than the hole or tear you are patching; take off the Holland cloth and then roughen up the rubber around the tear with sandpaper. Apply rubber cement to the patch and 2 coats to the bottle. Let each coat dry, then put the patch squarely on the spot to be mended and press down firmly and do not move the patch. Place a weight on it until it is completely dry.

If you wish to repair a raincoat with a piece of self material, use 2 coats of rubber cement on both the patch and the garment. If placed on the outside it will turn water better.

## Heat Spoils Cheese

When cooking cheese in any way, go easy on the heat. In that way, this good, nutritious food melts completely and spreads the cheese flavor thru the whole dish. Cheese, cooked rapidly and at high temperature becomes stringy and tough.



## Healthier Cows—Bigger Production

### WITH A CONCRETE DAIRY BARN FLOOR

FREE... complete instructions for concrete improvements that aid food production

A concrete barn floor is essential to highest dairy efficiency and productive capacity. Means healthier cows. Easy to clean and disinfect. Rot-proof, vermin-proof—inexpensive and easy to build.

Let us send free booklets showing how to build productive improvements with thrifty, lasting concrete—part of this Association's wartime service to farmers.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

Paste check-list on postal and mail today.  
☐ Dairy Barn Floors ☐ Granaries  
☐ Storage Cellars ☐ Poultry Houses  
☐ Hog Houses ☐ Feeding Floors  
☐ Milk Houses ☐ Foundations

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**  
Dept. G8c-2, Lloyd Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

## For Chickens and Turkeys...

**GET THIS  
EXTRA  
VALUE**

### ROTA-CAPS Remove Large Roundworms and Intestinal Capillaria Worms

Many preparations do not remove these capillaria worms. Though not so common, a heavy infestation is very damaging to the bird. So, when treating your flock for large roundworms, you'll welcome this extra value which Rota-Caps provide. Rotamine, the drug compound found only in Rota-Caps, removes these intestinal capillaria worms, in addition to large roundworms, without the effect of harsher treatments.

Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost, preferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. If no dealer is near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 50 caps, 75c; 100 caps, \$1.35; 200 caps, \$2.50. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90c.

Flock treatment for large round and cecal worms: Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton.

GET THE GENUINE  
**Dr. SALS'BURY'S  
ROTA-CAPS**  
For CHICKENS and TURKEYS



## Birds Feather Your Nest

Continued from Page 6)

Long fences and trees for buried larvae. They attack the problem at its source, working during "off" months, and discovering part of their rations in places that spray would not penetrate. It has been found that chickadees sometimes consume more than 1000 eggs of the canker-worm moth in one day.

Several species of woodpeckers are especially good guardians of trees, valuable assets on any farm. A little dead timber standing around offers acceptable lodging quarters for them.

The flicker has plenty of ants in its menu. Back-pointing projections on its tongue make it easy to lick up the thousands of individuals that it consumes daily.

Owls and hawks probably receive more persecution than any other birds. A few may develop predatory habits against poultry and have to be exterminated, but they are comparatively rare. A U. S. Biological Survey has determined that only 6 of the 73 species and sub-species of owls and hawks in the nation are injurious. Of these, only 2—the sharp-shinned hawk and Cooper's hawk—are common and actual agricultural foes. Even the benefit from great horned owls, screech owls, and barn owls in destroying mice and rats greatly exceeds their damage.

### It's Big Business

Little wrens, often seen around the home, get 98 per cent of their food in insect form. During a season they usually rear a dozen or more young ones, feeding them on an average of once every 2 minutes during daylight hours. That is really big bug business!

Some complimentary remarks can be made about the meadowlark, the state bird of Kansas. Altho accused of eating clover, it has been determined that more than 90 per cent of its food at clover time is insects. Noxious weed seeds or waste grain usually compose its vegetable diet.

Because of their palatable meat and the enticing target they present, quails come in for more than their share of trouble from hunters. But they are valuable "wild poultry." They swallow an abundance of weed seeds such as beggar's-lice, corn cockle, Spanish needles, lamb's-quarters and nail grass.

Mrs. Margaret M. Nice, of Cambridge, Mass., once conducted one of the most thorough investigations of the bobwhite ever made. She estimated that 7,500,000 insects and 60,000,000 weed seeds would be eaten by an average hen during her lifetime.

Flycatchers and swallows are skilled in capturing flies, flying ants, weevils and beetles on the wing. Nighthawks often enjoy an evening snack consisting of several hundred mosquitoes. Altho the English sparrows have become somewhat disreputable nuisances, dozens of sparrow species are, or should be, respected residents. It is said that Iowa donates 800 tons of weed seeds to tree sparrows each year.

Red-winged blackbirds are early arrivals and late stayers. They rid the cornfields of many insects and destroy enough worms in husks to more than outweigh the food they take.

These are only a few of the good-feathered farmers. Bluejays, warblers, vireos, tangers, thrushes, cedar waxwings, bluebirds, cardinals, titmouses, phoebes, and kingbirds also are quite commendable.

Fruit-loving robins, mocking birds, catbirds and thrashers are sometimes questioned, altho usually considered as fairly acceptable citizens of the bird world. Red-headed and sapsucker woodpeckers may become borderline species.

One of the most nearly economic perfect birds is the rarely seen but often heard "rain crow" or cuckoo. Living down the stigma of its correct name, it dines almost exclusively on caterpillars, plant bugs, grasshoppers, and similar pests.

### Here's What They Eat

Thru the scientific examination of the stomach contents of birds it has been ascertained that 98 species like cutworms, 95 are glad to find white grubs, and clover-root borers have 94 bird enemies. Fifty kinds are after alfalfa weevil, 175 search for leaf hoppers, while wireworms are eaten by 105 species.

The facts are irrefutable. Scientific farming should include the attraction and protection of bird life.

Many farms have been cleared off so bare that birds find them unappealing and give them the go-by. Clumps of bushes, groves of trees, hedges, and grassy stretches are worth while in nooks and crannies not otherwise utilized. Wild fruit trees and bushes serve to deter birds from orchards and crops. Russian mulberries are excellent but elderberries, blackberries, dogwood, black cherries, and buckthorns also are luring.

Other constructive things we might do are: Put water out during dry seasons; erect houses for such birds as martins, swallows, bluebirds, wrens and woodpeckers; in winter, place feeders containing cracked grains, hempseed, nuts, or sunflower seeds with backs to prevailing winds, and hang suet or fat meat on trees; teach—and also practice—bird protection. Birds should never be killed without a reason, and reasons are exceedingly scarce.

Of course, there are some aerial outlaws, but as a whole, birds earn a great deal more than their "board and keep."

These winged-workers may not be a vital part of the lifeblood of agriculture, but at least they are pretty good "white corpuscles," constantly policing the farmer's crops, always ready to combat insects or rodents or weeds. A bird on the land is worth your cooperation. He'll get the worms but let you have the wages.

### Need New Barns

Most barns on Kansas farms are obsolete because of modern haying methods and farm management practices, thinks Roy Wilson, Brown county farmer.

Mr. Wilson believes the barn of the future will not have a hay mow but will have central hay storage from the ground up with unloading and feeding passages on both sides.

### Five F. F. A. Leaders

Five Future Farmer boys have received cash awards from the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., for increased food production, scholarship and leadership. They are Jack Hall, Highland Park, Topeka; Allen Windhorst, Minneapo-



"You won't believe this, Mr. Jones, but you owe us \$12.36 for spare parts!"

lis; Dick Smith, El Dorado; Charles D. Armstrong, Effingham; and Bob Jones, Ottawa.

The boys were designated by the Kansas Association of the F. F. A. as the 5 outstanding State Farmers of the class of 1944.

Yes, DeKalb really has "got something". That's the reason it's the first-choice hybrid with America's farmers. They like the way it gets along on all sorts of soils... under all kinds of weather. They like its uniform growth... the way DeKalb stands, straight and strong... for clean and easy husking. And above all, farmers appreciate DeKalb's uniformly high average yields... year in and year out. See your DeKalb dealer today to get the corn you need.

DeKalb Agricultural Association, DeKalb, Illinois

# DEKALB HYBRID CORN



## Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches

### This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

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

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

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



## What Will He Come Home To?

Our boys . . . millions of them . . . your boys, your neighbors' boys . . . are fighting in the far-flung corners of the world to preserve something dear to the hearts of all Americans . . . Free Enterprise.

American Free Enterprise is the priceless heritage of the American Citizen, protected by our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

It calls for the freedom of choice . . . of education, of vocation, of purchase . . . and, conversely, the freedom from dictation by government in our ordinary affairs.

It calls for the freedom of risk . . . inherent in soil and blight and weather . . . and the right to sell our crops at a profit.

It calls for the preservation of property rights.

American Free Enterprise has created wealth comparable to the wealth of all other nations together. It has lifted burdens from the backs of farmers and industrial workers . . . elevated their standards of living . . . made the American way of life the envy of all the less-favored peoples of the world.

There are those . . . some in high places . . . who would supplant the Free Enterprise that has made America great with a planned economy. They promise a country, even a world, in which we will all live nice, planned, orderly lives . . . free from hardship and worry . . . and the necessity for thinking for ourselves.

But freedom cannot be bestowed by a paternalistic government . . . it is attained only by constant vigilance and struggle.

If we American citizens, here at home, fail to safeguard and preserve the Free Enterprise that has built this country and makes the winning of the war possible, we'll be losing the very things for which our boys are fighting.

Let us preserve the American Way of Life . . . the freedom of choice and opportunity that gave us our high standards of living and made this a great nation.

Let us keep faith with our boys who are giving their all in this great struggle for freedom.

**KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.**  
PEORIA 7, ILLINOIS  
(RED BRAND FENCE . . . RED TOP STEEL POSTS)

## "War" Payments Go to Dependents

By H. N. GILBERT  
Brigadier General U. S. A.

IF A MEMBER of your family is, or will be, in the Army, you may be eligible to receive benefit payments from the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits in Newark, N. J. This huge war agency—an activity of the Office of the Fiscal Director, Headquarters, Army Service Forces—is now mailing more than 6,000,000 monthly family allowance and Class E allotment-of-pay checks, totaling more than \$400,000,000, to the wives, mothers, and other dependents of Army personnel.

If you are the wife of an enlisted man, or an aviation cadet, you are eligible to receive a family allowance

of \$50 a month; if you have a child, you may receive \$80. For each additional child, \$20 is added. You and the children are class A dependents under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 as amended. Parents, brothers and sisters who rely on the soldier for a substantial portion of their support (class B dependents) receive a flat sum of \$37 monthly as a group, no matter how many of them there are. If they look to the soldier for their chief support (class B-1 dependents) the amounts are higher: \$50 for 1 parent; \$68 for 2 parents or for 1 parent and a brother or sister; \$79 for 2 parents and a brother or sister, with \$11 more for each additional child.

A child who has reached the age of 18 is not eligible to receive the allowance, unless he is incapable of self-support because of a physical or mental defect. If he or she marries, the allowance must be discontinued.

Your family allowance is made up of money deducted from the soldier's pay and money contributed by the Government. The soldier's share is \$22, if the family allowance is for one class of dependents; \$27, if it is for two classes (class A and class B or class A and class B-1, but not class B and class B-1). The ODB adds the Government contribution and sends out a monthly check that will help meet the family budget.

### Use Official Form

Application for your family allowance must be on the official form (WD AGO Form 625). This is available from a Personal Affairs Officer, an Army reception center or recruiting station, a local chapter of the American Red Cross, or ODB. Dependents may apply, but it is better for the soldier himself to do so. If he applies within 15 days after entering on active duty in a pay status, his class A and class B-1 dependents receive a gratuity from the Government—an "Initial" family allowance. This check is sent from the camp about a week after the soldier's application is received and passed by his commanding officer. It is for a full month's family allowance, the month in which the soldier enters on duty—regardless of the date on which he enters. Under the law, the regular monthly family allowance from the ODB begins to accrue on the first of the following month, and is payable after the month has ended.

Applications should be accompanied

by evidence, since payment cannot be made by the ODB until the required evidence has been submitted and approved. If you are a class A dependent, you must prove relationship to the soldier. The best evidence is a certified copy of the public or church record of marriage or birth. Class A and class B-1 dependents must prove both relationship and dependency. Dependency Certificate (WD AGO Form 620) to show the amount of income and the expenses of the applicant, should be submitted.

To insure proper identification, write the soldier's full name and Army serial number on the back of all papers. Any letter you may find it necessary to write the ODB should include this information and the family allowance application number, if possible. After application has been made, any change in your family condition which would affect family allowance payments should be reported promptly to the ODB on a change-of-status form (WD AGO Form 641). You should notify the ODB, for instance, if a baby is born, if a dependent marries, or if a class B or class B-1 dependent ceases to be dependent on the soldier in the degree claimed.

### In a Family Allowance

Your family allowance may be supplemented by a Class E allotment-of-pay. The money for this comes entirely from the serviceman's pay; nothing added by the Government, as it is in family allowance. The ODB simply sends a monthly check for the amount authorized. Both enlisted men and officers may authorize the ODB to send part of their pay every month to dependents, for deposit to a bank to the credit or that of dependents, or to their own civilian life-insurance premiums. The allotment-of-pay may be increased, decreased, or discontinued as the serviceman requests.

Even tho a serviceman is officially reported missing, missing in action, captured, or interned, the ODB checks continue to be sent. If no benefit is in effect, and the dependents are in need, the ODB can act for the soldier in authorizing a family allowance or a dependency allotment-of-pay.

If you move—as 100,000 ODB dependents do each month—notify the local postmaster at your old address on a form available at all post offices so that he may forward your check to the new address without delay. Also notify the ODB in writing. Give your old and new addresses, the soldier's full name and Army serial number, and state whether you are writing about a family allowance or a Class E allotment-of-pay. This is important because the two are handled in different divisions of the ODB.

## From Sheep to Bed

IF YOU are going to raise sheep there is no reason why some of the wool can't be utilized at home, thinks Mrs. Lloyd Sellers, of Rice county. She saved back 3 fleeces weighing 39 pounds and sent them away for processing into wool bats. From the wool she received four 3-pound bats and one 2-pound bat and had 11 pounds of wool left for sale from the total fleece weight, which washed out to 25 pounds.

Using the bats as filling for a beautiful quilted comfort was a pleasant story that had a practical ending. Mrs. Ed Westwood, also of Rice, has had many wool blankets and comforts made from fleece from their flock and both women feel that more Kansas farm women

would do the same if they knew how much thrill they could get out of it. If time is no factor in the job of homemaking, the washing and carding may be done at home.



These wool bats were obtained from fleeces and will make a warm filling for a comfort.



Mrs. Lloyd Sellers, Kay and Steven, pose proudly with a finished comfort.



## Organizations Farther Apart

(Continued from Page 5)

mittee for the 1944 campaign. Announced objective is to re-elect President Roosevelt, and to elect a Congress that will carry out what the CIO calls the Roosevelt policies, meaning the CIO program.

### Create Another Bureaucracy

On the other hand, the Farm Bureau is opposing the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill bitterly.

"The bill," says Ed O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau, in a letter sent to every member of Congress, "would create another federal bureaucracy with virtual dictatorial powers.

"Acting under a broad mandate to develop 'unified plans and projects and adequate machinery' to achieve such sweeping, far-reaching objectives as 'full employment,' 'rising standards of living,' and 'effective utilization of the nation's resources,' the director is empowered to issue directives on policies, plans and operations to other government agencies as may be necessary to carry out these objectives.

### Too Much Power Dangerous

"And he is given authority," Mr. O'Neal continues, "to direct any government agency to rescind, modify or amend any rule, regulation, or order whenever he determines it 'prevents or hinders full employment and is not required for the purpose of insuring production for war purposes.'

"These powers are so broad they could be construed to cover almost any type of national program. Conceivably, the director could suspend or modify any phase of national agricultural programs, including support-price guarantees, despite existing statutory provisions.

"We believe such vast delegation of power to one man is not only unnecessary, but extremely dangerous to the preservation of our democratic form of government."

### One Thing Overlooked

Senator Capper, of Kansas, who has been a recognized farm leader in the Senate for more than a quarter of a century, was preparing a radio broadcast, by dictating to one of his stenographers, a young woman named Gloria.

"The Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill proposes to bring prosperity to everybody in the United States thru checks from the Federal treasury," he dictated, risking possibly a little oversimplification in his statement.

"The Bretton Woods agreements for a world currency and a world bank along RFC lines propose apparently to bring prosperity to everybody everywhere in the world thru funds from the Federal treasury of the United States," he continued.

Then he noticed that the steno was looking at him with wide-open eyes. "What is it?" he asked. "Something wrong?"

"I was just wondering," said Gloria, "who is going to feed the Federal treasury."

"That," responded the Senator, "is what seems to have been overlooked in the programs I mentioned."

### Increase Cattle Subsidies

By the time this is in print, the WFA and the OPA very likely will have agreed on an increase in cattle subsidies paid to packers of some 50 cents a hundred pounds. As in the past, the WFA-OPA theory is that the packers will pass on the subsidy to cattle producers, and that retail meat prices will be held down around present levels.

WFA apparently is in agreement with OPA that cattle prices should be held down (OPA wants them reduced still more). OPA wants them down so retail prices will not rise. WFA wants them held down to force marketing of cattle against the day when surplus cattle supplies will depress prices too much after the war.

The big wheat crop and corn crop prospects (the latter are hurt by droughts between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies) have quieted governmental fears that there will be an acute feed shortage the coming year.

Settlement of foreign trade policies that will affect marketing of American farm products after the war is being held in abeyance, at least so far as the public is concerned, until after election.

"...but farmer's work is never done!"



Remember the old English proverb: "Man may work from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done?"

In the light of today's wartime conditions . . . with farmers working longer hours than ever before in the history of agriculture . . . it is indeed fitting that the proverb be revised, so that the last phrase now reads: ". . . but farmer's work is never done!"

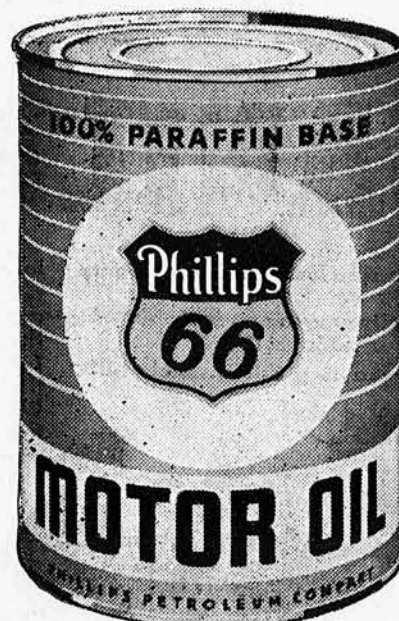
Men and machines have both been short, but the nation's farmers have nevertheless pushed the production of food for freedom constantly higher. The strain on farmers, and on their labor-saving equipment, has been great. That the machines have stood up so well is a tribute to the extra care and attention which farmers have given to maintenance problems.

Obviously, they have concentrated on *quality* in all farm lubricants. And, just as you can, they have secured the advice and help of Phillips Agents in selecting the best Phillips lubricant for each particular farm job.

And they never forget this helpful fact, when they want to select a *quality motor oil*: Phillips offers a number of oils because preferences vary, and so do pocketbooks. But when you want our *best* oil, there is no need for doubt. Phillips tells you frankly that *Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality* . . . the highest grade and greatest value . . . among all the oils we offer to farm car-owners like yourself.

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This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.



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## Faster recovery— less weight loss

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Lederle

### SULFAGUANIDINE

When infectious intestinal diseases strike, you need a remedy that works fast before weight losses can cut your profits. You want a remedy that will reduce the number of deaths, for when one of your animals dies you lose not only its cash value but your feed and handling costs as well.

Lederle's SULFAGUANIDINE has proved little short of miraculous against animal intestinal diseases such as scours in calves, necro in hogs and coccidiosis in poultry. It has saved thousands of head of livestock and millions of dollars for farmers, stockmen and poultrymen. It is easy to use, economical and effective. It works where the trouble is—IN THE INTESTINE.

You can get Lederle's SULFAGUANIDINE from your veterinarian or druggist. It comes in POWDER, OBLETS or TABLETS.

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Stop the Leak  
in that  
MILK CAN



by Giving Your Dairy Herd  
the **ALL-DAY PROTECTION** of

## SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY

You'd fix a leaky milk can mighty quick. Yet flies and insects are actually causing an invisible leak in your milk profits!

You can stop this invisible milk

loss—step up your milk yield by giving your dairy herds the all-day protection of Sanilac Cattle Spray. Double Duty because it both kills and repels. Double Strength . . . yet doubly safe. When applied as directed, won't burn or blister the hide, stain or gum hair, or taint the milk. SANILAC is easy to apply . . . economical to buy. Get it TODAY.



Available in 5, 14, 30 and 65 gal. drums; and 1 gal. glass bottles.



BUY IT FROM YOUR MOBILGAS MAN

## Ringworm on the Toes

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

RINGWORM of the feet is a very common ailment of late years among people who frequent swimming pools used by the public at large. Since virtually every county seat now boasts a swimming pool a goodly share of our population is included.

Doctors call this trouble Epidermophytosis but it is no easier to treat under that name. As a matter of fact I have found it definitely stubborn, which is not surprising when we consider that it is a fungus growth. Many of you will recall the familiar ringworm of face and scalp that attacks children so readily and is so difficult to destroy. Ringworm of the toes being on covered parts is yet more stubborn. As to its frequency,



Dr. Lerrigo

it is interesting to note that a survey showed 67 per cent of the medical students of the University of Pennsylvania having more or less of it.

When ringworm appears on the face it attracts early attention by its disfiguring appearance. Ringworm of the toes may not bring itself to your notice until it has existed long enough to cause considerable tissue destruction and produce itching and fissures. It is likely to be diagnosed as eczema, but it is not a true eczema. It may be called "itch," but there is no itch-mite. The most common site of attack is between and behind the toes. Once it begins, however, it may involve the nails, the soles or any part of the feet. It is likely to make more headway on folks with delicate, tender feet, and it is not at all likely to occur on those who go barefoot. Generally it gets attention first because of its itching. After that there may be cracks, fissures and crusts around the toes.

Can you cure yourself? It is by no means easy. Obstinate cases may need X-ray treatment. It always is best to get the help of your doctor if possible. The chief help I can offer is to give you a hint of what you have to deal with. A preparation of 1 part salicylic acid, 8 parts precipitated sulfur and 21 parts zinc paste is highly recom-

mended. It may be used 3 nights in succession and then a simple ointment of zinc oxide applied for a week.

Do not forget this is ringworm, therefore contagious. Keep several changes of shoes and let them air out in the sun. After bathing dry the toes thoroughly but gently. A powder containing 10 per cent of sodium thiosulfate with boric acid may be used lightly. Put on clean hose each day. But this trouble is no light affliction. Get medical aid for any stubborn case.

### Need Many Tests

A friend who feared tuberculosis had a sputum test that does not show any germs. Is it safe for such a person to use the same articles as others of the household?—F. R. C.

In a person who has had tuberculosis a negative report on one examination of sputum simply proves that no germs were found in the specimen examined. To give any proof of value several examinations should be made. No person with the slightest suspicion of tuberculosis should ever use articles such as drinking cups and towels in common with others. Many get well from tuberculosis, but some break down again.

### Helps Many Cripples

What about crippled children? Do these orthopedic surgeons really do them any good? What about an injury dating back to birth?—C. S. J.

There are crippled children for whom little or nothing can be done. This is often the case with children lacking in intelligence, in whom the crippled state is just one evidence of congenital incapacity and degeneration. Many cripples have suffered at some time from infantile paralysis. A large percentage of such cases can be improved, some restored fully. In many such cases, sequel to infantile paralysis, properly conducted exercises alone will work wonders. Deformities and injuries at birth are not so hopeless as once supposed. Take club feet, for example. It is surprising what a good orthopedic surgeon can do for such cases. Deformities caused by rickets and tuberculosis also may be helped. The only case I consider hopeless is that in which the intelligence also is crippled.

## Is Your "Sign of Protection" On the Job Day and Night?

By J. M. PARKS, Manager  
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THAT little metal plate of yours, does it scream out its warning to thieves, or does it merely whisper? If it is doing its duty, it says "KEEP OUT" in such a manner that thieves obey. It is your night watchman. It takes your place while you are away or while you sleep. If you expect it to do a good job in protecting your property, please give it a chance. There are several ways by which you can make it more efficient.

### Don't Let Weeds Hide It

A very convenient way of posting your Protective Service sign is to suspend it between the top wire and the one just below it on your fence by means of stovewire. If there are no obstructions near, this is a good place for it. All too often, however, weeds grow up in front of the fence during the summer and prevent the sign from proclaiming its message. The safest plan is to tack your sign of protection on a high post above the weed line.

### Get a New Sign

Altho your tag is up above the weeds and other obstructions it is a poor deterrent to thievery if it is too rusty or faded to be legible. In order to speak right out to dishonest persons will take notice, it should display a bold, forceful "Thieves Beware!" The Protective Service plates are made in vivid, striking colors of orange, white and black, so they can be seen even in the dusk. A bright, shiny warning sign serves notice that the owner means business and is awake to the possibilities of theft. It gets over the idea that a prompt investigation will be made when property is missing. That kind of

warning really will prevent thefts. It will never be known how many losses the Kansas Farmer signs of protection have prevented, but it is a well-established fact that thieves have a great deal of respect for them. If your sign is old and rusty, see your Kansas Farmer representative and get a new one.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$33,737.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,472 thieves.

### Helps in Emergency

A temporary repair for a leaky pipe is made by dipping a rag in hot paraffin, wrap pipe and tie securely.—C. R.

## Kansas Agriculture

If you wish to learn more of the extent and utilization of Kansas resources; more about weeds and pests; dehydration of fruits and vegetables, or preservation of food by freezing, you will be interested in having a copy of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture's 33rd Biennial Report just off the press. In its 576 pages, there are many other subjects of interest about Kansas. As long as the edition lasts, copies will be mailed to those who address requests to Secretary J. C. Mohler, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.



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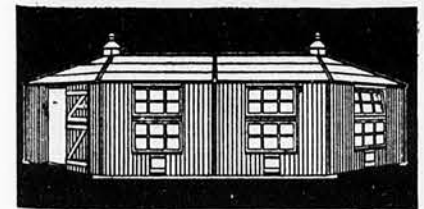
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## Best Time to Move Layers

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THIS month finds the young chicks in different stages of development. Those hatched in February or in March are beginning to lay a few eggs and have developed to that stage where they should be placed in their permanent houses. It is important that these pullets be moved before they have produced for any length of time, so they become accustomed to their house and to their routine care that means a steady production. If they become accustomed to just going along on range, when they are moved they are likely to develop a partial or complete molt. The best time to move pullets is soon after they have started producing.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Pullets and old hens should be housed separately if at all possible. If the laying house has a partition the pullets may be housed in one room, hens in another. Old hens are naturally bossy and they may keep the young pullets chased away from the mash hoppers if housed together. Needs of the older flock are different than for young pullets. They do not need so much grain as young pullets. They need to be encouraged to eat more mash by using moist mashers. So it is necessary to clean, spray and make ready a separate housing place for the young pullets that are ready to start laying.

### Start "Built-up" Litter

When the pullets are housed is the time to start the "built up" litter by covering the floor with a rather shallow litter, and then adding new material every once in a while thru fall months. Some poultry raisers start by putting about 2 inches of sand on the floor and then adding the shavings, straw, peat moss, or cane pulp.

There are other chicks, later hatched, that now are from 8 to 12 weeks old that will live on range in brooder houses or summer shelters for several weeks yet. Plenty of greens is an important food in their development if it can be managed. August is the month we think about vaccination, too. And for pullets that are in this stage of development it is an ideal time. It is best that vaccination for fowl pox be done while pullets are on range and while weather is warm and dry. Especially do all poultry authorities advocate vaccination for fowl pox if the disease is prevalent in the neighborhood, or if it has been on the farm in previous years. Anyone who has had to combat fowl pox in winter and has seen the effects on the health and egg production of the flock, does not need to be urged to vaccinate in summer. The initial cost is small, less than 1 cent a bird, and it can save dollars later, let alone the time and labor in working with sick fowls. All the young stock should be vaccinated at the same time. Eight to 12 weeks seems to be the age when they stand the vaccinating best.

Anyone can vaccinate by following the simple directions that come with the vaccine. There are 2 methods—the feather follicle method is most widely used. Arrange so the birds may be easily caught. A helper makes the work quick and easier. Hold the birds firmly by the wings and legs. The drumstick part of the leg is used for vaccinating. Pluck 4 or 5 feathers, dip the brush that comes in the package in the vaccine and brush on the follicles or holes where the feathers have been plucked. It takes about 5 days before any swelling will be noticed. An examination on the tenth day should show a scab formed on these swollen follicles. The stick method is done with a special applicator that comes with the vaccine. It is applied thru the web of the wing.

Laryngotracheitis is on the increase the country over and in some sections where losses have been heavy in past years it has become a practice to vaccinate to prevent losses. A "take" from vaccination means permanent immunity. If a flock is to receive vaccine for both these diseases it is best ac-

cording to some laboratories to give the vaccine for laryngotracheitis first and fowl pox vaccine about 2 weeks later. It is recommended that this vaccine also should be given when the pullets are 6 to 12 weeks old. Usually at this age results are better. Especially vaccinate only healthy birds.

Keeping the flock free of worms will mean much in getting good results. Before vaccinating is a good time to cull out any weak, puny ones that are not worthy of pampering along. August is the month that rigid culling usually can be done with the old flock, also. Hens that have stopped producing may now be marketed. Egg production will not be affected by getting out those hens that have quit for the year, and it means more room and feed for the good producers. The Government especially has asked for a thoro culling of nonproducers so the feed available will go where it will do the most good. Using a flashlight at night when the hens are on the roost is an easy way of locating the nonproducers.

### Schools Aid Harvest

Thru a series of meetings, started August 15, at Holton, Kansas school officials are making plans for using high-school boys in the fall harvest work.

Plans are to make available for farm work in groups all of the larger boys in every high school. They will be sent out in farm trucks each morning and will go back to school or study at home in the evenings to make up their work.

### Cattle Health Drink

Cattle in Southern Texas have been getting phosphate drinks, with benefit to their health and growth, in experiments conducted by U. S. Department of Agriculture and Texas scientists. The phosphates are added to the drinking water to make up for insufficient supplies in the vegetation.

### Spud Crop Down

The Kansas commercial early Irish potato production is estimated at 506,000 bushels, or slightly more than one half the 975,000 bushels last year.

Acreage harvested was 4,600, or 71 per cent of the 6,500 acres harvested last year. July 1 yield indications were 110 bushels a harvested acre compared to 150 bushels in 1943. National production was expected to be about 19 per cent below last year.



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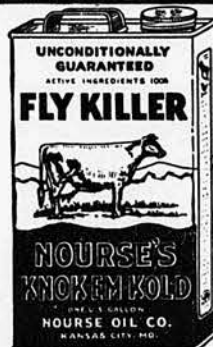
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## So Alfalfa Won't Fail

This Is "Most Favorable" Season for Getting Stand

FIVE practices when seeding alfalfa this month will give an excellent chance of getting good stands, in the opinion of L. E. Willoughby, Extension agronomist at Kansas State College in Manhattan. He says he has never seen a more favorable season, generally speaking, for seeding alfalfa.

The 5 practices he mentions are a good seedbed, treatment of the soil, adapted seed, adequate inoculation, and proper seeding.

Recommended seeding dates in Kansas, of course, are from August 15 to 20, altho seeding can be done as late as September 10 with fair chances of success in getting a good stand.

Soil shallow-plowed soon after small-grain harvest, followed by harrowing or disking after each shower to control weeds and conserve moisture, will put the alfalfa ground in good condition. Surface packing before and after seeding will firm the soil and pack the alfalfa seed so moisture will be available and the young seedlings will have an opportunity to anchor themselves to the soil.

Lime-deficient soils require from 1 to 3 tons an acre, depending upon needs of the soil, for best results with alfalfa, particularly in Eastern Kansas. Lime should be applied as soon as pos-

sible after the last plowing before the seeding date and should not be plowed under.

Phosphate fertilizer is best applied at the time of seeding alfalfa on soils deficient in phosphorus. Recommended applications are 150 to 300 pounds of 16 per cent phosphate or 125 to 250 pounds of 20 per cent or 60 to 100 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate fertilizer an acre at the time of seeding.

Best results probably will be obtained if the fertilizer is applied with a fertilizer drill that drops the phosphate thru the same spout as the seed. Broadcasting just before or after seeding likely will give less desirable results.

Kansas Common and strains of it are the most adaptable seed for planting in Kansas, the Extension agronomist advises. Buffalo, a recently developed Kansas Common strain, promises to be outstanding as it has shown more resistance to bacterial wilt than some other Kansas Common strains. Mr. Willoughby recommends that it be used to replace inferior strains of Kansas Common as soon as possible.

Varieties such as Grimm, Cossack, Baltic, Hardistan, Hardigan and Ranger have not proved as valuable as Kansas Common in this state. Southern-grown strains are decidedly inferior, says the agronomist, to Kansas strains and should never be planted in Kansas. Among the southern strains he lists are New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma and Argentine.

While some soils may have an adequate supply of soil inoculation, there is no way of knowing in advance, and

it is advisable to inoculate the alfalfa seed with commercial cultures known to be fresh and filled with living bacteria.

Recommended depth for drilling alfalfa seed is one half to three fourths inch.

Not only is seed planted under the 5 recommended practices surer of good stands, but it also is much more economical, says Willoughby. Seeding 10 to 12 pounds of seed under the proper conditions is more effective than seeding 20 to 25 pounds of seed under poor conditions. This saving in seed will total around \$4 an acre since seed is now worth about 40 cents a pound.

## Gives Up on Hogs

With the Government hog program in a turmoil, one farmer who is going to quit raising them for the duration is August Wassenberg, Nemaha county.

There are 25 hogs on the farm now being fattened for market. These will be disposed of before the new October ceilings and no more will be raised. With time and labor so precious these days Mr. Wassenberg feels that hogs are not worth the effort.

An interesting experience in bringing a farm back into production with the use of sweet clover was related by Mr. Wassenberg. He bought a farm several years ago that the year previous had failed to raise enough wheat to pay the \$90 taxes on it. He planted sweet clover and grazed it for 2 years, then plowed it under rank to add humus to the soil which he said was almost too heavy to work. The following year his wheat crop beat 40 bushels an acre and paid several times over the purchase price of the farm. The following year the wheat still beat 30 bushels an acre on this farm.

## Dry Spuds Useful in War

(Continued from Page 7)

affect keeping quality, and steam rather than water is used to preserve the water soluble vitamins in the potatoes.

During the dicing process the potatoes are constantly washed to keep them from sticking together and to wash away the starch. They are washed again after blanching and the water then is blown out of them under high pressure before they go into the actual dehydration process. In this process the diced pieces are spread evenly in a layer over a wide screen that passes slowly thru a long tunnel, during which they are bombarded with air at a high temperature.

After dehydration, the potatoes travel on a belt along another table where they are inspected and all defectives removed. Then they are packed in 5-gallon square metal cans, each holding 15 to 18 pounds, and hermetically sealed for the long trip. Two cans are packed to a carton for shipment.

Right now the picture at Topeka Dehydrating, Inc., is strictly one of wartime effort to give "our boys" the best. Only U. S. Grade No. 1 potatoes are going thru the plant and no effort is being made to salvage the by-products.

### Should Be a Market

After the war it will be different, thinks G. C. Marburger, plant manager. Wartime experience will teach the plant personnel how to make a better product so there should be a market for Kansas potatoes below the No. 1 grade. The residue from peelings and trims could be utilized in making industrial alcohol, and a fair amount of starch could be recovered.

At present the waste from the plant will be given free as hog feed to any farmer who will haul it off—and potatoes are excellent hog feed. Many of the big dehydrating plants establish hog farms to utilize this waste and market thousands of hogs annually with a minimum of grain and other feeds.

The same plant used for potatoes also can dehydrate any root vegetable and might provide an additional market for a number of other crops, such as beets.

Principal postwar market for dehydrated vegetables is expected to be composed of big institutions like hotels, restaurants and hospitals, but the housewife is not being forgotten in the planning, says Mr. Marburger.

Dehydrated potatoes, for instance, offer many advantages to the busy housewife.

Present dehydrated potatoes, all of which are raw, do not require peeling, always an unwelcome task, and reconstituting can be done without trouble or mess. All that is necessary is to soak them for 15 to 20 minutes, according to method of cooking, add butter and condiments, and cook.

Postwar dehydrated potatoes will be in 2-pound pasteboard cartons having an inner, moisture-resisting lining, and with directions for use on the box. They can be stored conveniently and without waste or spoilage. In addition, says Mr. Marburger, they will be just as cheap or cheaper than raw whole potatoes in the sack because of utilization of by-products and savings in shipping costs. Folks vacationing in cabins or in the open also will find them a boon for easy carrying and use.

The most popular type for home use is expected to be the Julian strip, which can be prepared as French Fries or in several other forms. Also planned is a cooked, shredded product requiring only the addition of milk or water and condiments, plus warming on the stove to be ready to serve.

When such a product can be offered as good and as cheap or cheaper than whole raw potatoes, the nation's housewives will respond to their appeal, thinks Mr. Marburger.

### Dig Potatoes Too Soon

Greatest problem in dehydrating potatoes, say plant technicians, is in getting them at the right maturity. Too many potato producers dig their product before it is mature and these immature spuds just won't work in dehydration.

For one reason they have a higher water content and the additional shrinkage takes the profit. Where 100 pounds of mature potatoes will produce 13 pounds dry weight, the immature spuds will produce maybe 9 pounds. Then, too, immature potatoes have a higher sugar content and this sugar caramelizes under high heat, making the finished product darker in color and less appetizing in appearance when prepared for the table.

This is a story of dehydration during war and what processors hope it will be after the fighting stops. "Dehydration will provide a good product," says Mr. Marburger, and adds: "It will be up to the housewife to determine how successful this new industry will be."



## K. S. C. Scholarships Go to 15 Girls

SCHOLARSHIPS totaling \$2,500 have been awarded by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation to 15 girls who will be freshmen in home economics at Kansas State College, Manhattan, this fall, according to Dean Margaret M. Justin.

Altho the foundation has for several years awarded scholarships to men in schools of agriculture, this is the first award to a school of home economics. Ten scholarships of \$200 each and 5 of \$100 each are to be awarded each year upon the final recommendation of a state selection committee. The awards are for freshmen home economics students only. The girls will receive half the amount upon enrolling at Kansas State beginning September 25, and the second half after enrolling for the spring semester.

Winners were selected on the basis of ability, promise, need and personality. The 15 were chosen from nearly 40 applicants.

Those who will receive \$200 awards are: Helen Deane Dameron, Minneapolis; Vesta Mae Laird, Kismet; Eunice Luthi, Wakefield; Virginia McGuire, Pratt; Janice Elise Miller,

Oxford; Donna Marie Oyster, Paola; Dorothy Jean Truesdale, McPherson; Doris Yvonne Slawson, Kansas City; Emma Faye Sloan, Mullinville; and Anita Marie Wendland, Randolph.

Recipients of the \$100 scholarships will be: Miriam Dunbar, Richmond; Virginia Grandfield, Wichita; Naomi Ruth Page, Hazelton; Margaret Pixley, Kalvesta; and Margaret J. Robinson, Cherryvale.

"These scholarships provide educational advantages which will bring substantial returns to Kansas," Dean Justin said in accepting the first grant. "It will be valuable to the girls who come to Kansas State College as holders of the scholarships, and every community and every high school touched by one of these grants will profit as well. We appreciate the fine thing the donors are doing."

The award winners will be allowed to take whatever specialized home economics they prefer. Kansas State College offers training in the fields of food economics and nutrition, dietetics and institutional management, general home economics, art, nursing, child welfare and eugenics, clothing and textiles, household economics and teaching. Graduates are equipped for home making, teaching, a profession or business. K. S. C. graduates have reached the top in many fields.

## Sorghum Silage Still Has Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

His only attempt to use a trench silo was unsuccessful, he says, because the walls were too straight.

Mr. Nelson feeds silage twice a day. All the cows will clean up in a 2-hour period, but wishes he could feed it individually to each cow. Group feeding is not entirely satisfactory as some cows crowd others out of all or part of their share.

By good use of temporary pastures, Lawrence Bardshar, Sedgwick county, is able to postpone silage feeding for his 55 head of Angus cows and 45 earlings until about Christmas. Out of 204 tons of Atlas put up each year he counts on losing 6 or 8 tons by spoilage and figures cost of cutting and ensiling at \$1.50 a ton. Costs ranging from 75 cents to \$1.50, depending on methods used, were reported by most farmers. Silage and hay are all the feed given beef cattle on this farm, with silage consumption about 30 pounds and hay consumption 15 pounds a day.

Sorghum silage has more tendency to heat in temporary silos, says G. H. Faulconer, Butler county dairyman, who thinks mature silage is less likely to turn brown than immature stands. He finds brown silage less palatable and that it causes scouring. He feeds as high as 40 pounds of silage every morning and plans to build a combination hay and silage bunk with a concrete ramp around it for more efficient feeding of both crops.

Use of plenty of water during ensiling is the secret of good silage, believes Will Condell, Butler county ranchman and former manager of the famous Hazlett Herefords. He has just completed a 250-ton trench silo at a cost of \$270. Most farmers measure the cost against spoilage in choosing either upright or trench silos.

The best silage comes from Atlas sorgho with heads just beginning to turn, thinks J. O. Sontag, Butler county farmer. Last year he had some that was too ripe and claimed the grain went thru the cattle without being digested. He fed 350 head of beef cattle last year on silage and hay and they came thru the winter in first-class condition. The finer silage can be cut better feed it makes, says Mr. Sontag. It takes a little more time but more tonnage will go into the silo and more silage will be cleaned up better by the cattle. He feeds all the silage cattle will eat and prairie hay and alfalfa mixed 50-50. He cures a little in the fall and feeds more alfalfa at calving time. Last year he fed alfalfa on grass at the rate of about 6 pounds daily. The easiest and quickest feeding, he believes, is with silage and alfalfa.

Mr. Sontag says best feeding results are obtained when alfalfa is put at the bottom of the bunk and silage on top. Otherwise, the cattle will root thru hay to get the grain in the silage and waste considerable feed. A thin band of heavy stalks, rate of seeding about 8 pounds to the acre, makes the best tonnage. Last year his stand

looked thin compared to some, but made 10 tons an acre.

He also believes that a trench silo gives more uniform silage because there is no freezing around the sides. A common mistake in trench silos, however, is making them too large for the herd, he believes. The feeder should have a silo sized so he can remove a layer completely to the floor at one feeding to avoid excessive spoilage.

A seeding rate of 6 pounds to an acre of good germinating seed gives the best tonnage, thinks G. W. Locke, Butler county dairyman. He likes an upright silo best and has had poor luck with temporary silos because the silage always burned and scoured the cows. Mr. Locke has had very good success feeding silage in "tumble bunks." These bunks are merely wood frames 4 feet by 14 feet and 2 feet high with 4 by 4 posts in the corners and crossbar supports in the center. They have no floor or legs. They can be turned over frequently onto clean ground or loaded on a rack and moved anywhere on the farm. They also are cheaper than conventional bunks.

A. H. Klaassen, Butler county, uses the deferred feeding plan for large numbers of cattle, and silage is a vital part of his feeding program. Mr. Klaassen until last year always had ensiled Atlas sorgho with the grain on, but last year he harvested the grain to sell as seed and ensiled the butts, putting some green silage in first and then filling on up with butts soaked with lots of water. He believes now that the grain is not essential as the cattle seemed to like and thrive on the grainless silage. He feeds silage twice daily, even to those on fattening rations, and gives them all they will eat plus 8 to 10 pounds of grain a day until February, then full grain feed for 30 to 50 days before marketing.

A real time and labor-saving feeding system has been worked out on the Klaassen farm. They built a 132-foot, slightly inclined, feeding bunk with one end under the silo opening and then built their grain and supplement storage house with the door opening onto the far end of the bunk. A silage cart capable of holding a ton of silage was mounted on the axles and brake drums of an old Pontiac car and this cart runs on the sides of the bunk, which are covered with thin metal strips; in this case the old tires off buggies. The metal strips are necessary to hold the load and keep the brake drum wheels on the track.

With this outfit, all made of scrap materials, the Klaassens pitch silage into the cart, which is equipped with gates at both ends. Silage is distributed in the bunks as the car rolls down the incline. At the far end grain is loaded and distributed on the return trip. This system not only saves time and work but eliminates a team and rack. The only improvement needed is a concrete floor on both sides of the bunk to prevent bogging and this is being planned.

Oscar Lauber, Woodson county

farmer, likes hegari better than atlas for his creek-bottom land. First, because he can plant it late—last year after the second cutting of alfalfa—and because he believes it gives more tonnage and better feed. Like most farmers, he approves of fine cutting for ensilage, with one fourth inch as the ideal length. His only objection to hegari is that it is susceptible to chinch bugs. He prefers the seed to be mature at time of ensiling, disagreeing with the majority in this respect.

Spoilage in a trench silo can be reduced materially by broadcasting 3 or 4 bushels of oats on top of the freshly ensiled sorghum, states John W. Goebel, Woodson county, who has done considerable experimenting on this phase of silage. He tried putting sorghum bundles on top for protection and has used straw but got lots of spoilage with either. He says the oats will form a mat of roots about 3 inches

thick and which is virtually waterproof. He also believes that finely cut silage packs better and gives less spoilage. Silage and hay are all the feed given his breeding herd of purebred Angus.

Some cattlemen prefer to have the silo open into a shed or barn as it is much more comfortable to load in exceptionally cold or windy weather, or where part of the feeding is done in the barn. Most farmers agree, however, that cattle seem to do better if fed outdoors.

*Editors' note: Space does not permit a full discussion of "brown silage" in this article, but in an early issue we will give the results of experiments on this subject as completed at Kansas State College. The experiments were on the chemical composition and digestibility of brown silage as determined by feeding to dairy cows.*

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"ON THE GROUND...OR IN THE SKY"

## Get Top Performance LUBRICATE YOUR TRACTOR WITH AVIATION OIL LESS BLOW-BY • LESS SLUDGE • FREER VALVE ACTION

Here's more power for the attack on the harvest front. Champlin HI-V-I... the new aviation motor oil. It gives your tractor more power with which to pull your combine through tough stands of grain and your picker through heavy fields of corn... with less engine strain. It saves fuel, too, and you get top tractor performance.

Refined by a special new solvent process... from premium quality Mid-Continent crude oil... the finest obtainable... Champlin HI-V-I meets all specifications for Army and Navy aircraft.

To meet these high specifications, Champlin HI-V-I must contain only a minimum of carbon, gum, and sludge forming elements. Naturally, this helps

clean up your tractor motor, reducing blow-by and giving freer valve action. There's less sticking of rings... less power loss. Then, because of its high viscosity index, Champlin HI-V-I stands up and lubricates under extreme heat, long hours, and tough going.

So for more power for the harvest, use a fighting aviation oil... buy Champlin HI-V-I now available from friendly Champlin dealers everywhere... for your tractor and car, truck and other farm machinery. THE CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY, Enid, Oklahoma. Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of Petroleum Products since 1916.

"Help Black Out the Black Market—ENDORSE YOUR RATION COUPONS."

**DISTRIBUTORS-DEALERS:** Write or wire today for free details. Many good territories are still available.

**CHAMPLIN  
HI-V-I  
Motor Oil**  
"ON THE GROUND...OR IN THE SKY"



# Classified Advertising Department

## KANSAS FARMER

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

DISPLAY RATE					
Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
Inches	Issue	Issues	Inches	Issue	Issues
1.....	\$4.90	\$16.80	2.....	\$19.60	\$67.20
1/2.....	9.80	33.60	3.....	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis  
Write for special requirements on Display Classified Ads.

### BABY CHICKS

**WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS**  
SELECT PULLETS—CHOICE GRADE  
2 to 3 weeks old—Per 100  
3 to 4 weeks old " " 21.98 23.98 25.98 27.98  
4 to 6 weeks old " " 24.98 26.98 28.98 30.98  
6 wks. open range size " " 29.98 31.98 33.98 35.98  
100% delivery. Give express office; send M.O. Cat. Free  
BUSH White Leghorns, Box 1-441, Clinton, Mo.

### BOOKING ORDERS NOW

for Ruff's Superior Chicks, Fall delivery. First hatch off August 7. Write for Prices. Also a few Pullets left.  
RUFF'S HATCHERY, Box K, OTTAWA, KAN.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$8.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$8.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 512-E, Fulton, Missouri.

U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested Big English Type White Leghorns \$7.75 per 100. Sexed pullets \$12.90—started. Pullets \$19.50 up. Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Reds \$9.00. Collect. Free catalog. White Chickery, Schell City, Missouri.

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

Bush's Money-Making 250-350 egg-bred Pedigreed sired AAA English White Leghorns, \$7.98. Pullets, \$14.90. 4-week pullets, \$24.95. 24 breeds, \$3.95 up. Catalog. Bush Hatchery, Box 441-A, Clinton, Missouri.

24 Breeds, bloodtested, money-saving chicks, \$3.95 up. Pullets, cockerels, started pullets. Get reduced price list before buying. Thompson Hatchery, Box 1345-AA, Springfield, Missouri.

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

Bargain Chicks, \$3.98 up. 100% delivery. 25 breeds. Bloodtested. Best for less. Prices free. Squaredeal Hatchery, Box 1-A-1345, Springfield, Missouri.

Duncan Ozark-Bred chicks, \$3.90 up. 26 Blood-tested breeds. Sexed. Started. Free money saving prices. Duncan Chicks, Box 1345-XI, Springfield, Missouri.

### LEGHORNS

250-350 Pedigreed sired big type Egg-Bred "AAA" White Leghorn Pullets \$14.95. Unsexed \$8.25. Cockerels \$3.00. Four-weeks-old "AAA" Pullets \$24.50. 95% Sex Guaranteed. Catalog. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

### SEED

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

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

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

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

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

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

Balbo Rye. Recleaned. C. F. Pruetze, R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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

Rebuilt plant; parts for Delco, Westinghouse; batteries; used plants bought. Republic Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

### FARM EQUIPMENT

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

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

### SERVICES OFFERED

#### PHOTO ENGRAVINGS

Local newspapers today are picture-minded and like to print photos of local service men and women. Difficulty in obtaining photos and expense of engraving allows use of limited number only. If you have photo of your boy or girl in the service, why not co-operate with your publisher? Send us photo (any size); we will make you an engraving 2 in. by 3 in. ready to print and return it with the photo unharmed for \$1.79. Take the engraving to your publisher and arrange for its publication.  
The Clay Center Engraving Company  
Clay Center, Kansas (Established 1905)

### MACHINERY AND PARTS

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

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-842, Boone, Iowa.

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

### LIVESTOCK ITEMS

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

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 438, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

### DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

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

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

### PRODUCE WANTED

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

Ship your cream direct. Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Riverside Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Ford's portable hammermill "Barnyard" feed grinding service in big demand everywhere. Ford's operation steady, satisfactory, profitable year-round profits. Many valuable territories open. Nominal investment required; balance monthly. Start your own profitable business. Write today. Myers-Sherman Co., 1210 12th, Streator, Illinois.

Wanted: Men or women to operate cream and produce station in eastern Kansas or western Missouri. Equipment and check book for cream furnished. Also man to help you start a business for yourself. Write P. O. Box 4026, Kansas City, 7, Mo.

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

### FILMS AND PRINTS

Beautiful Deckledge Reprints 2c. Rolls developed, 16-Vox Deckledge prints made of each negative 25c. Photo copied and 12 billfold size photos made only 50c. Your negatives enlarged to 8x10 on heavy paper 25c each or 5 for \$1.00. All work guaranteed. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Barb Wire—3,000 spools, 12 1/2-gauge with 14-gauge 4-point barb, black double strand; slightly water damaged, but in excellent condition; \$2.45 per spool. I. W. Kaufman Co., 3130 Raytown Road, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

### AGENTS AND SALESMEN

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

### HELP WANTED

Girl for general housework, young or middle age, 2 children. Good wages, 312 S. Terrace Drive, Wichita, Kan.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

### FARMS—KANSAS

100 Acres fine stock or dairy farm, 17 miles east of Wichita on all weather road. Fine improvements, electricity, plenty good water, good 6-room house, two big barns, silo with cattle barn attached, 40 acres grass, alfalfa, brome grass, on milk route, school and mail route. Price \$15,500, will carry \$7,000 back at 5%. Retiring on account of health. G. J. Moorehead, Owner, Benton, Kansas.

160 Acres—7 miles from Emporia on Highway, 3 miles town with Catholic Church and school. Well improved, R.D. 1 high line, \$45 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

### FARMS MISCELLANEOUS

Free new 88-page Fall catalog, farm bargains, Midwest states. Many fully equipped. Many pictures. Special service to those who state requirements and payment plan. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

September 2  
Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, August 26

## Uncle Sam Says...

### Make More Grinders

Production quotas limiting output of flour, grain, feed, milling and processing machinery have been revised upward about 15 per cent to correspond with present demand for such items.

### Can Keep Cool

The nation's ice industry believes it has adequate production equipment and storage capacity for ice to meet the nation's requirements provided sufficient labor is available to pull, handle and distribute it after the ice is manufactured.

### Labor Shortage

Total farm employment for June 1 was estimated at 11,295,000, an increase of 12 per cent over May 1, but 3 per cent below a year earlier. A decrease of 9.5 per cent in the number of hired workers compared with a year ago is shown, making the labor load fall on family groups.

### Feeding Fighters

WFA has reserved 45 per cent of July and 30 per cent of August butter production, and 60 per cent of July and August Cheddar cheese production for direct war uses.

### May Use Spray

Current regulations permit use of sprays from finely-ground derris or cube root, rotenone-containing materials, for protecting sweet corn against the European corn borer.

### May Use More Oil

WFA has authorized use of 10,936 tank cars of edible oils—cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn—by refiners and shortening and margarine manufacturers during August and September.

### Set Top Prices

Maximum prices for 450 types and models of used Army vehicles may now be established by the same method as that provided for sales of used commercial motor vehicles, says OPA. Included in the list of Army vehicles are specially built trucks, trailers, reconnaissance vehicles such as jeeps, station wagons, and many other types.

### No Gas Increase

There will be no change in present gasoline rations as a result of third-quarter allocations. Third-quarter quotas for the nation as a whole show a reduction of 7,000 barrels daily from the second quarter. With the tempo of war increasing in both east and west, there is no reason to hope for any expansion of civilian allotments.

### On New Farm Land

Farmers on reclamation projects in 15 western states are beginning to harvest war crops showing a 143 per cent increase in value as compared with that of the season before Pearl Harbor.

### Eases Blood Pressure

Rutin, a valuable glucoside effective in treating conditions arising from high blood pressure, has been extracted from bright or flue-cured tobacco by scientists of the U. S. D. A.

### Oats Ceiling Lower

A reduction in ceiling prices for oats at all levels, amounting to an average of 5 cents a bushel in production areas, has been announced by OPA. New regulations also permit a mark-up of \$4 a ton on sales of oats and other grains by retail stores.

### Tough on Insects

Large field experiments with DDT, used for protecting crops of apples, onions, oranges and grapes on the West Coast, indicate a remarkable high degree of control over insects that normally cause extensive damage to these crops.

### Watch Ceiling Price

Used garden tractors and tractor-mounted and semi-mounted "power take-off" mowers now are subject to ceiling prices, regardless of the type or class of seller. When sold "as is" by dealers, private individuals, or auctioneers, they may not sell for more

## Dual-Purpose CATTLE



## Red Poll Cattle

Have no superiors in quality and economic production of meat whether produced on pasture or in the feedlot. Red Poll cows excel in transforming grasses and cheap roughages into the profitable production of good quality, palatable milk of highest Vitamin A content.

Why experiment when you can secure a breed of cattle developed for over a century as a dual-purpose breed. They are naturally hornless, solid red in color, uniform in type, attractive, profitable, and the ideal breed for the diversified farmer. Red Polls have no equal for satisfactory results in crossing on dairy breeds.

Additional information and current sale catalogs mailed on request.

August Shows and Sales: Missouri, Springfield, August 13-19; Ohio, Greenville, August 18-25; National Show and Sale, Milwaukee, August 19-27.

Red Poll Cattle Club of America  
3234 Starr St., Lincoln, 3, Nebraska

## Registered Milking Shorthorn Bulls

(POLLED AND HORNED)  
Bulls from yearlings down to baby calves, reds and roans. Most of them are sired by the polled bull, KANSASDALE MODEL, whose dam has a record of 12,355 lbs. milk and 523 lbs. fat in 305 days.  
Farm 4 miles west and 1 north of Inman.  
Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kan., Phone 511

## Locke's Reg. Red Polls

Herd established 30 years. 100 head in herd. Franklin and Red Boy in service. Bulls and bred and open heifers. Visit our herd.  
G. W. LOCKE, EL DORADO, KAN.

## Dairy CATTLE

## MACKEY'S DISPERSAL SALE

## Holsteins & Horses

87th and Mission Ridge, 1 1/2 Miles East and 1/2 Mile South of Overland Park

## Tuesday, August 29

## 80 HOLSTEINS

Registered and grades. Cows and heifers. Some fresh and close-up springers.

## 25 SADDLE and DRAFT HORSES

Complete new line of International machinery. Three sets of new harness.

JOE MACKEY  
Overland Park - Kansas  
Auctioneers—Criss and Beach

## WISCONSIN HOLSTEINS

8 choice high-grade heifer calves, month old, \$32.50 each C.O.D. Any number. All express charges paid by us.  
CLAYTON CHANDLER  
Route 2, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

## BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

## Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

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

## Registered JERSEY BULLS and HEIFERS

Three bulls out of classified "Very Good" cows and sired by a Three-Star son of an Excellent Superior sire.

JOHN WEIR  
Geuda Springs - Kansas

## Sir Barrister of Oz 45186

sired by Rotherwood-bred Oz and out of "Good Plus" Eagle's Glenna of Oz, one of the young matrons at Rotherwood holding up the prestige of her sire—Heaven's gift to Rotherwood—"Old Eagle"—Superior "Very Good" Silver Medal sire, is now at the farm home of  
SAM SMITH, GEM, KAN.

## High Grade Dairy Heifers

Choice Jerseys 1-3 weeks \$22.50 each, 6 only \$125.00; 4-7 weeks \$31.00 each, 6 only \$175.00; 3-5 months \$47.50 each, 6 only \$450.00. Express transportation and other breeds, older heifers and breeding bulls.  
Plainview Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

## REG. GUERNSEY HEIFERS

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

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

## Registered Guernsey Bull Calves

for sale. Of good quality and excellent breeding. Priced right.  
KENNETH PETERS, ELLINWOOD, KAN.



**Dairy CATTLE**

**THEO. W. SCHWEIGER'S  
DISPERSAL SALE**

**Lenexa, Kan., September 4**

55 Head of Holstein and Guernsey  
Cows and Heifers of high pro-  
duction.  
Holstein Bulls.  
Registered Guernsey Bull.  
Health certificate with each animal.

Auctioneers:  
George Criss Perry Walters

**HOGS**

**Spotted Polands  
Jersey Cattle**

**Auction Sale  
Thursday, August 24  
Sale Barn, in Holton**

2 SPOTS — Bred Sows and Gilts  
and Top Spring Boars

Featuring the great strains of the breed.  
Large number are sired by or bred to  
Silver Ace (grand champion state fairs).

20 High Grade  
JERSEY COWS and HEIFERS

All but three are in milk or heavy spring-  
ing. 26 years breeding and selection under  
D. H. I. A. program.

Write for Catalog  
CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, KAN.  
Auctioneer—Chas. Taylor

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

**Poland China Bred Gilts**  
We are offering our best fall gilts, bred to a  
champion boar. Double immuned. Priced  
reasonable. MALONE BROS., Raymond, Kan.

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

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

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

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

**SHEEL'S "BETTER TYPE" HAMPSHIRE**  
Offering bred gilts and spring boars. Visit our farm or write us for description  
and prices. Our Hamps have and are going into  
all states. Best of bloodlines and the real  
easy-feeding, good doing kind.  
DALE SCHEEL — EMPORIA, KANSAS

**Pedigreed Hogs**  
Blocky, easy-feeding type.  
PETERSON AND SONS  
Osage City, Kan.

**DUROCS**  
For sale: choice Bred Gilts, young  
fired Sows, outstanding fall and  
winter Boars, spring and summer  
Boars. Our herd boars are Proud Cherry Orion,  
Parade, and Builders Victory Ace. Tops in-  
dually and are thick, low built, easy-feeding  
and priced right. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

**OVER 100 BRED SOWS  
AND BRED GILTS**  
to "Perfect Orion," our greatest herd boar  
Others bred to outstanding sires. Extra  
boars for sale, all ages. Real easy-feeding,  
easy-legal type. Immune, registered, shipped  
approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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

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

**LAST FALL DUROC GILTS**  
Bred by old High Caliber and bred to Fancy  
boar for September farrow. Medium type and  
color. Also offering spring pigs, either sex.  
WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KAN.

than 85 per cent of the manufacturer's  
suggested retail price if less than one  
year old, and for not more than 70 per  
cent if more than a year old.

**Turkey Prices Change**

New nation-wide uniform prices at  
all levels of distribution for all weights  
of turkeys—young and old, live,  
dressed and kosher-processed—have  
been announced. Price increases above  
the new maximum base prices on all  
turkeys marketed during the months  
of July thru October have been allowed  
to insure early marketing and pro-  
cessing of birds needed by the armed  
forces.

**More Support Prices**

Under an equalization payment  
program, WFA will pay canners so  
they, in turn, will pay support prices  
to growers of green peas, snap beans,  
sweet corn and tomatoes.

**Reverse Lend-Lease**

United States forces in the South  
and Southwest Pacific received 456,-  
939,150 pounds of foodstuffs valued at  
\$47,911,000 from the government of  
New Zealand as reverse Lend-Lease  
up to May 31, 1944.

**Corn From South**

A ceiling price of \$1.25 for Nos. 1 and  
2 Argentine corn has been set by OPA.  
Small quantities will be distributed to  
inland deficit areas.

**Seeds of Recovery**

WFA has allocated to the United  
Nations, friendly neutrals and liber-  
ated areas, for hay and pasture dur-  
ing the 12 months beginning July 1,  
about 35 million pounds (4.5 per cent)  
of this country's prospective 780-mil-  
lion-pound supply of grass and small  
legume seeds.

**Less Protein**

Lower protein standards for flour  
milled from this year's wheat have  
been announced by WFA, which states  
the protein content of 1944 wheat in  
this area is running from 1 1/2 to 2 per  
cent lower than the 1942 and 1943  
crops. New specifications will permit  
delivery of flour containing, on the  
basis of 13.5 moisture, a minimum of  
10.25 protein compared to 11 per cent  
last year. Less protein in a wet year  
is normal.

**Kerosene Lower**

With American stocks of kerosene  
steadily declining and war needs ris-  
ing, use of kerosene will have to be  
cut to an absolute minimum this year,  
and consumers will have to conserve  
as much as they possibly can, says  
the OWI.

**Change From Alphabet**

Effective July 24, all live poultry  
will be graded "1" and "2" replacing  
previous "A," "B," and "C" grades.  
All new Grade 1 live poultry will have  
as ceilings the prices now applied to  
Grade A. All Grade 2 poultry will have  
maximums 4 cents a pound lower.

**Light Trucks Stop**

Applications for light motor trucks  
will no longer be accepted by the ODT  
because of the extreme tightness of  
flat-rolled steel products and existing  
manpower shortages affecting the  
truck program.

**Tighten Tire Check-up**

To make sure no tire goes out of  
service before it has given its last mile  
of wear, the OPA has restricted au-  
thority for inspections to stations hav-  
ing facilities and personnel capable of  
doing a thoro, specialized job.

**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 .....	\$17.25	\$16.75	\$16.10
Hogs .....	14.50	14.35	14.65
Lambs .....	14.50	15.25	14.85
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. ....	.21	.22	.23%
Eggs, Standards ....	.32 1/2	.34 1/2	.39 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.46	.46	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard..	1.59 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.43 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yellow..	..	..	1.03 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White...	.78	.87 1/2	.70 1/2
Barley, No. 2 .....	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.07
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	24.00	23.50	22.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	14.00	18.00	13.00

**Rosenfield's Dispersal  
Holstein and Angus Sale**

On Farm 2 Miles South of Town, Highway 77

**Tuesday, September 5**

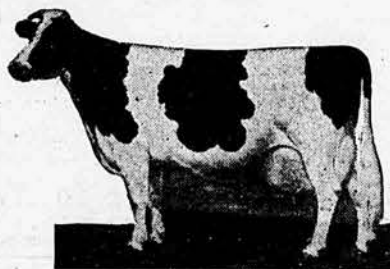


**30 Aberdeen Angus**

Low, thick, high grade cows.  
Most of them are bred to a choice  
registered bull from the Andy  
Shuler herd.

The bull also sells.

This sale is necessary due  
to Mr. Rosenfield's death and  
the scarcity of help, as my  
sons are in the service of our  
country.



**45 Holsteins**

Some registered, others purebred  
but not eligible to register.

25 Heavy Producing Cows, all of  
them with private daily records,  
with individual monthly records as  
high as 2,311 milk and 52 lbs. fat.  
All are now in milk or bred to  
freshen later.

15 Bred and Open Heifers and the  
outstanding young bull, Meierkord  
Triune Supreme 886179 by the noted  
Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune.

All Tb. and abortion tested.

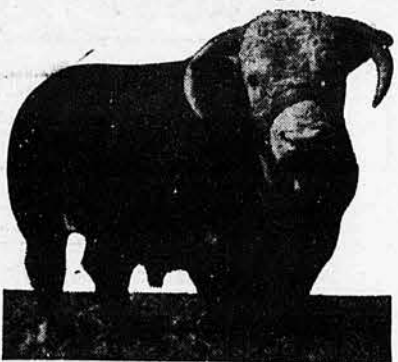
**Mrs. Joseph Rosenfield, Administratrix  
Junction City, Kansas**

For Sale Catalog Write Lefty Lawson, Sale Mgr., Junction City, Kansas  
Auctioneers: Jesse R. Johnson  
Bert Powell and Lefty Lawson with Kansas Farmer

**Anxiety Hereford  
Production Sale**

At Sylvan Park Stock Farm

**Tuesday, September 5**



Blanchard Domino 279

**Attractions**

The outstanding thick, curly  
coated young herd bull, Blanchard  
Domino 279, an excellent son of  
Blanchard Domino and out of Syl-  
van Domino 230; also 6 of our finest  
daughters of Choice Mischief  
1910346. They have calves at foot.

For more than a quarter of a century  
Miller & Manning Anxiety Herefords  
have been going to the farms and ranges  
and have had a big part in improving  
the quality of both purebred and grade  
herds, over a large territory.  
—Jesse R. Johnson

**MILLER & MANNING (Owners)**  
Council Grove, Kansas

Aucts.—A. W. Thompson and Less Lowe

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

10 Miles Northwest of Council  
Grove  
8 Miles Southeast of White City  
On All-Weather Road

**100 Head Comprising**  
30 Cows with calves at  
foot and rebred.  
30 Bred Heifers.  
20 Open Heifers.  
20 Bulls (18 to 24 months  
old.)

Among the bulls used during the  
past 25 years are:

Choice Mischief 1910346.  
Advance Domino 123rd 2174447.  
Advance Domino 76th 2580690.  
Beau Bredwell 1st 2201017.  
Blanchard Domino 279th 3247541.  
Gary Domino (grandson of Prince  
Domino).  
WHR Real Domino 2nd by WHR  
Sufficiency 23rd.  
New Advance 567 by Domino 67th  
and out of Lady Domino 2nd.



# Dispersion Sale of Hargis Herefords



Sale held at farm adjoining Belton's west city limits. Belton is 20 miles south of Kansas City on 71 Highway.

**Belton, Mo.,  
Saturday, Sept. 2, 1 p.m.**

**A Most Desirable Sales Offering  
12 Bulls --- 46 Females**

**THE BULLS:** 2 herd bulls, Advanced Mischief and Prince Mischief 62d—2 two-year-old bulls by Prince Domino 62d and 8 yearling bulls by Prince Mischief 62d.

**THE FEMALES:** 25 cows with calves at side, several old enough to wean. 4 cows heavy in calf, 10 open and 7 bred heifers.

**BREEDING REPRESENTED:** Calves selling with dams are sired by Prince Mischief 62d and Advanced Mischief, and the cows are bred back to these bulls. The cows are sired by such bulls as Lamplighter 51st, Prince Domino 64th, Prince Domino 65th, Supreme Domino and Prince Mischief 62d. With the exception of 4 cows everything selling is under 7 years old and practically everything is straight Anxiety 4th bred.

**For catalog write to W. H. HARGIS, BELTON, MO.**  
Auctioneer—Roy Johnston, Belton, Mo. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## RED TOP HEREFORD DISPERSION



1 p.m. at farm, 2 miles southeast of

**Olathe, Kan.,**

**Friday, September 1**

**60 LOTS—70 HEAD SELLING**

**15 Cows with 10 Calves**

Calves mostly by Don Domino 1st

**25 Bred Heifers**

Mostly bred to Domino Lad 12th

**13 Open Heifers**

Seven sired by Don Domino 1st

**6 yearling and 2-year-old Bulls**

**1 Herd Bull**

**DOMINO LAD 12th**—he is the sire of the bull shown in this advertisement. He sells, and those interested in a real sire should give this bull consideration.

Auctioneer—A. W. Thompson

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

**For sale catalog write the Farm Manager, Donald J. Bowman, Olathe, Kan.**

**Note: HAMPSHIRE SHEEP and HAMPSHIRE HOG DISPERSION**  
AUGUST 22, 1 p.m. 35 registered sheep and 50 registered hogs sold at farm on this date. Bert Powell, Auctioneer.

## DUROC BRED GILT SALE

at Wreath Farm, West of Manhattan

**Thursday, August 24**

**50 Selected Registered Duroc Bred Gilts**

The heavy-bodied kind, best for quick-maturing, easy-feeding sort. From such bloodlines as Red Orion, Type Corrector, Lo-Bilt and Golden Fancy. Bred to great sons of Golden Fancy, H & W's Orion Col. and Ideal Builder. Excellent quality gilts suited for herd sows.

**10 TOP SPRING BOARS**, best of breeding, well-grown and thrifty.

**Wreath Farm and Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kansas**

Auctioneer—Bert Powell

Proud Lad

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## ★ AUCTIONEERS ★



**Buyers Pay the Auctioneer**

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

**HAROLD TONN**  
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

**Sell the Auction Way**

Dates are being claimed for the fall season.

**Chas. W. Cole**

Auctioneer  
Wellington : Kansas



**BERT POWELL**

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

**Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer**

Available for Registered Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Auctions. Experienced and qualified. **ALDEN (Rice County), KANSAS**

**Lefty Lawson, Auctioneer**

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

**Kenneth Veon, Auctioneer**

LIVESTOCK — LAND — FARM SALES  
Desire Auctioneer's job with Sale Barn.  
314 FILLMORE ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

## SHEEP

### 'Tops' in Hampshire Rams

20 Yearlings, Registered. Thick-bodied, short-legged, modern type and bloodlines. Our best offering in 15 years of satisfying the most particular breeders. Priced to move.

**DRUMM FARM**  
Independence — Missouri

### SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Have a number of extra good yearling rams and ewes for sale, \$30 to \$50 each. Also 2 stud rams, YOHE 1072 and LACEY 1301 at \$100 each. All registered. I expect to be on the Fair circuit this year. **CLARENCE LACEY & SONS, MERIDEN, KANSAS** — PHONE 5420

### Shropshires

25 Yearling Rams—more older, \$25.00 to \$35.00.  
**GEO. W. WATTS, R. 1, YATES CENTER, KAN.**

### SHROPSHIRE

We offer some outstanding yearling rams and ewes sired by Chappell 691 and Shultz 358. Stud rams and farmer rams. Write or come and see them.

**H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.**

### REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

**H. L. FICKEN, BISON, KAN.**

### Spohn Offers Shropshire Rams

We have for sale another great bunch of registered Shropshire yearling rams.

**D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBR.**

## IN THE FIELD



**Jesse R. Johnson**  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

**COL. ARTHUR W. THOMPSON**, of Lincoln, Neb., announces that in the future he will confine his work to selling nothing but Hereford cattle. This curtailment, explains Colonel Thompson, is necessary in the interest of both himself and his clients. Selling for various breeders necessitates long journeys and hardships that in time would interfere with health and the service that salesmen feel called upon to give. Colonel Thompson has for years lead the field in the matter of serving all breeds. Early in his career as an auctioneer he came to know the merits of all breeds and the fallacy of strife among breeders. With a zeal unmatched by any other auctioneer of his time he spoke the universal language of better livestock, leaving the choice of bloodlines and color to the decision of the buyer. Kindly and unpretentious, he gave the same consideration to all regardless of the kind of stock he bred or his standing as a breeder. He is a favorite with young and struggling auctioneers, giving them encouragement and advice freely. No breeder ever asked him a favor that was not granted and he never refused an advertising solicitor.

**C. W. COLE**, the busy auctioneer located at Wellington, reports crops in his part of the state the best for several years, and the general outlook for all kinds of livestock movement excellent. He recently held a sale of Milking Shorthorns at Udall. Prices ranged from \$175 to \$200 a head for bulls from 10 months to 1 year old. Cows sold at \$200 and up.

The **COOPER COUNTY, MISSOURI**, Hampshire Sheep Breeders' sale, August 4, Booneville, made an average of \$43.06 on 72 head; 26 yearling rams averaged \$60.38 and 46 ewes which included a few ewe lambs averaged \$32.51. The highest-selling ram and ewe were consigned by Wilmer Perkins, Fayette, and his yearling ram sold for \$132.50 and his yearling ewe sold for \$45. Missouri buyers bought 70 head with 2 head going to Illinois. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Among the registered Holstein cows in Kansas that recently have completed production records, according to the herd improvement registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is the cow Lou Korndyke Fobes Pletertje with 478 pounds of fat and 13,314 pounds of milk in 365 days, twice-a-day milking. She was 11 years and 1 month old. Another cow in the same herd, age 2 years and 10 months, Hastago Inka Co-Ed, made 471 pounds of fat and 12,216 pounds of milk. These cows were in the **HASTAGO FARM** herd at Abbeville. The testing was supervised by the Kansas State College co-operating with the Holstein-Friesian Association.

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Aberdeen Angus Cattle

September 5—Joe Rosenfield Estate, Junction City, Kan. Sales Manager—Lefty Lawson.  
October 19—Heart of America Angus Sale, Kansas City, Mo. Secy., L. M. Thornton, 2825 E. 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

### Ayrshire Cattle

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

### Guernsey Cattle

September 4—Theo. W. Schweiger, Lenexa, Kan.  
October 13—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan. Sales Manager—Mort Woods, Ardmore, Okla.

### Hereford Cattle

September 1—Red Top Hereford Farm, Olathe, Kan.  
September 2—Wm. H. Hargis, Belton, Mo.  
September 5—Miller and Manning, Council Grove, Kan.  
September 21—Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan. Dispersal of cattle and ranch. — Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan., Sale Manager.  
October 20—Harvey County Hereford Breeders' Sale, Burdett, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary.  
November 8—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kan.  
November 17—Premier Hereford Farms, Wolcott, Kan.  
November 20—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

### Holstein Cattle

August 29—Joe Mackey, Overland Park, Kan.  
September 4—Theo. W. Schweiger, Lenexa, Kan.  
September 5—Joe Rosenfield Estate, Junction City, Kan. Sales Manager—Lefty Lawson.  
October 3—Meierkord Farm Dispersal, Linn, Kan.  
October 17—Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan.  
October 24—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hillsboro, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

### Jersey Cattle

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

### Milking Shorthorn Cattle

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

### Shorthorn Cattle

August 22—John F. Thorne Estate, Kinsley, Kan.  
September 28—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.  
October 16—Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, Kan. Sale at Humboldt Farm.  
October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Riley, Kan.  
November 9—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Secretary.

### Horses

August 29—Joe Mackey, Overland Park, Kan.

### Duroc Hogs

August 24—Wreath Farm and Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.  
September 30—W. R. Huston Dispersal Sale, Americus, Kan.

October 3—Ralph Schulte and Heidebrecht Bros., Hutchinson, Kan.

October 7—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

### Spotted Poland China Hogs

August 24—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs

October 13—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb.  
October 21—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

## Hampshire Hogs

August 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hattville, Mo.  
August 22—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph DeN...

Olathe, Kan.

## Hampshire Sheep

August 22—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph DeN...

Olathe, Kan.

## New Way to Fertilize

Results of mixing ammonium nitrate with irrigation water to fertilize irrigated fields are being studied in experiments conducted by the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

A 50-gallon barrel, equipped with a faucet, is mounted on a framework placed over the irrigation lateral. A series of 4 baffles are placed in the box to mix the solution thoroughly in the water. A concentrated solution of ammonium nitrate is made by dissolving 225 pounds in 40 gallons of water.

As water enters the box, one half gallon a minute of the concentrated solution is emptied into the water from the barrel. The nitrate is carried into the soil with the water. About 2.5 to 3 acres can be treated with 225 pounds of nitrate by this method.

No data is yet available on crop results from these experiments, but they have proved that the materials can be successfully applied in this manner.

## Milk Profit Leak

About 45 million pounds of milk are rejected annually in the U. S. because of poor quality, and this milk could have a market value of \$1,575,000. Losses involved in production of rejected milk included \$813,000 worth of feed and 1,080,000 hours of labor with a labor cost of \$324,000 and hauling charge of \$135,000. Consequently, when that much milk is rejected, not only is the market value lost, but other resources involved in the production.

Prompt cooling of milk will eliminate most of the loss. It is recommended that 8 times the volume of circulating water as there is milk be used for cooling. Cool milk below 60 degrees as soon as possible and save time, feed, labor and trucking bills.

## Beef CATTLE

### POLLED HEREFORD Private Sale

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

**J. M. PARKS**

1305 Wayne Topeka. Phone 2-470

## COMPLETE DISPERSION HEREFORD HERD

100 head Prince Domino Herefords. Bulls, cows, heifers, calves. Many of the young cattle sired by the reserve champion bull 1941 Kansas Hereford Association sale. Have sold my farm and will make reasonable prices for immediate sale.

**MORRIS ROBERTS, HOISINGTON, KAN.**

### Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many bull prospects. All are deep, thick, strong-boned. — Hazlett, W.H.R. and Foster breeding. Also choice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, same breeding. **Leon A. Watte & Sons, Winfield, Kan.**

### Cedar Nole Hereford Farm

Offers young bulls 7 to 16 months, sired M.L.F. Dandy Domino, Yankee Domino and Beau Domino. We have the short, thick, maturing type.

**RAY BUSE & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.**

## Registered Angus

**BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE**  
A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choice bred of Earl Marshall and Prize-winning breeding.

**L. E. LAFIN, Crab Orchard, Neb.**

### Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kansas** Telephone 2-470

### Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

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

## Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
1/2 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue  
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue  
One-third Column Inch is the smallest accepted.

Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

**JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman**  
Kansas Farmer — Topeka, Kansas



# This Mower Takes Weeds Any Size

By RUTH McMILLION

POWER mower can be made that will cut anything from a lawn to weeds 4 feet high if a 1/2- to 1 1/2-horsepower motor or any small motor is available. A 1 1/2-horsepower motor has too much power and must be toned down with a governor.

The next essential item is a bearing for the blade. A model "A" water pump serves the purpose but its original pump shaft must be removed and replaced by a longer shaft, thus the blade is rotated by a V-belt from bearing to motor.

Excellent blades are made by grinding old car springs down, perfectly counter-balancing them to avoid vibra-

pulley works to a better advantage in starting the power mower.

After one has parts collected, handle welded and bearing adjusted it is a simple task to construct the mower. Altho assembled from odds and ends its ability is gratifying and is easy manipulated by any choring member of the family. It is fine for keeping weeds out of tree rows and vacant lots, and the entire farmstead may be mowed in the cool of one evening.

You'll never discard it, ere it's created.

## Better Corn Stand

Finding that ordinary listing of corn on his river bottom land too often leads to the crop being drowned out, Lee Walters, of Riley county, has changed his method of corn farming. He now plows his corn ground in the fall, disks it in the spring, then plants with a furrow-opener. The last few years he has used this method his luck in getting a good stand has been much better, he reports.

## A Busy Chute

Howard Myers, Wabaunsee county agent, has built a highly successful trailer-type dehoring chute. It was put into operation February 8, and had been used on 115 farms by May 15, with an average of 30 to 40 calves and older cattle being dehored at each farm.

Not counting labor, the chute cost \$60 for material, and a charge of \$1 is made for its use, regardless of the number of animals dehored. This charge, said Mr. Myers, is made only for the purpose of upkeep on the equipment. Farmers using the chute are obligated to repair any damage occurring to the equipment while in their possession.

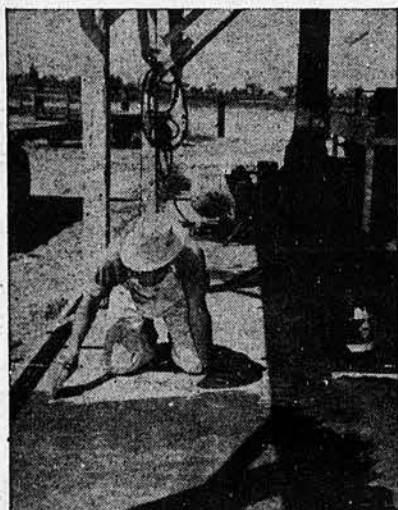
The wheels of the chute are removable so the "squeeze" can be spread for handling larger cattle. Steers weighing up to 1,000 pounds have been dehored, said Mr. Myers.

Wabaunsee county cattlemen also are co-operating on an extensive grub-control program and are contributing to a fund for the purpose of buying a portable spraying outfit for use in the county.

## So Your Feet Won't Slip

FARM accidents caused by slippery surfaces may be reduced drastically after the war by use of a new non-slip safety flooring and protective coating known as Griptred, which may be applied on metal, wood or concrete.

Developed by Goodyear for war purposes, Griptred has a wide variety of uses on the farm. Such uses include livestock ramps, floors of hay wagons and vehicles used for hauling livestock, tractor platforms and steps, dairy barn



Griptred, the new non-skid surfacing material for farm purposes, is applied by workmen to the concrete floor of the feed center at Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park, Ariz. Might save a bad fall.

gutters, steps, running boards and floor panels of various types of agricultural equipment, floors of farrowing pens, milkhouses, or anywhere that

slippery and hazardous footing exist. Experimental use of the rubberized covering in farrowing pens has reduced the number of fatalities in pig litters at farrowing time. Application of Griptred to the floor of trailers used in hauling baled hay made safe footing on trailer flooring previously "glassy slick" from friction of the sliding bales. The same treatment of the concrete floor at the feed center where bales were unloaded proved the value of the covering.

Injury and mortality among livestock in transit may be reduced by use of Griptred on ramps and on floors of livestock trucks so animals may have more secure footing. It is good insurance against accidents.

## Hogs Get Benefit

A scientific reason for the practice of allowing hogs to follow cattle is advanced by Dr. G. Bohstedt, chief of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin.

Hogs, he said, are incapable of assimilating some of the protein compounds contained in forage, but that such proteins, after passing thru the rumen of a cow, are digestible by hogs. Thus it is that hogs are able to obtain some of the B vitamins and a certain amount of protein by following cows. A cow may be fed feeds that are wholly or virtually devoid of some of the vitamins of the B group and she will, in her rumen, thru chemical processes, manufacture her own, Doctor Bohstedt

## Crossbreds Show Promise


Cross-breeding of beef cattle to determine whether greater net returns can be had for producers is being carried on at the Experiment Station at Miles City, Montana.

The first cross was with purebred Shorthorn bulls on Hereford cows. Females from this cross are being mated to purebred Aberdeen Angus bulls for the second generation. The triple-cross heifers will then be mated back to Hereford bulls.

Offspring of the first cross were compared with purebred Hereford steers raised on the same range and fed out for the same period under identical conditions. Based on a 2-year feeding trial, results showed the crossbreds had heavier weight for age, heavier weaning weight for the producer, greater gaining calves for the feeder, fewer digestive disorders and

more uniform gaining in the feed lot, and greater returns above production costs either as weanling calves or fattened steers.

### Help STOP ERYSIPELAS LOSSES



**Safeguard Your PIGS by Vaccinating**

**Anchor ANTI-SWINE ERYSIPELAS SERUM**


Is Not Expensive and It Is Safe To Use  
Does Not Contaminate Premises  
Is Easily Administered

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

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

**Anti-HOG CHOLERA SERUM 95¢**  
(per 100 cc)  
Hog Cholera Virus, per 100 cc . . . 2.10

Order from  
**YOUR NEAREST ANCHOR DEALER or**



**ANCHOR SERUM CO.**  
U.S. PATENT OFFICE NO. 1,714,000  
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI  
WORLD'S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

### Women Who Suffer from SIMPLE ANEMIA



**Here's One Of The Best Ways To Help Build Up Red Blood!**

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS.

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy for home use to help build up red blood to give more strength—in such cases. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

**Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS**

### FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

# Keep 'em Gainin'



**... and SAVE CORN, too!**

● It's plainly up to every farmer feeding hogs to produce all the pork he can this year . . . using the least quantity of feed. With fewer hogs on farms . . . with less feed available, pork and lots of it still must be produced to meet even the lower government quotas.

**Feed DANNEN Mineralized Hog Supplement**

Dannen Mineralized Hog Supplement is a rich blend of 7 different proteins and 8 different minerals . . . a palatable, easy-to-digest combination. Tests show that hogs on corn and Dannen Mineralized Hog Supplement gain faster and on about half the corn used by hogs fed corn alone. It's truly a corn saver. So keep 'em gainin'. Feed Dannen Mineralized Hog Supplement. Your Dannen dealer will supply you.

**DANNEN MILLS**  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Ask For  
**DANNEN FEEDS**

AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALER'S



### RHEUMATISM RELIEVED

33 years' experience in the treatment of Arthritis, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Gout. Obesity, Hypertension (High Blood Pressure), Hypotension (Low Blood Pressure). Excellent train and bus service, via N. W. R. and Greyhound bus to Shakopee, Minn.; M. & St. L. R. to Chaska, Minn.; Milwaukee R. R. to Glencoe, Minn.; Greyhound bus Glencoe to Shakopee. Write for Booklet F.

**MUDCURA SANITARIUM**  
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA





# Good news... it's time for STANDARD OIL'S SPECIAL FARM DEAL

Save on oils, greases, and other farm necessities... act now to insure getting:

- Attractive discounts
- Uniform high quality
- Reliable source of supply
- Guarantee against price increases

Standard Oil offers you savings and protection on products of traditional high quality—products that are daily necessities on your farm. Farmers by the hundreds of thousands will take us up on this Special Farm Deal and cover their requirements for an entire year. Get the full benefits of this popular offering for future delivery. Take advantage of its generous terms.

No payment is required with your order... pay only as goods are delivered. You get the same attractive discounts on oils, greases, and other farm necessities. Check over your requirements now... then phone, write, or ask your Standard Oil Man for details.

*Gasoline Powers the Attack... Don't Waste a Drop! Buy More War Bonds.*



## Choose from this BARGAIN LINE-UP



The minimum motor oil purchase entitles you to the same discounts on any or all of these products:

### Standard's Famous Motor Oils

**ISO-VIS**—Standard's top quality, long-lasting motor oil—gives maximum protection; stands up under heat; is highly resistant to carbon, sludge, and varnish formation.

**POLARINE**—medium priced motor oil—not only offers safe lubrication, but also helps keep engine parts clean as it circulates.

**STANOLIND**—considered by many power farmers the greatest motor oil in its price class—offers economical but good protection.



**Standard Greases**—Superior products for cars, trucks, tractors, and other equipment. The right type and grade for every purpose.



**Bovinol Stock Spray**—Cuts milk losses caused by flies. High killing power, long-lasting effect, economical. Taintless, when used as directed.



**Superia Insect Spray**—Insectkiller for home and milk house. Meets National Bureau of Standards' grade "AA" requirements.



**Semdac Flor-Glaze**—Self-polishing liquid wax for finished floors. Apply with flat pad, mop, or cloth—no buffing or rubbing.



**Semdac Liquid Gloss**—For woodwork, furniture, and unfinished floors. Cleans and polishes in one operation. Holds down dust. Economical.



**Finol**—Oil of "1001" uses as lubricant and rust preventive. For guns, fishing tackle, scales, sewing and washing machines, motors, fans, hinges, tools, lawn mowers.



**Superia Cream Separator Oil**—Protects bearings, and cuts wear, bowl vibration, and disagreeable noises. Also used for oil-bath gears in windmills.



**Harness Oils**—Keep harness soft and pliable. Protect against rotting and cracking. For black harness—Eureka Harness Oil. For tan—Compound Neatsfoot Harness Oil.



**Mica Axle Grease**—For wagons, skids, and trailer fifth-wheels. Used on plowshares, etc., as rust resistant. Also used with hog greaser to increase hog profits.



**Eureka Belt Dressing**—Keeps belts pliant and smooth. Reduces slippage, breakage. Also used on canvas aprons of combines, binders, headers, and on corn huskers' mittens.

STANDARD  
SERVICE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Serving Farm  
Front Fighters

