

AUGUST 4, 1945

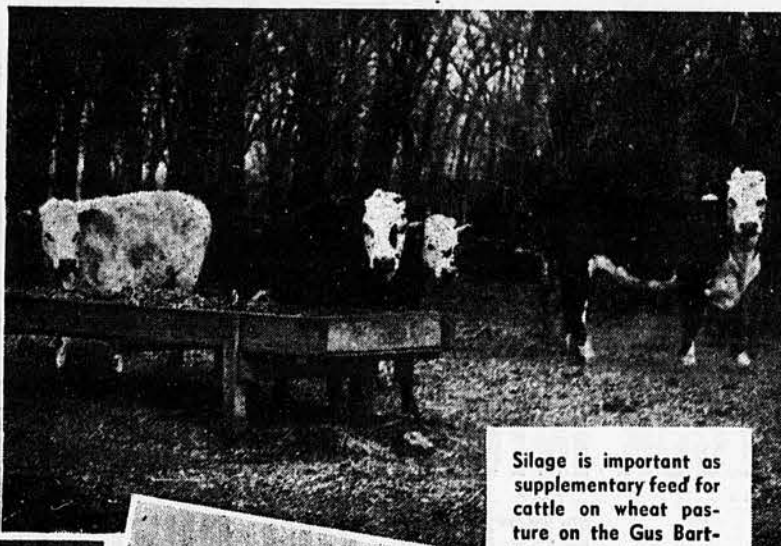
# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

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KANSAS

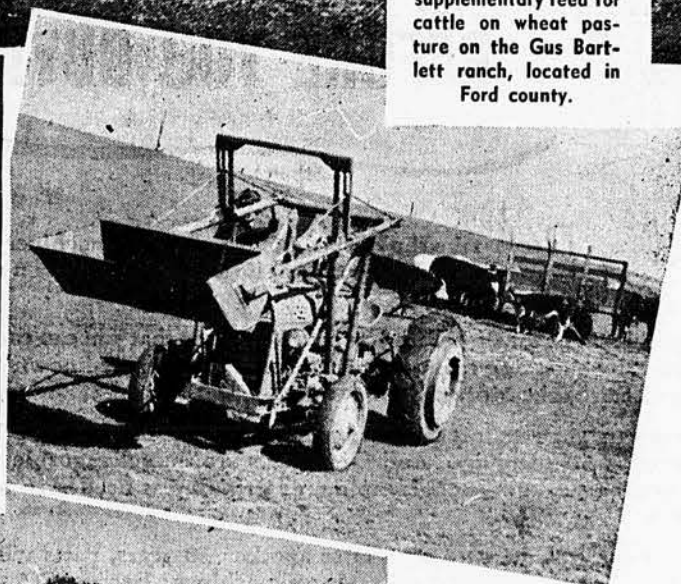


This fine flock of sheep on the J. G. McConnell farm, Ford county, get a diet of wheat pasture and sorghum silage.



Silage is important as supplementary feed for cattle on wheat pasture on the Gus Bartlett ranch, located in Ford county.

## WHEAT PASTURE Needs Help



Feeding silage either in the lot or on pasture is made easy with this outfit. It scoops silage out of trench and loads bunks or racks. Picture on Jesse Greenleaf ranch, Kiowa county.

VALUE of wheat pasture as a crop in its own right is widely accepted in Central and Western Kansas. But many operators believe wheat pasture, without some kind of supplementary feeding, does not bring maximum results. Because of the varying quality of wheat pasture by areas and by seasons, and because of uncertain weather conditions, depending on it alone for livestock gains is extremely risky. It does not permit full utilization of feed resources in the area, say experienced livestock men.

Wheat pasture under ideal conditions will produce phenomenal gains at little cost. This is indicated by tests at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. Yearling steers there have gained 252 pounds in 150 days on 1½ acres of wheat. That is an average of 175 pounds an acre. However, these steers had access to dry feed at all times, and to cottonseed cake when the wheat was covered with snow.

There are some who still will not pasture wheat because they believe it will reduce yields. But on the basis of 5 years of experiments at Hays, it was proved definitely that on the average moderate pasturing of wheat, from October 15 to not later than April 15, did not reduce yields. In a 5-year test on summer-fallow land, wheat yields were increased 2.3 bushels an acre on land moderately grazed, in comparison with check plots not grazed. On continuous-cropped land, however, the yield on grazed land was 1.2 bushels an acre lower than where not grazed.

The dangerous part of the wheat-pasture program, says John P. Perrier, Ford county agent, is that too many farmers are not yet convinced of two things: That they should have a reserve supply of feed to take them over periods of bad weather; or that something else should be fed supplementary to the wheat pasture for full utilization of feed and



A beautiful sight is this view of good Herefords growing fat on wheat pasture in Rice county. Wheat pasture has added millions of dollars to the income of Kansas livestock men.

for maximum gains. Using silage as a supplement to wheat pasture, and silage and protein when pasture is not available, would do more than anything else to stabilize the cattle industry in Western Kansas, says Mr. Perrier.

Farmers in that area who have experimented with supplementary feeding with wheat pasture are thoroly convinced of its soundness. But all do not agree on the type of feed that will bring the cheapest and best results.

Gus Bartlett, Ford county rancher, reports his experiences during the past year. He put 125 head of steers weighing 400 to 600 pounds on wheat pasture last fall and fed about 20 pounds of atlas silage a day as supplementary feed. During the winter the steers had to be taken off wheat pasture twice for 3-week periods. During these times he jumped the silage feeding up to 40 pounds a day, plus dry bundles.

"Because the cattle were used to silage they didn't go off feed on me and were easier to

adjust to the condition," said Mr. Bartlett. "They held their own on weight during the 'off pasture' periods but they didn't put on any weight. I wish now I had fed 1 to 2 pounds of cake a day as it would have paid dividends."

Mr. Bartlett expected his cattle to weigh about 800 pounds when taken off pasture this spring. He planned to dry-lot them and feed silage and cake for 2 or 3 weeks for firming their flesh before shipping. "Cattle on wheat pasture alone take a terrible shrink from the time they come off to the time they reach market," he says. He figures his silage, put up heads and all, will add about 100 pounds of weight on the cattle and permit them to bring an additional \$1 a hundredweight on the market. He had experimented one year with ground feed as a supplement but found it too much work. So has decided on silage as the ideal feed with wheat pasture.

Experimenting also has caused J. G. McConnell, Ford county, to change his management program on sheep. [Continued on Page 14]





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## Uncle Sam Says...

### Wire Higher

A 33 1/2 per cent retail markup for coil wire used in new automatic and semiautomatic hay-baling machines has been announced by OPA. The order was effective July 14, 1945.

### Go Ahead

Dress prints for use as feed bags will continue on the market. But the practice of making new bags from dress-print materials will be kept within practical limits.

### To Repair Damage

Farmers will be granted priority assistance to replace or repair farm machinery and equipment destroyed or damaged by floods, windstorms or lightning in 1945, says WPB.

### More Prisoner Help

More German and Italian war prisoners will be made available for farm work from August 1 to November 1. The number is expected to reach 100,800 by November 1. State Extension heads will get the job of directing prisoners to shortage areas.

### Wheat Goal

A national wheat goal of 67 to 70 million acres for 1946 harvest has been announced. This compares with the 1945 goal of 68.6 million acres. State goals will be announced after study of the national goal.

### Aid for Servicemen

FSA has started making farm-purchase loans to returning Servicemen from a 25-million-dollar fund earmarked for this purpose. FSA has received applications from more than 2,000 veterans and has financed 60. More than 2,500 vets have obtained FSA rehabilitation loans to finance purchase of machinery, livestock, feed and seed.

### More Peaches

Everyone is urged to use or can all the peaches possible this year, as most fruits will be scarce and high in point value next winter. This year's peach crop from the 10 Southern states will be the largest on record. Current estimate is 26 million bushels as compared with a 10-year average of 16 million bushels.

### Drips Helps OPA

William E. Drips, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., director of agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company, has been appointed radio consultant to the OPA. He will advise the agency on radio material for rural and farming sections. For many years he was in charge of the National Farm and Home Hour. He will serve Uncle Sam without any salary, and will continue his present job with NBC.

### Look at Prices

Farmers who desire to purchase ready-made farm structures always should look for the ceiling-price tag. Most types of prefabricated farm buildings and structures made mostly of wood are subject to ceiling prices.

### Still Scarce

Three important insecticides, pyrethrum, rotenone and DDT, remain critical in supply, says WPB. Off-grade pyrethrum may now be purchased for protection of all growing food crops, for protection of food processing plants, and for structural pest-control service. About the same amount of rotenone will be available for 1945-46 as for last year. A limited amount of DDT will continue to be made available for experimental work only.

### New Deadline

Deadline for farm slaughterers to register their slaughtering establishments with local War Price and Rationing Boards has been extended to October 14, 1945.

### Ready for Hunting

Recently added to the rapidly growing inventories of surplus property are 80,000 shotguns, used in training our soldiers because of lack of rifles. Veterans will inspect them and only the

guns deemed serviceable will be sold. These guns were acquired by the Army after Dunkerque when the supply of rifles shipped to Britain wound up in the English Channel. Army training could not be delayed waiting for stepped-up rifle production, so shotguns and wooden rifles were substituted. Only 5 per cent are new guns; some have been fired 100,000 times.

### Farm Know-how

Agriculture will welcome fighting men back home, too. U. S. D. A. is placing kits of agricultural information in separation centers, hospitals, libraries, and vocational guidance and retraining centers of the Army, Navy, Air Forces and Veterans Administration.

### Auto Rule

Persons advertising used passenger automobiles for sale must include make of the car, model year, model body type, seller's offering price, and the statement that the price is within OPA ceiling, says OPA.

### Big Demand

A backlog of purchasing demand for 12,590,000 alarm clocks, about 6 million washtubs and nearly 5 million galvanized pails is reported by WPB.

### Get OPA Approval

No person can act as a commercial processor of legume and grass seeds for which there are ceiling prices until he has submitted a statement of qualifications to, and received formal approval from, his regional office of OPA.

### Still Doing More

American transportation—trucks and railroads—is carrying more grain and grain products this year than last year, despite severe setbacks due to weather and labor conditions. This year's grain crop will be the fourth consecutive record breaker. Ten billion ton miles of transportation were lost during last winter's severe storms.

### Cobs for Fuel

Results of experimental laboratory investigations indicate that from 90 to 95 gallons of liquid motor fuel can be obtained from a ton of corn cobs or cottonseed hulls, and that about half of this is in the form of ethyl alcohol. Large scale research will follow.

### Rebuild Shoes

Almost 6 million pairs of GI shoes were rebuilt and reissued to soldier wearers last year, supplying nearly 17 per cent of the Army's total footwear needs for 1944.

### Aid to China

Lend-Lease assistance to China up to May 1 totaled \$458,874,000. April Lend-Lease to China was 15 times as much as for the same month last year.

### Senator Capper on Radio

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

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze  
Topeka, Kansas  
Vol. 82, No. 15

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Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Agricultural Publishers Association, National Publishers Association.

Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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



## Seek Not Far . . .

By ESTHER HALL GROFF

A TINY fire burned brightly, then glowed softly. Six people gathered about it to roast fat, juicy "franks" stuck to the sharp points of newly cut hickory sticks. Father and the boys had been working in the field all day—mother and us girls in the house and garden. Now we had gathered on the creek bank near the spring for our evening meal. It was nearly sunset.

Cows were leaving the pasture, grazing contentedly along the pathway to the barn. The tinkle of the bell on the "lead cow" blended harmoniously with the crow of roosters in the barnyard. The horses drank or nibbled the verdant bluegrass on the creek bank. Water rippled peacefully over the rocks. Birds sang. The smoke from our campfire drifted upward and soon was lost in the darkening sky.

We laughed, talked, joked. When a "frank" tumbled into the fire, we pulled it out, rubbed off the ashes, and enjoyed it as thoroughly as any "well-behaved" one. When the "franks" were done to a turn we put them between mother's rolls and devoured them, along with generous helpings of potato salad. We topped it off with luscious Wealthy apples from our own trees.

When our picnic basket was empty, we had a rough-and-tumble water fight. Then, clothes dripping wet, we children rode the horses to the barn while father and mother walked.

Since then we have roasted wieners in pavilions, in furnaces with correct draft controls, on long-handled forks made expressly for that purpose. We have put them in buns brought directly from the baker's oven, added just the proper amount of fancy, prepared sauce or relish. There have been potato chips in sanitary cellophane bags, and cokes expertly made and efficiently bottled. And, it was fun.

But, somehow, those "franks" roasted on the creek bank, plus mother's buns and potato salad, possessed flavor unequalled. And the cokes never have equaled father's Wealthies. Those family picnics, a part of childhood's happy, carefree days, are precious memories we shall cherish thru life.

Seek not far for beauty, lo  
It grows in dew-wet grasses  
All about thy feet, in birds  
And sunshine, childish faces sweet.  
—Minot J. Savage.

## "Shall Be Punished . . ."

Dear Editor—In reply to Fred J. Sykes, of Salina, in reference to the Kansas Soil Conservation law. Section 10 of the law provides that any person, firm, or corporation who has been found guilty of violating any regulations, of the land use regulations adopted by a soil-conservation district, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$1,000.

As to the setup of the 13 soil-conservation officials, there are 5 state officials and 5 local supervisors as admitted by Mr. Sykes. Section 12 of the law provides that after the adoption of land use regulations, by a district, the state committee shall appoint a board of adjustment consisting of 3 members for the district. This makes a total of 13 officials with only 3 of this group elected. These 3 elected supervisors are subject to removal, for cause, by the state committee.

Democracy means rule by the people thru their elected representative who resides among them. In this soil-conservation setup we have 13 officials, only 3 of whom are elected representatives and these are subject to removal by a non-elected state committee. None of these officials need be farmers nor reside in soil-conservation districts.—J. R., Cheyenne Co.

## Flames Fight Weeds

A limited amount of propane, a liquefied petroleum gas, is being made available for continued tests in "flame weeding." This is a new method scientists have found promising for use in some farm crops.

Some of the best results with flame weeding have been obtained with cotton and sugar-cane crops. Flame weeders that will heat-treat 2 or more rows at a time already are being produced experimentally by one manufacturer.

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Every Pioneer seed field is gone over just as many times as is necessary in order to insure the most perfect job of detasseling humanly possible.



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Every bushel of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn, marketed by Garst & Thomas, is hand-sorted—EAR-BY-EAR. Every bushel is carefully dried, shelled, graded, dust-treated—to insure easier, more accurate planting and STRONGER GERMINATION.



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## Stored Grain May Be Safe

THE insecticide DDT may come to the rescue of farmers in fighting insects that attack stored seed, grain, and milled cereal products. In U. S. D. A. experiments conducted last year at Hutchinson and Manhattan, it seemed highly effective.

In concentrated form, mixed with carrier dusts, or as a toxicant in oil-base sprays, it may be a valuable addition to insecticides now used for this purpose. Treatment of packaged and bulk seed with DDT at the rate of 0.05 per cent by weight was found to give protection from damage by most insects.

Treatment of wooden farm granaries to eliminate infestations, and to prevent grain-infesting insects from burrowing into the woodwork, was tried. Interior walls of some bins were sprayed with a refined odorless kerosene containing 6 per cent DDT.

The solution was applied with a paint spray-gun at a pressure of 40 pounds to the square inch. A few days later floors of the bins were littered with large numbers of dead adults and larvae. In one bin about 8,000 dead larvae were swept from the floor at the base of 10 linear feet of sprayed wall. The killing action continued for some time, since dying larvae were emerging from the walls for weeks.

Grasshoppers in Wyoming and Arizona tests were highly susceptible to DDT in dusts, sprays and aerosols. Twenty pounds an acre of 15 per cent DDT in pyrophyllite, applied either as a dust or spray, reduced heavy infestations without injury to foliage.

Unless washed off by heavy rains, DDT applied as a spray continued to kill for several weeks. It was more effective than dust in this respect. Both sprays and dusts had a repellent effect.

At present, use of DDT in some form seems to offer the best chance of controlling grasshoppers in alfalfa and

other tall, dense vegetation. It is the only thing tested so far which killed a high per cent of grasshoppers without injuring the vegetation. How much residue remains on the plants, and the livestock-poisoning hazard, remain to be determined.

To prevent killing bees it may be advisable to apply DDT before the blooming period, while pollinating insects are absent.

## Grass Farming Beat Weather

FARMING more grass thru dairying is the answer to a lot of problems for the average farmer, thinks Homer Call, Chautauqua county.

"Had I been farming a lot of crop land, like I used to do, I would have been idle a lot this last year because of weather," says Mr. Call. "As it was, my cows brought me in a steady income of from \$200 to \$250 a month and kept me busy regardless of weather."

Dairying is a better bet for the small farmer than beef production, thinks Mr. Call, because it requires less acreage to produce a good living. Evidently a lot of other farmers in that area agree with him because dairying is on the increase. It is expected to increase even more after the war when REA lines are built.

"One of our first big jobs in this area after the war will be to clean up and restore our pastures," says Mr. Call. Farmers who once kept their pastures mowed no longer can do so because of labor problems and many pastures are getting in bad condition.

## Comfortable Seat

When an old inner tube gets too many patches to be safe for driving but will still hold air, pump it up some and stuff it into a cloth sack. Tie this "air-cushion" on the seat of your tractor or other implement and ride in comfort.—E. R. G.

## Came Back to Dairying

*This Sailor Had a Good Job Waiting*

SERVING in the U. S. Navy didn't spoil farm plans for John Weir, Jr., young Cowley county farmer. Mr. Weir had started a small dairy herd thru 4-H Club activities while still a boy. His father, John Weir, Sr., looked after his herd while John attended Kansas State College, where he majored in dairying, and later while the boy was in the Navy.

When he received a discharge from the Service, young Weir came right home and got busy building a registered Jersey herd. He now has 40 head, with 16 milking. He plans to milk 30 cows when labor is available. The herd has been classified 3 times and he now has 7 "very good," 3 "good plus," and 2 "good" cows. The herd is on test for the first time this year, but Mr. Weir figures if a cow doesn't produce 300 pounds of butterfat a year on 2 years of testing, it should be culled from the herd.

What probably is the only "superior" Jersey bull in Kansas now is on the Weir farm. He is Imported Design's Emblem, purchased from the Hill Farm in Pennsylvania. This bull has

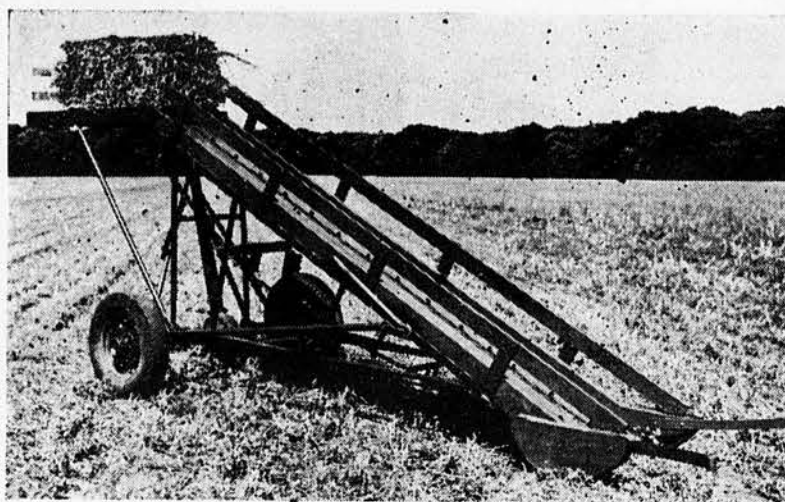
27 daughters with averages of 484 pounds of fat, and 28 classified daughters that average 84.7 per cent for type. His junior get was second at the 1940 National Dairy Show.

Eight cows in the Weir herd now are bred to this outstanding bull. All previous bulls in the herd have come either from Hill Farm or Hallmark, Kansas City. Altho he always has stressed the sires in his herd, young Weir believes cow families are just as important. He is studying this phase of the breeding program now and plans to follow high-producing families in the future.

Mr. Weir believes his pasture program is the most profitable part of his dairying. He uses Sudan and alfalfa in summer, Balbo and wheat pasture in the spring and fall, plus his native pasture during season. All feed is raised on the farm.

Future plans call for a complete new 6-cow milking parlor, while the present barn will be used as a loafing barn. A new milkhouse and feed bins will be part of the new structure. Kansas will hear more from this dairyman.

## No Bale Lifting Here



This homemade hay bale pickup attachment fastens on the side of a truck with 3 hooks. It will pick up 50 bales in 5 minutes, says Albert Baird, Cowley county rancher.

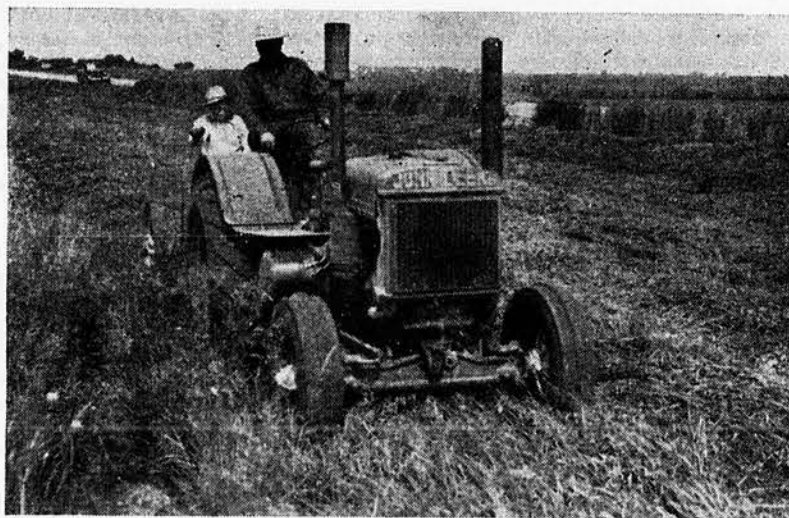
WHEN it comes to taking the labor out of haying, the Warren Ranch, in Cowley county, is tops. Albert Baird, of the ranch, says they use a pickup baler; then a bale pickup attachment on the truck.

This pickup attachment is home-made and fastens to the side of the truck with 3 hooks. With this attachment, as many as 50 bales can be picked up from the field in 5 minutes,

with 2 men on the truckbed stacking.

Then when the hay gets to the barn another laborsaver is used. Two long planks serve as a skid from truck to hayloft. A long rope with a hayfork on one end is attached to the bales on the truckbed. A pony lifts the bales to the loft, where they are guided along a track and stacked in layers with no lifting. Bales can be elevated at the rate of about 50 in 10 minutes.

## A Highway Hay Crop



John Hilgers, Rooks county, is getting a good hay crop along the state highway ditches. He is cutting the hay on shares for another farmer who had permission from the highway department. The highway department has seeded alfalfa and brome grass along most of the federal and state highways in Kansas. They want farmers to get the benefit.

YOU can "help yourself" to some extra hay just for the cutting, if you live along any federal or state highway in Kansas.

That's what state highway officials say. They want farmers to take advantage of the program they have for seeding grass mixtures along highways for beautification and erosion control.

Alfalfa and brome grass are the 2 principal grasses used in these seedings, and they make top-quality hay.

If you live along any highway where these mixtures are seeded you may cut all the grasses along your property lines without getting permission. If

you live off the roads but need extra hay, you should see your district highway supervisor, consult the division highway office, or get permission from farmers living next to the hay.

Either lack of time or help has prevented many farmers from taking advantage of this "extra" hay. Maybe they just don't know they can have it.

Farmer harvest of this hay saves the highway department time and money. They would rather you would cut it so they don't have to. By replacing roadside weeds with legumes and grasses, the state is helping farmers fight the weed problem.

## Right Kind of Lease

A STOCK-SHARE lease is the only sure way of maintaining soil fertility on a rented farm. That is the opinion of Ernest Briscoe, Cowley county, who has rented on cash, crop-share and stock-share agreements. At present he is operating the W. G. Anderson ranch on a stock-share lease.

"The only drawback to a stock-share lease," says Mr. Briscoe, "is that it requires a lot more co-operation between landlord and tenant. A lot of landlords won't or can't give as close co-operation as such a lease demands. But when it can be worked out, as in our case, it means both parties know what is going on, are acquainted with the needs of the farm, and see that soil fertility is maintained."

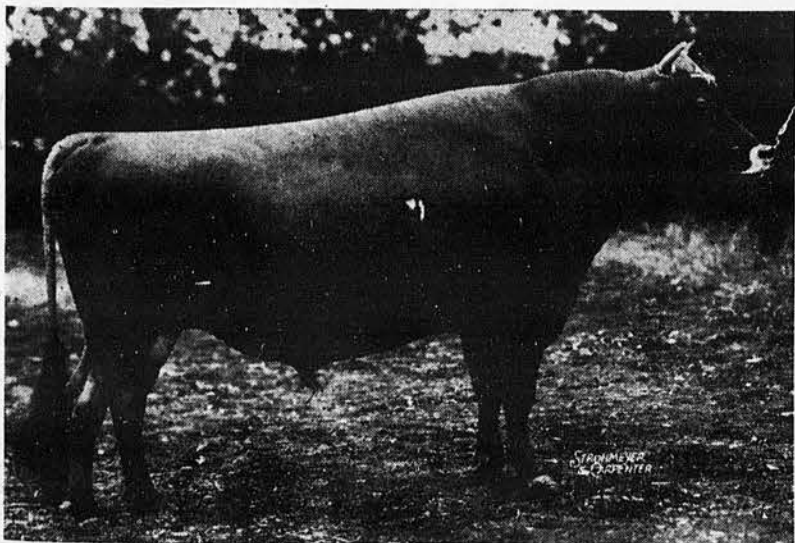
Both Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Anderson believe livestock is necessary for soil fertility. Last fall they planned to buy

calves but found them too expensive. So they bought 200 head of steers.

These steers were made to do their own manure spreading, reports Mr. Briscoe. They were fed on cultivated fields, getting 35 pounds of silage and 7 or 8 pounds of alfalfa a day. Feed bunks were moved every 10 days or 2 weeks. This summer these yearlings are on grass.

Next fall these steers will be given a warm-up feed of silage and corn, or whatever feed is available on the farm. The 2 men hope to market their steers at weights of 1,050 to 1,100 pounds in grade A condition by November.

Some brome grass will be seeded this year to see whether its additional pasturage will take the place of some of the present Atlas acreage. The entire farm is being managed for selling everything possible thru livestock.



Imported Design's Emblem, probably the only "superior" Jersey bull in Kansas, now is on the farm of John Weir, Jr., Cowley county. He came from Hill Farm, Pennsylvania.



# FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

LAST week there were developments all over the world of interest to American farmers. Britain voted out conservative Winston Churchill, voted in Laborite Clement Attlee, better than two to one.

At the Potsdam conference of the Big Three, the meeting opened with our President Truman in the middle, between Prime Minister Churchill of the right and Generalissimo Stalin of the far left.

During final stages of the conference, our President Truman found himself facing Prime Minister Attlee of the left and Generalissimo Stalin of the far left.

And that is just where the United States itself stands as the stage is being set for the beginning of the postwar world—facing a Russia in which all persons, all industry, all agriculture, all business, are completely government controlled—owned; and a Britain with a government in power pledged to "socialize" finance, transportation, mining, heavy industry and agriculture—with ultimate public ownership of the land as its goal.

During the same week the United States Senate ratified the United Nations Charter—treaty to enforce world peace after the victors in World War II have written the peace terms—by a vote of 89 to 2. I voted for ratification.

Previously the Congress had voted to extend, with power to reduce still more the protective tariff duties, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; voted the Bretton Woods Agreements—six billion American dollars for an International Bank and International Monetary Fund to finance foreign trade and stabilize foreign currencies; increased the lending powers of the Export-Import Bank from \$700,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000 to finance exports and probably also imports; approved the International Agriculture and Food Agreements—working toward a planned world economy in the production and distribution of food.

All these things were approved by overwhelming majorities. I voted against the trade agreements extension because of the power given the President to reduce tariff duties as much as 75 per cent below the statutory rates. I voted against the Bretton Woods Agreements because I believe the bank and the fund, down the road will produce results not at all in accord with the announced purposes of Bretton Woods.

At the end of the week the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued a report attempting to strike a balance sheet on our food supply and demand for the year. The BAE says the supply is short and the demand is long.

Our own basic food problem, the BAE says, is that the United States production of food is one third greater than prewar. But the over-all demand for our food production—civilian, military, Lend-Lease and aid to liberated countries—is one half greater than prewar.

The result, of course, is a food shortage—especially in meats, fats and vegetable oils, sugar, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, poultry, eggs, canned fruits and vegetables.

These shortages, the BAE estimates, likely will prevail thru most of 1946, as well as thru 1945. Sometime, in the second or third year after the war ends probably, there will come the struggle for world markets to dispose of surpluses.

There is where lies the significance to the American farmer of the British elections and worldwide results likely to follow.

That there will be anything like a free world market in the postwar world seems to be less and less likely.

Russia will have just one buyer and just one seller in the world market—the Government. It seems inevitable that the Continent of Europe will follow suit. The promised socialization of land, industry, trade, transportation and finance in Britain spells the same thing for the British Empire—not just for the British Isles.

If this comes to pass—and it seems to me inevitable—then Uncle Sam in the field of foreign trade will probably have to do the same thing if the United States is to enlarge its foreign trade. And that seems to be the general idea.

In other words, there will be just one exporter and one importer of goods for the United States—the Government or a Government-controlled cartel or cartels.

The next logical, perhaps necessary, step will be Government control of the domestic economy. A free enterprise system might be possible. Government controlled and operated exports and imports were relatively small. I fear free enterprise will be very, very difficult inside the United States, if Government conducts a large export and import business.

I don't like the long-range prospect.

## Farms Are Larger

I AM NOT alarmed over current figures showing that U. S. farms are getting larger, while our farm population is getting smaller. This doesn't mean, in my opinion, that such a trend will continue. It doesn't mean that most of our good farm land soon—or ever—will be in the hands of a few wealthy landlords. Or that most of our farmers, as we know them now, will be forced off the land, or reduced to a share-crop basis.

As I have said before, we are not likely to get very far away from our present 6 million farms. Farm ownership and rural living appeal so strongly to our real farmers that they never will give up their land. There always will be strong demand for good farms by these high-type American citizens. On the other hand, this country simply couldn't afford to "peonize" farmers, as is the case in Argentina, for example. There the "tenants" can own no land, but huge estates are in the hands of a very few people. That wouldn't work in the U. S. Our whole economic system—and our standard of living—would collapse under such conditions.

But for your information, here is the present farm-size picture. The Bureau of the Census finds that land in farms in the United States now appears to have reached the greatest total acreage in the Nation's history. At the same time, the total number of farms has decreased. This is the conclusion reached after studying returns from 1,000 of the country's 3,097 counties, in the 1945 Census of Agriculture. These returns show the picture in one third of our U. S. counties, and I have no doubt results will be similar for the entire country.

If the same trend holds true for all U. S. counties, it will mean that the total number of farms

has dropped off since 1940 by 2.5 per cent, while the total acreage in farms has picked up 7.1 per cent. It also means that the average farm has increased 9.8 per cent in size.

Here is an interesting point to note. Out of the 1,000 counties mentioned here, 720 of them are located in the 20 states of the great continental valley between the Rockies and the Appalachians and in the 8 Rocky Mountain

states. In all of these states the number of farms has decreased. However, in the 280 counties in the 20 Atlantic and Pacific seaboard states, the number of farms has increased.

Now, looking at these figures a person might conclude that the states in the great Midwest between the mountain ranges, including Kansas, haven't as much to offer as the Atlantic and the Pacific coast states. That our Midwest really is the barren waste, as pictured to Russia by the Office of War Information. That people live better in the East or the West.

But those of us who know the Midwest have an entirely different picture of the situation. We know the quality of the people out here. We know the wide diversification of agriculture that is available. We know that farms are "virgin soil" compared to the older agriculture of the East. We know our farms are getting better as a result of improved farming practices. We glory in the fact we have room "to turn around in" out in the great Midwest. We know, too, that industry is starting its move "Midwestward" to enjoy the freedom of the open country. And as this happens, the home market for our farm products improves. Our country, Kansas and her neighboring states, offers the greatest opportunities in the future of agricultural progress.

Look at the loss of farm population for a minute. In January of this year, 25,190,000 persons were living on the farms of the United States. This is the smallest number of farm residents in the entire 35-year period for which estimates of farm population are available. But here is a point worth noting. The farm population decreased by only 331,000 or 1.3 per cent last year. This is the smallest annual net loss since the U. S. entered the war in 1941. After marked losses during 1941 thru 1943, the net decrease during 1944 got back to the same rate as in the prewar years 1935 thru 1939. A turn in the other direction—back to the farm—is bound to come.

It isn't any mystery where a lot of farm folks went. Many are in uniform. Many more are in war jobs in factories. Now the only question is how soon they can come back to the farm. Some will not return, feeling they are not needed. They will point to the fact that with a new low in the labor supply for farm work, food production in 1945, which will be consumed by more people around the world than ever before, will be near record levels. Official figures say production may be 32 per cent above the 1935-39 prewar average, and only 5 per cent under 1944. That is true enough. However, many will return to farms. The best farmers. The real farmers. They are the ones our agriculture needs. They will keep our agriculture in step with progress. There always will be a strong demand for farms by good farmers.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## Farmers to Get Some More "Conditioning"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Just ahead of the House summer recess (until October 8) S. 1270, sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, went thru the House by unanimous consent. It had passed the Senate the day before, without a record vote.

In the Senate it was explained as a bill to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to take care of the Oregon soft lamb situation. In the House it was explained as a measure to allow

the CCC to pay production subsidies directly to producers for getting maximum production, where the RFC had been paying these subsidies to processors to hold down consumer prices.

While both explanations are correct, neither apparently tells the full story. The bill goes a good deal further. It turns the "consumer-subsidy" pro-

gram almost entirely over to the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson; allows it to be juggled around considerably.

Also, it looks as if S. 1270 provides the means for "conditioning" farmers to the lower market prices for their products that are due at least within the year after the Japanese war ends.

Until S. 1270 was enacted, the CCC had some \$845,000,000 for subsidies, principally milk subsidies, and incentive payments for special war crops. The RFC was authorized to pay up to \$595,000,000 in meat subsidies, \$190,000,000 on flour, and \$100,000,000 on butter. These were the outgrowth of the "roll-back" program on bread, meats and butter.

Much stress was laid in the House on this proposed transfer of subsidy payments from flour, miller, to wheat.



grower; from packer to livestock producer.

"This will put the subsidy payments where they belong," said Rep. Jesse Wolcott, of Michigan, ranking Republican member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The chairman of the committee knew only that it was good legislation, as he had been told.

Here is the way it probably would work out, if the plan is carried thru on that basis.

Say the present flour subsidy is the equivalent of around 25 cents a bushel on wheat. Farm price of wheat is around \$1.50 a bushel. Subsidy goes to the miller. Take away the subsidy from the miller, pay it to the wheat grower, and the market price of wheat will drop 25 cents. The grower will get a government check for the subsidy due him.

If the flour subsidy was continued in the immediate postwar period, and then dropped, the market price drop would come at a time when other commodity prices were dropping. It would be known to all that wheat had dropped 25 cents a bushel. Now when demand is high, the farmer will get the subsidy at the same time the drop comes, and it will not get much attention. From then on the grower will know that he is getting the market price plus the subsidy. When the subsidy goes off, in the postwar period, it will not be accompanied by any market price drop.

In this way there should be no market fluctuations when the subsidies are removed. Only the farmer will know about it, personally. And the rest of the public will wonder what the kick is about—isn't wheat just as high as it was a week ago?

Similarly with the meats and butter.

A Japanese defeat this year probably will mean that 1946 will be the last year of high prices for most farm commodities. From then on, the tendency will be for prices to slide back toward support levels. These, for 2 calendar years after the war, have been promised at 90 per cent of parity on most commodities (cotton, 92½ per cent).

Effect on livestock is most uncertain of all. Meat prices might hold up if reconversion is rapid. There may be a rush of cattle to market to beat the expected drop. Cattle business is pretty much of a gamble for most, anyway. Washington is hoping that the farm-price drop will be gradual.

Surpluses in major commodities are not expected before 1947, due to an abnormal food demand from abroad during 1946.

Feed situation, due to short corn crop in prospect, is expected to be acute during coming winter. Seed wheat subsidy (CCC to quit buying for resale at lower prices) around 15 or 20 cents a bushel on certification wheat will be used for feed.

On sugar the 1946 program, tentatively, will call for increase in beet average from 780,000 this year to 1,025,000 acres; 327,000 acres of mainland cane against 303,000 this year.

Sugar and soap promise still shorter and shorter supplies in the months ahead. Somebody did poor guessing on sugar.

During this year there are some 48 governmental agencies engaged in shipping supplies from the United States to foreign countries; there are said to be 400,000 employees abroad trying to keep the supplies flowing.

Warren Lindsay, Comptroller General, is lining up 1,500 accountants to audit the accounts of all (101) government corporations during the coming year.

#### A Rush Act Worked

The rush on Congress preceding the summer recess worked beautifully.

In the closing weeks of the session—Senate ratified the United Nations Charter almost unanimously.

Congress granted the State Department its authority to lower tariff rates as much as 75 per cent below statutory rates, in extending Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Bretton Woods bill passed the Senate with 16 votes against it, 61 for it; House vote was 345 to 18. The bill puts \$6,000,000,000 of American funds (borrowed thru debt transactions of the Treasury) in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank of Reconstruction.

Right on top of that Congress in 2 days put thru a bill increasing the lending powers of the Export-Import bank from \$700,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000. Also, the International Food Organization was okayed, with broad powers to recommend to member nations production and distribution of food programs on world-wide basis; proponents denied the organization is empowered to go into the problem of moving farm populations, inside nations and among nations.

The drive for compulsory conscription for military training as a permanent policy did not materialize, but is promised for next winter.

The Brookings Institution, primarily for the use of the Congressional postwar committees, published a study (book form) on postwar fiscal requirements, Federal, state and local. Their findings do not indicate much lowering of taxes in the years ahead (aside from excess war profits), unless the United States is to go permanently on a deficit financing (borrowing) basis.

Brookings presented 3 estimates—minimum, maximum and "probable," on governmental expenditures for the fiscal year 1949.

Governmental expenditures, Federal, state and local for fiscal year 1940, by the way, totaled \$19,038,000,000, including \$642,000,000 social security payments; Federal, \$8,469 million; state, \$3,314 million; local, \$5,633 million.

The minimum estimate for 1949 is \$30,761 million: Federal, \$18,862 million; state, \$4,062 million; local, \$6,409 million; social security payments, \$1,428 million.

The maximum estimate is \$39,074 million of governmental expenditures: Federal, \$25,840; state, \$4,827 million; local, \$7,179 million; social security payments, \$2,228 million.

The "probable" governmental expenditures for 1949, estimated by Brookings, amount to \$35,475 million: Federal, \$23,312 million; state, \$4,426 million; local, \$6,782 million; social security payments, \$1,955 million.

Breaking down the probable Federal expenditures alone (outside social security payments), more than half of the \$22,312 million would go for wars, past, present and future; interest on national debt, \$5,099 million, is almost entirely due to war costs; national and international defense costs, \$7,802 million; veterans benefits, \$2,809 million. The "probable" budget means a tax load of between \$750 and \$800 per family, assuming that taxes are collected to meet expenditures.



## Carl Raymond Gray Scholarships

August marks the 25th Anniversary of the Carl Raymond Gray scholarships; a quarter century of providing an incentive for vocational agriculture students and 4-H Club boys and girls to do superior work during their early school training and offering a means for them to continue on to college.

Due to the stimulus and aid of these scholarships the potential abilities of serious-minded farm youth have been developed and used to the benefit of all. Many of them would have had neither the opportunity nor the inspiration to attend college had it not been for the annual scholarship awards.

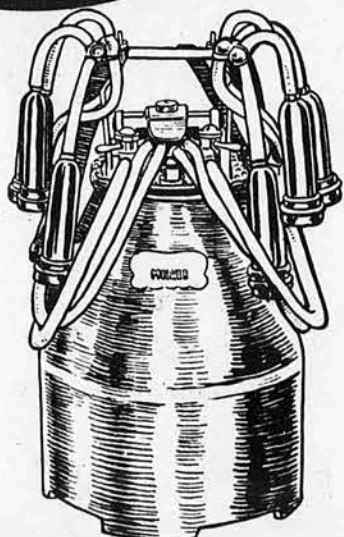
The Union Pacific is sincerely gratified with the part it has had in encouraging these young people to be of better service to their community and to their country through the Carl Raymond Gray scholarships.

In commemoration of the 25th Anniversary, Union Pacific has prepared an attractive booklet illustrated with photographs and giving the total number of scholarships in each county. Obtain your Free Booklet by writing to the Agricultural Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebr.

Tune in radio's different half-hour show — "YOUR AMERICA"—broadcast over Mutual Network 3 to 3:30 P.M., Central War Time, every Sunday afternoon. See your newspaper for local time and station.

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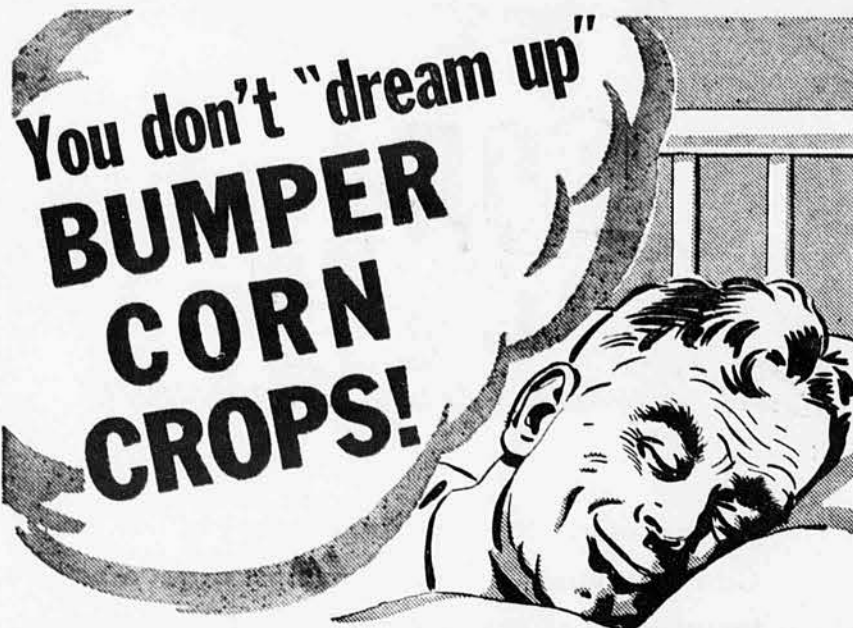
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**May Be Emergency Crop**

Mung Beans of Interest in South-Central Counties

A NEW cash crop for some south-central counties is mung beans. This bean is a summer annual legume native to Southern Asia. The seeds are used for human or animal food and the plant for forage.

Certain types of mung bean seed are at present in great demand for growing bean sprouts used in chop suey, chow mien, and other Chinese dishes. California is the biggest market.

Some 500 to 1,000 acres of mung beans are being grown in Cowley county, says Dale Allen, county agent. The seed costs 25 cents a pound, and the crop sells for 12 to 15 cents a pound thru local dealers. Yields are about the same as for soybeans in the same area.

Oklahoma is the largest mung bean producing state at present. According to the Oklahoma Experiment Station, no other crop can be grown with so little trouble, and few other crops can be planted following small grains and give as much profit. Mung beans are planted right after wheat harvest.

The mung bean is not as susceptible to many of the diseases which attack cowpeas, soybeans, alfalfa, and other legumes. It also is less subject to attack by field insects. It is adapted to the same general area now occupied by the cowpeas, and is best suited to warm, sandy loams.

There are 2 major types of mung beans. The "golden" is primarily for soil building, hay, silage and pasture. The "green" is a better seed producer and equally good for soil building. Green beans are of 2 types, "natives" and "orientals."

Selection No. 12, developed and distributed in Oklahoma, was chosen because of its upright growth and good yield of seed. Plants normally are from 14 to 24 inches in height and can be combined. A bean which meets the requirements of sprouters should have a shiny seed coat and hard texture.

Green mung beans may be used as a combined cash and soil-improvement crop by harvesting the seed and plowing under the residues. The golden variety is more satisfactory for soil building, however, because it has more forage. They have up to .75 per cent nitrogen in the roots, 1.48 per cent in the stems and 1.81 per cent in the leaves.

The golden variety is best for hay, silage and pasture. It is more easily harvested than cowpeas. When used for pasture, the crop may be grazed when plants have completed most of their vegetative growth.

Feeding trials at the Oklahoma station showed golden mung bean hay

worth 75 per cent as much as No. 1 alfalfa hay for milk production, and green mung bean hay worth about 87 per cent of No. 1 alfalfa. Feeding tests also showed no difference in milk production between cows fed 2 pounds of alfalfa hay daily for each 100 pounds of body weight, and those fed 1 pound of alfalfa and 3 pounds of mung bean silage.

Mung bean silage packed more firmly than corn or sorghums, had no strong odors, and was very palatable. Good silage of excellent keeping quality was made without molasses or mineral acids.

Other tests indicate that mung beans can replace vegetable proteins such as cottonseed or soybean meal in rations of poultry, swine and fattening lambs. They cannot replace animal proteins.

Altho mung beans probably have no great future in Kansas, it might be well for farmers to keep this in mind. These beans have considerable merit as an annual or emergency hay crop when other legumes are not available.

**Learned New Way**

A shortage of labor may have taught Ray Rusk, of Sumner county, a new method of wintering his cattle.

He always had wintered his cow herd in lots and sheds. Last winter he didn't have any bedding and couldn't keep the sheds clean, so he wintered his 150 Herefords on pasture.

"Those cows came thru the winter in pretty good condition and I lost only one calf due to exposure," reports Mr. Rusk. The cows got by on dry bundle feed until January 1, chopped bundles until late in February, then finished on silage. They also got from 7 to 8 pounds of alfalfa hay daily from December on.

One hundred steers also were wintered on pasture. They had all the ensilage they would clean up, then 8 pounds of alfalfa hay each evening. Salt, calcium and bone meal were made available at all times. One pound of cottonseed meal a day was mixed with the silage. Mr. Rusk now believes he wintered the steers too well and probably will eliminate the meal another winter.

The steers will run on grass thru summer and will be sold off grass this fall.

Altho he is farming 600 acres of wheat, Mr. Rusk is mainly interested in building up a good herd of registered Herefords. He is optimistic about the future of the cattle industry and plans to continue operations at the present level.

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## Milk Increase Doesn't Last

FARMERS are being confused by too much publicity on the feeding of vitamins, hormones, and minerals as cure-alls for certain dairy cattle feeding practices, states Dr. A. A. Spielman, of Cornell University animal husbandry department.

Doctor Spielman was especially concerned over glowing reports made on thyroprotein. This drug is made by combining iodine and casein, contains thyroxine, and is said to increase milk production.

Feeding thyroprotein to cows during the declining phase of the lactation period will increase milk production, he says. But in some experiments the milk flow and fat per cent have increased for a short time, then dropped below normal.

Cows vary a great deal in their response to thyroprotein, Doctor Spiel-

man explained. Some cows with sluggish thyroids will respond favorably, but they must be fed more feed and be able to digest and utilize the extra feed. The drug does not produce more milk from the same amount of nutrients.

If a cow has an active thyroid gland, feeding the drug will increase milk flow for a short time, but a serious loss of body weight occurs. Her entire system may be stimulated to such speed she will be burned out in a short time.

A 33 per cent decrease in the vitamin C content of milk following thyroprotein feeding has been reported. The protein and other constituents of the milk may also drop. Because the body processes are stepped up, the body's requirements for vitamins and minerals also are increased. Effects of the drug on reproduction have not been studied.

"Many questions must be answered before thyroprotein can be fed under practical conditions," Doctor Spielman concludes.

## AAA Payments to Kansas

By CLIF STRATTON

PAYMENTS to Kansas farmers for conservation practices under the present Agricultural Adjustment Act started in 1938 with a modest \$1,523,000. The record since:

1939—\$2,491,000.  
1940—\$2,668,000.  
1941—\$2,760,000.  
1942—\$7,289,000.  
1943—\$6,117,000.  
1944—(preliminary)—\$11,629,000.  
1945—(estimated)—\$10,729,000.

Last year, 112,268 individuals received payments for carrying out one or more conservation practices—practices on which payments are made to encourage proper utilization of soil and water resources.

Here are some of the major payments and practices for 1944:

For applying 548,554 tons of limestone, 6,772 farmers were paid \$1,381,688. Back in 1938 only 17,140 tons were applied. Lime deficiencies in the soil are mostly east of the Blue Stem Grazing Area.

For application of phosphate fertilizer, 11,315 farmers drew \$596,508 for using 8,521,546 pounds.

Green manure and cover crops, 15,875 farmers drew \$454,318 for 302,527 acres so treated.

For harvesting legume and grass seeds, from 728,476 acres, 24,671 farmers drew government payments of \$2,619,665.

For terracing 5,822,549 linear feet, 685 farmers drew \$84,482 in Federal payments.

For contour farming 393,944 acres, 7,410 farmers were paid \$373,652.

For summer following wheat land, mostly Western Kansas, 15,716 farmers drew \$2,584,555.

For establishing 13,978,212 square feet of sod waterways, 209 farmers were paid \$10,484.

For constructing dams and ponds—4,094,000 cubic yards—3,167 farmers got payments totaling \$608,655.

For grass seeding 39,772 acres, \$179,132 was paid 3,230 farmers.

The noxious weed-control program got 1,386 farmers payments of \$123,720 for controlling 12,372 acres.

In all there were 54 different conservation practices on which payments could be obtained in the Kansas agricultural conservation program for 1944.

The Kansas State Triple-A Committee met in Washington recently to plan the 1946 program of conservation practices and war food production.

## Loss to Kansas

George B. Green, 69, a prominent Jackson county farmer and stockman, died July 18 at his home near Whiting. Funeral services were held July 20, at Holton. Burial was in the Whiting cemetery.

Surviving are Mrs. Green and 5 children: Esther, Lois Ann and William, of the home; Mrs. Robert Latta, Holton; and Lieutenant Gaylord Green, of the United States Navy.

Mr. Green was presented with a Master Farmer award by Kansas Farmer in 1929, and was well known over the state among stockmen.

*Why Uncle Sam is ahead more than*

# 6 MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

## BALANCE SHEET

### In the other World War

The railroads, in 1918, performed 405 billion ton-miles of freight service.

Railroads performed 42 billion miles of passenger service in 1918.

Freight rates were raised about 25%.

The government took over the operation of the railroads.

Deficits resulting from Federal operation cost the taxpayers 2 million dollars a day.

### In this World War

The railroads, in 1943, performed 727 billion ton-miles of freight service, 737 billion in 1944.

Railroads performed 87 billion miles of passenger service in 1943 and 95 billion in 1944.

Freight rates remain substantially the same as they were prior to the war.

The railroads have remained under their own management.

The railroads are paying Federal taxes at the rate of more than 4 million dollars a day—to say nothing of their state and local taxes.

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# Shortcuts TO HOUSEWORK

## Used by Kansas Farm Women

**A**N EFFICIENT farm homemaker must be an organizer and more, these days. She must first of all be selective, decide which jobs must be done, and which may be eliminated without undue strain on the family's happiness and comfort. Many fine letters from busy farm women have been received during the last few weeks, all on the subject of how to perform shortcuts in the week's work.

Mrs. William Morley, of Belleville, writes, "I find a tea cart which I bought at a sale, the best shortcut in our home. My kitchen has so many doors it is impossible to place the cabinet, sink and stove on one side as is recommended in so



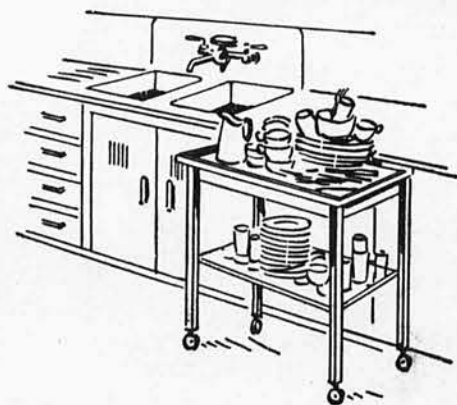
Lists are great timesavers.

many modern kitchens. The tea cart makes up for some of the deficiencies in the room arrangement.

"The tea cart is 16 inches wide, 24 inches long and 30 inches high. It has a shelf underneath which is 14 inches from the floor and has a handle on one end to aid in pushing it. I might add that a high-school boy in a manual training class could easily make one. It is made of wood, has ball bearing casters which make it easy to push in any direction. I put pretty flowered linoleum on the 2 shelves making it easy to wash. I roll the tea cart close to the dining table, stack the dishes on it, then to the stove and place the pots, pans and skillets on the shelf underneath, then roll it close to the sink. I pull out the kitchen stool which I keep under the sink and proceed to wash dishes without taking another step. On the handle of the tea cart I hang the dish towel I am using at the moment."

Mrs. Michael Westhoff, of Walnut, has a new wrinkle in gravy making. She writes, "To make the thickening for gravy, I place the flour and water or other liquid in a discarded baking-powder can, put on the lid and shake well. This eliminates the lumps more rapidly and easier than if the flour and liquid are placed in a cup and stirred with a spoon."

Mrs. Clifford Sharp, of Quincy, gets the co-operation of her children in practicing shortcuts. She says, "During the hardest years of motherhood,



The tea cart saves countless steps.

I have practiced a plan which is the greatest aid to me in speeding housework. As I get breakfast I make out lists of jobs for the children. This list includes the little tasks that each should do that morning to help speed the work. This allows me time to work in the garden, care for the chickens and cook for the farm hands.

"Each child after reading his list, had the morning in which to get the jobs done, from weeding the onions, the ironing, sweeping the back porch, watering the flowers, to taking care of the canary. In no time at all the little tasks were done—all of them within the ability of the child to perform and then, too, taking a too heavy load from mother's shoulders. The child who finished first with all the tasks well done, was awarded by some special

privilege or favor. I believe these assignments teach children responsibility and thoughtfulness as well."

"Planning my work schedule in advance gives me a feeling of security," writes Mrs. Vera Nester, of Bigelow. "Sunday evening is my favorite time to list the most important things I hope to do during the coming week, and also to plan some menus."

"By using the new ovenware I cook and serve the meals with the same set of dishes. Entire meals are cooked in the oven, thus saving time and fuel. I like to get most of the cooking done by noon. The evening meal can then be prepared with a small amount of time, and I need time in the evening because there are many chores to do."

"On washday, by using a little extra care while hanging up the clothes, I can save ironing time. Many an everyday garment, towels, sheets and even pillow slips, I fold directly from the line. This saves time as well as energy."

"I keep a pencil and pad in a convenient place and jot down items needed in the kitchen. In this way we avoid the hectic moments of deciding what we need when someone has to go to town for repairs."

"The last chore before bedtime is to put the house in order—this gives me a lift toward another busy day."

Mrs. Clarence Carey, Gardner, is a believer in trays as laborsavers. She writes, "I use a large tray on the kitchen work table. Just above is the cupboard where I keep the dishes. I put all the

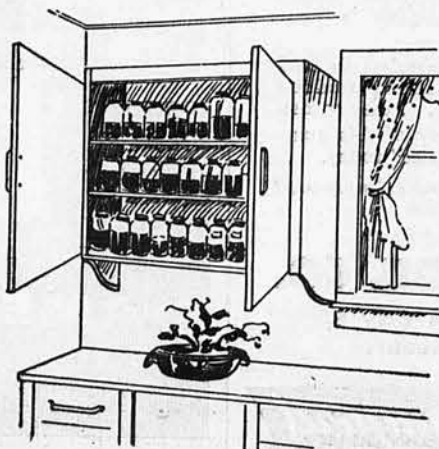


Save energy—iron while sitting down.

plates, silver, cups and saucers, cereal bowls and any others that might be needed on the tray and with one trip to the dining table, the table setting is over. This saves me many steps in a day.

"We engaged 2 loads of crushed rock for our driveway. When the first load came my brain clicked. We ordered a third load and use it for walks. Half of it was emptied at the chicken yard. We made a path 2 feet wide and 3 inches deep from the house to the chicken house, also from the house to the brooder house. This path goes by the coal house, too. I never have to take time to put on goloshes in muddy weather. These paths are a constant source of joy to me and are worth many times the expense."

Canning time doubtless is the most strenuous season of the farm homemaker's year. Mary Houseweart, of McCune, has a timesaver and

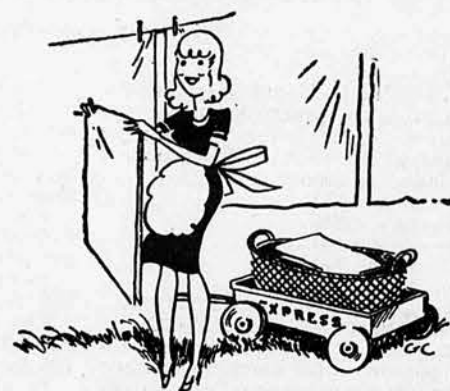


Staples go into glass jars.

backsaver to offer. "I let our peas fill out until nearly all were filled, then we pulled up the vines, piled them in a nice shady spot, picked and shelled them. It is likely that I lost a few, but perhaps not more than by picking a few at a time. It was the easiest session of pea picking and canning that I have ever experienced."

Mrs. Charles Vandaveer, Neodesha, writes, "To save time, I boil potatoes without paring. Then I dice them, season to taste and fry. They taste like baked potatoes."

Mrs. R. L. Pease, of Atkinson, Neb., does not



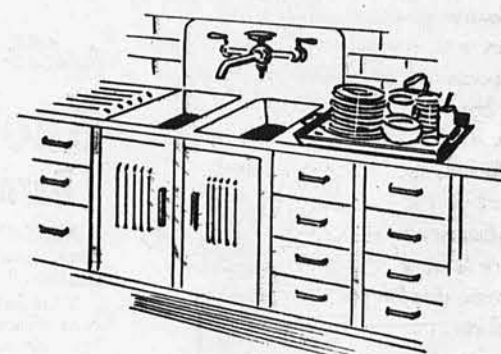
To save ironing, fold at the line.

wash every Monday. She adds, "Instead, I wash on Wednesday of one week and usually do not wash again for 9 or 10 days. That means more free days in between washdays, but still not too large to handle easily. I iron nothing which can serve well without ironing. Sheets, dish towels, other towels, everyday slips and underwear, nothing of this sort is ironed."

"Moreover, I 'dry iron' the men's shirts, my everyday aprons, all but the best handkerchiefs on the afternoon of washday. I have several seer-sucker dresses and slack suits. I merely press the pockets, front openings and seam lines. This saves me an enormous amount of time and energy that can be spent more profitably at other tasks."

"I sprinkle the regular ironing at bedtime and iron it early on the following day, before it gets too hot. I sit down to iron and do the difficult pieces first, leaving the straight, easy-to-do pieces for the last."

"Planning the meals several days ahead, I find, reduces the work. Then I find that I have better meals with less time spent. I usually plan the week's menus on Tuesdays, do the week's shopping on Tuesday nights when our local stores are



A kitchen tray saves trips.

open. I cook enough potatoes at one time for several meals, serving them diced and fried or scalloped.

Mrs. Elmer J. Cox, of Arkansas City, says she has discovered a timesaver in the use of glass jars for storage of staple foods bought in the store. She says, "I found the 1-pound size coffee jar about the right size for my family's supply of rice, corn meal, oatmeal, macaroni, spaghetti, dry beans and powdered sugar. Pint jars are a better size for tapioca, cocoa, nuts and raisins. Two-pound coffee jars are best for larger quantities."

"I put into these jars, almost everything I buy in sacks or boxes. I find that this saves time in making grocery lists as I can see when the supply is low. When cooking, I can see at a glance without opening several sacks."



## Send the Gifts Early

For the Boys and Girls Overseas

**N**OW is the time, and not a minute later, to find out exactly what your overseas soldier, sailor or marine would like to have for Christmas. Lest the holiday find his gift box somewhere en route instead of in his hands, start planning right now. This communication from home may be the only bright spot in an otherwise dreary day.

And guess what most of the overseas boys like best of all? Yes, it's photographs of family and friends. Surveys made among the boys show other things they like in order of preference are the following: Canned snack food such as olives, sardines, nuts; books, writing cases or portfolios, service watches, good pipes, pens, engraved identification tags, waterproof wallets and last, cigaret lighters.

Gifts they liked least of all are candy, cake, cookies, fancy shaving kits and cigarets. Usually this type of food is inedible upon arrival, there is no way to stow the fancy toilet kits, and they already have an ample supply of cigarets.

Victory in Europe has aggravated the numerous difficulties of postal authorities. Because so many men, so much equipment and supplies must be shifted from Europe to the Pacific theater, the Army and Navy post office officials have more worries than

ever. For these reasons they are now asking Mr. and Mrs. America to have their gifts in the mail sometime between September 15 and October 15. They prefer that they be posted before the last day of September. All this hurry because it's twice as far to Okinawa as to France.

Many thousands of packages did not reach the boys last year because they were improperly packaged. They receive mighty rough handling and frequent change of carrier between the home-town post office and the Pacific Islands. They must withstand at least 200 pounds of weight which might be piled on top. The box must be of metal, wood, solid fiberboard or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard. Above all, do not use a shoebox. And it must not weigh, wrapping and all, more than 5 pounds.

Experience with overseas packages has taught postal authorities and American families a great deal about the "how" of assembling and wrapping packages. For instance, the box must be securely tied with strong cord, preferably by 4 separate pieces, 2 lengthwise and 2 crosswise, knotted at the crossings. There is a good reason for the 4 separate pieces of string. In the event that one of them becomes loose or even broken, the other 3 will hold the box.

Sealing the flaps with gummed tape strengthens the box, but tape alone is not satisfactory if the box is exposed to damp weather, for it will loosen. Boxes should contain cushioning material so articles inside will be tightly packed. They must not rattle around, even slightly. Pack them tightly to lessen the danger of crushing.

Mark the overseas package "Christmas Gift Parcel." If the address can be written with waterproof ink or some other substance that will not smudge easily, so much the better. Write the address directly on the wrapping, rather than on a label which must be pasted on the wrapping, for dampness may cause it to come off. Another warning, which if observed, may still permit your boy to get his package even under bad conditions, is to write the complete address and a list of the contents on a separate piece of paper and place it inside the package. This is useful in the event that the package is broken and its contents scattered. The postal authorities will then assemble the contents as best they can and send them on to its owner.

Last of all, follow this method of addressing the outside of the box:

First line—Full name, rank and serial number.

Second line—Army organization and unit; or ship or naval station.

Third line—A. P. O. number or Navy number.

Fourth line—Care of the appropriate post office thru which the package is to be routed.

It will work out like this for one in the Army:

Private John James Jones, (Army Serial Number)

Company F, 167th Infantry

A. P. O., c/o Postmaster

New York, New York

And for the Navy it will look like this:

Frank Hale Smith, Seaman First Class,

U. S. Navy

Naval Air Station

Navy 199 (One Nine Nine)

c/o Fleet Post Office

San Francisco, California

### Tools Are Important

Everything must be given extra good care these days, and tools come near the top of the list. For gardening and farming can't be carried on without these important aids.

If you haven't a regular tool shed, have some specific place to keep your tools and see that they are always there when not in use. A neatly arranged tool house or shed or corner is indicative of a careful worker. Tools which are left exposed to the weather soon wear out and become rusty, so teach the youngsters the importance of tool care so that it is instilled in their minds early in life. Frequent oiling is good for tools, particularly those which are to be stored. Hang the garden hoe and rake upside down on a nail for safety, after removing the dirt.—Louise Price Bell.



"Remember me from last year? I'm that little shrimp who had never eaten Wheaties before."

## YOU'LL ENJOY Canning Time



### with Gas

Canning will be a snap when you have the clean, cool convenience of a Butler Home Gas System. The easy-to-regulate even heat, the coolness of your kitchen will make the work fly—and you'll fill your shelves without wearing yourself out. There'll be a Butler Butane Gas System dealer in your neighborhood as soon as war production permits. Watch for him and be sure you're one of the first to get a Butler Home System, bringing gas right to your door, wherever you live.

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by Betty Crocker

**SUGAR SAVER:** Use canned or frozen fruits (already sweetened) to top your Wheaties. If it's fresh fruit, sweeten with syrup before adding to your cereal.

be cooked *without* sugar. In fact, it's recommended, as there's natural sugar in these fruits. Incidentally, prunes and apricots are both delicious on Wheaties.

**"NO SUGAR, THANKS!"** Many people prefer their Wheaties *without* sugar. Wheaties are themselves a sweet-type cereal—deliciously flavored with malty-sweet syrup. Little or no extra sugar required on these crunchy whole wheat flakes.

**NUTRITION DEP'T:** Wheaties star here, too. These flakes provide whole wheat levels of two B vitamins, iron. Also food-energy—largest single need of diet. As our General Mills food staff say—"sure-nuff nourishment" in a big bowl of milk, fruit and Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions".

**SECOND-HELPING GOOD:** Try our Wheaties and see! A rich toasty flavor that practically demands "seconds". Such crunchy flakes, too.

**ANOTHER SUGAR-SAVER:** Dried fruits, such as prunes and apricots, can

**NEW BIGGER PACKAGE** now. Did you know? It's the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak. Holds fifty per cent more than the regular size. Just what your family needs? Your grocer should now have the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak.

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

General Mills, Inc.

## LULU!

It's a lulu—this new bigger package of Wheaties. The Extra-Big-Pak, holding 50% more than the regular size. For people with big ideas about breakfast. So try America's favorite whole wheat flakes, Wheaties!





**THIS IS WHAT I DREAMED ABOUT!**

**BILL:** Gosh, Mom, hot rolls! Now I know I'm really home! And they're even better than I remembered!

**MOM:** Help yourself, son. I made 'em specially, right after I got your call—with a grand, quick recipe using Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast, the kind with extra vitamins!

**SURE THEY'RE GOOD—AND GOOD FOR YOU! FLEISCHMANN'S IS THE ONLY YEAST FOR BAKING THAT HAS ADDED AMOUNTS OF BOTH VITAMINS A AND D, AS WELL AS THE VITAMIN B COMPLEX!**

**I'M FREE! SEND FOR ME!... BIG NEW REVISED EDITION OF FLEISCHMANN'S FAMOUS 40-PAGE "THE BREAD BASKET."\* DOZENS OF GRAND RECIPES FOR BREADS, ROLLS, SWEET BREADS. SEND FOR YOURS TODAY!**

And all those vitamins go right into your rolls with no great loss in the oven. So be sure to get Fleischmann's Yeast with the yellow label. A week's supply keeps in the ice-box.

\*For your free copy, write Standard Brands Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

For the 2nd  
Consecutive  
Year...

## LIVING LIFETIME CHAMPION PRODUCER OF THE JERSEY BREED



133,180 Lbs. of Milk  
7,242 Lbs. of Fat  
in 13 Lactations on Twice-a-Day Milking

## DE LAVAL MILKED

WE salute a great cow... Silken Lady's Ruby of F 919141, a member of the great Ferndale Jersey herd owned by Mr. and Mrs. Leo W. Coppini at Ferndale, Calif. For the second consecutive year "Ruby" has been officially designated Living Lifetime Champion Producer of the Jersey Breed.

In 13 lactations "Ruby" has produced a total of 133,180 lbs. of milk and 7,242 lbs. of fat. Every pound of milk was produced under a twice-a-day milking schedule which makes this great record and continued production all the more noteworthy.

Yes... like so many other great milk production champions... Silken Lady's Ruby of F was milked with the De Laval Milker. Mr. Coppini states, "It is since 1940 that she has had her best yearly records and it was in 1940 that we began milking her with the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker."

The entire Ferndale Jersey herd enjoys the advantages of De Laval milking... and its maintained high average herd production figures clearly indicate its value.

You... want the best milking for your herd. De Laval... Milker of Champions... will help you get maximum production and highest profits. Why not talk it over with your local De Laval Dealer?

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## Learning to Be Leaders



4-H Club youths of Southeast Kansas learned many handicrafts at the Training Camp for 4-H Club Junior leaders, at Coffeyville. Left to right, are: Carol Ramsey, Uniontown; Margie Michael, McCune; Donal DeLange, Girard; and Lillian Martin, Altamont.

THE first training camp to be held in Kansas for Junior 4-H Club leaders was sponsored at Coffeyville in July by the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. Leonard Rees, agricultural commissioner of the Coffeyville group, made the arrangements.

Older 4-H Club youths from South-

east Kansas attended the week-long training camp. They were given instruction on how to help younger members, how to conduct 4-H Club camps, how to instruct in handicraft, and how to lead recreational activities. Glenn Burnett, of the state 4-H Club office, had charge of activities.



Director of the camp was Glenn Burnett, right. He is shown here helping two students, Melvin Cotner, Coffeyville, and Delores Jean Olson, Galesburg, with their handicraft work. Melvin was chosen by the young people as mayor of the camp.

AMAZING NEW *Sargent* LOADER  
**LIFTS 2000 LBS. 11 FEET**

LOADS A TON  
IN 1 MINUTE

MAKES HEAVY JOBS LIGHT!  
SLOW JOBS QUICK!

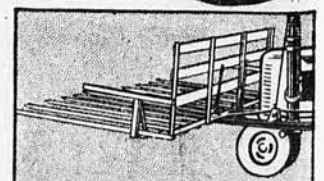
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ATTACHES TO  
TRACTOR IN 30 MINUTES

HERE'S the greatest "hired hand" you or any farmer ever had. Actually does work of ten men. Loads manure, baled hay, lumber, etc. Makes it amazingly easy to pull posts, move small buildings, excavate for cellars, trench silos, as well as fill ditches, washouts. Great for leveling, landscaping.

Twin hydraulic lifts keep load balanced in all positions. Unit weighs only 750 lbs. One man can put it on or take it off.

EASY, SIMPLE to operate. Two, twin hydraulic lifts raise anything up to 2,000 lbs. quickly, easily. Has 11 foot range! Driver has open, unobstructed vision at all times. Clears any opening tractor alone will go through.

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**SWEEP RAKE**  
attachment now available. Makes haying faster, easier. Get more for your money out of your tractor with Sargent equipment.

**SARGENT HYDRAULIC LOADER**



## Eat 2 Acres a Minute

Set Traps to Check Up on Gluttonous Pest

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

**P**OPILLIA JAPONICA is not a lovely flower. It is the name scientists have given to a voracious, lustful insect that is eating its way across the country destroying \$7,000,000 worth of plant life every year. These much-dreaded insects are more commonly known as Japanese beetles. Now firmly entrenched in the Middle Atlantic states, they ravenously devour apples, peaches, grapes, roses, pasture grass and other vegetable matter. And they threaten to become rampant over a greater part of the entire country.

That is why the Entomological Commission of this state has seen fit to take steps to determine whether this greedy enemy already has invaded Kansas. In co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and with local officials, several metal insects traps have been placed in certain counties including Doniphan. Inspectors are on the job to check any possible catches. Owners of property on which traps have been placed are asked to leave them unmolested for 30 days.

Japanese beetles first put in their appearance in this country the summer of 1916, and were first seen in and around Riverton, N. J. How they got here from the Orient no one seems to know. When they came to this country they left their natural enemies behind, so, unhindered, they multiplied rapidly and by 1943 had spread over 29,000 square miles in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. They are quite prolific and are said to be extending their domain at the rate of more than 2 acres every minute.

### Like 248 Kinds of Plants

Japanese beetles are gluttonous eaters causing great damage to blossoms, fruit and foliage of the 248 kinds of plants they feed upon. When food of their preference no longer is available they eagerly devour the leaves of such trees as maple, birch, horse chestnut, poplar or linden. Not all of its destructive work, however, is done above ground. The little white grubs that hatch from Japanese beetle eggs in the ground are greedy eaters, too. They feed upon the roots of all plants but principally grass roots, quickly destroying lawns, large estates, cemeteries, golf courses and public parks.

The life cycle of the Japanese beetle begins in the summer when the female beetle lays her eggs which hatch in 2 weeks. The larvae, little white grubs, burrow underground and hibernate there. When the ground warms up in the spring they begin feeding again and grow rapidly. About May they pupate and in mid-June the adult beetles emerge from the pupae. They are most abundant and most active in July and August. A female will lay about 50 eggs, but she dies before they hatch. All the beetles die in the fall.

The adult is about one fourth inch long, with the anterior part of the body a beautiful green color, and the posterior part a delicate brown with 2 white spots at the extreme end and 5 smaller white dots along each side. The Japanese beetle is entomologically related to the sacred scarab beetle of ancient Egypt; both insects having 5 joints on the lower part of each of its 6 legs, symbolizing, the Egyptians contended, the 30 days of the month.

What to do to stop the steady onslaught of this dreaded insect is of much concern, not only to the entomologists of Kansas but of almost every state in the Midwest. By means of rigid quarantine laws the beetles' advance has been held in check for the last 28 years. Persons who do not comply with the regulations in transporting from place to place such things as soil, compost, manure, trees, plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables are subject to a \$500 fine. One beetle clinging to any of these things could, if it happened to be a female, start a colony of beetles in a new or distant locality. It

is pretty well agreed that it was by some such means as this that the Japanese beetles entered this country in the first place.

In areas where the beetles already have a foothold spraying is an endless chore. This is the only way crops and gardens may be protected. But the number of beetles is not materially reduced because there are so many kinds of plants they can feed upon. Materials used in spraying include pyrethrum, rotenone, arsenate of lead and aluminum sulphate mixed with lime. Traps are used quite extensively and often are baited with geraniums because the beetles seem to go for that particular smell in a big way. Growers in the East have learned another way to foil this pest and that is to plant crops the beetles do not like. There is quite a list of vegetables they will pass up but very few fruits escape them.

Great sums of money are appro-

priated by many states and by the Federal Government to find ways and means to combat this destructive pest. C. P. Clausen, entomologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has done a great work in bringing to this country some of the beetles' natural enemies from its native Japan. The reason it is not a pest there is because it is harassed by various parasites which feed upon it in different stages of its life cycle. Introduction of these parasitic insects by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine began in 1920.

### Use Half the Stove

If a wood range is used in summer, the wood should be sawed into short blocks so fire can be built under only one cover or half the length of the stove. This does not heat up the house so much.—J. M. S.

# PREVENT PROTECT

## IT PAYS

It's good management to "fortify" your farm lands by using the best soil conservation methods available.

It's good management, too, to "fortify" your tractor, truck and car with SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE Motor Oils and Greases. That "frying pan" heat in all automotive engines may break down the protective lubricating elements of some oils and greases . . . but SKELLY Products are "fortified" to prevent that.

Especially in hot weather, change oil frequently, use grease liberally . . . use SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE Oils and Greases always. It pays!

## SOIL EROSION

## EQUIPMENT FROM CORROSION



## GET THE "ALL-SKELLY" HABIT



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Fortified to clean as it lubricates.



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Guaranteed SKELCO spark plugs for cars, trucks, tractors.



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The famous HOOD tires for greater safety, longer mileage.

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Specially fortified to meet every farm equipment need.



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



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Guaranteed SKELCO batteries for dependability, long life.



**SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE**  
MOTOR OILS AND GREASES  
GET Fortified IN '45





## Cushion for Hoe

I made a cushion for the hoe handle from an old, worn-out felt hat. I cut the pad and made a hole about 2 inches from each end. The hoe handle is slipped thru the holes. This saves the hands from many blisters.—Mrs. E. L.

## VACCINATE 'EM YOURSELF

IT'S SAFE, EASY AND COSTS LESS

Farmers have vaccinated more pigs with Anchor Serum than with any other brand of Anti-Hog Cholera Serum in the world.

### SERUMS

Hog Cholera Serum—Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum—Erysipelas Serum.

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## Wheat Pasture Needs Help

(Continued from Page 1)

He had been running about 300 Texas ewes a year on wheat pasture, using dry cane bundles plus the grain run thru a hammermill and fed separately. This year he fed Leoti red silage put up with the heads intact. He had some lambs in the feed lot for 2 months during bad weather and all they got was silage plus all the whole barley they would eat. They gained better than lambs on any other combination he has tried.

That the wheat and supplementary feeding program works on this farm was demonstrated last year. Then Mr. McConnell's June lambs topped the market at \$16.10, weighing an average of 103 pounds at Dodge City.

Wheat pasture and silage for ewes just can't be beat, says Mr. McConnell. By getting used to silage during good weather, the ewes have little adjustment to make when pasture is not available. He plans 25 or 30 acres of Sudan grass for late summer pasture to further stretch his pasture season.

H. P. McCaustland, Ford county, also has worked out a very satisfactory feeding program in connection with wheat pasture. He had 28 head of cattle he raised from calves. They ran on wheat pasture and got bundle feed in addition when weather was bad. Thirty-nine days before marketing he put them in the lot and fed 3 pounds daily of a mixture of barley, maize and cake. The mixture was 60 pounds of barley, 24 pounds of maize and 16 pounds of meal to the 100 pounds. This feed was gradually increased until consumption was 8 pounds a day to the head.

When these cattle were weighed out of the lot at shipping time they averaged 1,034 pounds and brought \$14.75 a hundredweight. The same day these cattle reached Kansas City, full-fed cattle were bringing only 75 cents a hundredweight more, with no comparison in profit.

A slight change will be made in the McCaustland program with the present bunch of 40 calves. These will go into the feed lot earlier next spring, and will be fed the same lot ration as the previous 28, but for 75 to 90 days. Mr. McCaustland believes he can get them to an average weight of 1,100 pounds with the additional time in the lot. "I have never seen cattle respond so well to feed as those first 28 head," he says.

### Silage Holds Up in Quality

Silage has been chosen over dry feed as supplement to wheat pasture by John A. Williams, Ford county dairyman. "I used to feed dry bundles but they lose their palatability after the first of the year. Silage holds up in feeding quality thruout the year," he reports. He was getting 60 gallons of milk daily on wheat and rye pasture. This production dropped to below 50 gallons a day when the cows were taken off pasture and dry feed was substituted.

"The only thing I have against silage," says Mr. Williams, "is that we farmers out here don't put up enough of it. I had a big enough sorghum crop in 1941 to have siloed 700 tons, but didn't do it. In 1943, I paid out more than \$1,000 for bundle feed." This situation is being remedied on the Williams farm. He now has an ensilage cutter and is planning for a battery of pit silos so he can put up 700 or 800 tons a year.

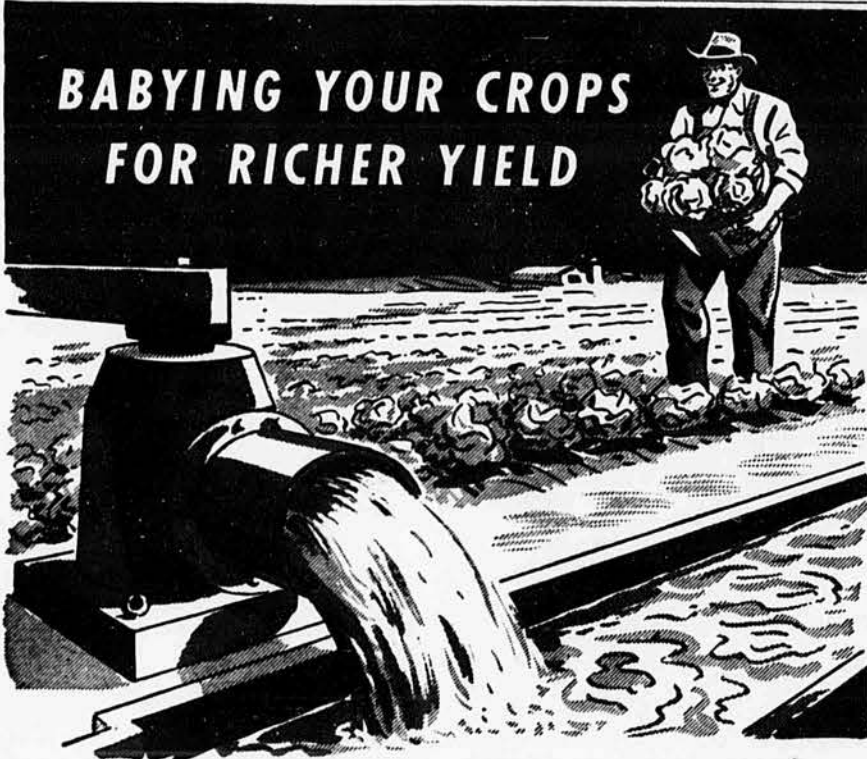
At the Jesse Greenleaf ranch, Kiowa county, silage is used as a supplement feed to pasture. A system has been worked out to handle the crop at maximum speed with a minimum of labor. Here the sorghum crop is harvested with a field cutter and siloed in trenches. A tractor with a scoop loader holding 10 cubic feet of silage at a load, is driven into the trench and used to pick up and dump the silage either into lot bunks or on a rack for feeding in the pasture. If the rack is used, the tractor, after loading the rack, is hooked onto it and pulls it to the pasture. One man, with this outfit, can feed as many cattle as 2 or 3 men under the old system and with no manual labor.

Long-time experiments at the Hays station have proved that cattle will do as well on silage and protein feed as they do on wheat pasture. And that this combination makes a wonderful feed to carry them thru stormy weather.

Silage can be utilized in winters when there is no wheat pasture for cattle, thus allowing a farmer to handle some cattle every year.

Experiments at Hays also show that twice as much feed an acre is possible when fed as silage rather than in a

## BABYING YOUR CROPS FOR RICHER YIELD



Isn't it a fact that crops, like babies, thrive best when you care for them on schedule? That's why you plow, fertilize, sow and cultivate at the exact time you know is best.

But what about watering? There comes a time in every crop's growth when it needs more water than at any other time. At that exact time—not a day or a week later—extra water gives it the extra push that puts extra money in your pocket.

That's where irrigation pays off. With all the water you need assured by irrigation, you can give crops the pay-off drinks when they're thirstiest.

### COST OF IRRIGATION

Four things enter into the cost of irrigation: the first cost of the pump, installation cost, power cost and upkeep cost. So the cheapest pump may not be your best investment. Your nearby Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump Dealer will be glad to talk all that over with you. He'll give you an idea how much irrigation will cost you . . . how much it will increase

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## 21 Outdoor Games

To have the most fun at the picnic, games should be planned in advance of the event. Our leaflet "Games for Outdoors," has many suggestions for simple, yet interesting, games for the children and grown-ups. Please address Children's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and include 3c to cover mailing.

dry form. Relative feeding values as found at Hays are as follows: Kafir hay, 355.5 pounds of beef an acre; cane hay, 281.7 pounds of beef; kafir fodder, 233.80 pounds of beef; cane fodder, 309.40 pounds of beef; kafir silage, 524.58 pounds of beef; cane silage, 605.80 pounds of beef to the acre.

More experiments, both by farmers and by Kansas State College, are needed to determine the true value of wheat pasture and supplementary rations to stabilize cattle production in Central and Western Kansas. But with knowledge already gained, the future looks extremely bright.

### Pawnee Is Good

T. Max Reitz, veteran seed wheat grower in Sumner county, wasn't much impressed with Pawnee wheat when it first was offered. The last 2 years his Pawnee has made 30 and 25 bushels an acre. His Tenmarq made 17 bushels an acre this year.

Part of the better yield is due to the fact that Pawnee was planted in better soil, says Mr. Reitz. But he is convinced the new variety is an improvement.

## Don't let winter mud bog down food production!



Pave your barnyard now with **CONCRETE**

Now is the time to get ready for winter and spring by building a concrete pavement in your barnyard or feed lot. Such work cannot be done when the ground is deep in mud. Planned and built now, it will begin at once to help you save feed and manure, reduce labor, increase beef, pork and dairy production.

Construction is simple. The portland cement, sand and gravel or crushed stone required are usually available locally. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

As part of its wartime service to farmers, this Association will gladly send free instructions on how to build concrete farm pavements. Just paste coupon on penny postcard.

### PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. C3a-2, Columbia Bank Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

I am interested in paving my feed lot or barnyard before winter. Please send free instructions for building concrete pavement with minimum use of critical materials.

Name.....

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## A School Party

September and the beginning-of-school go hand in hand, so why not give a school party for your September entertainment? Instruct your guests to come in "kid" costume, promptly on time. Clever invitations and games to play are included in the suggestions. Please send your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and include 3c for mailing.



## Hunt Broad-Breasted Chicken

A \$5,000 Award Goes to the Successful Breeder

THE 2-billion-dollar poultry industry has been challenged. Its leaders want it to produce a fast-growing, better meat-type chicken to help retain the markets poultrymen have won during the current meat shortage.

A national contest to develop a broad-breasted chicken—comparable to the popular broad-breasted turkey—was decided upon when 14 poultry association officials and key poultrymen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture met recently in Chicago. D. D. Slade, secretary, International Baby Chick Association, Lexington, Ky., was elected chairman of a supervisory committee to plan the project.

The program originated several months ago in a speech made before a group of Canadian poultrymen by Howard C. Pierce of A & P Food Stores, which included this statement: "Probably the most welcome discovery to the producers of chickens would be the development of a chicken of a type similar to that of the broad-breasted turkey." Parts from the talk were picked up by some of the poultry journals, one of which based an editorial on the statement, with the conclusion that "This offers a real challenge to poultry breeders."

Due to this favorable reaction, Mr. Pierce discussed the matter with several poultry association officials. After these conversations, industry leaders were asked to meet to discuss the proposed contest. The group organized and elected Mr. Slade as chairman. Four sub-committee chairmen were elected to work out technical details of the contest and to develop specifications for the bird considered most ideal. This bird will be diagrammed on plaster casts, showing desired physical characteristics, for distribution to breeders and agricultural colleges.

### Annual Award of \$3,000

The contest will last 3 years and bring a \$5,000 cash prize to the poultryman breeding the best meat-type bird. Annual progress awards will total \$3,000. These funds have been made available to the committee by A & P, in addition to a sufficient sum to cover administrative expenses of the committee and sub-committees.

"The program is designed to crystallize thinking among all poultry breeders, from the large hatcheryman to the owner of a small flock, on a chicken with an abundance of carvings," Mr. Slade announced. "The committee will set standards for a bird which will have a greater percent of meat to bony structure, larger proportion of white to dark meat, and a broader breast well filled with flesh. In other words, a chicken that will offer a greater degree of flavor and tenderness and contain more meat than ever before produced. The bird must mature rapidly and the breeding stock must maintain high egg production."

From the poultryman's angle, Mr. Slade added, a broad-breasted chicken should mean more economical growth—more meat per pound of feed eaten, which has a lot to do with profits.

Sub-committee chairmen are W. D. Termohlen, Office of Marketing Services, U. S. D. A., as head of the Market-Type Committee which will develop standards and specifications; Prof. R. George Jaap, Poultry Science Association, Oklahoma A. & M. College, chairman of the Breeding Committee; Clyde C. Edmonds, president of Associated Poultry and Egg Industries, Salt Lake City, chairman of the Educational Committee; and H. L. Shrader, senior Extension poultry husbandman, U. S. D. A., head of the Procedure and Awards Committee.

Other members of the supervisory committee who attended the Chicago meeting are Homer I. Huntington, manager, Poultry and Egg National Board, Chicago; Leon Todd, secretary, National Poultry Producers Federation, Trenton, N. J.; E. B. Heaton, secretary, Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago; Ralston Hannas, editor, American Poultry Journal, Chicago; Hobart Creighton, president, U. S. Record of Performance Federation, Warsaw, Ind.; O. A. Hanke, editor, Poultry Tribune, Mt. Morris, Ill.; Harry Atkins, secretary, American Poultry Association, Davenport, Ia.; Jacob Buxbaum, National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, Boston, Mass.; and Dr. T. C. Byerly, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. D. A., Beltsville, Md.

## Hydrophobia Can Be Prevented

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A "MAD DOG" scare has just been brought to my notice. Hot weather always stirs them up despite latter-day knowledge that hydrophobia (rabies) is a virus disease that may be transmitted to human beings only thru the bite of a rabid animal. This may occur in any month of the year, altho it does seem that greater frequency is in the months of distressing heat.

When a person is bitten by a dog or cat (even a squirrel has been known to produce the infection), it is of immense value to take preventive measures against hydrophobia instantly. The great Pasteur some 60 years ago developed thru his experiments and brought into practical use a vaccine that, if used promptly, will counteract the virus and bring the bitten patient safely thru. It is not necessary now to send away off to a foreign country, as in the olden days. Your home doctor can get the vaccine within a few hours and the treatment can be given right in your home. Telegraph the State Board of Health in case of doubt.

An important thing to remember is that the animal that makes the attack, instead of being shot should be tied up safely for observation. If it is a rabid animal, it will not get better but its symptoms will become more pronounced and it will die within 10 days. Such a course of watchfulness gives much better and cheaper evidence than killing the dog and sending the head to a laboratory for examination, as was formerly the practice.

I think it well for all of our people to know a simple routine for protec-

tion, even if only because it takes away the old dread of dog bites. I will repeat once more the necessary steps:

All bites by animals should be regarded with suspicion.

Bitten patients should begin use of vaccine at once without waiting to decide whether the dog is mad. Your home doctor should have the case in hand, and if no vaccine is in stock, he can get it within a few hours by telegraphic order.

Bites on the head or neck are especially dangerous.

It is good practice that the wounds shall be immediately cauterized with fuming nitric acid, and treatment of this nature is the only local treatment that should be applied.

It is reported that the success of the Pasteur treatment for preventing hydrophobia is practically certain. Deaths from this disease occur only when there is so much delay that the virus has had an opportunity to get in its work before application of the vaccine begins.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is checking the disease in animals by advocating preventive vaccine and other measures. There is now a National Rabies Committee of which the American Medical Association is a member.

### Will Clear Up

How long should it take a case of yellow jaundice to get well? I had it a month ago, feel well, but am still yellow.—R. J. C.

Have patience. After the liver and bile ducts get to working well again there is still some time needed for the skin to rid itself of all the pigment that it has absorbed. Active exercise will be helpful in sweating it out. So long as you are functioning properly again you should be able to endure a short period of yellow looks.



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Whenever your flock needs help, ask for "Dr. Salsbury's" . . . a complete line of poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants, vaccines and bacterins.

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Consult your NEW IDEA dealer about corn harvesting equipment for this fall. If he cannot supply a wanted machine, he will try to help you secure temporary use of one through rental. Circulars describing any machine mailed free on request.

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## Marketing Viewpoint

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

*Will wheat prices go back to the ceiling during the next 3 or 4 months?*  
—J. M.

The largest United States wheat crop on record is being harvested. However, despite the large supply it is probable that wheat prices will strengthen during the next few months. Large quantities of wheat and flour are needed for relief in Europe, for the Armed Forces, and it may be necessary to use wheat for livestock feed before the 1945-46 feeding season ends. The price of high protein wheat has held at the ceiling even during the harvest period; and it is probable that prices of lower protein and lower grades of wheat will move toward the ceiling during the next few months. In each of the last 6 seasons, wheat prices have moved upward after harvest. The average advance, from early August to early October, was 11 cents.

*There has been a lot of comment about the shortage of feed. Will feed grains be as short as they were in the spring and summer of 1943 and 1944?*  
—B. R. S.

The July crop report indicated a United States corn crop about 500 million bushels smaller than the large crop of last year. Animal numbers are smaller than in 1943 and 1944, but there has been emphasis on increased production of livestock. Unless large quantities of wheat are made available for livestock feeding, feed grain supplies could be short next spring and summer. Here in Kansas, supplies of feed grains will be smaller than last year. In July the Kansas corn crop was estimated at 55 million bushels compared to 115 million harvested last year. The barley crop was estimated at 7 million bushels compared to 14 million last year, and the oats crop was estimated to be 12 per cent smaller than a year ago. There is little probability that the grain sorghum production will approach the record crop of last year.

*I have some medium-to-good grade cows that I purchased to fatten on grass this summer. They have done well, but nearly half of them have calved which complicates my problem. When do you think prices will be best for marketing these cows; also the calves?*—M. J.

In buying cows in the spring to be marketed at the end of the grazing season, one generally is working against a downward price movement. Normally, your best market for grass-fat cows is in June or July. In 1944, prices for medium-grade slaughter cows at

Kansas City worked from a high of about \$11 in June to a low of about \$9.75 in October, and back up to about \$10.25 by December. This year prices probably will follow about the same course, but they are starting their decline from a higher level and they may not go quite as low as 1944. It seems best to sell your fattest cows starting as soon as possible; sell all calves that are large enough as weaners by late summer, and run the cows from which the veals have been weaned on feed fields and wheat pasture if available until about December.

## Broilers Paid Well

Paul Bridwell, of Rooks county, reports making \$125 above feed and chick costs on 500 broilers this year. The birds were raised in confinement as an experiment. While profitable, Mr. Bridwell does not recommend the method due to the extra work.

A real joy on the Bridwell farm is a sub-irrigated garden. A stock-water tank just outside the garden fence is used for supply, and the water from this is siphoned into the underground tile for irrigation. By means of sub-irrigation, the Bridwells have had all the garden food they wanted.

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## LEGHORNS

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For Sale—Hoover Potato Digger like new. Alban Lelker, Walker, Kansas.

## 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

Outstanding Offer in Finest Farm Light Batteries. Write Jumbo Mfg. Co., Spencer, Iowa.

## AUTOMOTIVE

Having Car Trouble? New. Used. Guaranteed auto, truck parts save money. Transmission specialists. Describe needs. Immediate reply. Victory, 2439AO Gunnison, Chicago 25.

## LIVESTOCK ITEMS

For More Farm Profits, raise Milking Shorthorns! Indisputable records—on farm and contest—prove they're best all-around breed. Thrive under average farm conditions. Daul-purpose—they produce profitably 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. Get Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 809 W. Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, 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.

Wanted—Fox Terrier Puppies. Box 261, Stafford, Kansas.

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

## RABBITS AND PIGEONS

Raise Chin-Chin, the big money-making rabbit. Big demand. Small investment. Ideal business for anybody. Anywhere. Willow Farm, R44, Sellersville, Penna.

## SEED

Sensational New Pawnee Winter Wheat yields 57% higher than Turkey Red in official tests. Pawnee has everything. Extra hardy quality, early maturing, resists rust, smut, also Hessian fly and other insects. Big heads, straight, sturdy straw. Plant our Pawnee Seed Certified seed this fall. Low as \$3.40 bushel. Order quick, supply limited. New circular, amazing test records. Free. High grade Alfalfa, \$19.50 bushel. New Grain Brome, best yet. Berry Seed Company, Box 384, Clarinda, Iowa.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

Why Not Make Money by Mail, the easy way. Read how to do it. Astonishing details free. Uhrig Co., Dept. V, 350 Brittain Rd., Akron 5, Ohio.

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

Some \$353.00 will be awarded in prizes at the big judging contest to be held during Hereford field day at CK RANCH, Wednesday, August 8. The contest is open to 4-H Club members and Vocational Agriculture students. The contest will be held at 9 a. m. Lunch at noon will be served by the Salina Chamber of Commerce, followed by a visit to the breeding herd, with pasture and pond inspection. Kansas counties will be limited to one 4-H team and one Vocational team, but individual members may enter the contests, if certified by their county agricultural agent. Dr. A. D. Weber and Philip Ljungdahl, of Kansas State College, and Bruce Taylor, of the American Hereford Association, will be in charge of the judging contest.

E. E. GERMAIN, superintendent of the State Hospital farm at Norton, Kan., died of a heart ailment recently. Mr. Germain was a veteran of World War I and was well and favorably known by the dairymen of the entire state. He formerly bred registered Guernsey cattle and was recognized as one of the best judges of dairy cattle of all breeds.

The RENO COUNTY ANNUAL RAM SALE, held at Hutchinson, July 25, resulted in an average price of almost \$47. The 26 head sold were Shropshires and Hampshires. Mr. Krebbl, of Rosalia, topped the sale at \$85 on a Shropshire ram. The offering was well fitted and of good quality, according to Sale Manager H. H. Schrag. However, the extremely busy season of the year reduced the size of crowd and doubtless resulted in lower prices than should have been paid. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

Since 1915, ALVIN T. WARRINGTON has been growing registered beef Shorthorns on his 640-acre farm near Leoti. During most of the time he has operated from 1,000 to 1,500 acres. But big wheat yields have not lessened his interest in good cattle. He says without the cattle his efforts would have failed on his Western Kansas farm. During that time he has bought and used 7 high-quality bulls on the farm. The present herd reflects the possibilities of good bulls in bringing a herd up to a high standard of perfection. His records show that he has sold more than 500 bulls since engaging in the business, and 75 per cent of them have gone to buyers in a radius of 100 miles. Besides this he has sold cattle in 6 different states. By introducing new blood thru the purchase he has found it possible to use sires dropped on his farm. Only one bull has been purchased during the last 10 years. His present herd bull was sired by Victorias Victor, noted sire of winning steers and herd bulls.

## PRODUCE WANTED

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

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

## WANTED—TO BUY

Popcorn, Alfalfa Seed, Sweet Clover, Brome Grass. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write. Reisch Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

## FILMS AND PRINTS

Finer photos cost you No More—Lowest Prices—Developing, printing, enlarging. Prompt Service. Ring mailers and list of special offers, free on request. Finerphotos, Drawer U989, Minneapolis, Minn.

## REMEDIES AND TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, Associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C806, Kansas City, Mo.

## HELP WANTED

Wanted—Man 30 to 45 years old with family as Herdsman and Farmer to operate modern farm in Southeastern Kansas. Registered Holsteins, new machinery, gas, electricity, water system, 8-room house, college available via interurban, 90 acres of cultivated permanent job. State experience, education, size family. Salary and percentage. Write Box 80, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Wanted—Married Man. Year around on wheat and cattle farm. Some experience preferred. Henry Zentz, Greensburg, Kansas.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

## FEATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Urgently Needs Feathers for Army Hospital pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Top ceiling prices. White and colored Goose—\$1.37½ per lb. White and Colored Duck—\$1.10 per lb. Also goose and duck quills (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive. Midwest Feather Company, 1650 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12.

## FARMS—KANSAS

Jackson County Land near Holton, Kansas. Quarter section. Hay meadow, wheat, soy beans. Rock road. Low price. W. L. Hamilton & Associates, Liberty Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Square Section western Kansas. 500 acres cultivation. 250 acres ready for fall wheat. \$14.00 acre. C. W. Mack, Colby, Kansas.

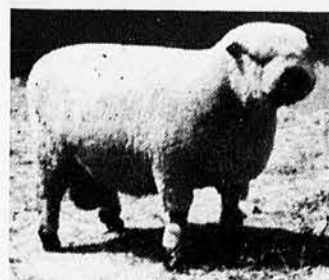
80 Acres on creek, 6 miles from Emporia. 5-room bungalow, good barn, electricity, good road. \$6,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

## FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Cattle, grain, fruit, hay ranches. \$10,000 buys 115-acre ranch, cattle with range right at separate sale, all goes; \$8,000 buys 150-acre fruit and grain ranch; \$3,500 buys 100 acres with small house and growing crops, good land; \$5,300 buys 120 acres, all personal, including crops, if sold soon. Write me your needs. Mark Clay, Hotchkiss, Colorado.

480 Acres Washington County, Colorado. Stock-grain farm. Small improvements. Good water. Price \$4,800. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

## SHEEP



## Our Shropshires Score Again

We bred the sire of the top-selling ram at the 8th Annual Reno County sale, a grandson of Maple Heights Woodbury and lamb of a ewe of our breeding. Ewes and ewe lambs sold out. Commercial rams—7 stud prospects, one by Rotters Clark, out of our Lady LaMour.

H. H. SCHRAG, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.



## Shropshire Rams FOR SALE

Offering registered yearling Shropshire rams. Good quality and breeding.  
D. V. Spohn, Superior, Nebr.

## Chappell's Shropshires

We offer an outstanding lot of yearling rams and ewes sired by Chappell 691 and Shultz 338. We invite correspondence and inspection.  
H. H. Chappell & Son, Green Castle, Missouri

## LACEY'S SHROPSHIRE

For sale: A nice lot of yearling and 2-year-old rams with size and quality. \$30 and up. All registered.  
CLARENCE LACEY & SON, Meriden, Kan.

## REG. SHROPSHIRE

RAM AND EWES FOR SALE.  
FRED VAN DORP, R. 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

## Buy Missouri Hampshire Sheep

65 Registered Hampshires Sell

At farm 2 miles north and 4 east of Archie, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 9

(Archie is 35 south and 15 east of Kansas City or 35 miles east of Osawatomie, Kan.)

The sales offering: 2 stud rams, sons of the champion Ringmaster 1st, 25 yearling rams. Several stud ram prospects among them, all of Ringmaster breeding. 5 ram lambs, 10 3-year-old ewes, 5 2-year-old ewes, 10 1-year-old ewes, 5 ewe lambs. All yearling sheep, guaranteed breeders. All treated for internal and external parasites.  
For information write immediately to  
CLIFTON H. DAVIS, ARCHIE, MO.

## Registered HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Best offering of one of the Midwest's greatest flocks. Thick bodies, short legs, quality, bone, modern type, good heads and hind quarters. Moderately priced.

ANDREW DRUMM FARM  
Route 4, Box 525 Independence, Mo.

## 17 Hampshire Reg. Ewes

—for sale. These ewes are choice and priced at \$20 each. Inquire of Warren J. King, Fowler, Kan.

## AUCTIONEERS

## Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

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

HAROLD TONN  
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

## Chas. W. Cole Auctioneer

Offers the kind of service that will add more dollars to your auction. Arrange your sale date early.  
Wellington, Kan.



## BERT POWELL

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

## GUS D. HEIDEBRECHT

GENERAL AUCTIONEER  
Specializing in purebred livestock sales.  
INMAN, KANSAS. — TELEPHONE 1206

## Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

## BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

## For Sale

Extra good Lyon County Creek Bottom Farm. 535 acres. Good improvements, Electric lights, etc. 50 acres alfalfa, 175 acres plough land. Balance blue stem pasture. Everlasting running water. All well fenced.

For details address P. O. BOX 149, EMPORIA, KANSAS



# 50 REGISTERED HEREFORD HOGS

"The Best from the South and West"

**At Auction, Monday, August 20**  
In the American Royal  
Sale Barn No. 3 **Kansas City, Mo.**

40 BRED SOWS and GILTS 10 SPRING BOARS, Herd Prospects

Every sow sold at sale with abortion-free certificate. Popular bloodlines: Which include Duration Model, national grand champion 1944; Step Ahead; Kansas Model; Model Liberator; Stop Ahead; Domino, Chief's Wonder.

The sows and gilts are bred to Duration Model, Stop Ahead, Triangle Domino, Chief's Wonder, Maurauder, Step Ahead, Kansas Jayhawk, Model's Flash.

Show at 10 a. m. "Andy" Patterson, Judge. For a sale catalog write to G. F. Hall, Irving, Kan., Sale Manager of

**SOUTH AND WEST HEREFORD HOG BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**  
Roy Schultis and Dallas J. Tyson, Auctioneers

## Dispersion Sale of "Quality" Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Ill health forces the COMPLETE DISPERSION of this, one of the finest herds in America, and they sell in strictly pasture condition. Sale held in Sale Barn at

**Mankato, Kan.,**  
**Tuesday, September 4**  
(1 p. m., Central War Time)

**17 BULLS and 40 FEMALES**  
Best Earl Marshall and Bandolier breeding: 100% calf crop consistently.

**HIRAM FAIDLEY FARM:** This fine stock and grain farm for sale at private treaty; 388 acres at the prewar, noninflated price of \$20,000. This is the first time this farm has ever been offered for sale, as it was homesteaded by Hiram Faidley in 1874. Address inquiry for catalogs to

**HIRAM FAIDLEY FARM, BURR OAK, KAN.**  
Aucts.: Roy Johnston, Mike Wilson Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



## Bauers' Poland China Bred-Gilt Sale

Will Be Held at the Fairgrounds  
**Fairbury, Nebr.,**  
**1 p. m., Saturday, Aug. 18**

**40 Choice Fall Gilts and Tried Sows**  
They are mated for September farrow to Midwest and other leading boars of the low-down, easy-feeding type. You can buy the right kind in this sale. Our Poland Chinas can win in the show ring and do give an excellent account of themselves in the feedlot. For a sale catalog write to

**BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr.**  
Auctioneers—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.  
Roy Schultis, Fairbury, Nebr.  
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



THIS IS MIDWEST 168222, considered by many as one of the breed's best individuals and sires.

## Blue Top Ranch Dispersal

Reynolds Sale Barn  
**Abilene, Kan.,**  
**Tuesday, September 4**

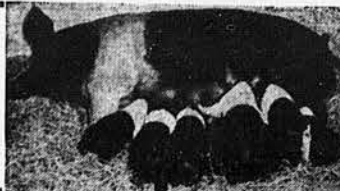
**20 Reg. Percherons 40 Reg. Polled Herefords**  
One 5-year-old Palomino stallion. Four outstanding pairs of young mares in foal. Fine lot of colts, mostly fillies, sired by Don Again.  
6 Bulls, balance females of various ages, including 20 young bred cows.  
Write for catalog to

**MILTON F. HETTENBACH, CHAPMAN, KAN.**  
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer Harold Tonn—Auctioneer

## Try O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires

Bred Gilt Sale, American Royal Sales Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday Night, August 8  
They have made good in the show ring and feedlot. For sale: A few late-farrowed fall boars ready for service. Also weaning pigs, boars or gilts.

**O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.**



## Fiesers Offer Spotted Poland Chinas

We bred and owned the grand champion sow at Hutchinson, 1944. Our other sows are bred to produce them like her. Now offering bred gilts, bred to Top Flash, a thick son of Invader. Some fine spring pigs, both boars and gilts. Also one last fall boar, ready for service. Inquire of

**EARL & EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.**

## Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

Choice individuals, registered and bred for September farrow to "Keapake's Pride" (Jr. champion 1944 Kansas Free Fair). Fancy spring boars. The real feeding type. Farm on all weather road near Elmont.

**H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.**

## Spotted Poland China Bred Gilts

Price \$65 to \$85. They are bred to "Sonny Boy," the reserve grand champion of the Missouri state show. They weigh from 275 to 375 pounds and are the good-headed, deep-bodied, wide-backed, full-hammed, shorter-legged kind. The kind that feed out quickly and make economical gains. Get your choice by acting quickly.

Also spring pigs. Visit us or write to **SLATER BROTHERS, SAVONBURG, KAN.**

**SELECTEE—NATION WIDE POLANDS**  
60 weaning pigs by sons of above boars and from sows of most popular bloodlines. Priced to sell now. Paul Williams, Clay Center, Kan. (11 miles south of town.)

**Buy More U. S. War Bonds**

**W. M. ROGERS**, of Alta Vista, has a good bunch of spring pigs, more uniformity and closer to the ground. For several years Mr. Rogers has been working steadily toward that type. This year's pigs are by Orion Lad, a boar of quality with size to match. Six of the best sows have been bred for fall litters. Mr. Rogers says he has found that fewer and better hogs pay best.

**JOSEPH C. MAES**, of Bushton, is building up one of the strongest herds of registered Polled Herefords to be found in the entire state. The herd has only been going since 1937, but care has been taken in selecting seed stock. Especially is this true of herd sire selection. His present bull, Beau Perfect from the Lewis herd, is not only a good individual but he has proved himself as sire of unusually uniform cattle. A recent purchase of several heifers from WHR ranch indicates the road Mr. Maes plans to travel toward herd perfection.

Because of the current transportation difficulties involved in assembling a representative national consignment of Angus cattle the fall **NATIONAL ANGUS SALE** at Tulsa, Okla., has been postponed until 1946. Instead, the dates of October 16 and 17 will be used for a Southwestern Regional Angus Sale at Tulsa, announces W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association.

The Southwestern Regional Angus Sale will offer 100 head of cattle from breeders in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. This sale will not involve public transportation as the cattle can be trucked by the breeders, or by local haulers.

Many of our readers will recall the grand champion Poland China herd boar exhibited at the Kansas Free Fair last year. This boar has again added to his prestige by siring an unusually choice lot of spring pigs for his owner, **GORDON McLIN**, of Silver Lake. These spring pigs are just as promising as the fall gilts sired by the same boar. The fall gilts have unusual quality and have been bred to Shorty, a grandson of the noted Poland boar Lo Down. **McLIN AND SON** also were winners in other classes at the Topeka and Kansas state fairs. Commando was reserve champion at the last named fair. Eight sows and a fine group of fall gilts are bred for September farrow.

On their well-improved dairy farm near Ellsworth, **W. G. BURCHER AND SONS** are making a success of breeding registered Holsteins and of dairying. The herd was established about 18 years ago. During that time 8 top bulls have been used in the herd, including 2 sons of the famous Sir Billy. A large per cent of the females now in the herd are near descendants of this well-known Holstein family. The present herd sire, Carnation Countryman, carries the blood of some of the highest-producing cows of the breed. The herd has been classified with a large per cent of "Good" and "Very Good" animals. D.H.I.A. records have been kept most of the time since 1931, with yearly averages up to 418 pounds of fat. In 1943, there were produced and sold from the farm 150,000 quarts of milk with a like record for 1944. Indications are that these records will be broken in 1945.

The late **WARREN HUNTER**, pioneer breeder of registered Milking Shorthorns at Geneseo, often said to his sons that one life is too short in which to build a great herd of registered cattle. With this thought in mind he started his son Joe in the business on a partnership basis. At the end of 7 years Joe had accumulated 21 head. Now the herd is admittedly one of the strongest in the Middle West. Since 1938, by actual count from records kept, 257 head have been sold, the majority bulls. There have been dropped and developed on the farm 4 "Excellent" cows. One has been sold for \$1,000. The herd has been on D.H.I.A. test most of the time since 1936. Mr. Hunter has a theory that any bull, no matter how perfect, will fail to measure up on some females, so he has at present an interest in or owns 6 bulls that are being mated to different cows. During the years fewer than 10 females have been brought into the herd. The foundation from his father's herd has proved the best when mated to high-class bulls.

## 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	\$17.65	\$17.65	\$17.15
Hogs	14.50	14.50	14.50
Lambs	14.25	16.00	14.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.26	.24	.23½
Eggs, Standards	.36	.34	.33½
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.60½	1.71½	1.71
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15½	1.16½	1.16
Oats, No. 2, White	.72	.76	.83
Barley, No. 2	1.16	1.13	1.14
Alfalfa, No. 1	24.00	25.00	24.00
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	18.00	18.00

**August 18**  
**Will Be Our Next Issue**  
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by

**Saturday, Aug. 11**

## Livestock Advertising Rates

¼ Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
½ Column Inch.....3.50 per issue  
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue  
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad 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

## Dairy CATTLE

### Pine Crest Jersey Farm

Offers  
—a 2-Star son of the excellent Gold and Silver Medal Superior Sire, Boutilliers Ivanhoe, a proven sire with 5 daughters averaging 440 lbs. butterfat 2X, 305-day basis. Will also sell a few freshening registered heifers.  
**PINE CREST JERSEY FARM**  
J. Lawrence Byler, owner  
Wellington - - - Kansas

### Seven Times a Constructive Breeder!

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York, has wired that we have been awarded the highest award of the Club 7 times. Only five others in America share such honors with us—two in Idaho, one in Tennessee, one in Pennsylvania and one in New York.

**ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.**

### CHOICE JERSEY BULLS

Ready for service. Excellent breeding and good quality.  
**BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, SYLVIA, KAN.**

### REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL

**FOR SALE**  
Hyerest Butterfat Victor, born February 21, 1944. He is out of Playboys Butterfat Princess A.R. 68968, 9,136.4 milk and 396 fat in Class FFF, Kansas state champion record. He is sired by Butterfats Golden Winner whose daughters have milked up to 390 lbs. of fat as 2-year-olds.  
**H. Dean Hyer, Hyerest Farm, Olathe, Kan.**

### BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

### Smoky Valley Registered Holsteins

Carnation Countryman in service, mating with granddaughters of Sir Billy. Bulls, calves to serviceable age, out of cows with butterfat records up to 500 lbs.  
**W. G. BURCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kan.**

## Dual-Purpose CATTLE

### Retnuh Farm Milking Shorthorns

We have a classified and tested herd with individual cow records up to 500 lbs. butterfat. Our records in the state and district shows speak for themselves. Top quality stock for sale.  
**JOE HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS**  
Farm 2½ miles east and 3½ south.

### Duallyn Milking Shorthorns

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

**MILKING SHORTHORN BABY BULLS**  
—out of cows with records up to 406 lbs. fat and with classifications of "Very Good" and "Good Plus." D.H.I.A. herd average 300 lbs.  
**Leslie & Leslie, Goff (Nemaha County), Kansas**

### Registered Milking Shorthorn Bulls

—for sale, 11 mos. old. Splendid individuals, R.M. dams, A red and a roan. Herd federal accredited Bang's & Td. Ralph Lupfer, Larned, Kansas

## HOGS

### Poland China Dispersion Sale

**Monday, Aug. 20**

**56 Bred Sows and Gilts**  
**35 Spring Gilt and Boar Pigs**  
Golden Rod breeding. These gilts are bred to boars sired by Bauer Bros' Loset and Midwest.

Write for Catalog to  
**HARRY L. TURNER**  
Harper (Harper Co.), Kan.  
Harold Tonn, Haven Kan., Auctioneer

### McLIN'S POLAND SALE

Fairgrounds Sale Pavilion  
**Silver Lake, Kan., Friday, Aug. 24**

**40 HEAD**, featuring the get and service of the State Free Fair grand champion, Commando.

**6 Very Choice Fall Gilts** bred for September to an outstanding grandson of Low Down.

**17 Spring Boars — 17 Spring Gilts**  
They are the thicker, shorter-legged sort. Immured. For catalog write

**GORDON McLIN & SON**  
Silver Lake - - - Kansas  
Auctioneer—Chas. Kirkwood

### Nation Wide Poland Chinas

8 top fall gilts bred for fall to a son of Nation Wide and 50 weaned pigs sired by him. Immured. Ready to go. Roy Boediger, Longford, Kan.

**HEREFORD HOGS** Expressed C. O. D. subject to your approval. High-winning herd Nation-wide. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.  
**YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.**



## HOGS

### DUROCS FOR PROFIT

#### START NOW with DUROCS

Feedlot and market favorites. DUROCS grow faster—on less feed! That means more profit for you. Good rustlers—thrive anywhere. Bigger, thrifty litters.

#### REGIONAL BRED GILT SALES and SHOWS START SOON

Buy a DUROC Bred Gilt this summer. Attend your Regional DUROC SALE. Write for details.

#### Free—TON LITTER BOOK

Ton litters mean efficient pork production. Book tells how 92 Ton Litters in 1944 were cared for, how fed, sanitation methods used.

**Regional Sales**  
**COLUMBIA, MO., AUGUST 13**  
**LUBBOCK, TEXAS, AUGUST 18**

**UNITED DUROC RECORD ASSOCIATION**  
Room 2, PEORIA 3, ILLINOIS Duroc Building

## DUROC BRED GILTS

Approximately 30 head to select from, bred for late August and early September litters.

Offering includes: Daughters of our proven boar, R. J. Colon, bred to Golden Zaza's King by Golden Fancy. Also daughters of Golden Zaza's King bred to Chips, one of the most promising sons of the \$3,000 Iowa Jr. champion boar, Tops, and from a top daughter of the All-American boar, Trutype.

All sows and gilts are registered, cholera immune and sound in every way. Moderately priced.

**LeROY JOHNSTON & SON**  
Route 1 Marysville, Kan.

## 40 DUROC BRED GILTS

### Bred to "TOPS ALL"

1 p. m. in our sales pavilion at the farm at the east edge of

**Faucett, Mo., Wed., Aug. 15**

These are medium-type gilts and bred to one of the really thick boars of the Duroc breed. See him and you will say like others, "The thickest, shortest-legged boar I have ever seen." Gilts bred for late August and September litters. Vaccinated and Bang's tested. For catalog write to

**FRED FARRIS & SONS, FAUCETT, MO.**  
(We are 11 miles south of St. Joseph on 71 highway.)

**Bert Powell, Auctioneer**

## CHOICE YOUNG DUROC SOWS

Limited number. Bred for September and October farrow to top boars. Two outstanding herd boars, crate broke. Spring boars, top breeding and quality. None better. Write

**G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

## ZIMM'S SELECT DUROCS

No more bred gilts at this time. Some of the best Duroc boars yet to be sold are to be found in my herd. Send an order or better yet come and inspect the herd for yourself.

**Robert L. Zimmerman, 4 mi. N. Alta Vista, Kan.**

## Alexander's Correct-Type Durocs

Son of LO DOWN LEADER for sale. Also choice, selected Spring Boars by Orion Compact, and Golden Fancy. One extra choice litter by Juhl Bros. \$850 boar, Lo Down Leader.

**FRANK ALEXANDER, CORNING, KAN.**

## MILLER Offers DUROC BRED GILTS

For sale: Registered Duroc gilts bred to Orion Compact. Inquire of

**CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.**

## DUROCS THAT PLEASE

Bred sows and gilts. Spring gilts and boars. Registered and immuned. Featuring the blood of Golden Fancy and Masterpiece. Built right and priced right.

**HEIDEBRECHT BROS., INMAN, KAN.**

## DUROC BRED GILTS

Sired by Improved Ace. Bred to top boar for September and October litters. Spring boars and gilts. One October boar.

**BEN HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

## Reg. Durocs

Exceptionally good gilts bred for fall farrowing. Also choice spring gilts and boars. Write for prices or stop and see them. One mile southwest of Meriden.

**MILLER FARMS, MERIDEN, KAN.**

## DUROC BOARS, AUGUST PRICES

Sired by Orion Lad. Shorter-legged and immune. Special for August. Also gilts.

**W. M. ROGERS, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KAN.**

## 50 Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

Better bloodlines. Short-legged, blocky boars and gilt pigs unrelated. Immuned. Literature. Shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

**FRED M. LUTTRELL, PARIS, MO.**

## BERKSHIRE PIGS—OXFORD RAMS

Breeding animals for sale. Rams, boars and bred gilts. Write for special 10-day offer.

**DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.**

## ETHYLEDAL FARM

Sires in Service: Ethyledale Roller, son of Steam Roller; Glory Hallelujah, son of Glory's Score; and Ethyledale Rocket, son of Silver Rocket.

**DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.**

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

September 4—Hiram Faidley Farm, Burr Oak, Kan. Sale at Mankato, Kan.  
September 15—Finis Moss, Nevada, Mo.

### Guernsey Cattle

September 24—Jo-Mar Farm, Roy E. Dillard, Manager, Salina, Kan.  
October 18—Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

### Holstein Cattle

October 22—Walter Clark and Son (dispersal), Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.  
October 23—Frank Finkelstein (dispersal), Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

October 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Secy., Nickerson, Kan.  
November 12—North Central Kansas Breeders' Consignment Sale, Washington, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

November 13—Central Kansas Breeders' Consignment Sale, Hillsboro, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

### Hereford Cattle

September 15—J. W. Stuart & Son, Pritchett, Colo. Sale at Sale Barn, Lamar, Colo.  
October 19—Harvey County Hereford Breeders, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary, Moundridge, Kan.  
November 15—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.

### Polled Hereford Cattle

September 4—Milton F. Hettenbach, Chapman, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

### Shorthorn Cattle

November 1—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.  
November 25—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

### Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 3—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Fairbury, Nebr. Max Kimmerling, Secretary, Beatrice, Nebr.  
September 27—A. E. Emrick & Sons, Pritchett, Colo.  
November 9—D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kan.

### Percheron Horses

September 4—Milton F. Hettenbach, Chapman, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

### Berkshire Hogs

August 31—Shadowlawn Berkshire Farm, Holton, Kan.

### Duroc Hogs

August 15—Fred Farris and Sons, Faucett, Mo.  
August 23—Neosho Valley Duroc Breeders' Association, Erie, Kan. James Milholland, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kan.  
August 24—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.  
August 25—Schulte's Duroc Farm, Little River, Kan.  
October 6—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.  
October 29—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

### Hampshire Hogs

August 8—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan. Night sale, American Royal Sales Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.  
August 7 and 8—Hampshire "Spotlight" Show and Sale, KMBC Service Farms, Stanley, Kan.

### Hereford Hogs

August 20—Southwest Hereford Hog Assn., Kansas City, Mo. G. F. Hall, Secretary, Irving, Kan.  
September 4—Milton S. Haag, Holton, Kan.

### Poland China Hogs

August 18—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. Sale at fairgrounds, Fairbury, Nebr.  
August 20—Harry L. Turner, Harper, Kan.  
August 24—Gordon McLin and Son, Silver Lake, Kan.  
October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.  
October 22—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe, Kan.  
September 1—Paul Bogart, Holt, Mo.

### Spotted Poland China Hogs

September 24—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.  
October 29—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

### Hampshire Sheep

August 9—Clifton H. Davis, Archie, Mo.  
August 10—Cooper County Hampshire Breeders' Association, Boonville, Mo. W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

## Beef CATTLE

### LATZKE ANGUS FARM

We have nice groups of young bulls and heifers coming on. Among them several grandsons of the 1939 International grand champion, Envious Blackcap 6th.

**OSCAR C. LATZKE, Junction City, 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. Chosen bred of Earl Marshall and Frisemore breeding.

**L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.**

## Registered HEREFORD BULLS Always

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

**T. L. WELSH, ABILENE, KAN.**

**LAVINE'S CORRECT-TYPE HEREFORDS**  
Foundation stock selected from leading Kansas herds. Domino blood predominates. Inspection invited. Stock usually for sale.

**E. D. Lavine, Mankato, Kan.**

## FOR SALE POLLED HEREFORD

herd bull, Beau Perfect 243d, bred by Lewis & Son. Keeping his heifers only reason for selling.

**JOSEPH C. MAES, Bushnot, Kan.**

## Polled Hereford Cattle Reduction

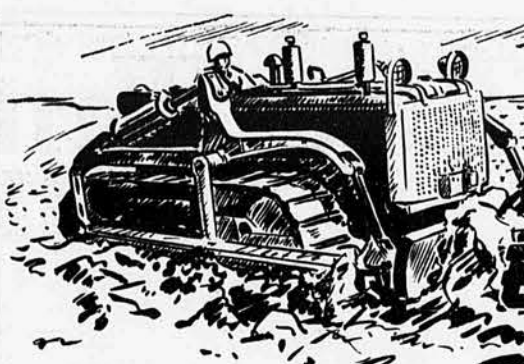
35 cows bred, many with calves at foot and rebred to Plato Domino A.A. and Bill's Harmon. Also 8 bred heifers and 12 yearling heifers. For sale one or all.

**A. R. Hedrick, Murdock (Kingman Co.), Kan.**

## Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list.

**BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2807**



# MORE THAN EXPECTED

When any motor oil stands up or performs a satisfactory lubrication job, under the abuse of weather and continuous punishment that these babies take; Mister, that's something—only a heavy duty oil could do it!—an oil like Heavy Duty "Wings".

It calls for safe dependable lubrication. That's why the Army and Navy ground forces demanded, and found the answer. The secret formula includes an additive, a chemical compound, which, when added to a high grade

motor oil, makes it qualify for Heavy Duty.

The Security Oil Company is producing Heavy Duty Wings which is made to these rigid specifications. It performs beyond the call of ordinary demands for extreme use. Yet its price is so reasonable that you can afford to use it.

If you haven't tried Wings Heavy Duty, you're missing the utmost in lubrication. Better see your Wings dealer today and find out the difference. You'll be amazed at the economy of Heavy Duty Wings Motor Oil.

Over 400 Wings Distributors in Kansas. Write for name of your nearest dealer.



## Changed Our Minds---We Sell Durocs

**August 25**

Since the State Fair is canceled, we will hold our sale not in early October as anticipated, but at the State Fair Grounds,

**Hutchinson, Kansas**

On Last Saturday in August

**55 HEAD**

Selling 15 Bred Gilts, bred for September litters; 25 Spring Gilts and 15 Spring Boars. All of popular bloodlines.

A VERY DESIRABLE TYPE. The offering will be the thick, dark-red, good-looking Duroc. Spring pigs will average over 200 pounds by sale day.

If you like the type of Durocs shown in this advertisement you will like what we offer. Write us at once for a sale catalog—they will be off the press soon.

**SCHULTE'S DUROC FARM, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.**

Auctioneer—Gus Heidebrecht, Inman, Kan.

## Neosho Valley Duroc Breeders Association

Breeders of true medium-type Durocs in the southeast quarter of Kansas

### Bred Gilt Sales

**Erie, Kan., Thursday, Aug. 23**

**30 Head of Real Outstanding Bred Gilts**

Individually selected by a committee headed by James Milholland. All good color, good teats and up on their toes. Bred to a great array of boars. Bred to or sired by the following: Bar Y King, Tops Commander, Damascus Chief, Skyline Major A, Roselawn Orion, Bar Y Sid, Cherry Laddie, Golden Fancy 1st.

Write early for catalogs. Send buying orders to James Milholland, who acts for this association. We guarantee satisfaction on their selections.

**JAMES MILHOLLAND** (formerly a Duroc fieldman), Director Publicity, Humboldt, Kan.

**Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman**

**KANSAS DUROCS DO THE BEST**

## Wreath Farm Duroc Sale

At 1 p. m. on the Wreath Farm

**Manhattan, Kan., Friday, Aug. 24**

**60 HEAD WILL SELL: 50 BRED GILTS—10 SPRING BOARS**

Practical type—popular bloodlines—prize-winning ancestry. Carefully fed and managed for future usefulness.

Sale catalogues may be had by writing to any of the consignors: L. G. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.; Fred Germann, Manhattan, Kan.; Charles L. Streeter, Green, Kan.; Dr. George C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## CHESTER WHITES For Sale

Sows and gilts, bred for September farrow. Registered. Cholera immuned.

**F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.**

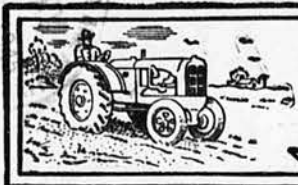
## BERGSTENS' Correct-Type HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire-bred gilts and spring boars. Choice quality, thick, short-legged type. Popular bloodlines. Prices reasonable.

**R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS**

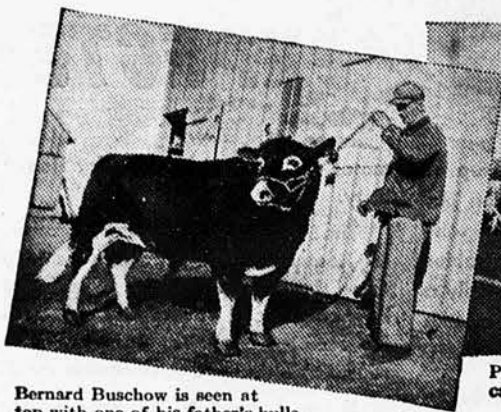
Randomph Kansas





# The Tank Truck

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



Bernard Buschow is seen at top with one of his father's bulls.



Part of the Buschow's fine herd of Guernsey cattle.



Alfred Buschow and son Bernard with some of their equipment.

## YOU CAN TELL A GOOD BREED ... OR A GOOD MOTOR OIL!

**A**LFRED O. BUSCHOW is the kind of man who's proud of having good stock and equipment—and proud to give them the kind of care they deserve. He breeds and raises Guernsey cattle and Hampshire hogs on his place near Blue Hill, Nebraska—and keeps a Case tractor humming pretty nearly all the time.

Here's what he's got to say about his experience in keeping motorized equipment on the job: "When we purchased this tractor one of the main questions I asked the dealer who sold me was, 'What kind of oil do you recommend . . . ?' 'Well,' he said, 'Can you buy Conoco oil?' I told him I could and I have been using Conoco ever since. We have a Ford also, and from the superior service that we received from Conoco in our Case, we use it in the Ford also and our results are 100%. We have our motors checked either in the Fall or in the Spring before work opens up, then we know if we give it good burning fuel and a good oil we are fixed for a hard season's work. . . .

"Good oil has taken the worries of breakdowns away from us. . . . We service our tractors . . . with Conoco and no matter if it is hot or cold we know our oil is doing the job. Espe-

cially do we find Conoco oil will stand up through greater heat and still come out of the draincock looking like new oil. Conoco has proven to us that it will keep down the oil bill and when the motors are in proper condition for working we never worry how our oil is standing up. We have used it long enough to know and we don't think there is any better or safer lubricant made than Conoco. Good oil is a trouble-saver and money-maker."

### OTHERS BACK UP THAT GOOD OPINION!

Taking a look at the pictures of Mr. Buschow's stock, buildings and equipment above, you can see he's the kind of man who would not be content with anything but what he thought was best. So his preference for Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil takes on added weight. Even so, no one likes to make up his mind about an important thing like motor oil on the basis of just one man's say-so. But Mr. Buschow's letter is by no means an exception to the many letters which come to your Tank Truck editor throughout the year.

Here, for example, is a letter from a farmer near Kersey, Colorado. His name is Frank Bond, and he writes of his experience with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil as follows: "I have two large tractors which at times pull extremely heavy loads. I use power equipment a-

cated near Clinton, Iowa. "I have used Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil, Conoco tractor fuel and gasoline in my Deere tractor and car," Mr. Vogt writes, "and found them thoroughly satisfactory in cutting down my operating costs."

### "WHYS AND WHEREFORES" OF N<sup>th</sup> OIL'S GREAT PERFORMANCE:

Now it's one thing to read what men write about a product from their own



Adolph Vogt watches Bob Holle's demonstration of a Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart.

experience with it—but it's quite another to know *why* it is that so many people find so many good things to write. In the case of Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil it's very easy to understand the basis of the quality performance these three men have found so consistently.

For modern research has given Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil a special ingre-

dient which has the remarkable property of fastening or sort of *plating* lubricant direct to metal. This OIL-PLATING acts right along with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil's strong film of liquid type to give any engine unusual resistance to wear. Not only to frictional wear in running, but to the corrosive wear which would otherwise come from leftover acids of combustion.

You'll notice in the first letter cited above that Mr. Buschow was very pleased also with the clean appearance of Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil even after very hard use. That's no accident either—for Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil contains a second special ingredient called *Thialkene inhibitor*, which works to prevent breakdown of the oil and is responsible for keeping any engine clean that is run on Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil.

With the statements of three men like these, and "whys and wherefores" that are furnished by OIL-PLATING and *Thialkene inhibitor*, you'll no doubt want to try some Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil yourself. Nothing could be easier. Simply phone Your Conoco Agent. He'll arrange to bring your N<sup>th</sup> oil and other Conoco lubricants out to your farm the very next time he brings a load that way. In addition, he's got a FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart made up for your own make and model of tractor—and a FREE Conoco Farmaide, which is just what its name says: an aid on the farm. When you call Your Conoco Agent, tell him the make and year of your tractor so he'll be sure to bring out the right Tractor Chart. Your Conoco Agent will gladly bring both of them to you on his next trip without any obligation. Continental Oil Company

### AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil • Conoco HD oil  
Conoco transmission oils • Conoco pressure lubricant  
Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglobe  
Conoco Suijind grease, cup grease and axle grease  
Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline • Conoco tractor fuel  
Conoco diesel fuel • Conoco kerosene and distillates

### 5 DOLLAR-AN-IDEAS

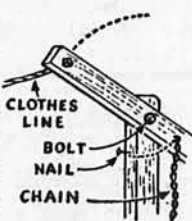
Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

Mrs. Nora Hoffman of South Haven, Kansas, suggests using a tire pump to blow seed and small particles of dirt and trash from the grain-droppers and flutes of a grain drill.



The illustration above shows a chicken-tight gate which Mrs. Evangeline Baker of Rye, New Mexico, built to permit the farm dog easy access to the front yard.

The ideas sketched at right was contributed by Elwood Albert of Floresville, Texas, as a handy means of elevating a clothesline after hanging clothes.



Conoco Agent Lewis Stolarczyk presents Frank Bond with his copy of the Conoco Farmaide.

lot, also have farm trucks and car. I think highly of your N<sup>th</sup> motor oil, as it has done a swell job for me and I know it has kept my engines in tip-top condition. . . . I also use your Conoco greases. Have been using Conoco products since 1939."

Or take this statement in a letter from Adolph Vogt, whose farm is lo-



### AT THE WHEEL OF THE TANK TRUCK

Department of Agriculture experts recently published some interesting results of soil-loss experimentation. On a field with a fall of nine feet per hundred, soil loss from land planted up and down hill in oats was only half the loss from the same land planted in corn! Planted in clover, the land lost only one-fifteenth as much soil! Experts used these three crops to demonstrate that while rotation has some effect in checking soil loss, the only effective

ways are contour farming, terracing, strip cropping, and other similar methods.

Here's more about farm fish ponds. Experts at Texas A. and M. College advise that ordinary chemical fertilizer placed in a pond will increase plant growth and ultimately raise yield of fish. Texas farmers, these experts report, have taken up to 300 pounds of fish per acre from properly stocked and fertilized ponds.

