

MAY 6, 1944

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Dense stand of sumac on bluestem pasture near Manhattan. This photo was taken on August 3. A hopeless mess? Not on your life! Take a look at the next picture on the right.

The same pasture seen at left. But this picture was taken on August 14, two years later, showing nearly complete eradication of sumac by 2 mowings on June 10.

## Mowing Can Beat Pasture WEEDS

**T**HE first step in restoring a run-down pasture to productivity is to adjust the grazing load. But the second, and equally important step, is eradication of weeds and shrubs that invariably find their way into areas from which the grass has been removed. It is time now to begin eradicating pasture weeds, but to do so efficiently and thoroly requires a knowledge of their growth habits.

Weeds may be divided into 2 groups, the annuals which can be discouraged by preventing seed production, and the perennial weeds and shrubs which do not depend entirely upon seed production for their maintenance, but often spread by runners or rootstocks.

The annual weeds must be renewed from seed each year and, therefore, if we can prevent them from producing seed they will gradually be eliminated. They usually are not very aggressive in their seedling stage and find it difficult to compete with good stands of perennial plants, therefore if a vigorous stand of grass is maintained these annuals will never have an opportunity to establish themselves. That is why they are seldom seen in good pastures. Where they do occur their eradication is greatly aided by grazing practices which encourage improvement of the grass. Any attempt at weed eradication is, in fact, useless unless accompanied by such practices, for altho weeds are destroyed their places will quickly be taken by others unless grasses are permitted to occupy the space first.

It is not implied here that eradication of annual weeds is a simple task, but it is much easier than the destruction of perennial weeds and shrubs. Mowing at about the time they begin to blossom is the most effective way to destroy the annuals. This kills them before seed has been produced but late enough in their growth cycle that new flowering shoots are not readily formed.

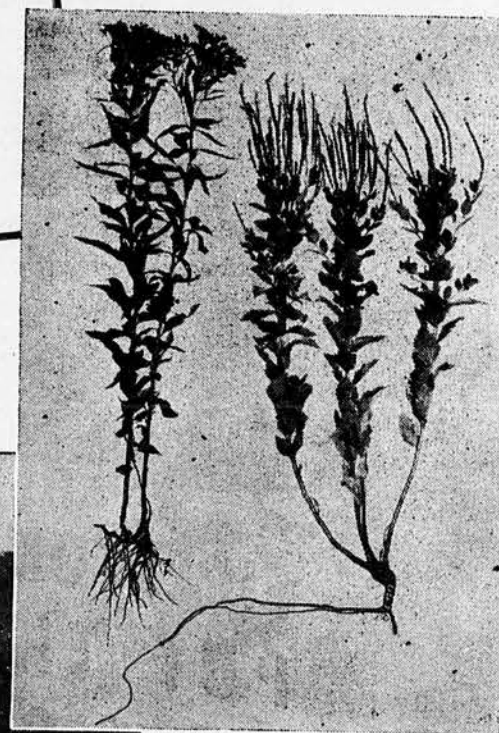
Perennial plants do not die simply because

Mowing a weedy bluestem pasture near Manhattan. These are mostly ironweeds, therefore the mowing was done the second week of June.



their tops are mowed or burned off, but send up new shoots instead to replace those which have been removed. To do this they must have reserves of food stored in their roots upon which to draw. These plant foods are manufactured in the leafy tissues and stored in the roots at such times as the plant can manufacture carbohydrates more rapidly than they are required to yield energy for the growth processes.

Foods thus stored during the growing season help to carry the plant thru the winter and are drawn upon heavily to start new growth each spring. During this period the supply of stored foods becomes severely depleted, and not until there is considerable new leafy growth is food storage resumed. There occurs, therefore, a low point in food reserves in every perennial plant some weeks after spring growth begins. If the top growth



Ironweed, left, and vervain, 2 common pasture weeds that spread both by seed and by rootstock. They may be eradicated by 3 annual mowings on about June 10.

is removed at that point the plant must begin all over again to produce new tops, drawing heavily on the already depleted supply of stored foods.

This effort on the part of the plant to replace its top growth is often manifested in a profusion of new shoots which are usually smaller and less vigorous than the original ones. The heavy use of stored foods leaves the plant weakened and somewhat starved by the time fall dormancy occurs, with the result that it cannot start spring growth as promptly nor as vigorously the following spring. The plant must then draw on a depleted food supply to produce its new spring growth and when the low point is reached it should be mowed again. Three such annual clippings will eradicate most pasture weeds or shrubs, but if satisfactory results are to be had the mowings

[Continued on Page 20]



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# Firestone

## GROUND GRIP TIRES

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## Hybrid Hogs Turn Out Well

**M**ARKETING a fraction under pigs to the litter was the unusual record of Charles A. Graham and J. W. Richards, of Morris county who recently completed the first stage of an interesting experiment in breeding hybrid hogs. The average litter saved in Kansas is a fraction over pigs. One gilt lost her entire litter, the 106 pigs raised to maturity actually were from only 11 gilts. Not a pig was lost after they were 2 days old.

The story of the Graham-Richards experiment was carried in the January 1, 1944, issue of Kansas Farmer but briefly is this: The 2 men started with 12 gilts whose dams were Poland Chinas and whose sires were Chester Whites. These gilts were bred to Duroc Jersey boar in January, 1943, and farrowed from May 25 to June 2, 1943.

Now to complete the story, the pigs were fed a balanced ration throughout the feeding period. It consisted of protein containing a mixture of linseed meal, soybean meal, cottonseed meal and tankage (equal parts) mixed with ground wheat and corn. The mixture was at a rate of 9 parts ground wheat to 1 part protein. They also were given a mineral mixture containing 10 pounds of steamed bonemeal, 10 pounds calcium and 20 pounds salt. The ground wheat-protein was fed self-feeders.

At weaning time ear corn on the ground was added to the ground wheat protein. The pigs had all the oats pasture they wanted and free access to running water. An electric fence was used to fence them in a lot in the timber along the creek.

Total feed consumption of pigs and sows was 83,398 pounds of grain, 6,086 pounds of concentrate and 2 pounds of minerals. The shoats were fed approximately 1½ tons of alfalfa hay after the oats pasture was snowed under last winter.

The result of this experiment was production of 25,985 pounds of pork for the market. Forty-two head were sold December 27, 1943, weighing 2 pounds average at Topeka and brought \$13.25 a hundredweight at the far. Forty-one head were sold December 30, averaged 242 pounds, and brought \$13.20 a hundredweight; while another 17 head were sold January 19, 1944, averaged 233 pounds, and brought \$13.20 a hundredweight. One weighing 280 pounds was butchered December 24, 1943.

Five gilts, having an average weight of 240 pounds, were kept back for continuing the experiment, and have been bred to a Poland China boar.

The only equipment used in the tire experiment included the self-feeder and the electric fence. The gilts farrowed in the timber and the shoats had only a strawstack as shelter until sold. The 2 men say the cross-bred gilts produced larger and more vigorous litters than any other hogs they had ever previously handled.

Mr. Graham is secretary-treasurer of the Morris County Production Credit Association, and Mr. Richards is a farmer living near Council Grove.

## Mark Bin Size

On each of my grain bins I have printed with dark paint the number bushels the bin holds when level. This makes it easy at any time to know about how many bushels I have without first measuring and doing a lot of figuring.—C. D.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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# Blow Up the Enemy

## With Leftover Fats From Your Cooking

By WILLIAM J. KUEHN

THE Government no longer insists that you be "fussy" about the manner in which you accumulate used household fats. Main point being emphasized in the current fat salvage drive is that you do save all fats which otherwise might be wasted, and that you take them to the nearest butcher shop promptly.

Many housewives apparently have refrained from turning in fats because certain requests which have been interpreted as demands. For example, it is preferable that fats be strained and that they be offered in tin containers with rounded edges.

But—the important thing is to deliver the fat, dirty and saturated with cooking odors if need be, and in any kind of container available. The need is so great that processors will handle the material in any form in which you give it to them.

### This Is Easiest Way

Here is the simplest process by which you can accumulate fats: Keep a container handy on a corner of the stove. When you fry or roast meats, pour the grease that remains into the container. Fats cut from meats before cooking can be melted down whenever the oven is used for some other purpose, and poured into the container. Grease that rises to the top of stews and soups can be skimmed off and salvaged. Whenever the container has as much as a half pound of salvaged fat in it, take it to the butcher.

Every pound of salvaged fat is worth 4 cents and 2 red ration points, which your butcher will pay you. Within 3 weeks of the time you turn them in, those fats will be in use making munitions, military medicines, and synthetic rubber. That is getting action for your money.

Many farm folks have been accus-

tomed to making soap from accumulated fats. In normal times, this is wise economy. During wartime, however, it may not be desirable.

Fats contain glycerin, which is an essential element in many war materials. It has no value when it remains in the fats which are used to make soap. When salvaged thru commercial channels, however, the essential glycerin is removed. Thus, it is possible to purchase commercial soap made with fats from which this war-essential glycerin has been removed, with the money obtained for turning in the salvaged material, and the result in dollars and cents to you are just about the same, one way or the other.

Your Government doesn't want you to turn in fats which you might otherwise use with true economy. Use them over and over again, as long as you choose. But when they have become so discolored or filled with odors that you would no longer use them, don't throw them away. That is the time to put them in the container and sell them to your butcher. They still contain the valuable glycerin.

### Seems Like a Miracle

It is something of a miracle how the innocent-looking drippings from a piece of fried bacon, or the equally unimpressive-appearing grease that floats on a stew, can become so deadly when used against the enemy in the form of explosives, or can be humanely useful in the form of medicines. However, the chemists who know how turn the fats you save into such items for defeating the enemy as ammunition for antiaircraft guns, antitank guns, howitzers, trench mortars, field artillery and machine guns. Also into medicines for treating our own boys for many battle casualties. This is a most important job.

## Rye Pasture Saved Hay

UTILIZATION of Balbo rye pasture saved Curtis Holt, Bourbon county, 2 tons of hay a cow last winter in feeding his herd of Jerseys. He reported to R. L. Stover, Kansas State College dairy specialist, that when no silage or other roughage is fed, it usually requires 3 tons of hay a cow during the winter-feeding period.

Mr. Holt fed his cows on one ton of hay a cow without any other dry roughage and they were in good condition and producing heavily all winter. Balbo rye made the difference. Eleven acres of Balbo rye were planted last September, with part seeded September 7 and part September 15. Pasturing was started in the first field just 23 days after planting and the rye supplied all the roughage needed by the herd until December 1, with no hay being fed until that date. The cows were turned on the rye pasture again on February 5 and were in it, except for 12 days, until exceptionally wet weather ended pasturing on March 18. Aside from wet periods, the rye provided all pasture needed until about May 1, when other pasture was available.

## Good Bull Is the Answer

USING a good registered bull is the most important item in any dairy program, think Z. E. Moberly and son, of Cloud county, who have a herd of Holsteins. They have been using registered bulls since 1929 and believe these bulls are the secret of success. Their cow herd consists of about 60 per cent registered and 40 per cent good grade cows. Their present bulls are of Carnation breeding.

The Moberlys are sold on cow testing, too, and belong to a testing association, but have not completed a full year's test yet so are unable to determine the full value it will prove to their herd.

They do know the answers on some of their cows, however. Belle, a member of their herd, has won first place twice at the North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville, and second at the Kansas Free Fair. She was the highest-producing cow in 4-H competition several years ago, giving 446

pounds of butterfat in a 305-day test. One of their grade cows has made a production record of 444.9 pounds of butterfat in 275 days.

Unlike most farmers, the Moberlys do not like the milking-parlor plan. They believe it saves time to have all the cows in the barn at milking time, and have remodeled their barn recently to accomplish that purpose.

All cows in the herd are fed according to production and get corn silage, alfalfa hay, ground cob meal and oats and 1 pound of soybean meal daily. They believe soybean meal is more palatable than cottonseed cake but they don't believe in heavy feeding of a concentrate.

For temporary pasture they like wheat and rye. They sowed their first Balbo last fall, but planting was late and weather prevented them from getting a fair test on its value. Their cows all get mineral, with salt, free choice.

**IDEAS FOR A BIGGER HARVEST**

**GO AFTER THE LOST 10%**  
Let your crop ripen fully on the stalk and harvest in one operation. Save an additional percentage scattered by binder, spoiled in the shock, or blown over in the strawstack. It often weighs out 10% more.

**SAVE MORE SEED CROPS**  
Valuable seed often shatters onto the ground unnoticed. Harvest it! Instruction book with the All-Crop Harvester tells how to save clovers, flax and soybeans, how to top bundled sorghum or harvest it from the stalk.

**SAVE YOUR STRAW**  
Straw may help tide you over in a feed emergency. Save your legume straw, too, after harvesting the seed. The All-Crop Harvester leaves straw less broken, easily handled with pickup baler, hay-loader, hayfork or slings. Attachment scatters straw evenly on ground if desired.

The ability of the All-Crop Harvester to save the crop is needed this year as never before. Empty granaries must be filled and hungry livestock fed.

Millions of bushels formerly lost in the fields can go a long way toward meeting this need.

Do you know that many of these lost bushels can be saved with an All-Crop Harvester?

Even down, matted crops are picked up off the ground by the All-Crop's close-clippingheader. Its wide, rubber-faced bar cylin-

der puts green weeds through whole without squeezing out the moisture. This lessens spoilage in the bin. Even a boy can adjust the cylinder speed merely by turning a crank.

You may be able to obtain a new All-Crop Harvester this year, but if not, consult your Allis-Chalmers dealer anyway. He can furnish you a serviceable reconditioned machine or put you in touch with an owner who does custom work.

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**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
**ALL-CROP HARVESTER**  
"Successor to the Binder"





## "Swifter than a race horse it flew over the icy streets!"

**M**ANY a mustache cup was put down with a clatter. Many a housewife on this wintry Sunday morning in 1900 began to dream and talk of a new family carriage—without a horse!

There on the front page of the newspaper was the thrilling story. Henry Ford had given a reporter a ride in the first Detroit-built automobile—an experimental model. It had been an inspiring experience.

A speed of 25 miles an hour had been attained. The reporter nearly leapt overboard in fright, but had kept his perch over the 3-gallon gas tank.

He was now able to record ecstatically that the "big machine rode with dreamlike smoothness" despite the ruts . . . that it

"stopped within six feet" and was off again "like a frightened ghost".

Mr. Ford had proved himself "an expert in cutting circles and other fancy figures". He turned sharp curves "with the grace and ease of a wild bird". Even a milk wagon and a loaded dray had been encountered without mishap!

From these early days, the name Ford has never ceased to be news.

The reason lies in the basic Ford principle: *build a sturdy, simple car priced within the reach of the greatest number.*

When production was stopped on the 1942 models, more than 30,000,000 Ford-built cars and trucks had taken to the road. And millions of them, the country over, are still serving

America's vital transportation needs. Much of the present news of Ford is of course "restricted", for it has to do with the mass production of giant aircraft and many other tools of victory.

But there will come a day when Ford news will again feature civilian models. You may be sure they will reflect all the ingenuity and precision engineering which are traditional with Ford. They will benefit, too, by the newer knowledge of materials and fabrication methods.

Yes, the Ford cars of the future may even challenge the descriptive powers of that forgotten reporter who, at the turn of the century, rolled along the streets of Detroit "swifter than a race horse".

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY**



## Feeding Job Made Easy

### Outside Grain Spouts and Feed Bunk Save Labor

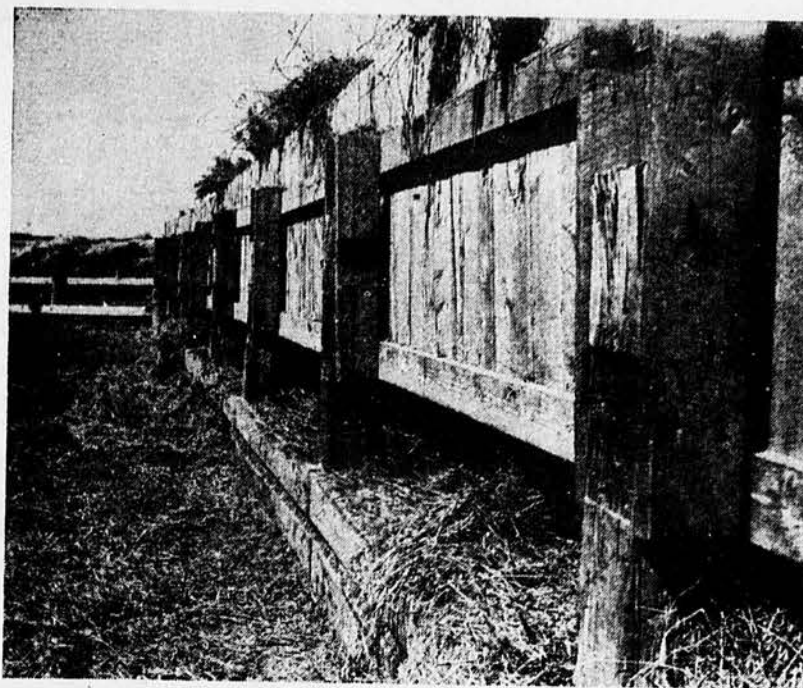
GETTING multiple use out of farm buildings and equipment with a minimum of cost, time and labor, is a common practice on the farm of G. Berl Mayo, Finney county.

Among several ideas that really have clicked for Mr. Mayo is an overhead grain bin along one wall of his machine shop. The bin is built from the ceiling down to the sidewall in a "V" construction, with the floor of the bin 6 feet or more above the garage floor. This leaves the entire floor space and wall space to be used for other purposes such as storage, workroom and workbenches.

To make the bin even more profitable as a time and labor saver it is equipped with outside spouts. All Mr. Mayo has to do to get a load of grain for his cattle-feeding operations which require 80 bushels a day, is to back a truck under a spout and raise a metal door made from scrap material on the farm. The bin, which extends along an entire side of the garage, holds 600 bushels. Another bin just like it will

be installed this year on the other side to double the capacity. The bins are filled from the end of the garage by means of a blower. Cost of installing the present bin was about \$90, including labor and material.

Another idea that serves 2 purposes on the Mayo farm is a feed-bunk wind-break. Mr. Mayo needed a good wind-break for his 220 head of steers being fed in the feedlot so constructed a board fence which extends for 180 feet across the north side of the lot. But he also feeds a lot of alfalfa hay and didn't want to go to the expense of constructing feed bunks and did not want to scatter the hay in the lot. So he built the fence with a slot near the bottom and placed the bottom boards of the fence on the opposite side of the support posts to act as a rail. Then, along the entire north side of the fence, he piled alfalfa hay. The hay and the fence act as an excellent wind-break and the hay can be fed with a minimum of labor and waste. The material cost was about \$75.



This board fence, erected across the north side of the Mayo feed lot, serves as a wind-break for the cattle and also as a feed bunk for alfalfa hay, which is piled along the outside of the fence.

Finney milo feed, and also one acre of Westland milo balanced with Sumac roughage?

This year's experimental results show that one acre of irrigated Finney milo will produce 780 pounds of gain on lambs per acre, which would be the equivalent of fattening about 25 lambs. Using the same feed-lot results and yields, two thirds acre of Westland milo balanced with one third acre

of Sumac produced 688 pounds of gain or the equivalent of about 18 to 20 lambs.

How can the phosphorous needs be met on temporary field locations?

If there are indications that there is a phosphorous deficiency, this may be corrected by feeding bonemeal, superphosphate or other phosphorous supplements, in the salt mixture.

## Silo Holds 1,200 Tons

PROBABLY the largest concrete trench silo in Western Kansas was constructed 6 years ago on the farm of Dr. L. L. Jones, Finney county, and has proved its worth in the extensive cattle-feeding operations which dominate the program on this farm. The silo is 144 feet long, 16 feet wide at the bottom, 16 feet deep, 21 feet wide at the top, and has a normal capacity of about 1,200 tons of silage. Four-foot sideboards were added last fall to increase the capacity.

Using a full carload of cement, the trench silo has 6-inch walls, with 8-inch reinforcing columns every 16 feet, and 12- by 16-inch beams reinforced with steel under ground from wall to wall to prevent "pushing in" at the bottom.

Building such a large concrete trench silo has its problems, says Doctor Jones, but this one was constructed so well it doesn't have a crack in it after 6 years of use. During construction, the silo was built 32 feet at a time. Forms were braced across and cement poured on both walls simultaneously so side sections would have the same pressure. This called for a cement mixer on each side.

After each 32-foot section had settled for 24 hours the forms were shoved ahead for the next 32 feet. Cost of the huge structure was held

down by liberal use of steel and other scrap materials about the farm.

## Others Guilty, Too

To the Editor: In reply to Ray L. Cuff's article in the April 15 issue, "Bruises Cost Millions," I wish to state that farmers are not the only ones who bruise and abuse stock. It has been my experience to visit the K. C. stockyards a few times and there I have seen some harsh treatment administered, such as slamming them with gates when unnecessary and beating them with canes or clubs—I have seen the men break canes over the animal's backs. They have blamed it largely on the truckers, but I have had several different truckers and all seemed to be careful in loading and handling.

After stock gets to the yards it is in strange hands and, of course, acts bewildered, but I think much of the rough treatment is unnecessary.—Carl Nieder, Lawrence.

Space did not permit Kansas Farmer to discuss all phases of bruise losses, except to mention that they do occur all along the line, from farm to slaughter floor. Mr. Nieder is correct in saying some of it occurs in the stockyards. Mr. Cuff says a constant campaign against such treatment in the yards is being carried on. Important thing is to demand something be done about rough treatment wherever farmers see it.—Editors.

## To Oil Pulley

Oiling the hay-rope pulley at the top of a tall barn is one way you won't have to risk your neck if you do it this way: Tie a piece of burlap soaked in oil to the rope and pull it thru the pulley. The oil is squeezed out over the pulley and oils the bearings as it is forced thru the pulley.—R. H.

## Holds Fence Better

To fasten fencing to angle iron posts, we have found cotter keys much better than short tie wires. We spread and slip the keys over the fence wires, then insert them in the holes, after which they are clinched tightly.—D. L.

## Saves the Horses

When turning at the end of the field while using a spring-tooth harrow, raise the teeth on the outside section. This makes the harrow turn easier and saves the horses a heavy pull.



This building on the farm of G. Berl Mayo, Finney county, serves as a machine shop and for grain storage. Overhead bins, with outside spouts, allow free use of inside floors and wall space and save time and labor in feeding operations.

## What Sheepmen Asked

### Questions and Answers, Lamb Feeders' Day, Garden City

By RUFUS F. COX

Do you lose lambs from too much grain when they run in a combined milo field?

There was insufficient grain left in the Garden City field to cause death losses and usually this is the case. If an excessive amount of grain is left in the field, precautions should be taken to see that lambs get plenty of roughage and do not eat too much grain when they are first turned in the field.

Would the high protein content of wheat grain raised in Western Kansas account for the higher gains of wheat-fed lambs compared to the milo-fed lambs?

There is so little difference in the digestible protein content of wheat and milo Westland grain that it is felt this could not be responsible for the large gains of the wheat-fed lambs, especially in view of the fact that the lambs in both lots had adequate protein in their ration. The quality of the grain fed in this year's tests is a more likely explanation.

If limestone is self-fed would you have the same results as mixing it with feed?

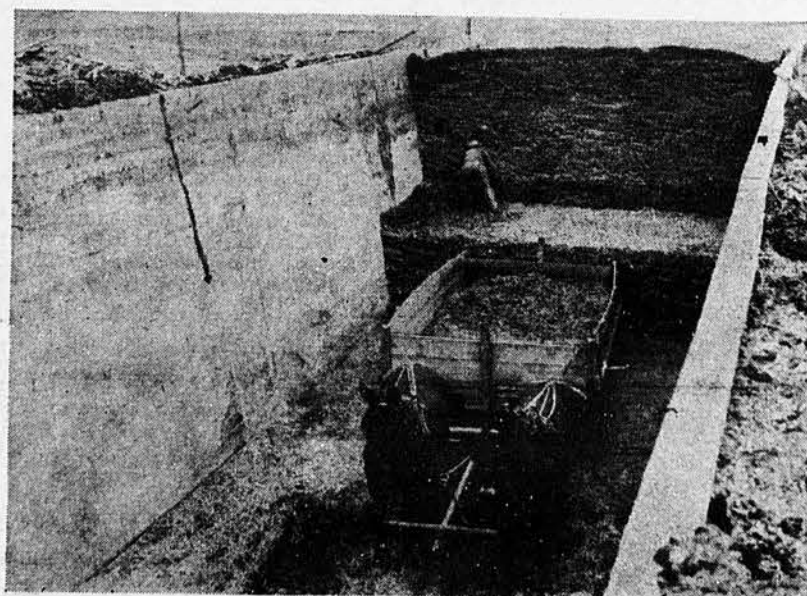
Experimental work at Garden City indicates that when lambs receive about 1½ pounds of ground limestone per 100 lambs daily, it makes no difference by what method it is fed.

What is the cause and variability of lambs to withstand a concentrated ration?

There are many factors which determine the amount of concentrates lambs can consume without loss. The

quality of feed, the climate and, most important of all, the lambs themselves. The latter factor is the most difficult one to foresee. Certain years, good, thrifty lambs will go off feed on rations which cause no difficulty whatsoever among other lambs or in other years. It is best to adjust concentration of the ration to a safe level and not to test the maximum concentrate consumption of the lambs and thereby incur a loss.

How many lambs will one acre of



This 144-foot concrete trench silo on the farm of Dr. L. L. Jones, Finney county, probably is the largest of its kind in Western Kansas. It has a normal capacity of about 1,200 tons.



# FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

IT IS my judgment that the troubles the War Department and farmers are having this month, in getting corn for war manufacturing purposes and for livestock feeding, are due in great part to the refusal of the Office of Price Administration during the preceding 2 years to face the facts of life.

Over the years in this country a marketing mechanism for food and feed products has been built up that almost automatically would send corn and other products from surplus areas to shortage areas. This marketing mechanism was already in operation. All the OPA had to do to get the full benefit of hundreds of years of experience was to use the system, based on price and handling costs.

But instead, a group of Leon Henderson's economists right at the start determined it was their job to see that each producer, each handler, and each processor, and each purchaser, got or gave just exactly what the bright young men in OPA figured out was what each ought to get or give. They wanted to change the distribution system in line with their own ideas of what ought to be—Government control every step of the way, and rigid prices based on Washington blueprints.

The result has been that corn has piled up in some parts of the country, has been unavailable in other places. The price-fixing scheme they used—and this is not a kick on price control as such; price controls are needed in all-out war—resulted in 2 prices, 20 cents apart, for the same corn in the same elevators in some counties outside the commercial corn area.

Now, in order to obtain corn needed to manufacture necessities for the war effort, the Government has found it necessary to requisition corn from farmers. But in order to avoid a straight requisition, and make it look like voluntary sales, the plan used is to freeze all corn in elevators and on farms in 125 counties, and allow this corn to be sold only to one purchaser, the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The results outside the 125 counties were almost immediate. In stockyards and in feedlots and on farms where purchased corn is necessary to feed animals, the usual marketing agencies had nothing to deliver. All purchasers in effect have to go to a Government agent to get corn for feed.

It is one of the things that go with the war—but I still believe a large part of this corn headache could have been avoided if the Planners had not tried to make over our marketing system during the emergency.

There will be more headaches like the corn and the egg and the hog and the fat cattle griefs before the war is over. Wars do that, and we must just make the best we can of whatever happens.

Farmers have done such a good job the last 3

years, have done so much with so little, that today the country has more meat and eggs than it can digest. But that doesn't mean there will be surpluses next year at this time.

I am pushing all I can back here to get WPB to get more farm machinery for American farmers. They need machinery. And the farms need all the men that are on them right now, plus machinery and trucks and tires, if they are to meet heavy demands for foodstuffs next year.

After the war—well, that is another matter.

## Need Strong Farm Prices

ONE point is made clear in any period of higher prices for farm products. It is the fact that agriculture, and related industries, with good prices and larger incomes, are able to adopt improved methods, pay off debts and get on a more substantial footing. Now I know agriculture will make progress under almost any set of conditions. But it will make bigger strides in much shorter time if it has the strong backing of good farm prices. For these reasons, among others, I say that farm prices must be held up after the war.

That isn't a selfish viewpoint because whenever agriculture steps ahead, the entire nation benefits. As improved crop varieties are made available, the source of food for the nation becomes more secure. With better machines and labor-saving devices, farmers practice wider diversification, making themselves more secure, and therefore better able to help support the many other industries with their purchasing power. It seems to me very simple arithmetic proves beyond a doubt the important part agriculture plays in our economic system.

I firmly believe that if agriculture is penalized in the future as it has been in the past, so far as prices are concerned, the country is in for a very severe setback.

I have heard over and over the last few weeks that the way to avoid a crash after the war, and to pay off the national debt, is to keep wages up. I agree that sounds reasonable. It is a pretty tough job to pay off inflated debts with fewer dollars. But what is going to keep wages up, outside of Government, if farmers don't have high enough incomes to support other industry? So as not to get the cart before the horse, I would like to see more

people concerned about keeping farm prices up. But since it is natural for the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker to worry too much about the other person, first, the only one left to do the worrying about the farmer is the farmer himself.

It seems to me, as I have said before, that we are well along in our ability to produce. But that we are only in the primary grade when it comes to finding markets and holding prices up for farm products. Everybody else seems to be organized for the purpose of standing up for their rights. But the farmer still takes what he can get, under ordinary circumstances. It looks to me as if farmers must do some pretty tall pulling together themselves if they are to be paid what they are worth by way of prices for their products.

Perhaps demanding more for quality products is one of the best ways to start. For example, the market now wants certain varieties and qualities of fruits and vegetables for the frozen-food industry. Why not expect and demand higher prices for this extra quality? When you go to buy a suit of clothes you find out right off the bat there is a different price for a better quality fabric. I think it also would be helpful if farmers would demand that their eggs be bought from them on a grade basis. I have noticed in the cities that eggs are pretty largely sold on a grade basis, and the some grades bring higher prices than others. Most of this should be reflected back to the producer to help pay his expenses.

Maybe farmers should start the practice of setting up certain grades and making only the grades available for the general consumer, turning the lower grades into something else. There may be plenty of uses in the field of chemistry for the lower grade products. If farmers set the minds to it they can have more to say about how their crops are marketed and what they receive in the way of prices.

We haven't found the formula yet to bring about, to put agriculture on a par with industry and labor in bargaining power. But I am confident that it must come from farmers themselves. Having Government control of agriculture and prices isn't the answer. That sort of thing is too easily manipulated to suit political whims; too easily shaded in favor of pressure groups. It will take time and study and patience. But when farmers get into the marketing end of their business solidly as they are in on the producing end, they no longer will have to take the short end of the price and income deal.

*Arthur Capen*

Washington, D. C.

## Controversial Legislation Will Wait

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Until invasion and national election results are known and appraised—and, long after, for that matter—uncertainty as to the future will prevail in farming circles. But the farmer will be in about the same position as most other folks.

A simplified tax bill, an extension of the Price Control Act (OPA), extension of the Lend-Lease Act, and annual appropriations bills, probably will be the extent of major legislation by Congress before the party conventions in June and July. From then until after the elections, domestic controversial legislation—any kind of legislation for that matter—probably will be handled with gloves if at all; more likely packed in mothballs until the political campaign is over.

Lend-Lease will be extended for one year, until June 30, 1945, without material amendment. That means extension of Lend-Lease operations begun before that date until June 30, 1948, however. If the war is still going on in 1945, and Russia and Britain are participating fully, the Lend-Lease Act

will be extended again, and if necessary still again. President Roosevelt has had made available to him so far a total of some \$63,000,000,000 for Lend-Lease purposes. Every time a big Army or Navy appropriations bill is passed, that adds several billions more of potential Lend-Lease funds. Congress is trying to figure out a way of definitely stopping Lend-Lease when the war ends, but is not sure it can turn the trick.

Indications are that the Price Control Act also will be extended for one year only. White House and the united efforts of the Federal Departments and agencies are throwing all they have to get Congress to extend the act until "2 years after the cessation of hostilities," but both branches of Congress are getting warier and warier of extending "blanket powers" for more than a year at a time.

With prices of many foodstuffs being "held in line" by Federal subsidies

at the rate of \$1,300,000 a year, active Congressional opposition to consumer food subsidies is dying down. Twice the subsidy ban has been sent to the White House in bills extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation; twice the measures have been vetoed, the vetoes sustained.

### Ease "Farmer" Yardstick

For income tax purposes, a farmer is defined in the new simplified tax bill as one who gets 67 per cent of his income from farming operations. Under the present law it is 80 per cent.

Other principal changes affecting farmers are:

Farmers may, if they desire, make only one "guesstimate" on their annual income, and that estimate is not due until January 15 of the following year. Also, two thirds of the total tax estimated is due on that date, on the income of the preceding year; the other third, adjusted to actual reported in-

come, will be due the following March 15. The change of date of the December estimate to January 15 applies to all income taxpayers.

It is expected that the simplified so called because it is intended to relieve all but the higher income brackets from making out returns (except for a simple statement showing withholdings for the year)—tax bill will be enacted before the end of June.

But don't be fooled by the word "simplified." The chances are your income taxes will be upped slightly, unless you have a large family of dependents. Exemptions for married couples are reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,000; exemptions for dependents are increased from \$350 for those under 18 to \$400 for each actual dependent. Example: a man and wife with 6 children (dependents) would get an exemption on the first \$4,000 of net income.

### "Help" Farmers Market Corn

Threats to requisition corn from farmers for war needs have become real. War Food Administration, at request of War Production Board



War Department, issued an order effective April 25 for 60 days, that in effect makes all corn in 125 counties in the commercial corn area subject to requisition; 48 counties in Iowa, 35 in Illinois, 18 in Minnesota, 13 in Nebraska, and 11 in Indiana are affected. The word requisition is not used, however. WFA says the order is an appeal to farmers to sell their corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation for Government uses. The press release states:

"The WFA announced a program to protect the source of supply and assist farmers in marketing the necessary corn."

"Movement of corn from farms or elevators in these counties . . . is restricted to sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation, except that feeders who present evidence of immediate need may apply to the County AAA committee for authorization from the WFA to purchase and transport a limited supply. Purchases made by CCC will be handled thru local elevators. To avoid the necessity of farmers interrupting their spring work, WFA will provide shelling service at the farm and transportation to the local elevator thru contracts with operators of portable shellers. Shelling service and transportation to the local elevator will be supplied at no cost to the farmer. In addition to these services, the farmer will be paid the local ceiling price."

There is not to be compulsion; no requisitioning, but—"county and community committeemen will begin immediately in the designated counties to visit farms to determine the amount of corn available for purchase by the CCC and to arrange for shelling and transportation services."

"WFA has received reports that several processing plants supplying corn products to the war industries have been operating at reduced capacities and temporarily have closed down for lack of corn."

Just to discourage farmers in the 125 counties who might wish to hold their corn instead of selling to the CCC, Economic Stabilization Director M. Vinson, Price Administrator Chester Bowles, and War Food Administrator Jones, have issued a joint statement that there will be no increase in ceiling prices on corn.

#### Machinery Behind Schedule

Farm machinery manufacturers are urged by WPB, quietly, to make more than their domestic allotment of machinery, so more can be shipped abroad for rehabilitating liberated areas. Necessary allocations of materials will be made, it is understood. Meantime the manufacture for domestic use is away behind schedule, for the reason and another.

#### Farm Loan Change Waits

A general revision of farm loan laws, to consolidate most of the farm lending agencies under one head and away with some of the competition among the numerous lenders of Federal funds, probably will wait until a new Congress. It is not even certain that the Cooley bill, "Farmers Home Corporation" will be passed this session. Farm Bureau thinks it is just a device to revive and perpetuate the farm Security Administration under another name and is fighting it bitterly. The House seems determined to pass the FSA.

#### How Meat Supply Looks

Civilian meat consumption during the first quarter of 1944 was at the rate of 158 pounds a year, compared

to some 135 pounds prewar, and the intended 131 pounds for this year. Supplies will drop on into 1945, but immediate prospects are that civilian consumption will run at the rate of 139 pounds for the rest of this year. A poor crop year would force more than that on the market this fall.

#### Would Stop "Land Boom"

Senator Gillette's grass and legume subsidy bill, \$25,000,000, passed the Senate unanimously following the Easter recess, and is scheduled for early House passage. The Gillette bill to tax profits out of farm land speculation is getting nowhere in the Senate very fast, and is not even spon-

sored in the House. Administration officials are thinking of calling in the Federal Reserve Board to limit percentage of farm land purchases that can be mortgaged, to stop the "land boom" they see already in progress.

#### "Small" Danger

Nematodes, threadlike parasites that attack plants particularly thru the soil, probably are responsible, directly or indirectly, for so-called "die-back" or "sunstroke" of many orchard trees, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Some tree damage is caused directly by the nemas, while in other cases the

nemas expose plant roots to bacteria and fungi diseases by opening up the tissues as they pass thru. Thru the year nemas multiply rapidly, destroying more and more rootlets. The orchard owner sees the results in diseased tops and small crops.

#### 160 Paper Towels

I have found that a 10-cent box of paper napkins make excellent paper towels to use in the schoolroom. I cut the napkins on the fold and make 2 towels from each napkin, thereby getting 160 towels instead of 80. These are useful in school or home. — Mrs. Sam Genisio.



## GET THIS ADDED PROTECTION!

Galvanizing does for a metal stock tank what the fortifying does for Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil.

The fortifying agent blended with the fine quality base stock of Fortified Tagolene gives this super-quality motor oil its greater resistance to engine heat and makes it a better lubricant. You use less of it—and your farm machinery is better protected against the wear and tear of friction.

You can't make a good cup of coffee out of a poor one by adding sugar and cream. Same is true of oil. You've got to have good base stock at the start.

Skelly Fortified Tagolene is built of the finest quality base stocks to which is added a special fortifying agent. This agent is blended with the base stock oils, in proper proportion to give Fortified Tagolene maximum lubricating qualities.

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The fortifying additive in Fortified Tagolene

- 1 Achieves a tougher, smoother, "oilier" film which gives more resistance to engine heat and provides better lubrication to engine parts.
- 2 Cleans up dirty engines and keeps clean engines clean.
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Society (Her cook has gone to war)—  
"One dozen 3-minute eggs, please."



## "Dressing Up" the Farm

By FLORENCE McKINNEY



A walk leading to the front door, a sturdy fence which keeps out livestock, and well-placed trees to provide shade all contribute to making this arrangement a good one.

FOR an outside home beautification plan the old motto, "first things first," never was more appropriate. A satisfactory landscaping plan will take several years to complete, according to Professor L. R. Quinlan, of Kansas State College. The "first thing first" will be a clean-up campaign, including dead and dying trees. Enough time for upkeep is a great hindering factor with most farmers so any plan to landscape must take this into consideration. Recommendations made by Professor Quinlan and W. J. Amstein, horticulturist of the Extension service, have given this element great consideration.

In your clean-up work, be sure to remove trees and shrubs growing in places which make farm work inconvenient, or do not enhance the beauty of the farmstead. High hedges can be grown as screens to hide buildings or equipment which are likely to be unsightly.

### Trees in Right Places

To provide trees and lawn which will make home life more satisfying, and will be a joy to friends and neighbors—do not hurry your plan. It may take more than 1 year. Trees may dot the lawn spaces rather than being placed to make a vista which will lead to

all callers to most farm homes enter at the kitchen door. Many a busy farm wife has deplored this rural custom for years. It "catches her" with her hands in the bread dough. The most inviting welcome that one can offer a guest is a well-graded and maintained drive which passes the front of the house, with a convenient walk leading to the front door. Farmers who have carried out this arrangement admit it works. In considering the drive, make it one that is convenient, with easy turns, taking the shortest distance to carry in the groceries, and above all make a wide curve as it leaves the highway. A right-angle turn over a narrow culvert into the private farm drive is not only inconvenient but a hazard as well.

### Pick Right Lawn Grass

Quinlan and Amstein speak impressively of the many advantages of buffalo grass for lawns in the western two thirds of Kansas. Bermuda grass has gone the way of Chinese elms in popularity—both are short-lived, Bermuda winterkills, bringing disappointment to those who have labored for a lawn grass which they hoped would be permanent. Buffalo grass is a native, thus assuring the permanency which is so desirable. It has only one feature which might prevent it being a

universal favorite—it turns brown with the first frost. Bluegrass with its year-around beauty is almost impossible to grow in the western half of the state without both water and shade. In contrast, buffalo grass will not grow in the shade, even weeds growing in a new stand of this grass will shade it sufficiently to stop its growth.

A buffalo grass lawn should be established by planting in the spring, small pieces of sod 12 to 18 inches apart in a checkerboard arrangement. In one reasonably good year it will spread and cover all the ground.

As for mowing, it requires little and does not grow as tall as bluegrass or Bermuda. And speaking of mowing grass, more bluegrass has been killed by too close mowing than all other causes. For this grass, the mower should be set to cut the grass 2 inches high, and restrain your energy and mow only 3 or 4 times during the summer.

The best plan for a farm lawn will be to make it large enough and with enough open spaces without hindrance of flower beds or trees, so that the field mower can be used. For buffalo grass this is ideal and the general effect will be more attractive than a small lawn with a great confusion of plantings.

There is a common belief among both farmers and town people that by allowing bluegrass to go to seed it will revive a thin stand. This fallacy is widespread and the practice a harmful one. There are 2 recommended practices to handle this condition. If the grass is very thin, plow or spade it up, summer-fallow and re-sow any time between August 15 and September 15. In other cases it may be possible to fertilize the soil, water frequently and cut only at wide intervals.

### Fence a Necessity

There can be no flowers, shrubs or even grass if a fence is not provided. Either the chickens and livestock must

## Rural Landscaping

If you wish more information on lawns, trees and shrubs, we can supply you with the following publications from Kansas State College:

Lawns in Kansas, Bulletin 267, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs for Western Kansas, Bulletin 270, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Windbreaks for Kansas Farmsteads, Circular 140, Extension Service.

Planning and Planting the Rural School, Extension Service.

Planning and Planting the Rural Cemetery, Extension Service.

Send your order to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for free copies.

be fenced out or the house and grounds must be fenced in. Chickens will scratch up a newly-made lawn and flower beds and ruin many hours of work.

A walk which leads directly to the barn or garage without turns will be used. Make walks of some material such as stone, concrete or brick, as they remain dry during wet weather and particles will not be tracked into the house, which is the chief objection to sand, gravel or cinders. If flagstones, brick or concrete are given a base of from 3 to 6 inches of gravel, you will have a permanent walk—one that will not sag. Any curve in a walk should lead in the general direction of traffic and should not have any useless "wiggles."

## After 14 Years, Clarence May Walk Like Other Boys

By J. M. PARKS, Secretary  
The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children

IT IS too early to be sure about it, but the great surgeon to whom we sent Clarence last week says there is hope. All of his life, this fine Kansas boy has hobbled about on the sides of his feet with his toes turned inward. Knots have formed on the used parts making him look even more deformed. The mother from whom he inherited the deformity is no longer living. The father says: "There is a large family, and I am unable to do much more for Clarence than to pay for his transportation to the hospital."

After examining Clarence last Tuesday, our specialist said there is a fair chance for marked improvement. Only one foot can be done at a time, so the hospitalization will require 6 to 8 weeks. Treatment will start just as soon as we get word that space is available at the hospital. This effort to give Clarence "sure footing" has been delayed too long already.

### "God Help My Little Boy"

That's the prayer with which a Kansas mother ended her letter written 3 days ago. More of her message follows: "I am writing to you after reading your story of hope for crippled children. We are a family of 7—5 children.

We have very limited means, but we want something done for David, our 14-year-old boy. He can walk but he can't talk. He has a good, cheerful disposition. Please advise us how we can help him. Something has to be done as soon as possible. We will do all we can."

A friend had written to this mother saying, "I am sending you this Capper Foundation clipping, in hopes that you might find help for your own darling boy."

Arrangements are now being made for David to get his chance.

### Help "His" Baby Walk?

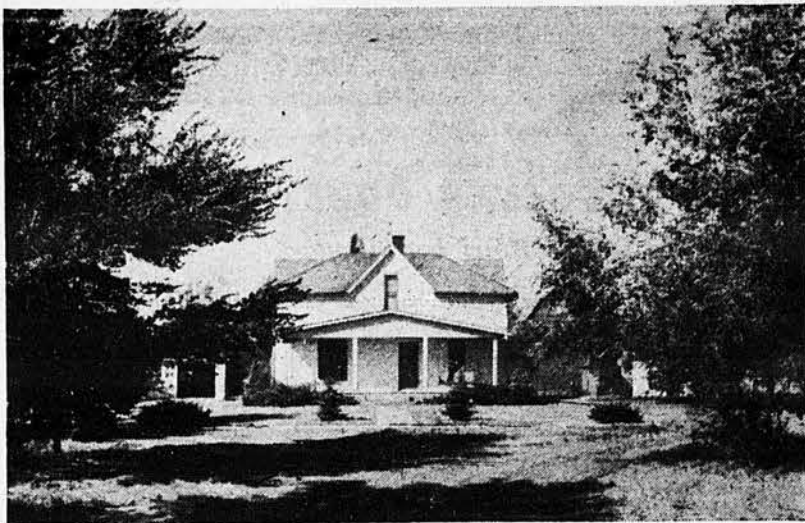
"I am a soldier's wife," writes another Kansas mother. "I have a baby girl who is 8 months old and was born with a crippled foot. She now is crawling and wants very much to walk. She pulls herself up and when she stands it's on her ankle. Her little foot isn't turned in as badly as the little boy from South Dakota, mentioned in your other story, but the arch is crooked. Her little toes seem to want to curl back. The little leg is perfect. The trouble seems to be in the ankle and arch. Our family doctor thinks it needs your kind of doctor's care. On my allotment I can take care of myself and the train fare. Would you please tell me whether you would or could help me?"

The Capper Foundation already has answered, "Yes, we can and will provide the best orthopedic surgeon and the best hospital available so that everything possible will be done to make that baby able to walk—maybe to run and meet her Soldier Daddy when he returns!"

If you wish to have a part in helping these and other handicapped children, send your contribution to The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

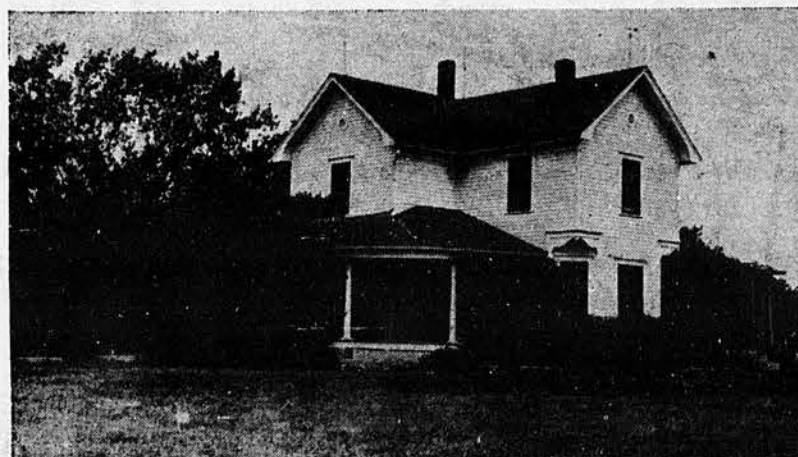
## For Sacking Grain

A homemade permanent grain-sacking device in my barn is very handy. I made a hopper 20 inches wide at the top and 8 inches at the bottom and put it on legs 4 feet tall. The sack is hung on nails which protrude from the hopper.—O. O. C.



The vista created by proper arrangement of trees makes a pleasing view as the visitor approaches this country home.

the front door. Gay nineties flower beds edged with bricks or stones which cut the effect of a smooth, wide lawn are "out." Those who have them find them difficult to care for—it is a chore to mow around them, but worst of all they spoil the effect of spaciousness. A landscaping style which is informal and natural is best suited to farm home grounds. In no event attempt to make a country home look like a town home. For a long-time plan, set a small group of trees, possibly 3, at each front corner of the lawn space, considerable distance from the house. When these trees are large or nearly full-grown it will be possible to view the house from under them. Leave a wide open space directly in front, for a view which will lead the eye to the front door. Then plan for other trees at the front corners of the house and in the background for screening and windbreak. It seems to be common practice that



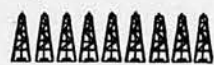
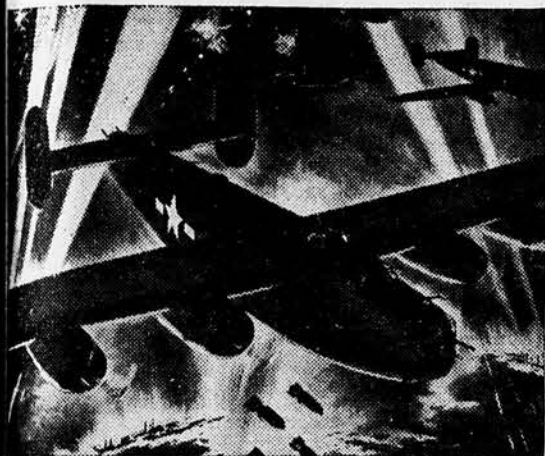
This lawn of native grass is spacious enough to allow the owner to cut it with the field mower. No flower beds or trees hinder.



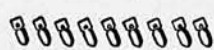


As a Liberator pilot put it:

"One of their cities is missing!"



1,600,000 gal. gasoline  
60,000 gal. oil



4000 tons bombs  
3,250,000 rounds ammunition



300 tons food

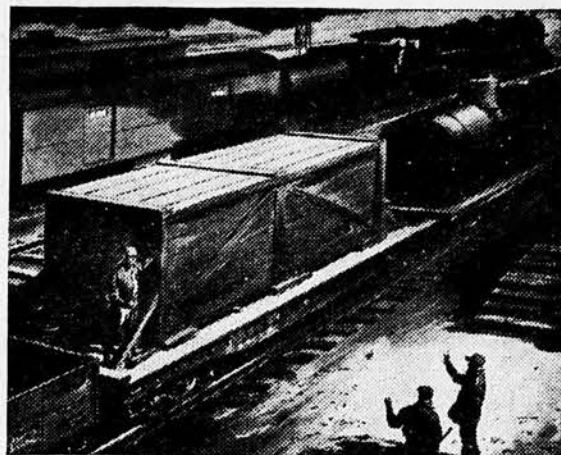


46 complete bombers lost



75 tons replacement parts

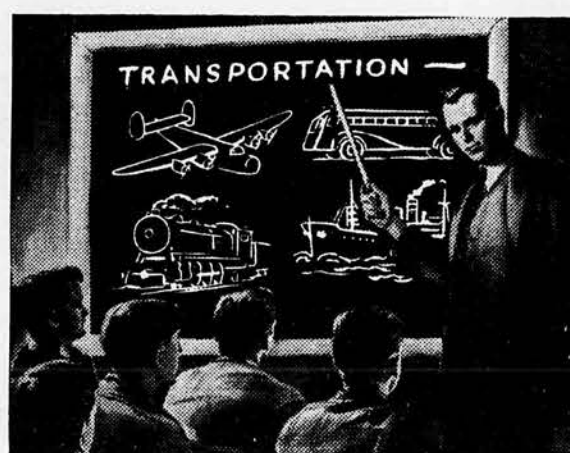
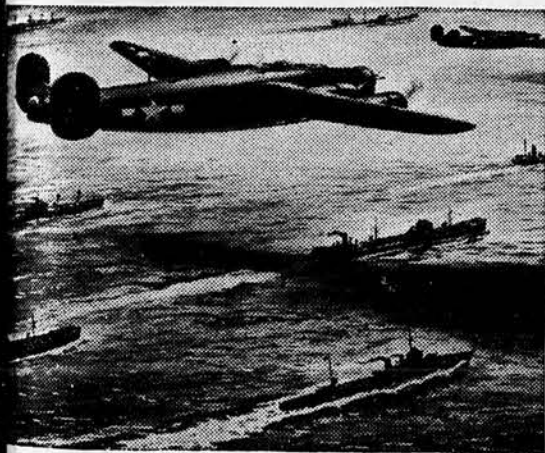
(The figures given above are approximate)



1. 40 minutes ago, there were Nazi war plants down there. Now there are no factories. Not even a city. For the last of 1000 Allied bombers has just passed over. Back of this bomber sweep is a story not everybody knows. It has to do with the problem of supply in waging aerial warfare. For example...

2. Above, you get a rough idea of the cost, in material alone, to send 1000 bombers over Germany. How can Bomber Command replace this material—for the next mission, and the next? Answer: That's where Air Power's three teammates come into the picture—the train, truck, and ship...

3. If your sleeper is shunted to a siding, remember this: It is probably being held up to let a fast freight streak through with gasoline, spare bomber parts, bombs, food, and ammunition. In getting supplies from factory to seaboard, the railroads of America are doing a magnificent job!



4. Slogging along at a snail's pace, protected by anti-submarine Liberators, a never-ending convoy of tankers and cargo ships becomes the life stream of Air Power. They bridge the Atlantic with supplies to keep the bombers fanning out over Axis-held territory. This vital link in the chain of supply must never be broken.

5. The truck, along with the railroads, delivers the goods to the convoys. At the British air bases, again it is the truck that lugs in the gas, bombs, food, and spare parts.

In this drama of train, ship, truck, and plane pitching in together for Victory, there is a lesson we must not forget:

6. In rebuilding the peacetime world, all forms of transportation must work together, each doing the job for which it is best fitted. And the plane will have still another responsibility, for it can play a vital role in enforcing global peace.

In short, a postwar aerial police force is probably America's best insurance for a lasting peace.

No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

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Vulzee Field, Calif.  
Tucson, Ariz.  
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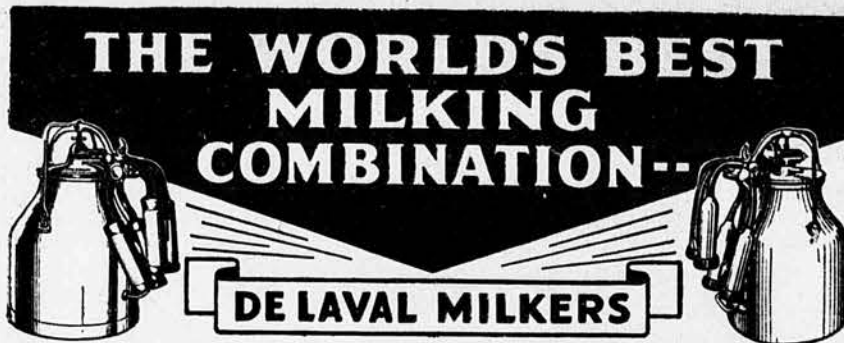


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The De Laval Magnetic Speedway is different and better in principle and performance. It is the only milker having pulsations for each unit created and controlled at the pulso-pump by magnetic force, assuring perfect uniformity of milking. It is the world's best, fastest and cleanest milker.

### De Laval Sterling Milker

The De Laval Sterling provides De Laval quality milking for small herds. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts and provides precise milking speed and action that pleases the cow. Sterling Single or Double Units can also be used on any other single pipe line installation.

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### THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. Be regular—start the milking at the same time each milking.
2. Have everything in readiness—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.
3. Preparation of the cow—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.
4. Use of the Strip Cup—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)
5. Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup. Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.
6. Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

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Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

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JOHN DEERE  
Moline, Illinois

Buy Bonds ★ Save Scrap

## Turn Spuds Into Tires

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

**P**LANs are going forward to produce in America this year 30 million synthetic tires for civilian use. This is good news. That it is expected to produce 400,000 of these from potatoes is more good news, especially to the thousands of potato growers in every part of the country. Making synthetic rubber out of potatoes is something new, and even the experts are not certain as yet it can be done. But they believe it is worth a tryout and last year's bumper potato crop provided the incentive.

The War Food Administration urged potato growers to increase acreages by about 30 per cent in 1943. This brought about the largest production of potatoes in the history of the United States. There were 465 million bushels, or enough to make a trainload of potatoes 5,200 miles long—from New York to Los Angeles and back to Chicago. Profitable disposal of such a surplus was an unsolvable problem. Growers said they had been tricked. Some claimed the Government had failed to carry out its part of the bargain.

Then William Case, Colorado potato grower, had the happy idea of converting a part of this surplus into sugar for making industrial alcohol—the basis of synthetic rubber. After considerable bickering in Washington it was agreed to put his theories to work. The Government has agreed to purchase 5,500 carloads of low-grade potatoes for this large-scale experiment—the first of its kind in the country. First step in the plan is shipping the potatoes to sugar-beet factories located thruout the Midwest. In these sugar-beet plants the potatoes are sliced and dehydrated. It takes 5 carloads of raw potatoes to make one carload of the dried product. As soon as possible the dehydrated product again is loaded onto cars and rushed to the alcohol manufacturing plants.

### Potato Crop May Slump

Potato growers are awaiting results of this nation-wide experiment for its success or failure will determine the acreage to be put into potatoes. Recent Government reports indicate that intentions to plant potatoes have been cut considerably below those of last year, in some cases the reduction is as much as 10 to 14 per cent and this despite the Government's request to equal last year's planting.

Whether the experiment goes a bit farther, it already has served the purpose of relieving a very serious potato crisis. However, substitution of potatoes for sugar in the manufacture of industrial alcohol would release more sugar for domestic use and this should be good news to everyone. If the experiment fails there still is a plan for making livestock feed out of the dehydrated potatoes. Now, during the corn shortage, is a good time to introduce dehydrated potatoes as a feed substitute, it is said. Already several of the larger feed-mixing plants have contracted for cars of dehydrated potatoes. If this product can be used successfully as a substitute for corn in animal rations now, this knowledge will be useful in handling future potato surpluses.

Before the idea of making synthetic

rubber out of potatoes was thought of everyone connected with the industry was frantically tearing his hair trying to think up new ways of increasing consumption. A National Potato Week was designated. Home demonstration agents were asked to help. Dietitians and food experts were called in. Grocery and chain stores arranged special sales. Hotels and restaurants featured potatoes and a vast advertising program was launched. But despite this united effort thousands of bushels of good potatoes would have rotted in the farmers' bins.

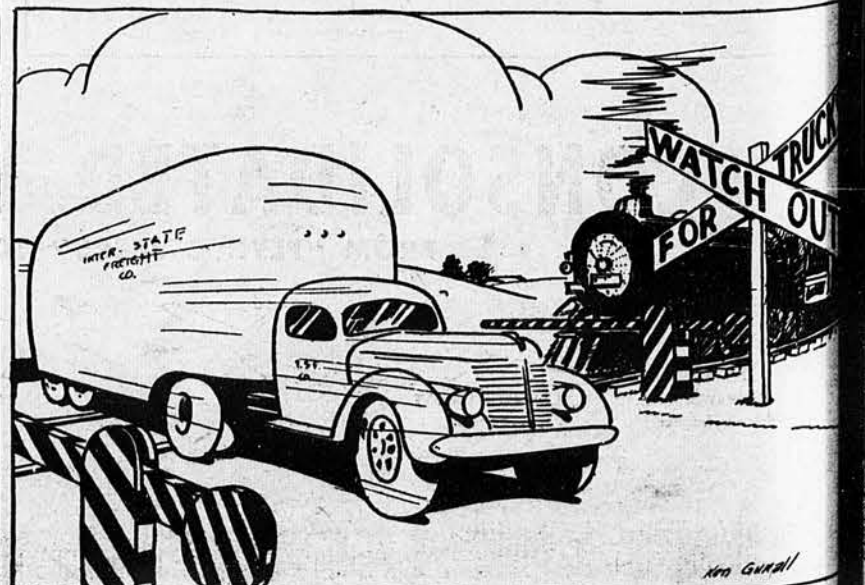
Viewing the industry as a whole potatoes constitute an important crop for a great many states. Each year at harvest time Maine and Idaho stage a potato-picking contest in which the governors of the 2 states compete. It is a good publicity stunt. Many of the northern states specialize in the production of certified seed potatoes. The South goes in for early potatoes. Harvesting of the spring crop in the Lower Rio Grande valley of Texas already has begun. Texas New Triumph potatoes are hailed as an early spring delicacy. Heavy rains have delayed harvesting in Florida. The Louisiana and Mississippi crops are about 2 weeks later than usual.

### Moving Crop a Big Job

The South Carolina crop has had a severe setback. April potato harvest in California was reduced on account of low temperatures in March. To move the huge main crop of potatoes produced in this country is a big job, beginning in July and reaching its peak in February. Growers and jobbers try to get the old crop into consumer hands before competition of the new crop from the South interferes.

In the recent "No-Point—Low Point" Food Drive promoted by the War Food Administration, potatoes topped the food list. Called nuggets of nourishment, it was pointed out that potatoes supply 5 of the 6 vitamins commonly found in foods: C, B, G, A and Niacin; plus minerals like iron, phosphorus and calcium. Compared to bread, cake, candy and other energy producing carbohydrate foods, potatoes excel because of their greater bulk. Sales promotion arguments even went so far as to state that because of the large amount of potash in potatoes their consumption would tend to keep arteries soft, prevent high blood pressure, lessen the possibility of stroke and apoplexy. Potatoes probably supply a greater variety of essential nutrients at lower cost than any other staple food. They are point savers, too. This fact was stressed in the sales campaign.

According to "Crops and Markets," Kansas is listed as one of the 7 Intermediate Potato States. Growers in this state produced 2,970,000 bushels of spuds in 1943. Commercial growers and Victory gardeners will be interested in the new bulletin on growing potatoes in Kansas recently issued by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station as Bulletin No. 322. Part I covers Production and Cultural Practices. In Part II, Potato Diseases and their Control are discussed. Insect matter that prey on potatoes is the subject matter found in Part III.







**When he steps out of this line...**

*Charles Blum*

**Your bonds mean weapons today... jobs tomorrow**

Today he's facing the biggest job any young man ever tackled. The rest of us must back him up with everything we've got.

That not only means buying bonds to pay for the things he's fighting *with*—the guns, planes, ships and tanks that industry is turning out night and day. It also means buying bonds to protect the things he's fighting *for*:

1. *Peace of Mind while he's away:* Your war bond investment fights inflation by keeping extra money out of circulation and thereby helps to keep prices down.
2. *A job when he gets back:* Your war bond investment builds purchasing power—your purchasing power—for the products that industry must have a market for after the war if it is to provide peacetime jobs for both veterans and war workers...

Yes, your war bonds are an investment—in *his* present and future as well as *yours*. If *you* buy enough of them, he can't lose and neither can you...



**...will there be a place in this one?**

**Nickel, too, means weapons today... jobs tomorrow**

Today, Nickel is helping industry provide planes that can take it, tanks that are tough, ships that cover the Seven Seas. It is putting extra fight into the alloys that are the heart of these and other weapons.

One day Nickel will be turned again to its peacetime purpose; it will join hands with steel and other metals to improve the products that serve men and provide jobs.

Nickel will be better prepared than ever to help industry produce the homes, the cars, tractors, washing machines and other metal-containing products needed to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world—just as Nickel's technical staff is prepared to help manufacturers now with their metal problems.

The International **NICKEL** Company, Inc.  
New York, N. Y.

*World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals... producers of MONEL and other high-Nickel alloys*



## Help Plan That Worked

**A**MONG high school students who worked last summer on Kansas farms were Duane and Edward McClish, of Wichita. "I'd rather pay you for taking my boys during the summer than to have them work for pay somewhere else," the boys' mother told Carl Wheaton, Harper county farmer, last spring.

So Mr. Wheaton took the 2 boys, whose parents both worked in defense plants, and taught them how to do farm work during their summer vacation. They learned to milk cows, take care of the hogs, feed chickens, run the tractor and do the chores. Mr. Wheaton made a list of the things to do each day and required each item to be checked off as it was done. After a week, he said, the list was not needed.

"They got so they could milk the cows as well as I could; they did a good 'dry' job. Saved me hiring a man is what they did," Mr. Wheaton proudly asserted.

Duane, 11, is in junior high school in Wichita, and Edward, 13, is a freshman in Wichita East High. Duane had never lived on a farm before, and Edward had been on a farm part of one summer. They are sons of Mr. Wheaton's cousin. After the boys had completed their summer of farm experience, the parents were well pleased. The boys had a busy summer and good training.

When Mr. Wheaton took Edward to the hoglot to show him about feeding, he asked, "Which pig do you think is the prettiest?" Edward picked out one with a crooked nose. "I'll give you that one if you'll feed the rest of them during the summer," Mr. Wheaton said. When the summer was over Edward sold his pig for \$28; he had received a good lesson in the rewards of taking responsibility.

Mr. Wheaton has no children but he is fond of youngsters and knows how to get along with them. As president of the Grain Belt Poultry Association he has been successful in using high school boys and girls in the Anthony turkey dressing plant.

Use of high school young people on Kansas farms and in food-processing plants is being urged by the Victory Farm Volunteer movement of Kansas State College.

## Kansan Is Honored

John M. Lewis, well-known Polled Hereford livestock breeder, of Pawnee county, received the W. G. Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award in a presentation by the company on April 29.

In a radio broadcast, the company told how Mr. Lewis had started with a 40-acre alfalfa farm and built it up to a modern ranch of 3,300 acres. Last year Mr. Lewis and his sons cut 850 tons of hay, harvested 628 bushels of alfalfa seed, ensiled 900 tons of sorghum, threshed 5,000 bushels of sorghum grain and 400 bushels of wheat. A herd of 200 purebred Herefords was maintained. This year the cattle herd has been increased by 25 cows and the harvest of alfalfa seed will be increased 75 per cent.

Mr. Lewis is active in community and farm association affairs and is a Kansas Master Farmer of the class of 1930.

## Extra Pennies Count

A state supported sales-promotion program for Kansas farm products has been approved by the agricultural council of the state Chamber of Commerce. The plan would include advertising, research to find new markets, and establishment of a grading and standardization system to insure premium prices.

In considering the plan, it was pointed out that increase of a cent a dozen on eggs sold outside the state would raise farm income in Kansas by about \$1,120,000, and an increase of 30 cents a hundredweight on Kansas beef would add 7 to 8 million dollars to the stockman's income.

## Plan Farm Labor

Plans for this year's farm-labor program will be outlined in district meetings to be held in Kansas from May 9 to 19, it is announced by Governor Andrew Schoeppel, who will attend at least some of the meetings. Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State

College; J. C. Mohler, chairman of the State Board of Agriculture; Bert Culp, chairman, and Frank Blecha, secretary of the Kansas Farm Labor commission; Charles Miller, of the State Vocational Education Department; and representatives of the Farm Labor Commission and Kansas State College will make up the group that will carry the message to the public.

Meetings are scheduled May 9 at Holton, May 10 at Stockton, May 11 at Colby, May 12 at Ulysses, May 13 at Dodge City, May 15 at Newton, May 16 at Concordia, May 18 at Eureka, and May 19 at Iola.

## Lay Irrigation Plans

Possible expenditure of 150 million dollars after the war for flood control and irrigation projects is being considered by the Board of Agriculture.

In addition to the Kanopolis dam across the Smoky Hill river, under construction prior to the war, will be dams across the Republican river in Harland county, Nebr., and another on the Blue river.

Congressional authorization has

been given for construction of 4 reservoirs along the Verdigris river, states J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board, and similar authorization is expected for 3 more along the Neosho.

Proposed construction in Western Kansas includes projects along the south fork of the Republican river, Prairie Dog and Sappa creeks, and along the Republican, Solomon, Saline, Smoky Hill and Cimarron rivers. These projects, he said, would provide water for irrigation of 150,000 to 200,000 acres.

All projects will be keyed to accommodate economic expansion of industry and stabilization of agriculture as needed.

## Review Milk Case

Protesting participation of Justice Jay S. Parker, former attorney general of Kansas, in the Kansas Supreme Court decision against the Sage Stores Company, of Topeka, and the Carole Produce Company in the sale of a filled-milk product known as Carole, the defendants have appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

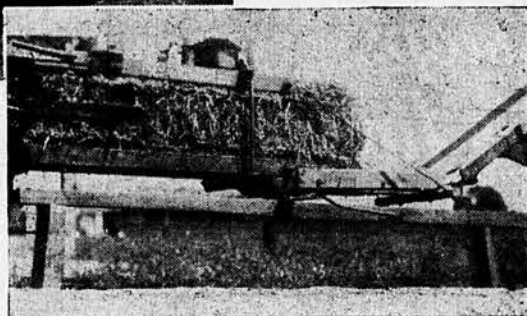
## Bale Buncher Saves Time

Also Eliminates Work of 2 Men

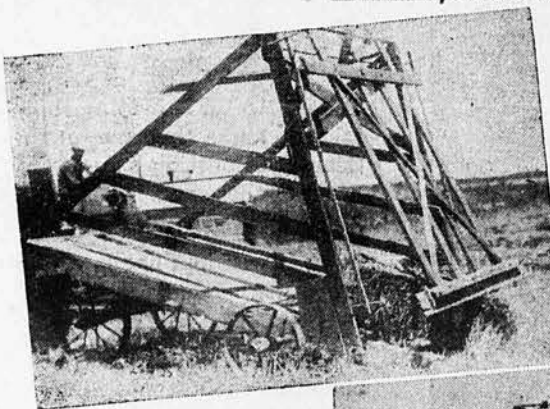


A full load being dropped by the Seewald hay-bale buncher, which holds 15 bales, and leaves them in piles—3 or 4 to a half mile field.

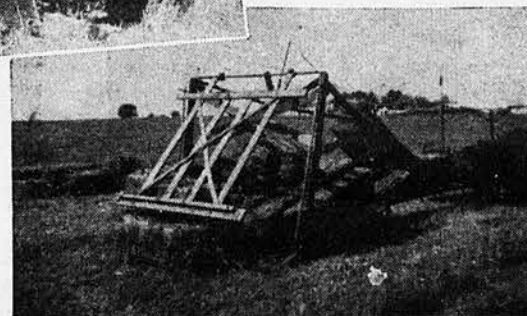
Close-up of the connection between the baler and the bale buncher. A bale is just leaving the baler ready to climb the incline onto the buncher.



A single bale is being dumped here to illustrate action of the gate. Tractor operator can release the gate by pulling a rope. The gate swings shut again by its own weight.



The Seewald hay-bale buncher in action, showing inclined platform partially filled and another bale coming onto the platform from the baler. The operation is entirely automatic.



The front wheels of the buncher are from a plow and the back wheels from a buckrake. A triangular superstructure is built above the inclined platform with the back side of the triangle acting as a gate, which is hinged at the top. A double catch at the bottom can be released by the tractor operator by the simple process of pulling a rope.

Bales coming onto the buncher automatically work their way to the back of the incline and the pitch of the connecting platform between the buncher and the baler can be adjusted as the pile of bales grows. The door, or gate of the buncher, closes of its own weight after the bales have been dumped.

Instead of leaving bales scattered over the entire field, the Seewald buncher leaves 3 or 4 piles of bales every half mile. Last year 4 men operating this outfit baled about 1,400 tons of hay on a custom basis. Mr. Seewald has applied for a patent on the machine.

## More Kitchen Planning Awards

**M**RS. JOHN F. ARNOLD, of Pleasanton, has been awarded 2nd prize for her story of remodeling the kitchen. She has a postwar plan, too, for adding a sink and enlarging the room. She writes:

"I lived for 5 years in my present home before we remodeled the kitchen. During that time I learned it had many inconvenient features, so I decided to do something about it. First, I purchased a gas range. Then I used 2 old kitchen cabinets and made a very up-to-date kitchenette at a cost of only \$12.40. This cost included the white enamel used and linoleum for the floor.

The pantry is 7 by 5 feet. Along the east side of this room I placed the tops from 2 old cabinets, by fastening them securely on the wall. I left a space of 18 inches, then set the bottom of the old cabinet underneath. First, I sawed off the legs of the old cabinet and placed it the same height from the floor as the top of the baseboard.

From the other cabinet I built a base for 3 drawers. These were bought ready sawed and ready to put together. This makes a work space 21 by 47 inches with work space at either end. From the leftovers I made a cupboard which I set over the range for pots and pans. Just inside the dining room door, I have placed the coal oil refrigerator and dining table.

Some day I plan to make the kitchen larger and add a sink unit, but until the war is over I will get along very well with the improvements already installed."

## My Remodeled Kitchen

Mrs. Will Davis, of Severy, apparently used "what she had to get what she wanted," when she remodeled her entire kitchen arrangement. She has been awarded 3rd prize. Here is what she wrote:

"I have used in my kitchen what I consider a unique, efficient and economical plan for built-ins. The idea seems to be particularly timely at the moment, when it is so difficult to get a carpenter or cabinet maker.

I bought at a farm sale, 2 plain oak buffets—the sort that were used with round oak dining tables prior to the dark veneered styles. One cost \$3 and the other \$3.50. They were in good condition but somewhat battered. One I used for a kitchen cabinet, after sawing the legs off to about 2 inches from the floor. This left toe room, the feature now found in all modern kitchens. I then sawed a hole in the top just the size of the kitchen sink, covered the top with linoleum and put in the sink.

The bottom drawers we used for towels and dish cloths and the middle compartment for soap, starch, washing powder and bluing. We were not able to use the top drawers as the drain pipe interfered.

I placed the other buffet beside the sink unit, first sawing off the legs to the same height as the other. I now have solid, substantial built-ins for a fraction of the cost ordinarily paid.

## Kitchen Curtain Plan

Mrs. Ralph Hunt, of Pomona, has an interesting curtain feature in her kitchen, which might be adapted to many kitchens. She has been awarded \$1 for her idea.

"In my kitchen are 2 windows directly over the sink. Built-ins cover the space above and to each side. I bought 2 small swinging cranes and fastened each to the upper outer corners of each window frame. I made curtains in the regular way and hung them on these swinging cranes.

The advantage of this method is that the crane may be swung in when I want more light or when the window is open. This idea keeps kitchen curtains fresh much longer. I move them back and forth frequently as needed. We planned and built this feature in our new farm home."

## U. S. Sells Bins

Thousands of wooden grain bins, owned by Commodity Credit Corporation, will be sold on a bid basis to farmers by the WFA to be used as bins or to be remodeled for other farm and commercial uses. The bins vary in size from 650 to 3,000 bushels capacity.

Information regarding number, size, type and location of bins is obtainable from local county AAA committees.



# HANG ON!



A GRATEFUL nation knows the job that is being done on the farms and gives thanks—three times a day! To produce more food with less help and less equipment, and to keep on doing it year after year, is an almost superhuman accomplishment.

War moved four million people from six million farms and still the crops were raised. War cut production of new farm equipment to less than one-fourth of peacetime levels and still the harvests came in. And now, in 1944, there is still more food to be grown.

Hang on. Help is coming. As fast as we can build and ship them, the tractors and combines, hay tools, corn machines, and many other labor-savers are on the way.

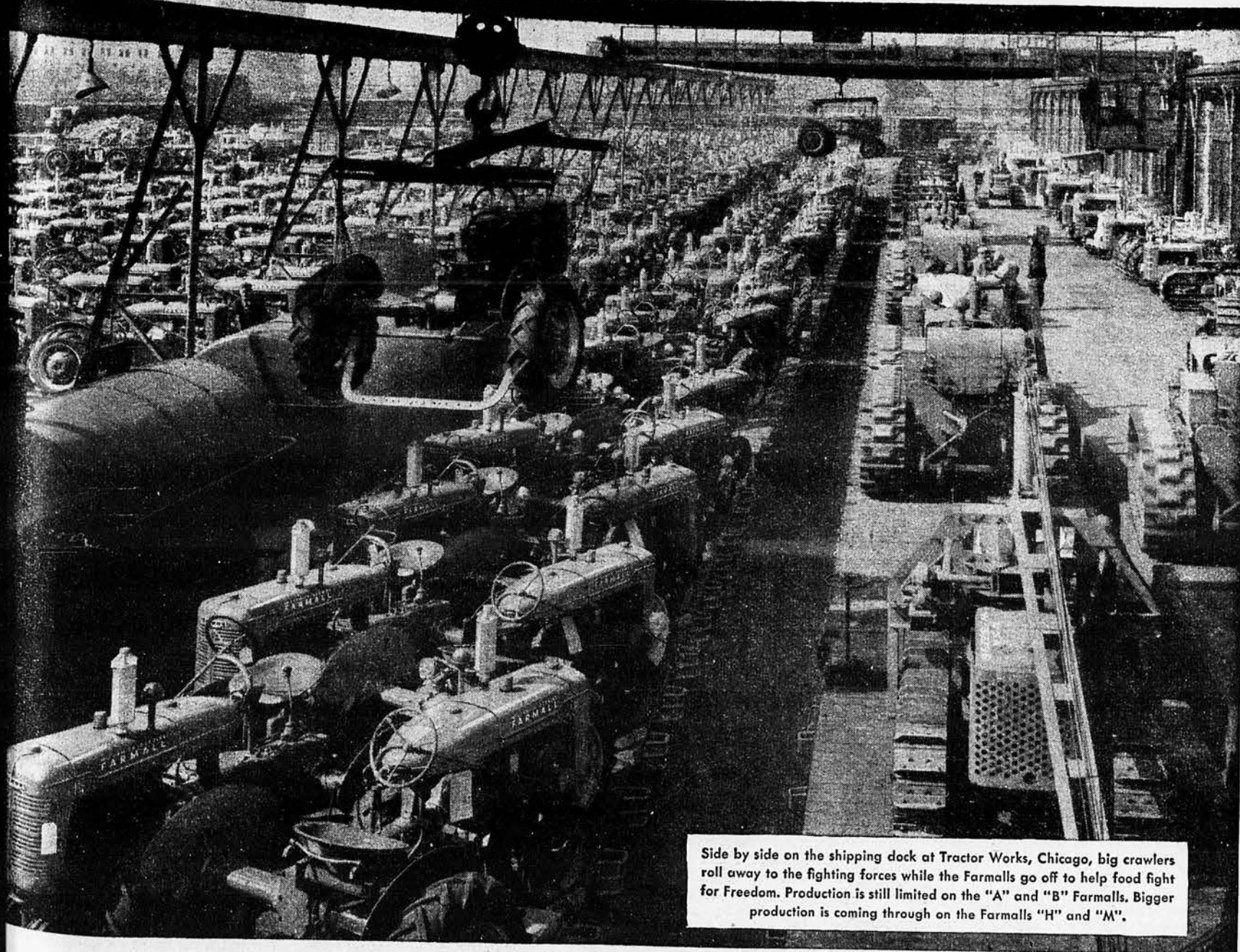
We, too, have learned to work harder and faster than

ever before. War production taught us how—guns and torpedoes, half-tracks, prime movers, and a hundred and one other military products have poured through our plants on schedule. Much of it is still in the works, but now we can also build many more of the machines of agriculture.

To an organization that has devoted one hundred and thirteen years to making farm equipment this is wonderful news. This is our chance to do a job we're cut out to do—supply our old friends, the American farmers, with more of the equipment they need. Increased production is now authorized. With all possible speed we're building it. See the International Harvester dealer and *grow more in '44!*

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
180 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago 1, Illinois

## THE FARMALLS ARE COMING!



Side by side on the shipping dock at Tractor Works, Chicago, big crawlers roll away to the fighting forces while the Farmalls go off to help food fight for Freedom. Production is still limited on the "A" and "B" Farmalls. Bigger production is coming through on the Farmalls "H" and "M".

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



# To Finish a Floor

Buy Good Materials and Apply Correctly

**T**O KEEP floors in good condition is—yes, let's say it—patriotic. The homemaker has a part in sharing in the conservation of vital materials, the wood, and the finish. A wood floor on which top-grade finish materials have been used will last indefinitely, and remain attractive—and where is the housewife who isn't proud of gleaming floors!

With spring housecleaning come decisions—whether to merely repair worn spots on varnished, oiled or painted floors, or start from "scratch" and remove all the old finish and apply new. It is satisfactory to "spot finish" in some cases, but the results with painted floors especially, and varnished too, in some cases, leave much to be desired.

It is poor economy to leave any floor unfinished. The type of finish applied will depend on the kind of wood used in the floor and which room it is in the house. If the wood has a beautiful grain, the finish should be transparent such as may be achieved with varnish, oil, wax or some combination of these.

Every homemaker wants, above all things, a floor finish that can be taken care of easily and next, a finish that will last a long time if refinished occasionally. This can be accomplished by careful planning. First, decide on just what finish to use, then talk over the problem with the retailer. Read labels on cans and packages to determine just what type of finish can be used for the purpose. There are many types of paint, enamel, varnish, shellac and wax. Some have been manufactured for specific purposes and will not be satisfactory for other purposes. For instance, some types of varnishes will not withstand water or bodily contact and others are made specifically for that purpose. Some paints are made for undercoats and others for outcoats. State your problem to the paint dealer and let him help you decide exactly what to buy.

Then, too, it is poor economy to purchase poor

By **FLORENCE  
McKINNEY**

grades of finishes. The better grades last longer, look more attractive and preserve the wood better. Folks with experience suggest that the best is none too

good. Some housewives have been disappointed with the varnish on the new oak floors—the reason no doubt being a poorly adapted varnish, improperly applied. Purchase the kind recommended for your particular purpose.

To finish a new floor, stain, filler, oil, paint, varnish, shellac and wax or a combination of 2 or more of these materials may be used. Oak and maple floors both have an attractive grain and should be finished with a colorless filler, white shellac, or light-colored varnish and wax. Before any finish is applied, the floor should be sanded parallel to the grain, then dusted with a soft cloth.

A filler should be about the consistency of varnish when it is applied and, if too thick, may be thinned with turpentine for use on natural-colored wood and with boiled linseed oil on stained wood. After brushing on the floor, it should be rubbed in with a cloth, rubbing crosswise of the grain. Several days later, the floor should be sanded and the final finish added.

At this stage, a decision must be made as to whether varnish or wax is to be used. There are factors in favor of each, thus making the decision a bit more difficult. Under very hard usage, a varnish finish is likely to wear off, leaving patches of bare floor that remain unsightly even after additional coats are applied. Wax has a tendency to turn white if water is spilled on the floor, but this fault can be remedied by the application of more wax. It has to be renewed more frequently than varnish, but if kept in good condition will make a beautiful floor that will last many, many years.

A new kitchen floor of pine or some softwood may be oiled instead of varnished or waxed. Oil has the advantages of being easy to apply, is not slippery and is durable. It penetrates the wood



A waxed floor can be spotted successfully with new applications. Such a floor polisher saves time and stooping. Dust with a dry floor duster.

and is proof against grease and water. The disadvantage with oiled floors, however, is that they darken with age and dust clings to them. All in all, it seems more desirable to cover a softwood kitchen floor with

[Continued on Page 15]

TEMPTING

## Biscuits and Muffins

DIFFERENT

By **Florence McKinney**

**I**T'S NOT the mix or the mixing, but both that determine the texture of a batch of biscuits. A little kneading usually produces better biscuits than too much or none at all. Recent experiments show that biscuit dough which has not been kneaded at all, produces a biscuit which is flat, crusty and only fairly light. Long, strenuous kneading makes them tough, flat and close-grained. But the third time was the charm—18 strokes made the same mix into biscuits which were the rosy dream of any good cook, light, flaky, tender and tall.

Both biscuits and muffins can be made in a variety of ways, each unusual ingredient giving them characteristic flavors. It is well to vary the standard recipe to tempt your family. Fruits of several kinds as well as spices and cheese can be used in making biscuits and muffins.

A generous amount of shortening will make a flakier biscuit and those who do home butchering might well afford to use this recipe occasionally. Right at present there are no ration points on lard, which accommodates those who purchase it. Bland lard now is being produced by at least one company. It is entirely bland, having no flavor and no odor. This is a decided improvement as this lard now can be used as shortening in any food product.

This recipe calls for more shortening than is mentioned in most biscuit recipes, but you will get a softer, better tasting product. Don't be too busy to sift flour before measuring. Because flour packs, reliable recipes call for sifted flour.

To please the family, try these prune, spice muffins. Decorated with a half prune on top, they will satisfy every wish.

★

### Biscuits

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour  
2½ teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
6 tablespoons shortening  
¾ to 1 cup milk

Sift flour with salt and baking powder. Cut in shortening with 2 knives until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add milk and mix with fork until flour disappears. Turn out on floured board and knead for a few seconds. Pat or roll dough to about one half inch thick. Cut with a floured biscuit cutter, place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven—450° F.—for 15 minutes.

### Peanut Butter Biscuits

2 cups enriched all-purpose flour  
3 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
5 tablespoons shortening  
½ cup peanut butter  
¾ cup milk

Sift flour once and measure. Sift with baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening until mixture is like meal. Cut peanut butter in and add milk, mixing until a soft dough is formed. Knead lightly

on floured board, cut to desired thickness, bake on ungreased baking sheet 15 to 20 minutes at 450° F.

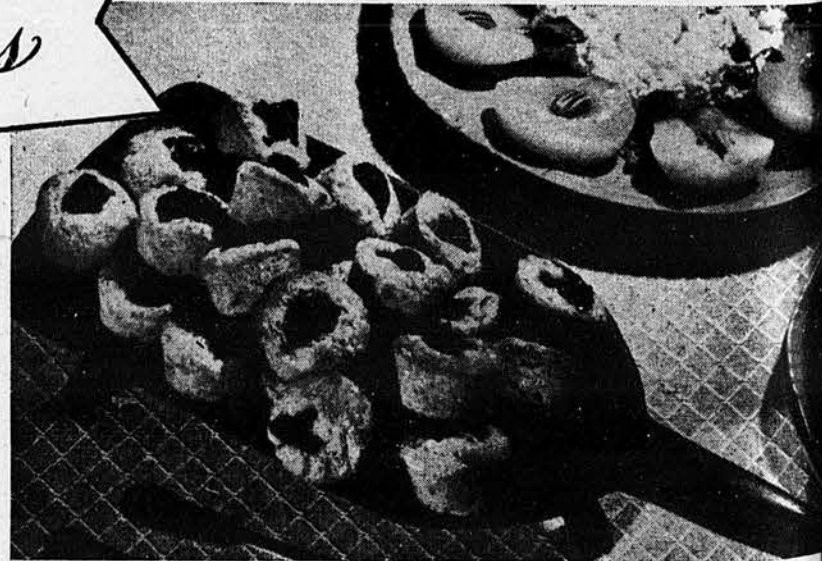
For a party or special guests or for your family when you have plenty of time, try cheese biscuits. The cheese flavor with biscuits is delicious, and the nutritional value is increased.

### Cheese Biscuits

2 cups flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
¾ to 1 cup milk  
3 or 4 teaspoons shortening  
4 tablespoons soft yellow cheese  
4 tablespoons butter

Sift flour with salt and baking powder. Cut in shortening and add milk and mix until flour disappears. Turn out on floured board and knead slightly. Pat or roll dough to about one half inch thick and cut with a floured biscuit cutter. Blend the butter and cheese and drop a spoonful on top of each biscuit. Place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven 450° F.—about 15 minutes. Yields 18 small biscuits.

[Continued on Page 15]





# Finish Floor

(Continued from Page 14)

linoleum. A waxed linoleum gives long service.

## The Painted Floor

Paint is very commonly used, especially on softwood floors, but is not as durable as wax or oil and worn spots can seldom be patched to look like the original coat. It does have the advantage of being easily cleaned and there are many colors from which to choose.

A kitchen floor should have 3 coats of paint, the first one thinner than the later coats. The higher the gloss, the easier it is cleaned. Paint must be mixed thoroughly before using, as the pigment and body materials settle to the bottom of the can. For very fine work, it should be strained thru a cloth. Directions on the cans of paint, varnish and shellac and wax, may be followed as the manufacturers as well as the consumer want the product to stand up well.

## To Remove Old Finish

To start from "scratch" is the best plan with a floor in bad condition. A commercial paint and varnish remover is the most satisfactory from all standpoints, as homemade removers contain ingredients that usually bleach and streak wood. Spread the remover on the floor and, after a few minutes, the old finish may be scraped off with a putty knife or some other scraper. In some cases it may be necessary to apply a second coat of remover. Then wash with turpentine to remove all traces of the old finish.

## Facts About Wax

Regular use of wax, applied with cloth and polished thoroughly will preserve wood, is easy to keep clean and always looks attractive if renewed when necessary. Do not apply wax over a dirty floor—wash with mild soap and water and if bad spots still remain, add some washing soda. Dry thoroughly, then apply a thin coat of wax. To polish, cover a brick with soft, heavy cloth and rub vigorously over floor. A convenient back-saving waxer can be purchased—one with a handle—it saves stooping.

## Wartime Housekeeping Note

Keeping house in wartime is not what it used to be—there are substitutes for one thing. Wartime rubber heels make black marks on waxed floors and linoleum, all because there is more carbon black in rubber these days. To remove the marks, rub on liquid wax, turpentine or a cleaning fluid. Moisten a cloth with the remover you choose and rub vigorously. The solvent that you use will dissolve wax, so it will have to be renewed.

# Biscuits, Muffins

(Continued from Page 14)

Then for still more variety biscuits have been combined with certain fruit flavors and they are truly delightful.

## Fruit Drop Biscuits

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2 cups sifted cake flour                   | 4 tablespoons shortening                 |
| 2 tablespoons sugar                        | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk                   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt                | 1 cup finely chopped apple               |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder      | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped raisins |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons grated orange rind |  |

Sift flour, measure, add baking powder, sugar and salt. Sift again. Cut in shortening with 2 knives. Add milk and stir carefully until all flour is moistened. Add remaining ingredients

and stir until mixture forms a soft dough that clings to side of bowl. Drop from teaspoon on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven—450° F.—about 12 minutes.

## Honey Butter

Honey butter is something truly delicious as a spread on biscuits. We think you will agree. It's so easy to make that it can be made in a few moments.

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter | 1 cup honey |
|--------------------------|-------------|

Let butter stand in warm room until soft enough to blend. Cream thoroughly and add honey slowly and blend well.

## Muffins in Variety

Muffin making requires a technique all its own. The batter should look lumpy and if beaten entirely smooth the product will have peaks or knobs on the outside and long holes or tunnels on the inside. Fill the muffin pans about two thirds full and be sure they are well greased. If you do not fill all the sections, pour water in them to prevent burning the pan.

## Whole Wheat Nut Muffins

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour  | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar                      |
| 1 cup whole wheat flour         | 1 teaspoon salt                              |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder       | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats, coarsely broken |
| 4 tablespoons melted shortening | 1 egg, well beaten                           |
|                                 | 1 cup milk                                   |

Sift flour, measure, add whole wheat flour, baking powder, sugar and salt and sift again. Add nuts and mix. Combine egg, milk and shortening. Add to flour mixture and blend. Bake in greased muffin pans in moderately hot oven—425° F.—for 25 minutes.

## Prune Spice Muffins

If you are seeking variety to please the family, muffins flavored with spice and decorated on top with a half prune will satisfy every wish.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar       |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder       | 1 cup sour milk or buttermilk       |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda     | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted shortening |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt     | pitted cooked prunes                |
| 1 teaspoon nutmeg               | 2 eggs, well beaten                 |

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt and nutmeg. To the beaten eggs, add sugar and stir well. Add sour or buttermilk and shortening. Add to dry ingredients and stir only until dry ingredients are thoroughly moistened. Fill greased muffin pans one half full. Press a half prune in top of each muffin. Bake in moderately hot oven—425° F.—for 25 minutes. Yields 16 small or 8 large muffins.

## Canning Supplies Available

COOKERS—WATER-BATH CANNERS HERE SOON

Good news is here for those in need of pressure cookers and water-bath canners, and even for those who have tin-can sealers. About 400,000 pressure cookers will be manufactured, three fourths of them will hold 7 quart jars and the remainder 14 quart jars. It is predicted that aluminum pressure cookers will be available and that some will be equipped with dial-type gauges—and no rationing.

The first water-bath canners to be manufactured since 1941 will be made this spring. A half million will be made of enamelware with racks of plated-steel wire inside to hold the jars. These will be made in one size only, to hold 7 quart jars or 9 pint jars or 4 half-gallon jars. They will be large enough to allow at least 1 inch of water over the top of the jars. Most of them will

be the tall, round shape and some may be on the market as early as May. Water-bath canners are for canning tomatoes, fruits and other foods classed in the acid group.

For the last 2 canning seasons large numbers of homemakers used wash boilers, lard pails and other household containers due to lack of approved canning equipment.

Another welcome announcement is that the familiar porcelain-lined zinc lid for standard-size mason jars will be on the dealer's shelves again. It seems that zinc supplies are more ample now.

Then, too, manufacturers of the commercial "63" jars have assured us that supplies of metal sealing discs to fit this smaller jar will be available. A canner must save the metal rings that came with jars. This ring must be screwed down over the new, flat metal disc to complete the seal.

Homemakers should remember that commercial-pack glass jars, such as coffee, mayonnaise or peanut butter containers, should not be used for pressure-cooker canning. Oftentimes the glass is not strong enough to withstand such severe pressure.

A considerable number of women in prewar days canned in tin cans. Of course this requires a tin-can sealer, and now that there is no limit set on the manufacture of tin cans for home canning, it appears that canners will be able to get the old-time supply.

# BARBER SHEARS

Superfine Barber Shears, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch forged steel, for home or professional use. Smooth running blades, properly tempered and hardened. Just what you need for cutting and trimming hair at home. Lifetime service. Regular \$4 value. Special closeout bargain price only \$2 per pair. SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman \$2 plus few cents postage when delivered. Or send \$2 and we will pay postage. Quantities limited! Rush order TODAY. Money Back Guarantee. WENDLER CO., Dept. KF1, Fremont, Ohio

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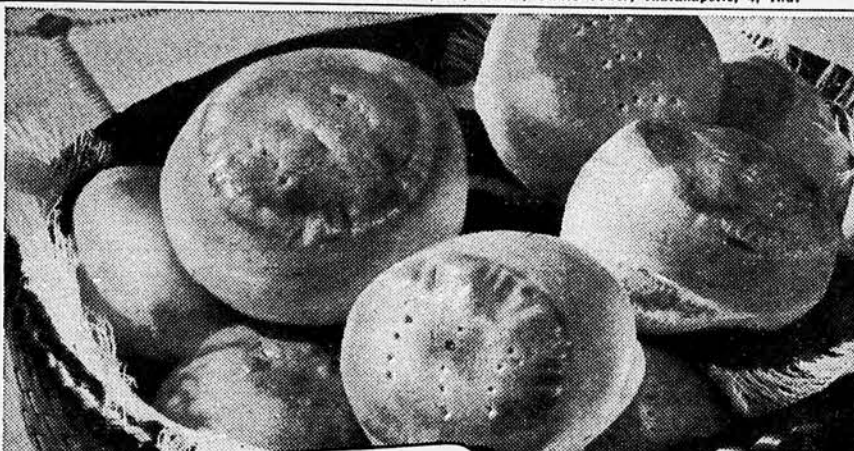


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In the heart of KANSAS CITY, MO.

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This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 43 years. Benj. N. Bogue, Dept. 3704, Circle Tower, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

GET THIS FREE BOOK!



## HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

**Hot and Snowy—Here's a Grand Dessert!**

But make these biscuits with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast for more **EXTRA** vitamins.

## SNOW BISCUITS

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 cups sifted flour           | 1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast       |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons sugar | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lukewarm water |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt   | 1 tablespoon melted shortening   |

Sift together flour, sugar and salt. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Add to dry ingredients. Add melted shortening. Dough will be soft. Turn out on floured board and knead dough quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic. Roll out  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased pan. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Prick top with fork. Bake in hot oven at 425° F. about 20 minutes. Makes 16 two-inch biscuits. Serve hot with home-made jam, jelly or preserves for a supper dessert treat!

**FREE!**

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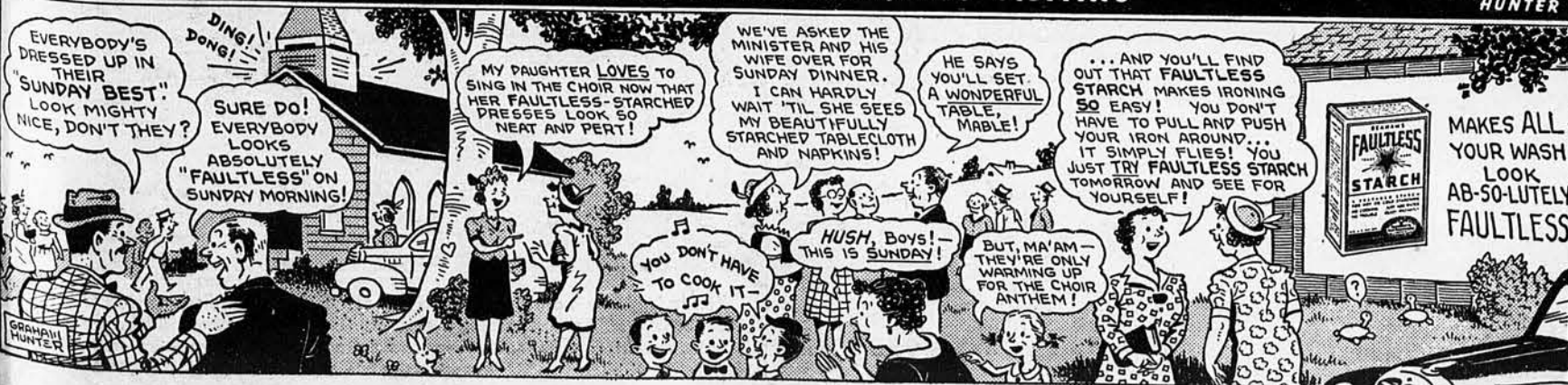


Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's newly revised "The Bread Basket." Dozens of easy recipes for bread, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

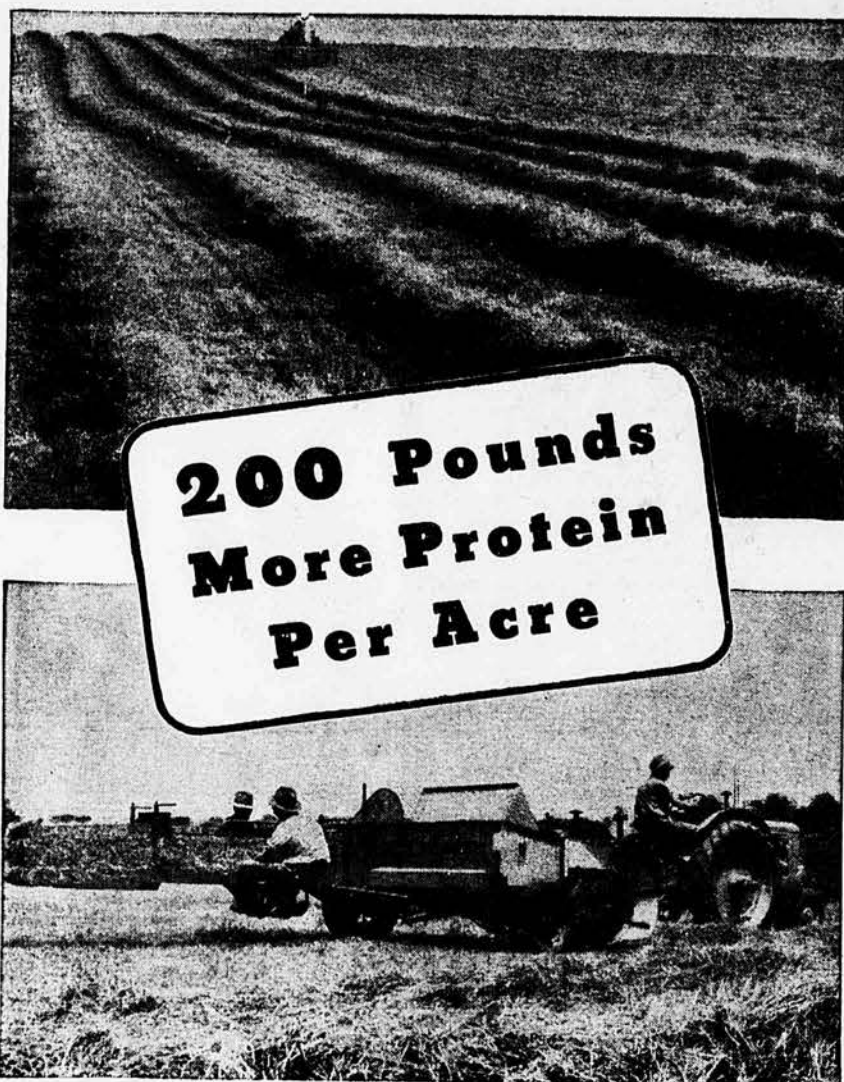
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State \_\_\_\_\_

# FAULTLESS FARM FUNNIES... SUNDAY MORNING VISITING

BY GRAHAM HUNTER







**200 Pounds  
More Protein  
Per Acre**

## New System of Making Hay Gets 30-40% More Protein

**Y**OUR farm earnings and the whole meat and milk products program of the United Nations both hang in the balance. Both are limited no longer by number of animals but by scarcity of feeds, especially PROTEIN.

In a national radio talk, Secretary Wickard referred to tests wherein alfalfa cut at first bloom yielded better than 40 percent more protein *per acre* than when allowed to reach full bloom. He mentioned mixed grasses and clovers, cut at 45 days growth, which contained 234 pounds more protein *per acre* than the same crop cut when full mature. That's as much extra protein as in 665 pounds of linseed meal.

Likewise, sudan grass cut when first heads were out had 119 pounds more protein *per acre* than when not cut until soft-dough stage. Thus early cutting brings a bonus, on a 40-acre field, equal to the protein in 15 tons of bran.

To preserve the extra feeding values of early-cut forage, follow the

Case System of making Air-Conditioned Hay. Because most of the protein is in the leaves, and because leaves are where haying losses occur, the first great principle of protecting precious protein is to handle hay only when leaves are limp, never when crisp-dry.

As soon as a cutting is wilted, rake single swaths into narrow, fluffy windrows, as made by the Case System side-delivery rake. Leaves mostly inside, protected by stems, can then air-cure with little destruction of color and vitamins by the sun, less risk of losing minerals and nutrients by dew or shower.

For utmost saving of leaves from windrow to feed-ways, put up hay with a Case Sliced-Hay Pick-Up Baler. It lifts the windrow very gently, promptly places the leaves inside the bale, safe from shattering and exposure. At feeding time, Sliced-Hay bales need no tearing apart; they divide into portions like sliced bread.



Your Case dealer is your ally in the battle of food. He will do his best to get you a baler, rake, or mower from the limited number authorized to be built. His expert help will enable you to make the most of old machines. But he is short-handed, too; see him early, especially about parts orders and overhaul jobs. Write us for book showing every step and shortcut in the Case System of Making Hay. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

# CASE



GROW MORE FOOD • BUY MORE BONDS • SAVE MORE SCRAP

## Feed Supply Flip-Flops

By ROY R. MOORE

**I**F YOU have been keeping books on your feeding operations the last few months, chances are you had a sinking feeling in the pit of your stomach. Even the experts say there isn't any margin of profit between cost of feed and the price you get for eggs or poultry. And that goes, also, for hogs and beef cattle in the feedlot.

So serious has the situation become that a big meeting was held in Kansas City under the auspices of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Association to see whether something can be done about the matter. In attendance were representatives of the War Food Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, farm editors, leaders of various farm organizations and feed men. Six states were represented.

Necessarily only a part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion about the lack of profit in feeding operations. In fact, most of the discussion concerned the fate of the country if farmers continue to get out of the livestock and poultry business—a trend that has assumed alarming proportions the last few weeks. Most of the speakers warned that if the trend continues unabated, the country is likely to go hungry next winter, and our war efforts will be considerable impeded.

The Kansas City meeting was of the "forum" variety with no cut-and-dried program. Most of the talks were informal. Everybody agreed that livestock and poultry liquidation is going on, that farmers are losing money at the moment in feeding operations, and that the world in general is going to be hungry soon if the liquidation is not stopped.

But the problem at the bottom of all the trouble—how to get farmers on the profit side of the ledger—was not solved by any of the speakers.

### Hens Broke Laying Records

Apparently the straw that broke the camel's back so far as poultry is concerned, is that laying hens broke all records in egg production. The War Food Administration, it will be recalled, asked for so many million dozen eggs, based on estimates of the needs of our allies, our fighting men and ourselves.

The hens, of course, proved that Government experts can be wrong with the resultant overtaxing of all storage facilities. During the last several weeks we have had entirely too many eggs and prices could not be held in line with the cost of feed.

A farmer can get out of the chicken business in a hurry as is being demonstrated at present. Hatcheries in Kansas and Missouri report far fewer orders than a year ago, and many already have closed up for the season, whereas last year they ran thru May and June.

Apparently the plight of the poultry raiser is no worse than that of the hog and cattle feeder. A farmer's possible loss on a flock of chickens could be small compared to the rap a feeder can take on the market with a carload of hogs or cattle under present prices.

Again, according to the War Food Administration experts, things are "out of kilter" largely because of too much pork and lard in storage. Prices just had to come down.

Farmers are taking care this spring not to follow too literally the suggestions of the War Food Administration about producing a big number of hogs. In fact, all over the Midwest the spring pig crop is off; as much as 40 per cent in some localities. That action, of course, alarms the food experts whose job is to forecast our war needs at least a year ahead.

It was brought out at the Kansas City meeting that most of the present ills started about 6 months ago when the feed situation became acute. It is recalled that protein was almost unobtainable last winter. Farmers had trouble in getting anywhere near a sufficient supply, and feed manufacturers who got a lot of blame for hoarding this precious commodity also were short, so great was the demand for mixed feeds.

### Farmers Did Patriotic Job Well

Actually to help feed a hungry world the farmers of the country have been raising more livestock and poultry, at the suggestion of the Government, than could be supported by available feed supplies grown last year. That's why the feed shortage developed.

The more the experts discuss the general livestock situation the more complex the problem becomes and apparently does not make sense.

For instance, it was brought out in Kansas City that the protein situation had eased up a lot, due primarily to a slowing down of demand for feed in general. But if a feed manufacturer wanted corn, wheat or kafir in any considerable quantities to mix with protein—or if a farmer wanted to buy the feeds himself—they are almost unobtainable at this time.

It was only a few days ago that the "surplus" corn in the hands of farmers in the principal corn-growing counties of the Midwest was "frozen." This means that the situation has become so acute that the Government has decided to take charge of the distribution. The feed manufacturers may or may not get as much as they need for the current demand.

Several times it was pointed out in Kansas City that if the liquidation of livestock keeps up—and not forgetting poultry, of course—that it will be just as easy to get a big surplus of feed with the resultant drop in price of those products. After all we can't eat any considerable quantity of corn, soybeans or oats as human food. We must have livestock to balance the picture.

Thomas W. Staley, president of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Association, presided at the meeting. In summing up the deliberations at the close he offered this advice to farmers:

"If you feel it necessary to cut the size of your flock of chickens or herds of hogs and cattle, be moderate. Don't go out of the livestock business. Such

(Continued on Page 18)

## Made of Hay and Cement



This laying house is constructed principally of baled straw, but has served 11 or 12 years on the farm of Eber Anderson, in Clay county. The straw is covered with cement plaster, inside and out. Farmers unable to purchase materials for new construction are taking new interest in this type of structure.



## Rhubarb—Let It Help

### Fill Your Fruit Canning Budget

MAY is the month for rhubarb and it comes none too soon, either. In fact, just in time to save those winter into spring menus from too much monotony. Its rosy color and tangy flavor add zest to a variety of desserts which give a lift to meals. The prospect for buying other fruit this year is even slimmer than last, and it's none too early to budget your fruit canning so you will have enough to last the year out. Rhubarb might well be preserved in large quantity this spring to assure the recommended budget of 25 quarts to the person in your family. Unless one has other home-grown fruit available, it is rather unlikely that some of us will be able to can all the fruit desired. Rhubarb will help to swell next winter's supply.

#### Canned Rhubarb—Method I

Perhaps you disliked canned rhubarb because the juicy sirup settled to the bottom of the jar and you ended with more juice than solid fruit. This is likely to be true, but we suggest that the extra juice be drained off and later used in fruit punch or for breakfast drink. Select young, tender stalks, trim, wash and cut in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pieces. Make heavy sirup by combining 1 part of sugar with an equal amount of water, bring to a boil. Honey or corn sirup may be substituted for sugar in the same proportion, but the flavor will be somewhat changed. Drop rhubarb into hot sirup, cover and heat to boiling point. Remove from fire and let stand 15 minutes. Pack into hot jars within one half inch from top and process for 5 minutes in boiling water bath.

#### Canned Rhubarb—Method II

Wash rhubarb, cut into 1-inch lengths without removing the skin. Place in a baking dish and add 1 cup sugar to each quart of rhubarb. Cover and bake until tender. Pack rhubarb and sirup which has been formed into hot jars, to within one half inch from top. Process in boiling water bath for 15 minutes.

#### Rhubarb and Strawberry Jam

2 pounds strawberries 6 cups sugar  
2 pounds rhubarb 2 pounds rhubarb

Wash and trim rhubarb, then cut into  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pieces. Cover with half the sugar and let stand 1 or 2 hours. Wash and crush berries and mix with remaining sugar, then combine with rhubarb. Heat over low flame until sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly, stirring frequently. Cook until thick. Pour into sterilized jars and seal while hot.

#### Rhubarb Conserve

4 cups rhubarb, 1 lemon, juice and  
cut fine grated rind  
2 oranges, juice and 1 cup blanched  
grated rind nuts, cut fine  
4 cups sugar

Combine ingredients, except nuts, and heat until sugar is dissolved. Then boil rapidly until it is thick and clear. Add nuts; pour into sterilized jars and seal at once.

#### Rhubarb Upside Down Cake

2 cups cooked rhubarb  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cups brown sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cloves  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon 2 tablespoons butter

Mix these ingredients and place in greased pan. Cover with the following batter:

1 cup sifted all-purpose flour  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar  
2 teaspoons baking powder 1 tablespoon melted butter  
1 egg, beaten

Sift dry ingredients. Add liquid, melted fat and beaten egg and mix thoroughly. After baking, turn the cake upside down. Top with whipped cream.

#### Rhubarb Shortcake

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour 5 tablespoons fat  
4 teaspoons baking powder 6 cups rhubarb  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt 3 oranges, sliced thin  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut shortening into flour mixture. Add milk and mix quickly and thoroughly. The dough should be soft. Turn onto a floured board. Knead about one half minute and roll to  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thickness. Cut and place on baking sheet. Bake in hot oven—450° F.—

until brown, or about 12 minutes. Split biscuits, then fill and top with rhubarb sauce. Yields 8 shortcakes.

#### In Freezer Locker

Rhubarb may be frozen in the freezer locker as easily as other fruits. Select early tender stalks, trim and cut in 1-inch lengths. Blanch small stalks one half minute and large stalks 1 minute. This fruit may then be packed dry or in sirup. To make the sirup, mix and boil equal parts of sugar and water. Cool thoroughly. Cover the rhubarb with the sirup and freeze in sharp room at -10° to -20° F.—then store at 0° to 10° F.

### Have You Heard?

INFORMATION—SOME OLD, SOME NEW

Three common clothing materials—wool, rayon and leather—all lose strength when wet. Wool and rayon require gentle handling, both in washing and drying.

You will be able to get some porcelain-lined zinc lids this year in addition to the kinds manufactured last canning season.

A limited supply of aluminum pressure cookers will be manufactured this year, but none of this metal has been

released for other kitchen equipment.

Tests now show that if eggs are kept in the enamel vegetable box in the refrigerator, they will keep longer in better condition than in any other place. Eggs tend to absorb odors of the containers in which they are stored. Keep vegetable box covered.

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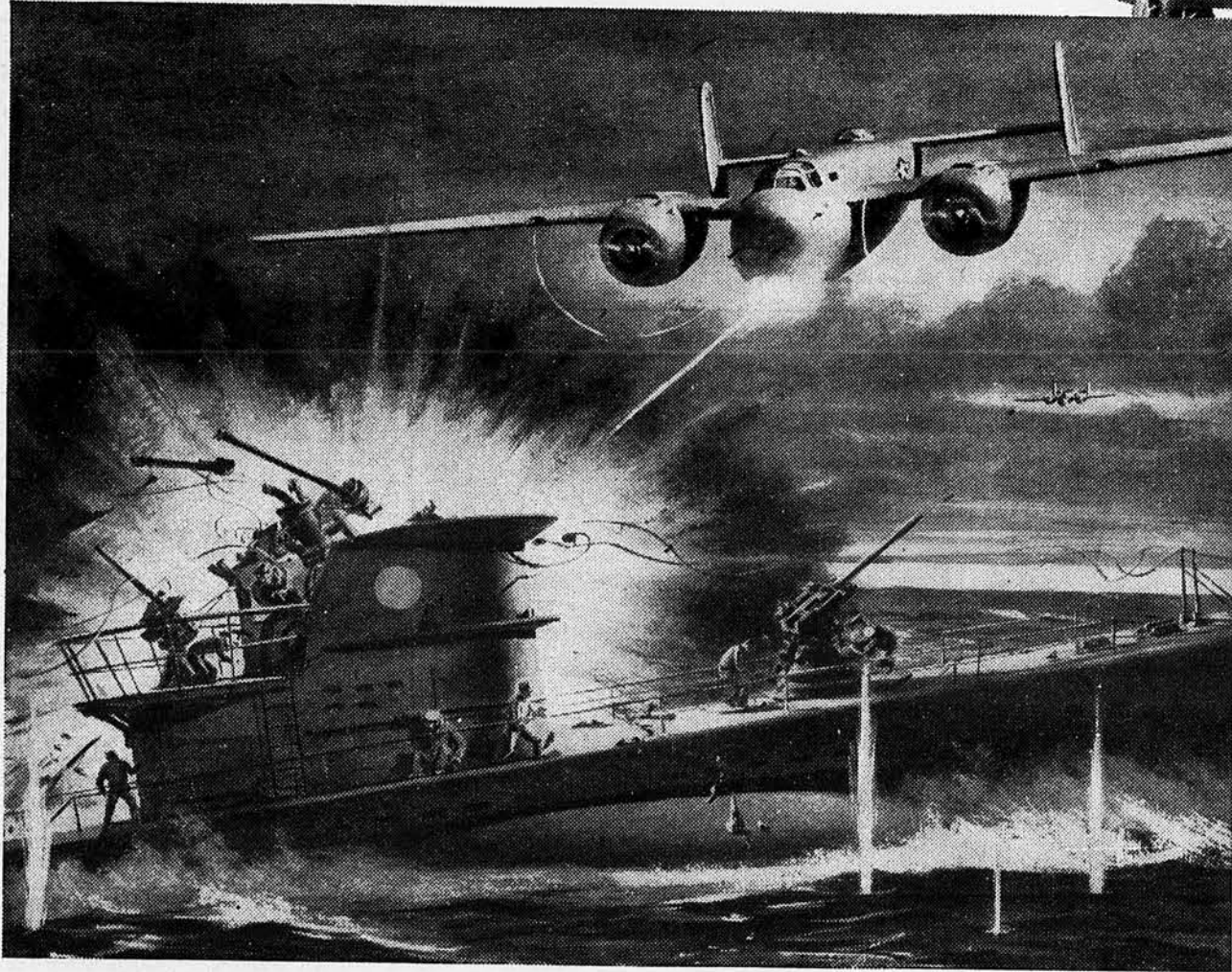


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**EXCLUSIVE Curved Disc BOWL** GIVES 2 WAY SEPARATION

## "CANNON-PACKIN' BOMBER"

North American "B-25" armed with 75 mm. cannon



As the first light of dawn paints the South Pacific skies, a Jap submarine rides the surface... recharging its batteries... lurking in wait for its prey. Suddenly, two tiny specks appear on the horizon... grow quickly larger... take the shape of American B-25's. "Crash-dive!" screams the Japanese commander. Too late, though. These are "Flying 75's"—bombers that pack the Fire-Power of 75 mm. cannon, and start throwing high-explosive from thousands of yards away. Now the nose of the first plane blossoms orange flame. It's a near miss... then a glancing hit on the deck... then a direct smash on the conning tower. And another Nipponese submarine will never prowls again!...

IT HAS LONG been a dream of flying men to carry cannon of fieldpiece caliber into aerial combat. Today, thanks to the men of Army Ordnance, and the Air Forces, and American industry, too—that dream has become a reality. 75 mm. cannon are now flown into battle by U. S. bombers—the same size cannon that we at Oldsmobile have long been building for tanks. Other Oldsmobile Fire-Power products include smaller aerial cannon of the fast-firing, automatic type; high velocity cannon for tank destroyers; shell of many types, including those used by the "cannon-packin'" B-25's.

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If you can't fire these big, high-explosive shell, you can help buy them. Put your dollars in War Bonds and own a share in these weapons. All money will be cheerfully refunded, with interest, after Victory!

**OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS**  
KEEP 'EM FIRING





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You can do this with a—

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It's the time-tested windmill that turns in the slightest breeze—swings out of the wind when it gets too strong. The Eclipse is self-oiling—the gears are always flooded with oil. A sealed housing protects against dust and weather.

By installing an Eclipse now—you save

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There are not enough hours in the day to spend time nursing along unthrifty livestock and poultry. Deworm with Nema Capsules and Nemazene Tablets. Disinfect with Kreso Dip No. 1. You will be pleased with the thorough results. It is a criminal waste of good feed to raise unprofitable "runts" and

"culls" especially when protein feeds are scarce. Parke-Davis products are dependable, easy to use and low in cost. Order from your druggist well in advance of needs. It will help him get you what you want when you want it. Write for free booklets on "Farm Sanitation" and worming.

Animal Industry Division—Desk 28

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DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

## He's "Perfectly Satisfied"

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

IN THANKING the Protective Service for a \$25 reward recently paid to him, Judd Austin, Independence, said: "G. L. Murphy, your representative in this territory, gave me the \$25 check. Thank you. I am perfectly satisfied with the way you handled this matter."

Mr. Austin should be reasonably well pleased with the outcome. An \$800 car was stolen from his posted premises. He immediately reported to the sheriff and the thief was traced into Texas where the car was recovered in almost as good condition as it was before the theft. Altho Mr. Austin was deprived of the use of the car some weeks he was lucky, indeed, to recover it. The \$25 reward paid by the Protective Service went a long way in covering the expense of running down the thief. The stealer who overlooked the Protective Service warning sign at the entrance to the Austin farm is required to serve a 3-year prison sentence.

### Thieves Make Good Choices

Under present conditions, thieves seem to prefer to steal those articles which cannot be replaced—such things as automobiles, trucks, tires and washing machines. Scarcity of these articles makes them much in demand by thieves as well as by ordinary users. Farmers, therefore, should not neglect to keep their premises posted with Protective Service signs for the duration. The presence of a warning sign at the entrance to your farm may play an important part in getting an officer or some private citizen to help in the recovery of any article that may be stolen from you. Cash rewards do have considerable influence on running down evidence that is necessary to convict.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$33,612.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,469 thieves.

## Feed Supply Flip-Flops

(Continued from Page 16)

action on the part of a majority will work a tremendous hardship on our war effort. In the long run, there are bound to be profits in the livestock business."

More than one person at the meeting remarked that if everybody is reducing poultry flocks, this ought to be a good time to buy chicks and get in on the market for a short supply of eggs next fall. Chances are farmers have thought about this point, also. Folks who have kept records and watched market trends in the past have profited by getting in the poultry or livestock business when others were getting out.

The fact that the protein situation has completely reversed itself shows what can happen. With everyone having his say at the meeting, it developed that there is more protein "due to a shortage of other feeds to go with it, liquidation of livestock, increased plant capacity for processing protein, and because some early demand for protein was fictitious; when a person can't get something he wants twice as much." To ease the "other feeds" situation there was a lot of talk about proposals to bring in Argentine corn to the Southern and Gulf states, and oats from Canada.

One of the speakers from Nebraska said the only logical thing to bring corn to market is an increase in price. The Government thought differently and slapped on its order, effective April 25 for 60 days, which makes all corn in 125 commercial corn-area counties subject to requisition. Apparently the Government doesn't want farmers to be in a "sellers market," which means corn men could hold for a higher price. Washington says the corn ceiling will not be raised.

But Oscar Straube, president of Nutrina Mills, pointed out that the corn price isn't in line with other feeds. "I would hate to be the AAA man asking farmers to sell their corn at \$42 a ton, when oats are \$55, barley \$50, kafir \$50, free wheat \$57.50 and CCC wheat \$43," he said. He didn't quote down-

to-the-penny figures, but the relationship was accurate. He thought the corn price should be nearer \$1.40 to \$1.45 No. 2 yellow, Chicago; that feeder would be better off getting the corn at that price than not getting at the lower ceiling price.

Clif Carpenter, of the War Food Administration's Chicago office, asked "How much encouragement can we give farmers to maintain their production?" And he went on to answer his own question: "We have enough feedstuffs in this country, plus normal crops, to reach our goals provided we feed 1,400 to 1,450 pounds to each animal unit, instead of the 1,500 pounds of last year. Provided we make maximum use of pasture and forage. Provided we sell now the low-quality hays, feeders, sick pigs, inefficient converters of feed, and save the feed for the good animals. Provided we stop feed waste by way of rats, overfilled hoppers, unbalanced rations."

Apparently feed men at the meeting have talked to farmers a good deal. They have a great deal of respect for the job farmers have done in producing livestock despite faulty distribution of feedstuffs, labor shortage and the regular seasonal farm problems. One man said it well when he stated anyone wants to criticize the farmer let him first get out and follow the farmer around for a few days.

### A New Peanut Oil

A new 2-step process, which permits the processor to select only the desirable components, allows manufacture from peanuts of a substitute inedible type of oil to replace olive oil used in the manufacture of textiles.

The peanut oil is clear and limpid, flows well in either cold or warm weather and does not gum or film. It also can be used as a substitute for lard oil or neat's-foot oil in the leather industry, and for almond and similar oils in manufacture of cosmetics.

## CHOLERA Threatens

If your spring pigs are not yet vaccinated, have it done NOW.

Soon hog cholera will be striking over wide areas. No one knows—perhaps YOUR hogs may be next. It strikes fast, kills fast, shows no favorites.

Every spring pig should be vaccinated now, without delay. Because once cholera attacks a drove, little can be done. Hogs must be vaccinated BEFORE an outbreak, if they are to be safe. The time to protect YOUR hogs is NOW.

### Call Your Veterinarian

Your pig crop is too valuable to gamble with uncertain vaccination methods this year. Call your Veterinarian, have him check your hogs, have him vaccinate them properly, and then you can KNOW you are safe. The cost of experienced veterinary vaccination is small compared with the prove safety it provides.

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By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

THE biggest headache to the poultry raiser recently has been how to feed well and sell eggs at 22 cents and break even, let alone have enough left over to feed a young flock of chicks. Sales from hatcheries and the unsold chicks that have accumulated proved what poultry raisers in general are thinking about the situation. With the price situation on eggs and feed as it is at present there will be little trouble in getting folks to cull their flocks, or sell them, as many backlot raisers are doing. Maybe there will be feed enough available for what actually is needed. It has been estimated that there will be at least 17 per cent fewer chicks started this year than last, and in some sections of the country the reduction will be much larger than that. As in some former years, the present situation will make the poultry raiser more eager to raise good chicks than he might otherwise be, for it costs as much to raise a poorly bred chick as it does one that is capable of laying several dozen more eggs in a year. And these extra dozens make the difference between profit and loss. It takes the highest egg-bred stock to break even with present prices on feed and eggs and, of course, labor isn't counted at that, let alone investment. There are many ways of figuring the cost of producing a dozen eggs, all according to what is counted. From one of the largest agriculture colleges comes a formula used for determining how many eggs a flock must lay each day in order to pay feed costs. They divide the cost for 100 pounds by the price of eggs a dozen and multiply by three. It is estimated that 100 hens will eat 25 pounds of feed a day. It makes interesting figuring at least. At \$3.52 for 100 pounds and eggs at 22 cents a dozen this would give 48 eggs to be gathered from each 100 hens in the flock, to pay for the feed alone. All eggs above that number would be for labor and investment. Poultry raisers live on hope a part of each year, and if they can hang on until after June 1, the hope is held out that prices will be better the last half of the year. At that the poultry flock is in about as favorable position as other farm livestock, so what? Those raisers who are going ahead with a moderate number of chicks are either buying pullet chicks so there will not be so many to feed and house, thus cutting their expenses, or in any case they are ordering a better grade of egg-bred chicks, so that with some-

what fewer chicks started there will still be the chance of producing as many eggs on account of the better records from dams and sires. One just can't afford to raise mediocre chicks in times like the present.

We mentioned in a previous issue the value of green pasture for chicks. It not only promotes rapid growth, but it takes less dry feed to get the same growth when tender greens are available. One of the leading R. O. P. breeders in the Midwest uses Sudan for pasture and likes it better than anything else he has tried. If there are no greens near the brooder house the young stock may be moved where some is available.

A summer shelter of some kind is necessary where the chicks are on range. They must have protection from prowling animals and from storms and the hot sun. These shelters do not need to be expensive nor do they have to be built certain ways. Of course, some shelters are better than others, but the writer has seen healthy flocks housed in makeshift shelters built from poles and wire and covered with straw or hay. The planned shelters are nice looking and are preferred. But if one can make a successful one that gives good results, that's all any shelter will do.

### Small Shelter Sufficient

A 10- by 12-foot shelter will care for 100 growing pullets nicely during hot weather. This may have shed or gable-type roof, altho the preference leans toward the gable type if building to specifications. The roof can extend to within 1 foot of the ground on either side with open front and back covered with wire, which gives protection and also plenty of fresh air. If the shelter can be built with a wire floor it is that much better.

The feed and water fountain can be kept inside the shelter on the wire floor and much trouble from diseases can be avoided. If they must be kept outside the shelter they will need to be on wire platforms and have some protection from storms. Keeping feed and water for pullets on range should be managed so there always will be a supply on hand without having to bring it long distances. A water barrel can solve the water question, and a bin covered with tin or rubber roofing will help solve the feed problem. Grain kept in separate hoppers will save steps in feeding at certain hours.

It is much cheaper to raise chicks in late spring than it is in the earlier months. These are the ideal months for starting chicks when there is only one hatch a year. These months when the grass is tender and insect life is abundant is the time when baby chicks are helped by natural conditions. Think it over if you are discouraged right now—in 6 months who knows but what the picture may be different.

## Something for a Headache?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A SUBSCRIBER wonders whether it would be too much to give an issue of the Health Column to a sim-ple ailment such as headache, which she has "most every day." Says she, "I don't want to get in the habit of always taking something."

We do not consider the headache problem simple, and certainly agree that "something for a headache" is likely to lead to real trouble. We advise readers to put away the idea that all headaches are alike and that a good "headache tablet" that will knock the ache out of headache is what you want.



Dr. Lerrigo

When you have a headache it means that something is wrong with your mind or body. If a "headache tablet" stops the headache but does not clear up the fault in your system, it only means trouble later. So we must get to the source. Just taking pills is a bad habit to start.

ease or bad cold starts with a headache. To take some "dope" and keep on working is treating your body shamefully. Wisdom says go to bed and get well.

The "too much" headache is common. It comes from too much eating, too much drinking, too much tobacco, too much of anything. Need I tell you how you defy Nature when you simply take a tablet and keep on going? Later in life you may reap some chronic incurable disease. Stop the "too much," and remember this goes just as emphatically if it is "too much" work.

### Better Change Your Diet

The constipation headache diagnoses itself because it is promptly relieved by a laxative. But don't get the laxative habit. Change your diet. Take needful exercise. Observe strict regularity in going to stool.

Eyestrain is a very common cause of headache. Usually this patient is all right until he does close work, gets into bright lights, or the end of a hard day is near. Let the eye doctor see you at once, and don't try to rush him. Give him time to fit you with exact measurements or you may be worse off than before. Many a headachy per-

son wears glasses that do not fill the bill.

Doctor Lerrigo has a special letter "Hints About Headache." Subscribers who send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free copy will receive helpful information.





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Thousands of progressive poultry raisers are using Avi-Ton right now, as an aid in early control of large round and cecal worms. They wish to avoid, in growing birds, these worm infestations that might retard development.

So, if these worms are holding back your birds, try this labor-saving method. Treat now with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton.

**CHICKEN POX**; vaccinate against Pox with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine when birds are 8 to 12 weeks old. Vaccination is easier on such younger birds, and "takes" mean lifetime immunity.

**LICE FREE HENS LAY BETTER.** Put Dr. Salsbury's Nic-Sal on the roosts. Volatile nicotine fumes kill lice and feather mites.

For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. They are cooperating in the national Poultry Conservation For Victory program.



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Easy herd treatment, or may be given individually. Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—feed, drug, produce stores, hatcheries. Or write: Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.



## "Mom says Germozone is Great for Growing Birds"



You have a lot invested in your chicks by now—in feed, in time and work. Give them the best care you can so that they can do their part in producing necessary food.

There is just as much reason to give Germozone to your half-grown and adult birds as there was when they were chicks. Germozone, the liquid poultry medicine, protects birds of all ages in 3 important ways. 1ST. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE DRINK. It destroys many germs and bacteria there. 2ND. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE CROP. Ordinary poultry drinking water tablets may purify the water itself, but many germs are picked up direct from the litter. GERMOZONE acts in the crop against them, too! 3RD. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE INTESTINES. It is astringent and soothing to the intestines. A liquid—mixes easily and uniformly.

Remember, too, that Germozone is used with Acidox in the care of birds that have Coccidiosis. 4 oz., 40c; 12 oz., 75c; Economy 32 oz., \$1.50. Get GERMOZONE at your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, hatchery).

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The Liquid Drinking Water Medicine

## Mowing Can Beat Weeds

(Continued from Page 1)

must coincide with the low point in the stored food supply.

Determinations of the exact date when this low point in stored foods is reached have not been made for all pasture weeds, but several important ones have been studied. For buckbrush the most effective date for eradication occurs about May 10; for sumac, vervain and ironweed, about June 10; for sagebrush and skunkbrush, in late June or early July; and for ragweeds, asters, and a number of others, about August 10 to 15.

A general rule which has been observed in most species is that the low point in root reserves usually occurs just prior to blossoming, and therefore pasture weeds mowed when the flowers are in the bud or are just beginning to open are generally eradicated with the least difficulty. Cutting at this time serves 2 purposes; it prevents seed production and has the maximum weakening effect on the weeds. There will undoubtedly be enough seed left in the soil to insure another crop of weeds the following year, but a few seasons of mowing should discourage even the most persistent pasture weeds.

There are several methods of weed eradication, but the most practical one is mowing because the time of cutting as well as the closeness of clipping can be controlled to fit the occasion. It is necessary to clip closely enough to remove as much of the weed growth as possible without mowing the grass too short. The grass is usually sparse and weak in weedy areas, however, so chief consideration will be given to removing the weed growth.

The growing points of new grass shoots are generally near or at the ground surface whereas those of weeds are usually much higher. Grasses are, therefore, less subject to injury by clipping and can resume growth quickly altho much of their top growth has been removed. In addition to this, a larger portion of the top growth of pasture grasses occurs near the ground and, therefore, a smaller portion of it is removed by clipping. A mower set to cut 2½ to 3 inches above the ground may remove less than half the total top growth of grass in a moderately grazed pasture but will remove almost the entire top growth of buckbrush, ironweed, sumac and other weeds. The shock to the plant is, therefore, much less severe and there usually remains a sufficient amount of leafy tissue to continue the manufacture of plant foods.

Burning is often recommended as an

effective method of eradication but it can do no more than remove the top growth, and we have seen that unless this is done at the period of low food reserves there will be a renewed growth, without much harm to the plant. Furthermore, burning also destroys the entire top growth of the grasses. To burn at the optimum time would mean burning as late as August for some weed species, and this is obviously impractical. Pasture burning, as it is now practiced in the Bluestem region to promote uniform grazing, has no effect on reducing weed populations but may, on the other hand, encourage overgrazing which is invariably accompanied by depletion of the grass and this is followed by the encroachment of weeds.

Chemical weed killers are sometimes used to destroy pasture weeds but they are expensive and constitute a danger

### Pest Control

If you are annoyed by occasional visits of house pests, these U. S. D. A. bulletins, giving best methods of exterminating them, are free. Please order by number from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 144—Cockroaches and Their Control.
- No. 145—Clothes Moths.
- No. 146—Bedbugs.
- No. 147—House Ants.
- No. 150—Carpet Beetles.
- No. 152—How to Control Fleas.
- No. 182—Housefly Control.

to any livestock which might graze plants covered by poisonous sprays. For these reasons they have never been widely used.

The most effective method of weed eradication is grubbing to remove the entire plant, its crown, and sometimes even the larger roots. This is a costly and laborious method, and is used only for weeds which, like cactus, cannot be mowed, or for poisonous plants growing in inaccessible locations. Large areas of larkspur have been cleared from mountain range lands in the west by this method, thus making them safe for cattle. Large areas of prickly pear cactus have been grubbed in the Great Plains and many farmers make it a practice to carry a spade when in the pasture to dig up any plants of loco or other poisonous weeds which they might find.

The best method of weed control is prevention, and this is possible only if grazing methods are carefully regulated. A wire fence will keep weeds out of a pasture if it gives proper control of the grazing. This does not mean that one must sacrifice grazing to

maintain grass. Exactly the opposite is true. If grazing practices are designed to fit the growth needs of grasses, the pasture actually can be grazed harder because improvement in stand and vigor of the grasses enable it to produce more forage. This means that the grazing load eventually can be increased.

Pastures offer a means of meeting the present feed crisis if they are utilized in the most effective manner possible, but a pasture cannot produce satisfactorily if it is weedy. The control of weeds must, therefore, be one of the primary objectives of any sound pasture management plan.—By R. L. Anderson, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

### Wheat Crop Gains

Based on April 1 conditions, Federal forecasters predict a total Kansas wheat production in 1944 of 146,420,000 bushels for an average acre yield of 11 bushels. Total national production is estimated at 601,759,000 bushels, compared with 529,606,000 bushels last year, and an average production of 570,675,000 bushels in the year period 1933-42.

Grain stocks on farms April 1 were reported as follows:

Corn for grain 1,113,549,000 bushels or 40.4 per cent of last year's crop compared with 1,374,748,000 bushels and 48.2 per cent a year ago, and 97,176,000 bushels and 45.8 per cent, 1933-42 ten-year average.

Wheat, 217,684,000 bushels, or 26 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 325,387,000 bushels and 33.4 per cent a year ago, and 148,144,000 bushels and 19.7 per cent the ten-year average.

Oats, 418,255,000 bushels, or 36.6 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 504,869,000 and 37.4 per cent a year ago, and 384,096,000 bushels and 36 per cent the ten-year average.

Soybeans, 40,428,000 bushels, or 26 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 54,350,000 bushels and 29.0 per cent a year ago.

### Back to Grass

Lack of feed has forced farmers South Central and Western Kansas turn back to pasture thousands of acres of land, it is reported. Buffalo grass, mixed with bluestem, seems to be the favorite and is being sown over wide areas. In many instances where this mixture was used last year a complete coverage is reported.

### Grow Cucumbers

Punch the sides of an old tub full of holes and fill tub with rotting manure and bury tub in ground, leaving the top open. Cucumbers should be planted in hills around the tub, and every day 2 or 3 buckets of water should be poured into the tub. This fertilizes the plants and keeps them moist.—Mrs. O. W. T.

### Important Pasture Weeds and Methods of Eradication

Weed	Length of Life	Method of Propagation	Method of Eradication
Iron Weed (2 species)	Per.	Seed	Mow by June 10
Blue Vervain (2 species)	Per.	Seed	Mow by June 10
Stiff Leafed Goldenrod	Per.	Seed	Mow by July 1
Goldenrod	Per.	Seed	Mow by August 1
Pasture Thistle	Bi.	Seed	Sodium chlorate
Bull Thistle	Bi.	Seed	Sodium chlorate, mow June 10
Mule Tail	Per.	Seed	Mow early in June
Dense Flowered Aster	Per.	Seed	Mow August 10
Silky Aster	Per.	Seed	Mow August 1
Gum Weed	Annual	Seed	Mow July 1
Chess or Wild Brome (3 species)	Annual	Seed	Clean cultivation, mow to prevent seed maturity
Little Barley	Annual	Seed	Clean cultivation, mow to prevent seed maturity
Rock Weed	Per.	Seed	Mow June 20
Broom Weed	Annual	Seed	Mow August 15
Wild Alfalfa	Per.	Seed	Mow May 15
Woolly Loco	Per.	Seed	Grub 4 or 5 inches deep
Annual Ragweed	Annual	Seed	Mow August 10-15
Perennial Ragweed	Per.	Seed and root stalks	Mow August 10-15
Prickly Pear Cactus	Per.	Seed and vegetatively	Remove all top growth below the crown and remove from the pasture
Buckbrush	Per.	Seed and runners	Mow early in May
Sumac	Per.	Seed and root stalks	Mow early in June
Sage Brush	Per.	Seed	Mow late June or early July
Skunk Brush	Per.	Seed	Mow late June or early July



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If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—start at once—try Lydia Pinkham's Tablets—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such distress. They also are a great blood-iron tonic. Follow label directions.

**Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS**

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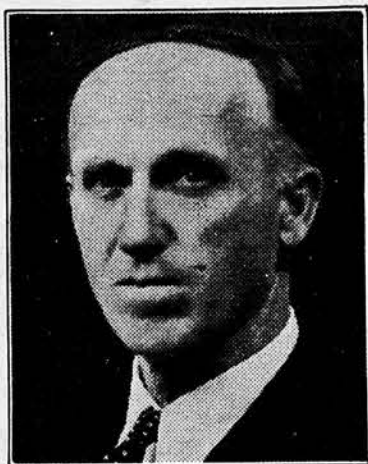
**Buy More Bonds!**

## Lose Two Master Farmers

The Kansas Master Farmers organization lost 2 of its prominent members by death during April.

G. W. Forbes, a member of the class of 1934, died April 5 at his home near Cherryvale. Funeral services were held April 7. He is survived by his widow and 7 children: one son, R. W. Forbes, of Kansas City; and 6 daughters: Ethel and Mabel of the home; Mrs. Wilma Heckman, Cherryvale; Mrs. Claude Kruhm, Rockville, Md.; Mrs. Ruth Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; and Helen, of Pratt. The year he was chosen as a Master Farmer, Mr. Forbes scored 1,214 out of a possible 1,245 points, which indicates his high efficiency as a farmer.

Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, class of 1939, died April 7 at Wamego. Funeral services were held April 11, at Ottawa. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Funk, Berkeley, Cal. Doctor Wolf was president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau Federation and a member of the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He also held high offices in many other farm organizations and represented Kansas farm interests in hearings in Washington.



G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Master Farmer of the class of 1934, who died April 5.



Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Master Farmer of the class of 1939, who died April 7.

## Take Important Posts

Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha, has been elected president of the State Fair Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death April 7 of Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa. Harold Harper, Beardsley, will succeed Doctor Wolf as president of the Kansas Farm Bureau and as president of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Manhattan.

## Farm Feeds Penicillin

The mold that produces the new powerful drug, penicillin, thrives on a diet of agricultural products, says Dr. Robert D. Coghill, of the Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Scientists feed the mold on a diet made from corn steeping liquor, a by-product in the manufacture of cornstarch, and on lactose sugar from cow's milk. The agricultural diet is being used by the 15 or more companies now manufacturing penicillin

on a commercial scale. The diet increased production a hundredfold.

Production of penicillin has increased from 425 million units in June, 1943, to more than 18 billion units in February, 1944, with a resultant price reduction of 84 per cent in a year. Plants producing the drug by the end of this year will turn out 9 pounds a day to treat 250,000 serious cases a month.

## You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

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# ARE SOME POLES "WEAK SISTERS" ON YOUR TELEPHONE LINE?

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When "weak sister" poles drag on your line, the wire is likely to break or separate at one of the joints. It pays to replace weak poles and keep your line shipshape in wartime.

When all the folks on the line help, the necessary telephone work should take only

a few hours every six months or so for each of you. It will pay you well in better telephone service.

If you need materials or batteries under government priority to repair your lines, the people at our office will be glad to tell you how to go about getting them.

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## Quality and Quantity Feeding

Reported at 31st Hays Cattlemen's Roundup

THE influence of different levels of nutrition upon the final development of stock calves, and the influence of winter gains upon ultimate returns from wintering and grazing good-quality calves, were reported April 29 at the annual Kansas Cattlemen's Roundup at the Fort Hays Kansas State Experiment Station. This was the second year of the same experiment, which has 1 more year to run before conclusive results are obtained.

In the first experiment 4 lots of steer calves and 4 lots of heifer calves were fed at different levels of nutrition during the winter of 1942-43. One lot of each received all the silage they could eat, 4 pounds of ground kafir a head daily, and 1 pound of cottonseed cake. One lot of each was fed the same except for 2 pounds rather than 4 pounds of ground kafir. One lot of each was fed the same except for no ground kafir, and 1 lot of each was fed only the silage.

The average gain a head for steers receiving grain and cottonseed cake from November 15, 1942, to April 14, 1944, was 576.7 pounds; for the heifers it was 565.7 pounds. Those steers receiving only silage gained only 445.1 pounds for the same period and the heifers 456 pounds. These results would seem to indicate that on the basis of final development, stock cattle feed fed the first winter over and above an amount necessary to insure thrift and maximum development produces comparatively small returns, but that those not getting sufficient rations to maintain thrift and maximum development show a decreased final development.

The question of how much gain calves should make during the first winter to insure the greatest returns from wintering, grazing, and selling as yearlings is not definitely answered by the experiments.

A study of the gains of steer calves reveals that adding 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily to a full feed

of silage increased gains slightly less than one half pound daily; that addition of 1 pound of cottonseed cake and 2 pounds of ground kafir grain to a full feed of silage increased gains slightly less than 1 pound daily; and that adding 1 pound of cottonseed cake and 4 pounds of ground kafir grain daily increased gains slightly less than 1 1/2 pounds daily. The same held true for heifer calves.

The winter gain of steer calves fed silage alone was 24.6 pounds a head compared to a winter gain of 91.6 pounds a head for those fed 1 pound of cottonseed cake. Heifer calves fed

only silage showed an average winter gain of 90.1 pounds a head compared to 156.9 pounds for those getting 1 pound of cottonseed cake in addition to silage.

The average cost for 100 pounds of gain was \$11.76 for steer calves getting silage, 1 pound of cottonseed cake and 4 pounds of ground kafir grain compared to \$43.29 for those getting only silage. For heifer calves getting the first named ration, with only 2 pounds of ground kafir grain, the average cost for 100 pounds of gain was \$9.25 compared to \$11.82 for silage only.

These tests will be continued another year, which should give rather definite information as to how well calves should be wintered that are to be grazed the following season and sold as feeder yearlings.

## Two-Point Bindweed Fight

SOIL conservation practices, combined with bindweed eradication, will dominate the 1944 bindweed program in Kansas, it was indicated at the annual convention held at McPherson, April 28. The use of tillage methods that leave crop residues on the surface, use of smother crops, and contour planting will be stressed in the program from now on, says T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor.

Past experience has proved that with the old methods of eradication of bindweed, soil erosion problems following the eradication were almost as severe as the original infestation of weeds, and this fact has proved a stumbling block in the progress of the program over the state.

Experiments being conducted at Canton, in McPherson county, indicate that for Central and Eastern Kansas, cultivation of bindweed every 2 weeks from April 20 to June 20, then planting sorgo as a summer-growing smother crop is the best solution to both bindweed eradication and soil erosion.

During the last 5 years, bindweed

has been eradicated at an average rate of 10,000 acres a year by cultivation only. The total acreage eradicated by cultivation during that period is 49,353 acres. Labor shortage on farms in 1943 reduced the acreage of bindweed under cultivation to about one half that of 1942.

The start and spread of small patches probably is the greatest menace to the bindweed program, says Mr. Yost. Treatment of small patches by use of sodium chlorate is important to the success of the program. After eradication, land must be inspected frequently for seedlings, and it must be properly handled to control them. Bindweed statistics indicate that not enough attention has been given to follow-up and retreatment of original patches.

County-owned bindweed eradication outfits are playing an increasing part in the program. A total of 55 outfits are being operated this year. During 1943 they worked on 1,088 farms, cultivating 5,686 acres of bindweed. Individual farmer co-operation also is on the increase, said Mr. Yost.

## "Lost" Silage Saves the Cattle

A TRENCH silo filled in 1939 by a Seward county farmer, who then forgot about it, carried his 60 Whiteface heifers thru this last winter, when wheat pasture failed, according to Orval E. Thrush, county agricultural agent.

Bruce Sherer, the farmer, bought the heifers in the summer of 1943. His wheat pasture failed to develop and his sorghum crop was so short he did not have enough dry feed to carry the stock thru the winter.

When he was about ready to turn his high-priced heifers loose on a glutted market because of lack of feed, he remembered the trench silo he had filled in 1939, when he had a good row crop and labor was cheap.

The trench silo, which cost about \$100 to dig and fill, held 70 tons, and is still feeding his stock. The silage, laid in the trench in whole bundles and wet down, was in as good condition last fall, says Mr. Thrush, as any 1-year silage in the county.

Discussing Southwestern Kansas feed and cattle problems in general, Mr. Thrush says stockers and feeders nearly always can be purchased in the fall enough cheaper than in the spring to pay to buy in the fall and feed thru the winter.

"Sometimes," he says, "we have fall and winter wheat pastures, but not always. When we do, profits are high. When we don't—well—take last winter for example. Feed sold at exorbitant prices, and many stockmen lost money because they did not have sufficient reserves on hand to carry them thru."

"Some years we have good crops of feed—more than we can use. Then feed is cheap. In those years cheap feed can be stored in trench silos and kept for use in years when feed is scarce and high in price."

"Feed can be stored for a long time in a properly constructed trench silo. Last winter Gene Harris, county agent at Meade, had on exhibit in his office a sample of excellent silage that had been stored in a trench silo for 51 months. It was in perfect condition."

"Trench silos are not expensive. This year the AAA will pay 15 cents a cubic yard for the first 1,000 yards and 10 cents a cubic yard for all over that. Such allowances will practically pay

the entire cost of many silos. Several silos in one community may induce a contractor to come in and build them for even less.

"Many farmers have not constructed trench silos because field cutters are not available. Field cutters are fine, but they are not absolutely essential. The silage mentioned above, in storage 51 months, had been stored in the bundle. Bundles were laid lengthwise, lapped somewhat, and when the silo was full, it was covered with dirt."

"Part of this had stood in the shock 10 days before being placed in the trench. A heavy knife, on the principle of a hay knife, was used in removing the uncut silage. The stalks were cut into 18- to 24-inch lengths, and lambs were thriving on it."

## "Cork" From the Farm

Farm waste products again have proved to have a valuable usage in replacing critical war materials. The latest substitute is made of pith and fibers from farm waste, together with animal or vegetable glues and sugars, apple honey or glycerin, and is said to be the equal of cork discs used in bottling food and beverage products.

## Top Flour State

During 1943, the 75 mills of Kansas topped the nation in production of flour from wheat, announces H. L. Collins, state-federal agricultural statistician.

The mills ground 85,134,941 bushels of grain into 36,890,817 sacks of flour. Official production for Kansas for 1943 was 1,450,404,760 pounds of flour.

## More From Batteries

I have found that when flashlight batteries seem to be worn out they may be renewed by placing on a hot stove and left until warm enough so as not to burn the hands. Then replace in flashlight holder and light will be almost as bright as new. Care should be taken not to get batteries too hot.—M. H.

As Ye Sow: More than 10,000 tons of seeds have been sent from the U. S. to Soviet Russia to increase production of food on its own soil.

## Guard Against BLACKLEG

### Every Calf Is a Valuable Investment!

Even during ordinary times all calves represent considerable cash value, but during wartime each calf is extra important because of its great food value. To help provide food for freedom it's both patriotic and good business to take added precautions to prevent losses of potential meat and milk.

Use dependable Globe Blackleg Bacterin, Whole Culture, (Alum treated) to help protect your calf crop from the deadly disease Blackleg. This "sterling quality bacterin in the silver box" has proved its ability to provide satisfactory protection under practically all field conditions. One dose, injected into normal calves under average field conditions, produces a satisfactory degree of lasting protection against Blackleg infection. Vaccinate early this year . . . help produce more food!

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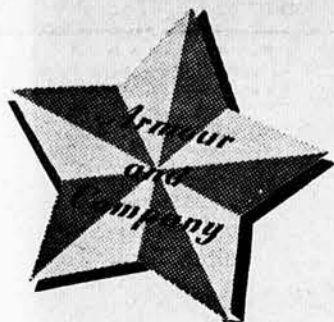


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## IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?

PERHAPS the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out for their raw material (livestock) about 75% of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would hold profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941).

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are under constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in the matter of obtaining supplies that we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

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WORLD'S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

BUY WAR BONDS NOW

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

What effect will the set aside on corn and the suggested lowering of the packers' subsidy on pork have on hog prices?—G. M.

The set aside order on corn probably will force more hogs to market, many of which will not have sufficient finish. Lowering the packers' subsidy on pork probably would have the same effect as lowering the price ceiling on hogs. It might also cause lower prices on out-of-support weights until hog marketings decrease materially from present marketings.

Will the Commodity Credit Corporation support the price of domestic wool clip this year thru a purchase program? If so on what basis?—R. N.

The plan for purchasing of wool by the Commodity Credit Corporation was given official sanction April 11, and was made retroactive to April 1, to coincide with the ending of the 1943 purchase program. Price schedules for the 1944 plan are not available but press releases indicate some changes from 1943 schedules to reflect realignment in values of certain grades. The Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase all wool in certain designated states.

What do you think about holding wheat that is now in the bin? Is there any chance of the ceiling being raised, or would it be well to sell now?—A. R.

There is little, if anything, to be gained by holding wheat at present. Wheat prices have been firm against the ceiling and every indication is that they will remain fixed at this level. Some persons anticipate that the ceiling price may be raised. There may be a small adjustment in order to keep the ceiling price at the full parity level, but this change probably will be small and will not justify holding wheat, particularly if storage has to be paid.

Feed has been so short and labor has been so scarce that I have been thinking of selling some of my cows. Is it probable that the dairy feed payments will be continued at present rates?—C. R. M.

Continuation of the dairy feed payments will depend upon Congressional approval. If these payments were eliminated, dairy production would decrease sharply unless ceiling prices were raised. In view of the urgent need for milk it seems probable that their continuation will be approved. Tentative rates of payment for May, June, July and August have been set at 6 cents a pound for butterfat, and 35 to 65 cents a hundredweight for whole milk. From September 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945, the rates will range from 60 to 90 cents a hundredweight for milk and 10 cents a pound for butterfat.

### A Turkey Hen "Freeze"

Legally, hen turkey meat may not appear on the table now, either in the home or in a public eating place. Under War Food Administration's set-aside order (WFO-97) which became effective April 21, all hen turkeys sold in Kansas and a number of other designated states can be sold only to authorized poultry processing plants. The order will remain in effect until the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps has obtained about 8,800,000 pounds of hen turkeys for the armed forces overseas.

Even this quantity will not supply the total need this year. The remaining quantity needed for overseas shipment, together with the total needed for use

of armed forces and services in this country, will be obtained later under another order, when turkeys hatched in 1944 are ready to be marketed.

The hen turkeys which the present order requires be set aside for the Quartermaster Corps are those used to produce hatching eggs this season. It is customary to sell these breeder hens during the spring or as soon as eggs are no longer wanted for incubation. During the period that the set-aside order is in effect, all such turkeys can only be sold to authorized poultry processing plants.

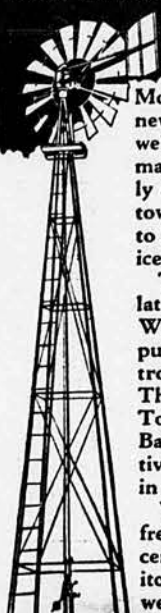
With the exception of farmers and other turkey growers, who are permitted to slaughter and consume their own, until the present order is terminated the consuming public can legally have only tom turkey either at home or in eating out.—G. D. McClaskey, Educational Director, Kansas Poultry Institute.

### Feedboxes Save Steps

We have saved many steps by building a feed storage box in each of our laying houses. The box is attached to the wall so it does not take up much space, and is out of reach of rodents. We sloped the hinged top to prevent fowls roosting on it. As these boxes were built on rainy days, they didn't hinder more important farm work.—O. O. Chilton.

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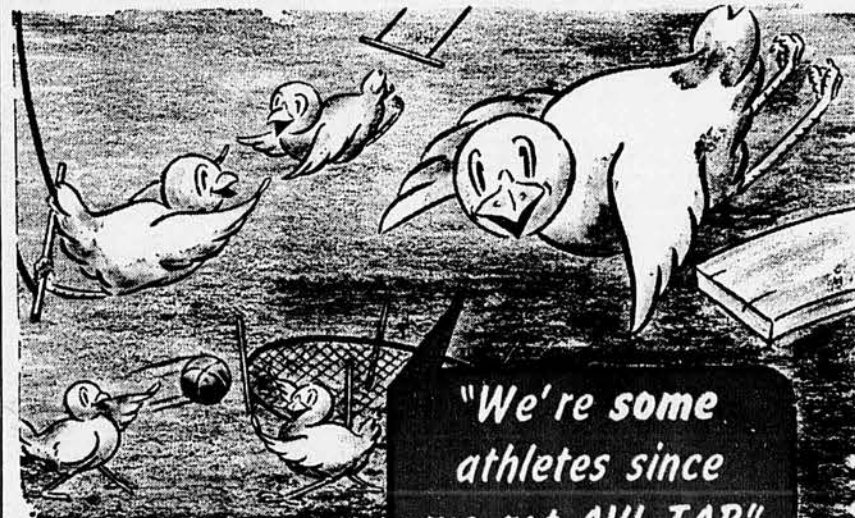
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up your cream direct. Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Riverside Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

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

# SHEEP

## Attention Sheepmen

The Central Kansas Ram Sale  
Seventh Annual Auction  
State Fair Grounds  
Hutchinson, Kansas,  
Thursday, June 1, 1 p. m.  
Purebred Lamb Show 10 a. m.  
Sheep Sale Starts at 1 p. m.  
H. H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan.,  
Manager  
E. H. Krehbeil, Secretary  
Harold Tonn, Auctioneer

## Shropshire 4-H Lambs

We offer a few choice 4-H ewe lambs at \$25 each. Also consigning 3 top yearling rams to Central Kansas Ram Sale, Hutchinson, June 1. HERMAN H. SCHRAG, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

# HOGS

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

## Livestock Advertising Rates

1st Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
2nd Column Inch.....3.50 per issue  
3rd 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

## Save This Magazine

and all your other magazines, newspapers, grocery bags, and cartons. Turn them in as Waste Paper.  
**It Is Needed!**

## Save Hay and Cans

Before starting a haystack, spread evenly a layer of brush left over from wood cutting. On this build the stack. After many months of wet weather, one will find the hay at the bottom of the stack just as good as the remainder.

If you paint milk cans around the bottom with a cheap paint, it will prevent rust and they will last much longer.—L. V. H.

## Aid in Neatness

I hung a full-length mirror in the kitchen and my small children can see for themselves whether they have clean faces and combed hair. It also serves as a daily reminder of my appearance.—M. T. W.

## Putty Knife Useful

My putty knife is almost as useful as the handy pliers. It is used for prying up tight-fitting lids of sirup or paint cans, and for prying up the tin flaps on the stove wicks that must be spliced.—Mrs. L. C. W.

## Toughen Chimneys

To toughen lamp chimneys and glassware, immerse in a pot filled with cold water to which some common salt has been added. Boil the water well, then cool slowly. Glass treated in this way will resist any sudden change in temperature.—Mrs. L. H.

## Remove Paper Easily

To remove wallpaper in half the usual time, I brush with a solution made by adding a heaping tablespoon of saltper to a gallon of hot water. The water is kept hot while applying with a broad whitewash brush. After a few applications of the liquid, the paper can readily be torn off. A strong solution of sal soda and water is also effective. This too, should be applied hot.—Mrs. C. B.

## Petunias Until Frost

If your Victory garden is too small for flowers this year, sprinkle petunia seed along your potato rows. You will have just as many potatoes and the petunias will bloom until frost.—L. H.

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$16.50	\$16.20	\$17.10
Hogs .....	13.60	13.85	14.50
Lambs .....	16.40	16.15	15.85
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. ....	.25	.23	.23
Eggs, Standards ....	.30	.29 1/2	.37 1/4
Butterfat, No. 1 ....	.47	.47	.47
Wheat, No. 2 Hard ..	1.72	1.72	1.42 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yellow ..	..	..	1.04
Oats, No. 2 White ..	.87	.87	.68 1/4
Barley, No. 2 .....	..	..	.91
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	34.50	34.50	26.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	17.00	17.00	13.00

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
May 8—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr., and Sunflower Farms, Everest, Kan. Sale at Horton, Kan.  
May 15—McKenny and Evans, Maryville, Mo.—J. P. McKenny, King City, Mo. Manager.  
May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

**Jersey Cattle**  
June 22—Gold Bond Jersey Dispersal, D. A. Rider, Bethel Kan. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, Sales Manager.

**Hereford Cattle**  
May 9—(Postponed Sale) Northwest Kansas Hereford Sale, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Sales Manager.

**Angus Cattle**  
May 19—Heart of America Angus Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo. Secretary, L. M. Thornton, 2825 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
June 8—Bruce Dodson Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.

**Dairy Cattle**  
May 13—R. A. Morris Dairy, Wichita, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**  
October 17—Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan.

**Polled Hereford Cattle**  
May 27—E. E. Porterfield, Jr., Hickman Mills, Mo.

**Poland China Hogs**  
October 21—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

**Sheep**  
June 1—Central Kansas Ram Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Manager, H. H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan.  
**Hampshire Sheep**  
August 5—Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.

## Beef CATTLE

WANT BIGGER  
PACKER CHECKS?

RAISE  
\$ SHORTHORN \$

Increase Your Profits by Breeding Shorthorn Cattle. They are unrivaled in their ability to outgain and outweigh any other breed of cattle on earth.

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



**SHORTHORNS WIN OVER ALL BREEDS**  
International Live Stock Exposition Champions awards have gone to Shorthorns 3 out of last 5 times because of top quality and more weight. Use Shorthorn Bulls to produce these Champions.

Subscribe to the official breed publication, The Shorthorn World, published twice monthly. Subscription rates \$1.00 per yr.—\$2.00 for 3 yrs.

**AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**  
319 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

## Coffey-Bred Registered Shorthorns

At private sale—30 heifers 8 to 24 months old. Some bred to Divide Adairious by Duke of Killbuck. Also a few bulls. (Farm 4 north on rock road.)

COFFEY & SONS, AXTELL, KAN.

## Walker's Scotch Shorthorns

7 choice bulls, 2 roans and 5 reds, 8 to 12 months old, 4 dark roan year-old heifers all sired by Markimus Crown. Accredited herd. Our telephone is 1530.

R. R. WALKER & SON, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

## Compact Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Nice reds by Coronet's Master, up to 12 months old. All Tb. and Bang's tested.

CLYDE W. MILLER, MAHASKA, KAN.

## Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

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

## HEREFORDS

**SIX BULLS** 20 to 22 months old—sons of JAY DOMINO 1st.

Present herd sires: Foster Domino 4th, Jupiter Blueblood 3d, lot 320, Roundup, purchased for \$1,000. The latter is by Lloyd Domino by Prince Domino Mixer.

ARTHUR ATTWOOD, Silver Lake, Kan. 10 miles west of Topeka.

## 25 HAZLETT-BRED HEREFORD BULLS

Twelve to 18 months old, sired by Rupert Tone 19th 2349262 or sons of his and cows from Romley 3rd and Hazlett Tone 21st. All classes of cattle for sale at all times.

ELY HEREFORD RANCH, ATTICA, KAN.

## Offering Good Hereford Bulls

—sons of WEX Intensity Tone. Well bred, well grown, ready for service. Proven and some real herd-heading prospects.

Woodrow Farms, Box 502, Independence, Kan.

## Domino Hereford Bull For Sale

A good rugged individual, five years old. Also Spotted Poland China boars, eligible to record. Call or write

HERBERT E. RAMSEY, Hutchinson, Kan. Phones 1468 and 2542

## Registered Hereford Bulls

Prince Domino Mixer and Prince Domino Return bloodlines. SIX BULLS (12 to 18 months old) and one very good 4-year-old for sale. Good quality, rugged individuals. Four of them are half brothers to the first place March-April Jr. yearlings shown at the 1944 Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association show.

CORNWELL HEREFORD FARM  
2 miles west, 1 north of St. John, Kansas

## Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many herd bull prospects. All are deep, thick, strong-boned—Hazlett, WHR and Foster breeding. Also 15 choice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, similar breeding. Leon A. Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

## Second Draft Sale 71 Head Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Earl Marshall and Other Popular Breeding!

**HAMILTON, MISSOURI**  
Tuesday, May 16, 12:30 p.m.

For catalogue write Aberdeen-Angus Journal, Webster City, Iowa.

## PENNEY and JAMES

(Branch of J. C. Penney Missouri Farms)  
J. C. Penney, Owner. Orin L. James, Mgr., 330 West 34th Street, Hamilton, New York, 1, N. Y.  
Roy Johnston, Auctioneer  
Bert Powell, representing Kansas Farmer (Remember the McKenny and Evans Sale, Maryville, Mo., May 15)

## Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

## Yearling Angus Bulls

EXCELLENT BLOODLINES  
KIRK McFARLAND  
2131 Washington St. Kansas City, Mo.  
Albert Dohrn, Manager, R. 2, Atchison, Kan.

## Dairy CATTLE

## QUIT BUSINESS DAIRY SALE

I will sell at my farm, 4 1/2 miles north of the

Wichita, Kansas  
Stock Yards

1:30 sharp on Kichi Road

Saturday, May 13

40 HOLSTEIN COWS

3-Year-Old Registered BULL

Nothing old. Half of these cows are registered Holsteins giving a good flow of milk. I have spent several years getting this herd together and hate to sell, but conditions make it compulsory.

R. A. MORRIS DAIRY

## BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

## FARMER-PRICED

From Wisconsin to Louisiana and from Kentucky to New Mexico, Rotherwood Jerseys—both the sires and the matrons—are writing eloquent tributes to the Jersey Breed and to the potent State of Kansas! Here the best are farmer-priced when you mention the Kansas Farmer! 1

Route 3 ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS  
Hutchinson, Kansas

## High Grade Dairy Calves

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

## Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

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

## 6 Young Guernsey Cows

20 months to 4 years—all from registered sires and dams. All are in milk flow, either just freshened or will be fresh this summer. Some of these can still be registered. They are all Ransom Farm and Kissinger breeding. Good udders on all. Ill health and labor shortage reason for selling.

MRS. CARRIE I. RUPF

Box 150 - - - Ottawa, Kan.

## REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS and HEIFERS

Herd sire: Sunnymede Tammany Earl 274991, age 5 years old, whose dam made 529.1 lbs. fat, 5.2% Class D. Several 6-month-old bull calves out of the above sire and from good cows. Also heifers 5 to 18 months old.

H. W. MEYERHOFF, PALMER, KANSAS

## Registered Guernsey Bulls

We have several nice-type, well-marked bulls from 4 to 8 months old, out of high-producing, tested dams, and sired by a son of Pine Manor Hercules. Priced to sell.

KEITH W. VAN HORN, SABETHA, KAN.

## Dual-Purpose CATTLE

## Reno Milking Shorthorns

—of both sexes, all ages, listed with the County Agricultural Agent and organization secretary. For information where cattle you need may be had, address

**RENO MILKING SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION**  
Plevna - - - Kansas

## Registered Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Nice reds and roans, serviceable age. Sired by Prince Supreme and Cranford Robin out of good producing dams.

J. W. Skolaut, Olmitz, Kansas

## Registered Milking Shorthorns

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

May 20  
Will Be Our Next Issue  
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by  
Saturday, May 13



# HEART of AMERICA ANGUS SALE

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Friday, May 19, 1944

SHOW 10 a. m.

SALE 1 p. m.

Judges: J. Penney, New York City  
Otto G. Gobis, Davenport, Iowa

24 BULLS -- 47 FEMALES

CONSIGNORS—				Bulls Females			
Lewis Anderson, Chillicothe, Mo.	0	1	3	Jas. E. Nugent, Kansas City, Mo.	1	3	
E. L. Bertier, Eureka, Kan.	1	2	1	Mo.	1	1	
Harvey Brock, Lees Summit, Mo.	2	1	1	Harry Peirce, Partridge, Kan.	1	1	
H. E. Curry, Columbia, Mo.	1	1	1	Ralph & Marvin Poland,	2	1	
G. W. DeHaven, Trimble, Mo.	1	0	1	Junction City, Kan.	2	1	
Double Diamond Ranch,				A. H. Schmidt & Son,	3	4	
Nowata, Okla.	1	1	2	Kansas City, Mo.	3	4	
Bruce Dodson, Lees Summit, Mo.	0	2	2	E. L. Sherrard, Kansas City, Mo.	1	2	
Fred Ekstrom, Kansas City, Mo.	1	0	2	T. A. Smart & Son,	2	2	
John Epple, Columbia, Mo.	1	2	2	Greenwood, Mo.	2	2	
C. C. Erickson & Sons,				Ralph L. Smith Farms,	0	1	
Elsmore, Kan.	2	1	1	Chillicothe, Mo.	0	1	
R. B. George, Fayette, Mo.	0	1	1	L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo.	1	1	
Hyde & Kelly, Trenton, Mo.	1	3	2	Thousand Hills Farms,	0	2	
J. F. Innes, Fayette, Mo.	1	1	1	Kirksville, Mo.	0	1	
L. B. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.	0	1	2	E. M. Tipton, Jefferson City, Mo.	0	1	
Dan E. Miller, Fayette, Mo.	1	1	1	Marvin Turner,	0	1	
R. D. Miller & Son, Fayette, Mo.	0	1	1	Pleasant Hill, Mo.	0	1	
Grover Moritz, Bogard, Mo.	0	3	24		24	47	

A Splendid Offering—Daughters of noted show bulls, daughters of best imported bulls. Bulls of serviceable age including a few outstanding proven sires.

All of popular tribes—All cattle Tb. and Bang's tested.

Prince Eric of Sunbeam, the \$40,000 bull, belongs to a Heart of America herd. A heifer bred to him sells in this sale.

For a Sale Catalog write to

L. M. THORNTON, Secretary, 2825 E. 18th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. E. Nugent, President and Sales Manager

Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo., Auctioneer

Bert Powell, Representing This Publication

## McKENNY and EVANS ANGUS SALE

Maryville, Mo., Monday, May 15

OVER 100 HEAD SELLING

74 McKenny Production Bred Angus Sell: 24 bulls—20 yearling bulls and 4 bulls 18 to 24 months old. 26 cows with calves by side. 24 yearling heifers, sired by 4 herd sires. Miss Burgess, Blackcap and Erica families.

Rol M. Evans Estate Sells 16 Lots: These 16 lots are cows with calves.

All most popular breeding.

Everything Selling Is Tb. and Bang's Tested. Write for Catalog to

J. F. McKENNY, KING CITY, MISSOURI

Auctioneer: Roy Johnston

Bert Powell with Kansas Farmer

(Penney and James sale at Hamilton, Mo., the following day.)

## Porterfield's Polled Hereford Sale

Sale at Farm, 3 Miles East and 1/4 South of Grandview, Missouri, Saturday, May 27—1 p. m.

51—LOTS TO BE SOLD—51

The Sales Offering: 7 Bulls, 5 Open Heifers, 23 Bred Females and 16 Cows with calves at foot. All Polled Herefords are Double Standard Registered Animals. There will be a few dehorned cows and horned bull calves all registered with the American Hereford Association.

How to Reach Farm from Kansas City—Take 71 highway and go 17 miles south from downtown Kansas City to Grandview, Mo. Then go 3 east and 1/4 south to farm which is located at 132nd and Raytown Road. Parties coming from a distance can be picked up at 9:30 or 11:30 a. m. May 27 at Hotel President, Kansas City.

For Catalog Write to

E. E. PORTERFIELD, Jr.

8000 Oldham Road, Hickman Mills, Mo.

Roy Johnston, Auctioneer, Belton, Mo.

Bert Powell, Representing This Publication

## Hereford Sale Postponed Because of Blizzard

The Northwest Kansas Hereford Sale Was Postponed to Atwood, Kan., Tuesday, May 9

117 HEAD in Pavilion

H. A. ROGERS, Mgr.

### ★ 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.

### ★ AUCTIONEERS ★

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

1531 Plass Avenue

Topeka, Kan.

Kenneth Veon, Auctioneer

LIVESTOCK—LAND—FARM SALES  
Desire Auctioneer's Job with Sale Barn  
BOX 784, LINCOLN, 1, NEBR.

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

SNI-A-BAR FARMS Shorthorn sale, Grain Valley, Mo., May 1, was one of the good sales of this breed in the United States this year. An average of \$636 on 10 bulls and 35 females is not made every day, and it indicates that well-bred Shorthorns of the correct type are in demand at good prices. The 10 bulls averaged \$607.50, while 35 females averaged \$644. Earl Clemons, Waldo, Kan., bought lot 1 bull, a red January yearling sired by Crugleton Aspiration and paid the highest price for him of any bull sold, \$1,350. Just 2 bulls came to Kansas and John Burk, McDonald, bought a red yearling bull, a half brother to the top bull paying \$600 for him. Missouri buyers bought the remaining 8 bulls.

Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo., bought the highest selling female at \$1,575. She was a daughter of Crugleton Aspiration, bred to Edellyn Campion Mercury. Kansas buyers of females were W. V. Harshman & Son, Clements; Willop Farm, Opolis; Ralph Taylor, Garden City; Miles-Of-View Farm, Kenneth; John Burk, McDonald. While Missouri buyers bought several females many went to outstate homes. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.

The CHARLES W. DIBBEN sale of high grade Holsteins at the farm near Junction City on April 28, indicates that the demand for this breed is excellent and buyers will pay good prices for desirable type, good age cows. Thirty-one cows and 1 bred heifer, none of the cows more than 7 years old averaged \$203 with a top of \$300. Two buyers, Neil C. Kreech, Wichita, and Orlando D. Voth, Newton, bought 24 head of the cows selling. Neil C. Kreech bought 9 females including the top cow at \$300. He also bought the herd bull, a 3-year-old, paying \$285. Mr. Voth was the heaviest buyer taking 15 head.

Fifty head were sold which included the 32 cows, the herd bull and 3 small bull calves; the remainder were heifers from 4 to 10 months. The average was \$158 on the 50 head selling. This was a complete dispersion of a herd established 14 years ago. Bert Powell conducted the sale, assisted by Col. Lawson, of Junction City.

The last letter from ETHYLEDALE HAMPSHIRE FARM was cheerful enough. A request for copy change and a suggestion that it was desired to keep the Scheel Hampshires before the public at all times. But that letter was written several weeks ago and I dislike to think of the unfavorable weather, heavy rains and mud since that time in the vicinity of Emporia, where the herd is located. But the Scheel family are not the kind of folks to be easily discouraged. They are saving their usual good crop of spring pigs, with litters calculated to provide herd boars for leading herds, with others suited to service the commercial and farm herds of this and other states. Scheel Hampshires have proved themselves as market-topping, prize-winning hogs. They had the 1942 pen of champion barrows at the American Royal.

High-quality Jerseys found new homes at the MUSE dispersal sale held on the farm during April. The offering was good and presented in the best possible condition for future results. Ten registered cows sold for a general average of \$199 and 9 grade cows averaged \$167.20. Three registered heifers averaged \$153.35 and 10 grade heifers averaged \$102.50. Two registered heifer calves averaged \$98.50 and 7 grade heifer calves averaged \$60.70. One bull calf sold for \$50, and the herd bull was a bargain at \$160, going to Bill Austin, of Natoma. The crowd was small but appreciative. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

The Southdown sheep sale made by F. H. PAULSEN and SONS, at Zenith, was one of the first of its kind for Kansas. However, 58 of the 59 head stayed in the state. The top ewe went to Ben Seuser, of Bison, at \$77.50; top ram to Bob Collins, Partridge, and W. W. Graber, Pretty Prairie, at \$70. The females averaged \$51.88 and males \$49.65, with a general average of \$51.50. About 100 were in attendance. The offering was presented in good breeding form. Art McNarney and Harold Tonn were the auctioneers.

E. R. Button, secretary of the KANSAS BROWN SWISS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, announces May 17 as the date for holding the association's annual state meeting. The meeting will be held at Kingman. A cannon show will be held in connection with the meeting, together with a judging contest to be composed of a junior and senior division. Officers will be elected at this meeting and many interesting matters discussed for the future of this great breed of cattle. The public is invited.

I have received a very interesting letter from CHARLES STUCKMAN, Duroc breeder located at Kirwin, in Smith county. Among other things he says "the sow you bought me at the Clarence Miller sale raised 8 fine fall pigs in her last fall litter, 7 boars and 1 gilt." Mr. Stuckman says crop prospects are about the best ever, not for years has there been so much snow and rain at the time of year. Farm work is late but the general outlook is fine.

W. H. HILBERT, veteran Duroc breeder, located at Corning, reports everything going well from the standpoint of Duroc breeding and sales. Mr. Hilbert has bred and passed out many hundred head of Durocs during the past quarter of a century and seems just as deep in the business as ever. He has given much thought to improved methods for type perfection and feeding for the best results for litter size and general uniformity.

The junior champion Poland China boar bred and shown by MALONE BROTHERS at the Kansas State Fair last year was sold to Dr. T. R. M. Howard, of Mound Bayou, Miss. This boar has recently been resold to another breeder at the good price of \$500. Marlon, who now looks after the Poland while Francis is away at war, reports a fine lot of pigs but not as many as they usually have. The Malone Poland Farm is located at Raymond.

## HOGS



O'Bryan Ranch  
Hampshires  
Hiattville, Kan.  
(Real Packer type.)

Late farrowed fall boars. Also weaned pigs. Boar and 2 gilts not related, \$100; registered, \$150. Pigs, either sex, \$35 each.

Scheel's "Better Type" Hampshire  
Now offering Fall Boars and Fall Gilts—Visit our farm or write us about the good ones we are offering. We have sold Registered Hampshire pigs into several states and they make good. Real easy feeding, good doing kind.

DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Bergstens Offer Hampshire Boars

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

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS

Randolph

Quigley Hampshire Farm

ST. MARYS, KANSAS

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

Try a McCLURE HAMPSHIRE BOAR

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

C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

## Duroc Boars Good Enough

to head any herd, by a son of Old Golden Fancy. Dams are daughters of Sturdebill (Kincaid's great boar). Others of quality are sired by Cherry King 28773, dams by Old Golden Fancy. They are of September farrow, and weigh up to 275 lbs. Also open gilts. Immunized. Inspection invited.

W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.

## REGISTERED DUROC BOARS and GILTS

Good farm type. Top bloodlines. Write or wire order and inquiries.

DANNEN EASTHILLS FARM

St. Joseph, 1, Mo.

## CHOICE DUROC BOARS

Breed's best breeding. March to December farrow. Big, rugged, thick, smooth bodied, well hammed. Set, set, set, up to and over 400 lbs. Registered, double immunized, priced right. Come, write or phone describing your wants.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

## Duroc Jersey Boars

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

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

## DUROC BOARS and GILTS

Offering extra fancy fall boars and gilts. Thick, medium type. Bloodlines of Proud Orion Wave and Wood Dale Pilot. Gilts will soon be bred to a son of Cherry King. Registered. Immunized. Write for prices.

ALBIN R. ANDERSON, COURTLAND, KAN.

## OVER DUROC BRED SOWS

Bred to "Perfect Orion," our greatest herd boar ever. Others bred to outstanding sires. Extra good boars for sale, all ages. Real easy-feeding short-legged type. Immune, registered, shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

## Choice Duroc Fall Boars

to suit the most particular. Low-set, thick, easy-feeding kind. Same as the Miller herd at Alma. Priced for quick sale.

CHARLES STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

## Duroc Sows and Litter-Bred Gilts

Fall boars and gilts. One-year-old herd sires. Registered. Immune. Everything to be sold. Labor shortage makes this imperative. Equipment also. B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

## Production-Tested Durocs for Sale

Choice boars and open fall gilts selected from Packerboy and Grandmaster ancestry, having superior growth impulse and heavy milking qualities.

IRWIN A. MILLER, HOXIE, KANSAS

## Rows for Poland Boars

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

C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

## Bauer-Type Reg. Polands

Choice fall boars, and gilts for immediate sale. Low set, State Fair and Selectee breeding. 125 spring pigs to date.

BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

(Just over the line from Kansas)

## Reg. Black Polands

Choice fall boars and gilts. Low down, deep bodied, wide hammed, top of the fall crop. Best bloodline. Double immunized. Priced for quick sale.

Gene Mott, Iuka (Pratt Co.), Kan.

## Meat-Type Poland Chinas

Boars ready for service. September gilts and weaned pigs suitable for 4-H projects.

RAYMOND OHARA, SYLVIA, KANSAS

## Spotted Poland Boars and Gilts

Good service age fall boars. Choice gilts ready to breed. Various bloodlines, today's type. Registered, immune. Earl J. Fleiser, Norwich, Kan.

## Chester White Herd Boars

Fall yearling (second in class Kansas Fair). Also an extra choice, medium type. October boar, suited to show or head commercial herds. Best of breeding.

LLOYD COLE, MERIDEN, KAN.

## Registered Hereford Hogs

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## All Breeds Agree on the Ideal Type

GRAND champion over all breeds at the 1943 Chicago Market Fat Stock Show was this purebred barrow. This picture is not being carried in this issue particularly because he is of the Duroc breed. It is because this individual barrow is of a type that virtually all breeds have agreed upon as the ideal type. When Judge William T. Reneker, of Chicago, made the award he praised this barrow for his superior quality of fullness of loin and ham. Weighing 230 pounds at 6 months old indicates his growing ability. This barrow is certainly the medium type. Not extreme in any way, neither too short or inclined to be too "puffy." He has a good, strong back, not too high an arch. Lots of depth and length are shown and certainly an excellent side of bacon can be cut from this kind of barrow. Note how the ham comes down to the hock and how full and round the ham appears to be. There also is lots of depth to the ham and after all this is quite important.



This grand champion barrow has the ideal type, all breeders believe.

His head is very clean with no waste around the eyes or jowls. Very smooth over the shoulder and about well proportioned as any barrow you might expect to see. Right now Kansas is giving considerable thought to growing some crops that are going to have some bearing on the future hog business. After the war our market for lard is again going to be threatened to some extent with lard substitutes such as vegetable oils and others we might mention. Now is the time for Kansas pork producers, and especially breeders who are going to sell the boars to produce commercial pork, to give some

consideration to the kind of hog they are going to be raising a few years hence. We want a meat hog and we have gone a long ways in recent years toward that goal. Practically all the well known breeds can supply that kind right now.

This barrow would look fine with a white belt around him. He could be black, white, or black and white. His nose could turn up a bit or he could have a slightly longer nose and still the barrow would be the right kind. This type will slaughter with a minimum of waste and a high per cent of the best possible cuts of pork.

Breeders of all breeds are pretty unanimous on a definite type. Today we do not have a farmer type and a breeder type among the better ones of all breeds. There are exceptions but generally speaking there is a type that is pretty well liked by feeder, farmer and breeder. This barrow conforms to that type.

Kansas breeders have advanced as rapidly as any state with the type just mentioned, and a visit to any of the good hog farms in this state where purebred sires have been used consistently bears this out.

## Wrestled a Tornado

A. J. Wilkes, Republic county, knows what it is to stare death in the face. Last spring a tornado swept thru his farm yard, demolished a barn, also a brooder house with 600 3-week-old chicks, and severely damaged a shed in which he was working at the time.

When he heard the tornado approaching, Mr. Wilkes said, he put all his strength into holding the door to the shed shut. It got away from him several times, but his success in holding it shut probably saved his life. As it was, the roof was partially torn off and the building was twisted sideways and partly off the foundation.

Mr. Wilkes is rebuilding the barn, making it more compact, and had it about completed before winter arrived. While the tornado temporarily wrecked his poultry program, Mr. Wilkes was not to be discouraged. He got another batch of chicks immediately and then had about 300 laying pullets and hens after culling, a normal flock for his farm.

He is experimenting with Rhode Island Reds this time. He always has raised White or Brown Leghorns before, but the last flock of Brown Leghorns he bought were so wild he decided upon the change. One thing he insists on is good breeding. It never pays to buy cheap chicks, he believes.

His laying house, which is unusually large, 20 by 90 feet, was partially destroyed by the tornado so is not all being used. He follows a recommended feeding plan and uses well-constructed dropping pits. Experience has taught him that his feeding troughs, now on the floor, should be raised on stilts to prevent the hens from scratching straw into the feed, and this change will be made soon.

## Weather Signs Do Work

Kansas farmers knew it all the time, but science is just finding out that grandpa's rheumatism is a faithful predictor of weather changes. Science is having a laugh up its other sleeve on a lot of things about the weather these days—things they always had branded as silly superstitions.

Dr. K. W. Penhale, of the Loyola University Medical School, now says that barometric pressure causes greater hydration of the body and tension of inflamed parts, resulting in greater pain. So, when a storm approaches, grandpa's rheumatism actually flashes the signal.

Sometime ago a Kansas farmer told the Weather Bureau that he could predict weather by his well, the water becoming muddy just before a storm. They laughed until they found the well



"Aw! Come on Fellows, I'm Tired!"

reservoir was in the U-shape of a barometer tube. A change in barometric pressure caused a momentary shift in the water level, stirring the sediment.

The theory of a relationship between thunder and soured milk also has its merits. Summertime thunderstorms usually follow warm weather that is favorable to rapid bacterial growth.

Last year Kansas Farmer ran a feature story on the methods of predicting weather, following which many Kansas farm men and women sent in their "pet methods" of predicting. Perhaps science will catch up with them some day and prove almost every weather "myth" has its foundation in fact.

## Milk Production Is First Point

JUST the fact that a bull is registered doesn't mean anything when you are trying to build a dairy herd, thinks A. R. Boll, Cloud county Guernsey enthusiast. He has been buying registered bulls for 16 years, but found thru experience that unless a bull has a record for milk-producing offspring, he won't do the herd any good. His cows are all good grade animals.

Breeding for milk production has been the one aim, altho now he wishes he had paid a little more attention to type. The reason he hasn't, he explains, is that he has seen too many farmers go all out for type and neglect the milk production.

Mr. Boll has belonged to the cow testing association for 6 years and watches production so closely that if a cow doesn't produce 300 pounds of butterfat the second year, out she goes. As a result his herd average is very good. In 1938 it was 340 pounds, and during the last 5 years has ranged from 336.5 to 379.1.

The value of a cow testing association is more than just knowing what your cows are producing, thinks Mr. Boll. It also enables a farmer to know what cows to sell. Without it he might sell off his best heifers without knowing it.

He thinks the standard 4-2-1 ration

can't be beat and tries not to vary his feeding program from year to year. Temporary pastures are important in his feeding program, too. He uses Sudan grass for summer and Balbo rye for fall and early spring. He has added 10 acres of brome grass and plans for 10 more acres this year. Steps are saved by placing the silos right against the barn. "Many farmers put their silos too far from the cows and make themselves a lot of extra work," notes Mr. Boll.

Half of the milk from the herd is separated and half is sold as whole milk. The reason for this is that Mr. Boll believes every calf should get milk for the first 30 days, after which he switches to calf meal for 1 of the 2 daily feedings. He also believes no other food can replace skim milk for pigs and chickens.

## Cleans the Drill

I use a tire pump for a quick and easy way to get all the dirt and grain out of the drill.—D. L.

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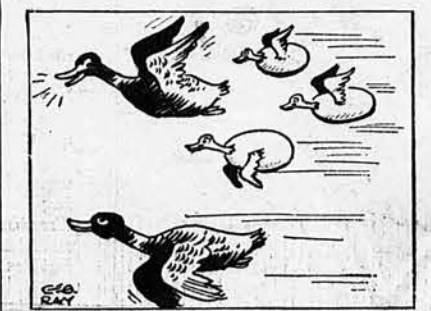
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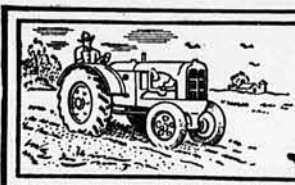
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# The Tank Truck

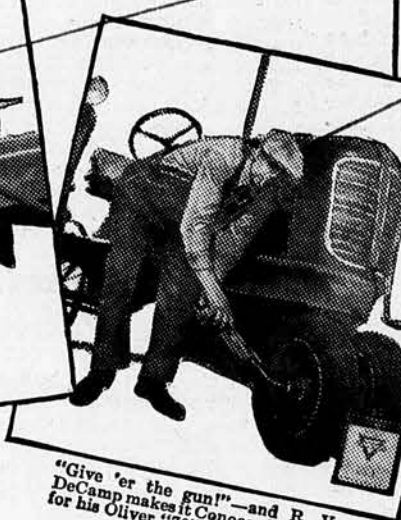
News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service



## WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT MOTOR OIL IN THE "TALL CORN" STATE



John Dzuris shows Conoco Commission Representative W.L. Walker over his 460-acre farm near Jefferson, Iowa.



"Give 'er the gun!"—and R. V. DeCamp makes it Conoco all around for his Oliver "70" tractor.



(Above) Who said farming isn't fun—sometimes? Anyhow, Homer Clark and his son Melvin enjoy it—and Conoco Commission Representative John Sullivan enjoys helping along with quality farm lubricants.

(Right) Carl Cordes' Farmall tractor is on its sixth year—using Conoco products exclusively.

THERE'S A SAYING that Iowa's tall sons tell tall tales about tall corn—and there's a friendly argument aplenty among farmers in the Hawkeye State over whose tall corn is the tallest of all! But there's mighty little disagreement among them over what constitutes a good motor oil, judging by all the Iowa farmers who use and recommend Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil for cars, trucks and tractors. Just read what four different Iowans say about Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil right here:

### "... Conoco N<sup>th</sup>... the best"

That's the considered opinion of John Dzuris, whose 460 acres lie a few miles outside of Jefferson, Iowa. He writes further, "I have used many oils but... I feel that using Conoco products exclusively has kept my machinery in first class condition and reduced my operating costs to a minimum." In addition to his regular farming, John Dzuris feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs. His 1943 crop of "feeders" accounted for more than 1,000,000 meat ration points in the course of sale to consumers!

### "... proud... I used Conoco N<sup>th</sup>"

R. V. DeCamp says he told that to a tractor company representative who came to check his 5-year-old tractor. This was after he'd got his report that the tractor "needed no repairs and the bearings were in the best shape and the cleanest motor that he had worked on for a long-long time." Mr. DeCamp farms 333 acres near Adel, Iowa, and also has supervision of trucks and cars for a large utility company. Of these he writes, "... we have used Conoco

products for 10 years with no bearing or motor trouble of any kind." In closing, Mr. DeCamp wrote the following praise for the new Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart that his Tank Truck salesman tacked up for him: "It certainly is a help to me now that my two boys have gone to war and I have to hire inexperienced help to do my work. With the tractor guide... I know they get the right amount of the correct grease in the right place."

### "... confident in... using Conoco products"

Homer D. Clark, who farms 400 acres near Albia, Iowa, makes that statement—and backs it up by writing, "For the past seven years I have used Conoco products in my farm equipment and can truthfully say that I have received complete satisfaction by their use." He operates two tractors, a threshing machine, a corn picker, a corn shredder, a combine, and other equipment—not only in his own farming, but in custom work around his whole county. His tractors in particular, he writes, "... are operated each and every day of the year doing all kinds of work."

### "... for my new tractor... N<sup>th</sup> oil"

Adding still more good words for N<sup>th</sup> oil, Carl Cordes writes of his present 7-year-old tractor: "I'll say that the only expense I have had has been new spark plugs and a valve grinding job... and my tractor runs perfect today." Mr. Cordes' 160-acre farm is near Anamosa, Iowa. He operates a Farmall F-20 tractor, a combine, a corn picker, a hay loader, a manure spreader, a feed mill, and other equipment. He reports using Conoco products exclusively since 1937.

### WHY THEY SAY OIL-PLATING!

When four men agree so wholeheartedly about Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil, there's little chance that its fine performance is only a matter of luck. Now the big reason why N<sup>th</sup> oil works out so well for so many farmers is simply that it has the special ability to OIL-PLATE any engine's insides. It fastens and maintains a shield of OIL-PLATING on cylinder walls and other working surfaces because an advanced synthetic in Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil creates an almost "magnetic" attraction between OIL-PLATING and metal. Attached to engine parts as closely as chromium plating is attached to your car's bumpers, OIL-PLATING tends to lessen starting wear, helps to insure full lubrication while running, and helps to guard your engine's insides from corrosive acids.

In those three ways Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil fights wear in your tractor—your truck—your car. OIL-PLATE your engines with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> today! Just phone Your Conoco Agent to arrange for regular farm deliveries. Continental Oil Company

### \$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

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

Shown in the sketch is an oil can made by Miss Virginia Gatrel of Numa, Iowa. She used an old baking-powder can and a valve from a worn-out inner tube.

W. A. Kunze of Chilton, Texas, saves much time in milking because he got his heifers used to being milked from either side. With his stool set between two cows, he can milk both without moving the stool.

When his son was called to the colors, H. J. Carpenter of Washburn, Missouri, had quite a time trying to saw wood alone, using a two-man cross-cut saw with one handle removed. He solved his problem by building a guide track for the loose end of the saw. The guide is simply a plank laid flat on a trestle, with two thin strips nailed along it, side by side, an inch or so apart.



### ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



### THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"Whenever I hear a fellow complaining about how hard it is to get skilled help these days, I start to wonder about how skilled he is himself—not just in doing a certain job, but in teaching someone else how to do it too. Fact is, a lot of us take our own skill so much for granted, we get sore when a beginner doesn't catch on as quick as we think he should."

"Last time I saw my old friend, Ed Jenkins, we got to talking about that, and he told me he didn't expect anybody to come out to a farm and learn in a few weeks all the things that Ed himself took most of a lifetime to learn. That's why he's put a whole flock of 'teachers' on the job, Ed said. Then he grinned and showed me a sort of wall chart he had in his tractor shed. He swears he'd never trust the job of lubricating his tractor to any beginner without that chart! When I looked closer, I saw it was one of those tractor lubrication charts that Ed's oil man had tacked up for him."

"On any particular job for a new hired man—or hired girl—Ed tries to get all the printed information he can. Finds it in farm magazines and government bulletins, or gets it like he got this chart from Charlie, the Conoco man. Then he hands over that information to the new help and says it's exactly what he wants done. Ed says the idea works."

You can start putting that idea to work right away, in one department at least, just by phoning Your Conoco Agent for your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart. Just tell him the make and model of your tractor, and he'll bring out the right chart—FREE—with no obligation.