

SEPTEMBER 2, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Will They Come Back to... ★ THE FARM? ★

WILL Johnnie come marching back to the farm when war is won? With victory over Germany and Japan now in sight, the possible future plans of thousands of Kansas farm boys present a tremendous problem to the state, to the parents of farm sons, and to the boys themselves.

Farmer advisory committees are being organized in every county of the state to work with returning servicemen who desire to farm. These county committees will collect information from farmers as to postwar changes in farm operations. They will try to learn in advance from farm families whether their sons will need to seek farms, and will advise all prospective farmers on the availability and value of farm land within the counties.

C. R. Jaccard, economist at Kansas State College and head of the postwar planning committee, says farmers recognize their responsibility to the men who will return to their communities. They also realize the great difficulties which will accompany any attempt to locate men on farms.

One of the principal problems of placing these boys on farms is offered by the trend toward fewer and larger farms. Due to this circumstance those who seek farms for themselves must be adequately financed and should by all means know the business of farming. Following the last war thousands of returning soldiers were placed on farms without having had any previous experience or aptitude for farm life. The result was failure and heartbreak for many with the loss of their best productive years.

When we come to the question of how much responsibility the Government should take in financing farms for returning servicemen there seems to be a wide difference of opinion among farmers. All agree that the Government has a responsibility but disagree on how far it should go. Some believe that only boys with farm experience should be helped to get farms. Others believe all servicemen should have first chance at any Government-owned land turned back for civilian farm use. Still others feel that long-time credit and low interest rates would provide the answer. At least one farmer would like to see the Government stay clear out of the picture. He believes the problem is a community one and that banks, businessmen and farmers, co-operating, can solve all the needs. His plan would be for larger banks or groups of smaller banks to hire men skilled in agriculture and farm management to assist returning servicemen and also 4-H and Future Farmer boys in buying and operating farms. Under the plan, the bank's agent would help determine the [Continued on Page 24]



★
Maurus and J. G. Koelzer, Nemaha county, are doing their bit. Maurus is in the Coast Guard and J. G. is in the Waves.



Major James W. Patton, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Patton, Brown county, gets silver star from Major General Nathan F. Twining, commanding general 15th Air Force, Italy, for gallantry in action. Major Patton probably will go into commercial aviation after the war.



★
A railroad job awaits Pfc. Richard Wullschleger, above, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wullschleger, Marshall county, but he is homesick for the farm, say his parents.



Wynn Bauer, at left, Clay county, will join his twin brother Wade in farming after the war.

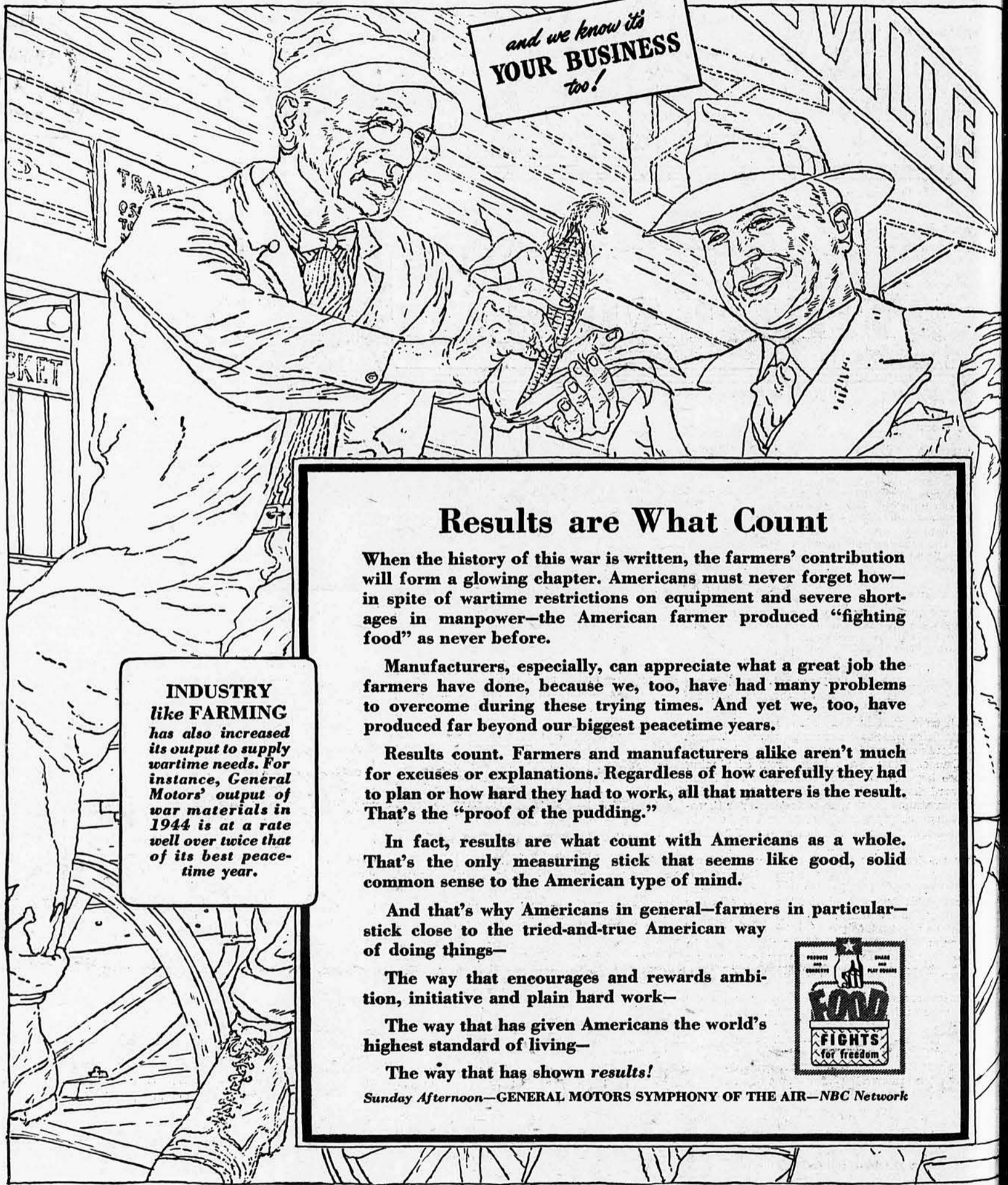


★
This picture of Eugene Lloyd, above, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lloyd, Brown county, was taken the week before he went overseas. He has 2 brothers in service.



No time will be lost getting back to the farm by Clarence Wilson, at left, now in the artillery at Fort Dix, N. J. He and brother George will take over their father's 800-acre farm; the father is Roy Wilson, Brown county.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



and we know it's
YOUR BUSINESS
too!

INDUSTRY
like FARMING
has also increased
its output to supply
wartime needs. For
instance, General
Motors' output of
war materials in
1944 is at a rate
well over twice that
of its best peace-
time year.

Results are What Count

When the history of this war is written, the farmers' contribution will form a glowing chapter. Americans must never forget how—in spite of wartime restrictions on equipment and severe shortages in manpower—the American farmer produced "fighting food" as never before.

Manufacturers, especially, can appreciate what a great job the farmers have done, because we, too, have had many problems to overcome during these trying times. And yet we, too, have produced far beyond our biggest peacetime years.

Results count. Farmers and manufacturers alike aren't much for excuses or explanations. Regardless of how carefully they had to plan or how hard they had to work, all that matters is the result. That's the "proof of the pudding."

In fact, results are what count with Americans as a whole. That's the only measuring stick that seems like good, solid common sense to the American type of mind.

And that's why Americans in general—farmers in particular—stick close to the tried-and-true American way of doing things—

The way that encourages and rewards ambition, initiative and plain hard work—

The way that has given Americans the world's highest standard of living—

The way that has shown results!



Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Sorghum Competitor

Use of sorghums for starch will have new competitor in a variety of sweet potato grown in Florida, and which is said to be ideal for starch. Almost as large as watermelons, the new potatoes are not edible.

War Gas

Recent reductions in the quantity of ethyl lead going into civilian premium and house brand gasolines are estimated to save enough lead to produce 210 million gallons of 100-octane aviation gasoline each month. Keep 'em flying.

Get More

Rotenone imports for 1945 are expected to be slightly in excess of those received during 1944, says the WPB Chemicals Bureau.

Goals Later

So more accurate figures on production will be available, state meetings of the War Board to determine 1945 production goals will be held about a month later than last year—or from November 20 to mid-December.

Egg Dumping

Assurance that shell eggs purchased this year for price-support purposes will not be dumped on the domestic market, has been provided by WFA. The volume of Government purchases has been greatly reduced by improved marketing conditions.

Layer Slump

About 20 per cent fewer chicks were used this year than last, altho the number of layers on hand for the coming season is about the same, reports the BAE. Decreases occurred in all states and ranged from 5 to 46 per cent, with the largest decreases in South-Central and Western states, according to records.

Oil to Burn

Kerosene for space heaters, such as kerosene ranges and portable and non-portable stoves, will be more tightly rationed during the 1944-45 heating season.

Food for Chicken

Broilers fed on broccoli-leaf meal produce a fine-flavored meat, according to experiments. Chicks fed a standard mash to which had been added 8 per cent of dried broccoli-leaf meal grew well and the meat had a pleasing flavor.

Debt Lower

Total farm-mortgage debt outstanding on January 1 was \$5,634,772,000, which is a reduction of 952 million dollars from the total 4 years ago.

Machinery Going South

A Mexican purchasing commission has been set up in Washington with \$10 million dollars in initial credits for purchases of machinery for industrial and agricultural uses.

Shoes Wear Longer

Altho shoes for civilians will continue to be made with inferior grades of leather, a new process for treating shoes will make them last about as long as prewar shoes.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

Vol. 81, No. 17

- THUR CAPPEE Publisher
- B. BLAKE General Manager
- Edmond H. Gilkeson Editor
- W. Mann Associate Editor
- W. Barger Associate Editor
- (On Leave—Army)
- Frances McKinney Women's Editor
- C. H. Lerrigo Medical Department
- W. S. Brazelton Horticulture
- Henry Farnsworth Poultry
- W. R. Johnson Livestock Editor

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

Subscription rates: one year, 25 cents.

PRESENT INDICATIONS POINT TO ANOTHER EARLY "SELL OUT" OF PIONEER HYBRID SEED CORN



With Approximately 1/2 of All the Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn for Planting Next Spring Already Spoken for **MAKES IMMEDIATE ORDERING IMPERATIVE**



BETTER BE SAFE --- THAN SORRY

Each fall, for the past several seasons, has witnessed the earlier and earlier ordering of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn. In fact, last year Garst and Thomas were unable to accept any orders after October 26th; because their entire supply of seed had been ordered.

In spite of a sharply increased production this year, it looks as though "history will repeat itself" again this Fall—and that farmers who delay placing their orders may not be able to get Pioneer or, at least, may not be able to get the particular Pioneer Hybrid variety they most desire.

ADVANTAGES OF PLACING EARLY ORDERS

The farmer who places his order EARLY for Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn is protecting his own best interests, by assuring himself of the variety and kernel size he most desires. There is every advantage, and no disadvantage, in your placing your order for Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn IMMEDIATELY.

AIDING YOUR PIONEER SALES REPRESENTATIVE LETS HIM SERVE YOU BETTER

Most Pioneer Sales Representatives are farmers themselves. The gasoline and tire situations have reduced their driving; and the extreme urgency of their own farming operations—mean that they will have to spend more time at home—and less

time calling on customers. However, your local Pioneer Sales Representative is just as anxious as ever to serve you efficiently and intelligently.

You can help him serve you better if you will see to it that he has your order for Pioneer at the earliest possible moment; while he can still secure for you the varieties best adapted to your area. If you happen to see him in town, you may save him some driving—and by thus avoiding delay, he will be sure of getting you exactly what you want. Your co-operation will help him **SERVE YOU BETTER.**

SALES MOUNTING DAILY

By the time this advertisement appears in print, more than one half of the present Garst and Thomas crop of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn will already have been ordered by farmers . . . who are going to plant it next spring. And, the sales volume is mounting daily. For that reason it is highly important for you to place your order for Pioneer at the earliest possible moment.

BETTER PIONEER HYBRIDS

Come from **CONSTANT RESEARCH**

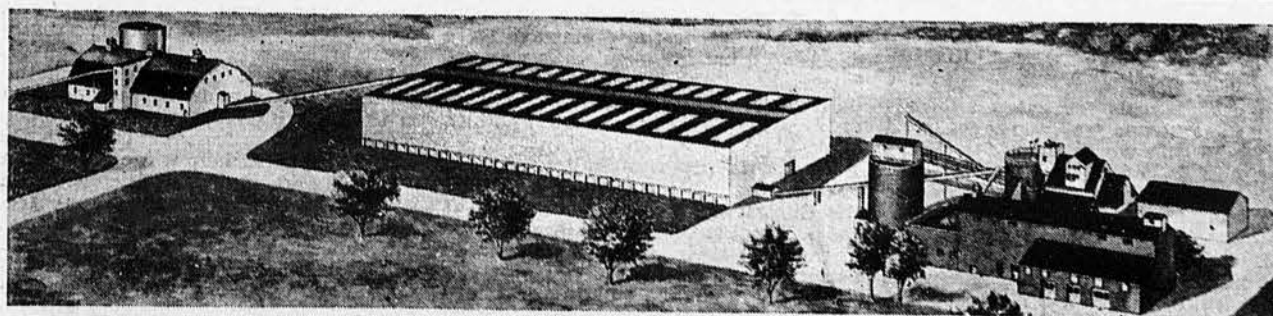


Pioneer's Breeding and Research Departments, headed by Raymond Baker, nationally-recognized corn scientist, are composed of one of the largest and most widely experienced group of men in the entire hybrid seed corn industry.



In field, greenhouse and laboratory—Pioneer's research goes endlessly on—and all for just one purpose—Better and More Productive Pioneer Hybrids—that will bring greater pleasure and PROFITS to those who plant them.

WORLD'S LARGEST INDIVIDUAL HYBRID SEED CORN PROCESSING PLANT



Above you see illustrated the Garst and Thomas plant at Coon Rapids, Ia. It is the world's largest individual hybrid seed corn processing plant—and it is of such enormous capacity that 120,000 bushels of ear corn can be dried at one time. Enough Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn will be processed in this plant this season—to plant nearly 3,000,000 acres of corn.

Finding the Right Bull

By JAMES W. LINN, Kansas State College

IF ONE looks objectively at the place dairy cattle breeding takes in the improvement of the milk cows in Kansas, it can be seen that much consideration should be given this problem since the state is twelfth in milk production, and the \$60,000,000 value of these products makes dairying the third major farm enterprise in the Sunflower state.

In fact, it might be worth-while to take some figures from the 1940 census and learn that about 130,000 farms have milk cows and the production divided in the following manner:

HOW COWS ARE DISTRIBUTED AND WHERE MILK COMES FROM*

Group	Number of Cows Per Farm	Per Cent of Farms
1	1 to 4	53
2	5 to 9	37
3	10 or more	10

Group	Per Cent of Cows	Per Cent of Milk Produced
1	25	24
2	48	46
3	27	30

*Figures in round numbers.

It may be important to know that 72 per cent of the cream sold to be churned comes from groups 1 and 2; while 63 per cent of the milk sold as such comes from group 3. Virtually all of the retail milk is from group 3.

Which of these groups a farmer should be in will depend upon many factors, including what his major enterprise on the farm might be. The major enterprise dictated by the size and nature of the farm and partly by the interest of the operator.

Regardless of whether the enterprise is large or small, no little part of whether it is to be profitable will be determined by the inherited ability of the cow or cows to give milk.

Group No. 1 probably should buy cows or heifers, since it will be impracticable to have a satisfactory breeding program with so few cows.

Offers Big Problem

Group No. 2 represents the largest total number of cows and offers a problem of breeding, because it is questionable whether it can be profitable to maintain a good sire for so few cows.

In this group of farmers, there will be found every stage of dairy activity from those who milk their cows twice a day, whether they need it or not, to some of the best-producing herds in the state.

It is just as true that some have no breeding program, while others have used really good bulls for many years.

Perhaps those who have adopted the program of buying a registered bull calf while he still is very young, will get breeding that will give them a reasonable level of production most of the time. At the same time, the bull may be sold after he has been used 2 seasons for enough more than he cost to pay for the raising.

In looking at this group of farmers, who averaged milking 6.43 cows, it might be well to realize just what a higher level of production can mean. Taking figures from the testing associations in Kansas in 1943, you will find that with butterfat valued at 50 cents a pound (and many of these producers sold it for more in whole milk) that one could make from \$490 to \$750 more by having 6 to 7 higher producing cows.

DAIRY FARM RECORD ASSOCIATION AVERAGES A TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD

Pounds Fat Per Year	Average Feed Cost	Return Above Feed Cost
100	\$21	\$ 29
200	34	66
300	44	106
400	58	142

In other words for every approximate \$12 added in feed, the cow turned out about \$34 worth more fat. However, this is not a feeding story, but one on breeding. If the cow does not have the inherited ability to produce, she cannot make the proper response to feeding.

It is the larger group that has found the breeding program a real problem, and especially those who have gotten their production to 350 pounds or more of fat a year.

If one has reached this high a level of production and has a good-size herd,

he has a real job to maintain production; and if he wants to make progress to a higher level, it is a difficult task always to select the right sire.

A recent study made by Professor F. W. Atkeson, head of the dairy department, Kansas State College, shows very clearly that when one reaches the higher production in his herd he has a real problem in selecting sires. (See table A.)

This study shows that with cows producing less than 275 pounds of fat a year, the chances are that 7 out of each 8 bulls will at least maintain production. But when production gets from 100 to 150 pounds higher, only about one half of the bulls will maintain this level. When the production reaches 425 pounds, there is only 1 chance out of 3 that production will be maintained.

It is reasonable to assume that the owners of these herds have spent more than average time and care in selecting their herd sires and yet only a little more than one half of them were successful. In fact, when the herds get over 425 pounds of fat, only about 1 in 3 will maintain production.

Place of Proved Sire

This brings us to the place of the proved sire. The meritorious proved sire is one that has made good; and if all the facts are comparable, one should be able to tell whether he can expect to go ahead and hold a high level of production by using a bull that already has sired daughters of the desired level.

In looking the state over for a herd that has proved bulls and then used this method of maintaining their herd average, one might think of the Meierkord herd of Holsteins at Linn.

The second proved bull in this herd was Sir Billy De Kol Jennie 586462. Old Sir Billy, as he was known, had 35 tested daughters that averaged 11,343 pounds of milk and 381 pounds of fat. His 24 tested daughters averaged 1,210

TABLE A. SIRES PROVED IN D. H. I. A GROUPED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE FAT PRODUCTION OF COW WITH WHICH THEY WERE MATED*

Range of Dams Fat in Pounds	Number of Bulls	Number Bulls Decreased Production	Number Bulls Increased or Maintained Production
Less than 275	49	6	46
275 to 324	189	56	133
325 to 374	417	156	261
375 to 424	364	176	188
425 or more	204	132	73
Total or Average	1,226	526	700

*Dairy Herd Improvement Association Letter, Vol. 19, No. 6, June, 1943.

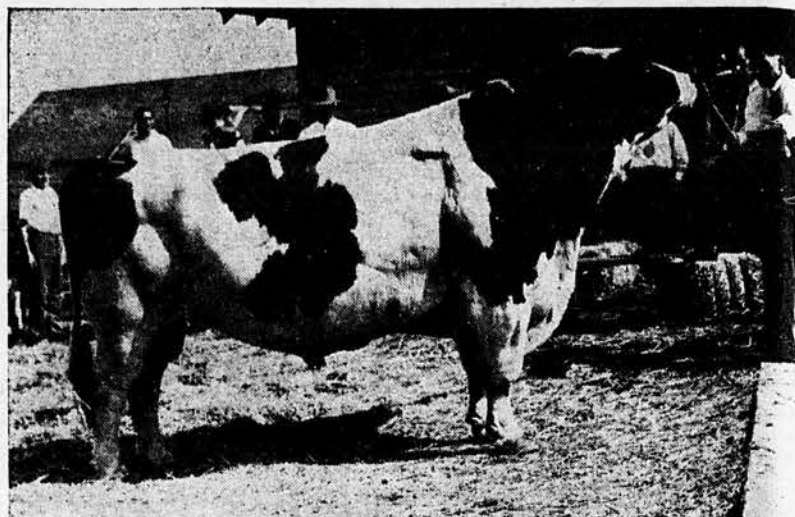
pounds more milk and 9 pounds more fat than their dams.

Sir Billy was followed by a bull that now is a Silver Medal Preferred Sire, Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune 600,230, now 15 years old, still living and in active service. Triune first was used in a herd that never tested and when about 8 years old the entire herd was sold, and he moved to Meierkord's farm. In 1942, his daughters had been tested in 10 different herds and have the very fine average of 14,044 pounds of milk and 467 pounds of fat on 33 daughters with 59 records. The daughter-dam comparison shows an increase of 2,113 pounds of milk and 48 pounds of fat.

With that kind of breeding record Raymond Appleman, manager of the Meierkord farm, had a real job in selecting a sire. First, he bought back a successful son of Old Sir Billy; and at the same time he tried an outstanding son of Triune. The records are now showing whether these matings were successful, but Mr. Appleman was not satisfied and has brought in a proved bull whose daughters D. H. I. A. records show an average of 12,360 pounds of milk and 475 pounds of fat.

That this program will work has been proved over and over again by the Bureau of Dairy Industry both at the Beltsville, Maryland Station and at many of their sub-stations, as well as on many farms.

Not only does the building of a herd of this character have an influence on the profit that has been made at the bucket from high-producing cows, but it also offers other breeders and dairymen a place to go for bulls. That the



Sir Billy De Kol Jennie, 586462, sire of 74 registered sons. Six of them already are proved with an even better average than their illustrious sire.

Meierkord herd has rendered a great service in that field, it is only necessary to show that it and the St. Joseph Home, last owners of Old Sir Billy, registered 74 sons of this bull, and up to January, 1941, there had been 44 sons registered from Triune. The number now must be about twice that figure.

That these bulls have made good, it is only necessary to point to the first 6 sons of Old Billy who was used on dams that averaged 11,235 pounds of milk and 405 pounds of fat, and still raised the production of their daughters to an average of 796 pounds more milk and 19 pounds fat.

High-producing herds can come only from the use of the right bulls. When these bulls are found, it is a problem to keep them in service or to get them in service where their good can be used to the best advantage.

The 3 greatest disadvantages in the proved-sire program are: 1. When you want a proved sire, he is difficult to find. 2. If you have one for sale, it is difficult to find a buyer. 3. The bulls

are not always being used where they are leaving sons to carry on. These points might be emphasized by 2 bulls that have been proved recently.

Sowiscol Triune Prince Bess 10th was held for a year or more after he could hardly be used by his owners. His 6 daughter-dam pairs showed an increase of 3,033 pounds of milk and 94 pounds of fat over their dam, and their dams made 366 pounds of fat.

Ormsby Dean Segis, a 15-year-old bull, has 18 daughters that average 14,405 pounds of milk and 495 pounds of fat. His daughters are 3,595 pounds of milk and 114 pounds of fat better than their dams. Only 2 of his daughters are registered, so one can see this bull has been used in a grade herd; therefore none of his sons get into service.

In studying the situation thruout the Sunflower State, it can be seen that each group of farmers have their breeding problems from the first- and second-cow producers up to the really great breeders.

Unfortunately for the future of the breeding program in Kansas or even in the United States, there have been too few generations of breeders. It would be a great help if for generation after generation of cows, people could go back to the same source for sires. An example of this weakness is that the Meierkord herd will be dispersed on October 3. Altho it will be a real opportunity for buyers who want proved bulls, sons of proved bulls, and to those who want to buy some great females, still as a breeding institution and a source of seed stock, Kansas will be the loser.

Vegetable Oils Are Needed

IF ANY good thing can come out of the war, it would seem to be the immediate necessity of growing much needed crops in the homeland that have been so long imported, but are no longer available because of world turmoil.

These are the crops which produce vegetable oils, and according to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture, most of those that have been important in international commerce can be grown in Kansas as has been demonstrated by actual test.

War conditions have so stimulated the demand for linseed oil that the farmers of Kansas harvested the largest acreage to flax in the history of the state, 293,000 acres in 1943.

That wonder crop, the soybean which has so many uses, for food, grain, hay, fertilizer, oil and plastic is gaining in favor rapidly and Kansas farmers planted their record acreage in this crop in 1943. The last report of soybeans before the war was reported at 22,237,000 pounds.

Peanuts will grow in Kansas as the last available figures show an importation of 45,088,000 pounds before the war. The castor bean has a much broadened field of usefulness as a special lubricant for heavy machinery and in its refinement as a quick drying oil ranking between linseed and tung. At one time, years ago, Kansas was the leading castor bean growing state. In 1873 Kansas produced a crop of more than 3.55 million pounds of castor beans, and might do it again needed.

Kansans Invited

Kansas farmers are invited to attend the Range Improvement Field Day and Chuck Wagon Feed, to be held Saturday, October 7, 1944, at the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla. D. A. Savage, senior agronomist there, says current interest in all phases of their great work indicates that a crowd of more than 2,000 stockmen will attend the meeting from the 5 nearby states. The first purpose is to promote war-time beef production. But the program includes a great deal of helpful information that will carry over into peacetime.

Wooden Fences

As there is need for saving metal wherever possible, many folks will be interested in seeing a recent publication by the U. S. Department of Agriculture entitled, "Wooden Fences and Gates That Conserve Critical Materials." In addition to many illustrations, there are drawings of plans for various kinds of fences and gates, giving detailed dimensions. A free copy of this bulletin will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please order by number, AWI-24, and print your name and address.



THE "cut-backs"—cancellations—of War Department contracts for some 10 billion dollars of war materials and supplies, to be made as soon as Germany collapses will, it is estimated, throw some 5 million war workers out of jobs. As the Japanese phase of World War II draws to a close, there will be further cancellations, more men and women thrown out of employment.

War plants are not the only ones to experience the effect of the cut-backs, however. The demand for foodstuffs and other farm products will slacken considerably before 1945 is over. The Department of Agriculture, thru the War Food Administration, is holding back on deciding and announcing 1945 farm goals as long as possible as the fall.

There is a division among the experts. One group believes, or has at least up until quite recently, that the demand for foodstuffs from American farms would continue for a year, 18 months, perhaps 2 years into the postwar period. The other group of experts believes there will be a decided slackening of demand for foodstuffs in 1945—that the surpluses actually will be backed up and forcing down prices within the next few months. I understand from friends in touch with the department that the second view is coming generally to be held.

What that means is just this. It is only a matter of a short time now until the government is going to "cut back" farm production.

Responding to the need for food to win the war, and the Secretary of Agriculture said 4 years ago to write the peace—American farmers have increased food production about one third. That means 4 pounds of food for every 3 pounds produced in the thirties.

Farmers have done this with a short labor force, with inadequate supplies of machinery; by working long hours; by working aged men and women and children. From this viewpoint farmers will be relieved when the demand slackens off.

All thru the war period hopes have been held out to farmers—and workers—that the postwar world will be a world of abundant production and the great extension of world trade.

All of us hope this is going to come to pass. But as good a judge of business trends as I know, W. S. Kiplinger of the Washington Kiplinger Service, who supplies a weekly survey for business clients, predicts instead that there will be a world trade war next year—and he uses the word "certainly."

And that probably means, he tells me, that the United States may lose some of its normal export markets.

Also it looks very much like a regimented world.

Russia has a state monopoly that handles all exports and imports, and will continue it after the war.

France is planning government control of all her exports and imports.

While Holland and Belgium have U. S. dollars with which to make purchases from us, they undoubtedly will have to set up government agencies to trade with Russia, Britain and France.

My impression is that Britain is making trade agreements, bi-laterally, and is nearly set for the struggle for postwar trade and trade routes. She is signing up trade pacts for "bulk purchases." An example given me by Mr. Kiplinger is an agreement to take all the exports of New Zealand; also from Iran.

That means a world trend toward regimentation of trade. Inside the countries the trend will be toward regimentation of production and marketing, whether for home consumption or for export.

It will be a miracle if that trend does not include the United States.

It certainly will if whatever Administration is in power believes in and wants regimentation anyway.

What this nation needs, if it is to retain any semblance of the American way of life, is an Administration that wants as little regimentation as possible; not one that wants all the regimentation it can find an excuse for.

Common Sense Goals

I THINK you agree that most of our lives we live by goals. You can do that in a democracy. The young man and his wife who set out to own a farm live by a goal. The parents who determine their children shall have a better chance than they had, live by a goal. The farm family planning to build a new home delights in working toward that goal. It's a great country that provides such opportunities. It is a great way of life we must cherish and guard; a goal that no foreign aggressor, or internal force political or otherwise, must ever be allowed to take away from us.

Winning the war against an outside enemy is our main goal now. That is the reason farmers have buckled down and produced greater yields of foods each year of the war. That is why the automotive industry, up to August of this year, has delivered war products valued at about 19 billion dollars. That is why our railroads, in 31 months, have carried 23 million troops in organized movements,

plus millions of other soldiers in small groups or as individuals on furlough; also, 173 million tons of war freight and 600,000 tons of express.

That is why millions of our finest young men and young women are willing to sacrifice their time and strength, even their lives, on a dozen world battle fronts.

No matter where you turn, to farm or factory, transportation or military service, you see the same

picture of co-operation aimed at one great goal.

And we are going to reach that goal. Such great headway is being made along this line that victory is in sight. And in our impatience for that victory we have had to warn ourselves that this is no time to let down.

Now, I wish to use that same term in connection with after-the-war. When the battles are won and the last shot is fired, I say that will be no time to let down. Because then we have the biggest peacetime job on our hands this country ever has faced. After the war we have the greatest goal to live by any nation ever attempted to achieve.

We must take our place with the dignity of leadership in the line-up of nations, of course. But we must use good, common sense in doing this. We simply cannot, as I have said before, bring prosperity to everybody in every country on the face of the earth by financing world trade and world reconstruction thru lavish funds from the Treasury of the United States. This is no time, nor will it be after the war, to be the Santa Claus for the other nations to such a degree that we allow our economy to collapse. Real, respected leadership is our goal among nations.

Then our goal at home, which we must win, is to preserve our way of life against whatever forces or problems we meet. We must forever encourage individual initiative, instead of smothering it under the synthetic economy of Federal projects financed thru taxes. We must face the debt that has been piled up by Government projects and by the war for what it is and not trick ourselves into believing it represents credit or prosperity instead of debt.

We must fight depression with as much energy and intelligence as our military officers and men are fighting the war. We must recognize the fact that our overheavy Government set-up is a too expensive luxury and must be pared down.

We must save the home market for the American farmer, and trade farm surplus for foreign goods. We must balance production to consumption and hunt new markets for farm products to avoid farm price collapse. These are only a few of the problems we face as we reach our after-the-war goal. But we can make it if we use good, common sense instead of experimenting with too many super-colossal dreams.

Washington, D. C.

"Back-to-the-Farm" Chances Fade

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

women, children and older farmers drop out of farm work after the war. There is every reason to believe that a somewhat smaller, rather than larger, farm labor force will be needed to turn out full farm production. We cannot afford again to think of agriculture as a refuge or national poorhouse in times of economic difficulty."

Many Difficult Problems

Problems that will confront postwar agriculture are many and difficult, the secretary admits.

Farm production, with a much smaller labor force and machinery shortages, is about one third higher than prewar. Postwar capacity to produce will be even higher, "as more materials become available for new farm machinery, equipment and fertilizer and hundreds of thousands of

skilled farm operators and workers return from armed forces and war industries."

American agriculture will enter the postwar period, Wickard said, geared to high domestic demand growing out of full wartime employment, the great needs of our armed forces, and a high foreign demand based largely on Lend-Lease operations.

Lend-Lease Figures Grow

In a little more than three years, President Roosevelt reported to Congress last week, Uncle Sam sent \$3,300,000,000 worth of foodstuffs abroad, nearly all to England and Russia. Total gifts of agricultural products thru Lend-Lease for the same period totaled \$4,014,478,000.

The Congress has appropriated to the President some \$28,222,498,000 for

Lend-Lease. Also, there has been authorized in various appropriations acts, transfers from War and Navy Departments a total of \$35,970,000,000, making total available of \$64,000,000,000. Total national income paid out in 1938 was \$65,470,000,000. President Roosevelt is very enthusiastic over the Lend-Lease figures.

To Assure "Permanent" Market

Three conditions must be met, according to Secretary Wickard, to assure a (market) demand for all our farm production on a sound, permanent basis.

First is full employment at fair wages and salaries. That is why the best interests of agriculture require support of a national program for full employment at high wages, the secretary says.

"But that would not provide a market for full farm production," Mr. Wickard continues.

(Continued on Page 21)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, does not expect any big "back to the farm" movement following the war. He appeared before the House Postwar Committee last week to discuss problems of postwar agriculture. The secretary left his rose-tinted glasses at home. "I want to sound a warning against the belief that there can be any sizable 'back-to-the-land' movement after this war," said Secretary Wickard. "I am sure that a good many people have an idea there will be places in agriculture for millions of returning veterans and persons who leave war plants. There have been such movements in almost every country after most every war. In this country after this war, agriculture will offer no large-scale possibilities along that line. A substantial number of our men now in uniform are from farms. That number will be about sufficient to fill the gap when



TWO BIG Kansas Fairs INVITE YOU

By DICK MANN

A parade of champions is held in front of a cheering crowd in the mammoth grandstand at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. This is one of the highlights of the livestock event.

AS WORLD WAR II draws nearer victory, managers of the 2 big Kansas fairs, the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 9 to 15, and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 17 to 22, are planning bigger and better expositions than ever. This pledge on their part includes livestock and agricultural exhibits, educational and entertainment features, and all the fun available on the big midways.

Labor problems on the farm are expected to have some effect on livestock exhibits at both fairs, as breeders of purebred livestock report that it is difficult to find competent men to send with the entries.

Despite these handicaps, R. L. Stover, superintendent of the dairy division at the Kansas Free Fair, writes that prospects for the 4-H Club show of dairy cattle are the best for several years. Allen county is planning on sending a large group, as are Shawnee, Douglas and Brown. Many other counties will be represented.

Premium money has been increased for the open classes and this is expected to bolster interest in the event from both young and old exhibitors.

Rufus F. Cox, superintendent of the sheep division at Topeka, states that considerable interest has been manifested by exhibitors from several states. While transportation difficulties may limit the number shown, it is expected that quality of the show will be very high.

More interest than usual is being shown in the swine department, says Professor C. E. Aubel, superintendent in that division. Entries from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma, as well as from Kansas, are expected. Quality should be extremely high, thinks Professor Aubel, as many champions will be coming to Topeka directly from the Nebraska and Minnesota fairs.

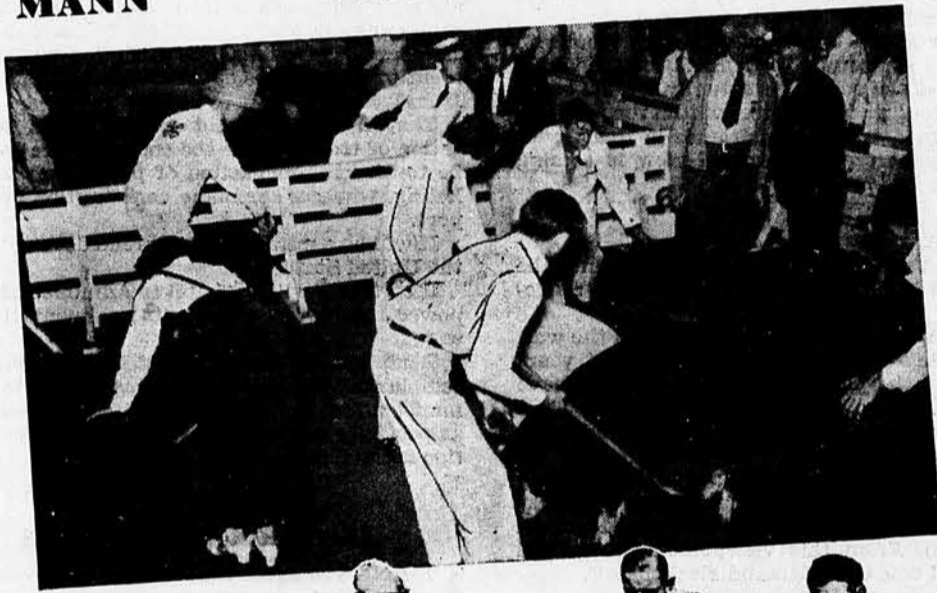
An educational exhibit which in all probability will prove to be one of the most interesting ever shown at Topeka, thinks Maurice Jencks, Kansas Free Fair manager, is that of modern plastics.

This will be of particular interest to farmers because this great assortment of useful articles for the home, for war, and for industry, are all made from corncobs, cornstalks, and other farm waste for which there never before was a market. There are more than 1,500 articles in this exhibit.

Farm machinery and industrial exhibits are expected to be back in prominence at the Kansas State Fair, states S. M. Mitchell, secretary. As early as July inquiries from farm machinery and industrial manufacturers, who have not shown since 1941, were being received. Some already had signed contracts for exhibit space. To aid this comeback, the Government eased production rulings on many items, effective August 1.

As fair time approaches, writes Mr. Mitchell, the prospects for a much better fair than we had in 1943 look more promising.

"We think the beef cattle department is going to be the best we have had in years," writes J. J. Moxley, superintendent at Hutchinson. "Several things contribute to this. One is the satisfactory beef situation; another is due to a good many county herd improvement programs. We will have a good showing in the Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus divisions from among our Kansas breeders."



Hopeful hog exhibitors herd their prize entries before the judges in the swine division at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.



Superintendent Carl Elling, left, and 2 exhibitors show some of the prize lambs which have made the Kansas Free Fair show the largest in the Midwest.



Early morning preparations of youthful and enthusiastic exhibitors is one of the great human interest attractions of the fairs.

He adds that, "It now looks as if we will have at least 6 county show herds in the Hereford division and a goodly representation in both Shorthorn and Angus, as well as some out-of-state herds. Kansas has more exhibitors showing at her state fair in the beef cattle division than any other state except Texas in the Hereford division."

The national show to be held at the Kansas State Fair by the Hereford Swine Breeders' Association, is expected to create more than usual interest in the swine division. Superintendent Carl G. Elling reports that entries this year will be up to normal in both quantity and quality. The fat barrow clas-

sifications always have created a great deal of interest and there will be a lot of entries. Premiums are offered in 2 weight divisions, and for judging on foot and in carcass form.

The sheep division this year will offer more incentive to the small breeders, or to new breeders who might feel they could not win top money offering more premiums. Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma breeders always have supported the sheep department in fine style and will do so this year, believes Mr. Elling.

Sheep-shearing contests now one of the popular features of the afternoon shows, will be held at this year at Hutchinson, with elimination contests each day, beginning Monday, and the final on Friday.

Both fairs will give 4-H Club members a chance to present to the public examples of war work they have accomplished during the year in the form of food production and conservation, clothing construction and renovation and, thru booth exhibits, the various campaigns with which the clubs have assisted. The demonstration team work, says Harold Johnson, state club leader, will center around the war production work of club members illustrating ideas which will relate to labor-saving on the farm, hints which will facilitate food production and preservation, and all of the phases of war work. [Continued on Page 7]



Sure... **HEREFORD SADDLES GROW ON TREES...** but...

...but in this case, "growing on trees" isn't an indication of plenty. The specially made trees which are the foundation for every **HEREFORD SADDLE** are scarce, and so are the tough beef hides which cover every **HEREFORD SADDLE** tree. The fact is, a lot more riders want these fine saddles than are able to get them right now. That preference isn't new; the rocking chair comfort and rugged ride-ability of **HEREFORD SADDLES** have been common knowledge for years. The skill of old time leather craftsmen is built into them. Present demand can't be satisfied, but if your need is urgent we'll try to round up a **HEREFORD SADDLE** for your dealer.



The "SHYAN"

tops in quality, low in cost. A handsome **HEREFORD SADDLE** with full raised stamping, richly finished, yet a seat for punishment. Double rigging with kick strap; mohair girth.

SADDLE DEALERS, NOTE

Texas Tanning and Manufacturing Company has been busy supplying the Armed Forces with saddles and other leather items. This production experience will increase our ability to fill your post-war saddle requirements. A market is being built... it will be ready and waiting.

Write Us Today



"Yoakum" Means Fine Leather

by **Textan**
MAKERS OF FAMOUS
TEXAS RANGER BELTS

Pond Worth 20 Pounds Pork

HOGS on good range with a pond in which to cool off will put on 20 more pounds of weight by marketing time than those in drylot, says L. E. McCulley, herd manager for the famous Bar-Y Duroc ranch in Cherokee county.

Because a hog has a small stomach its feed should be as concentrated as possible, thinks Mr. McCulley, who has his own secret in feeding slop. The slop should be as thick as possible so the hogs must eat it rather than drink it, he points out. If the slop is thin they fill up with a lot of liquid but don't get the food value as their stomachs won't hold enough of it. He does not recommend slop for hogs being fattened for market as it is more expensive and more work than dry feeding, but believes it gives a better bloom to breeding stock.

Mr. McCulley never worms a pig because he believes prevention is the only practical method of parasite control. Once the worms reach a place where they can be eradicated the damage already has been done, he feels.

The 300 pigs farrowed yearly on the Bar-Y are farrowed in a central house and moved to clean range at 10 days. The ranges are changed every February and are kept plowed and planted to growing pasture such as lespezeza and Balbo rye. Every farrowing pen is scrubbed with boiling lye water and the sows are given a good washing before being put into them.

If you have sanitation and parasite control you won't have any trouble raising pigs, concludes Mr. McCulley.

No Back Seat For Cherokee

FARMERS down in Cherokee county are getting tired of people thinking that area has nothing but coal and other types of mining.

They claim they grow more wheat than any other county in Eastern Kansas and prove it by pointing to their 1944 crop of 69,000 acres, which averaged 19 bushels.

Cherokee county farmers also believe they have the largest soybean acreage in the state. They raised 27,000 acres of oil beans alone last year and have planted 31,000 acres this year. The 1943 yield was cut to 10 bushels an acre because of floods in the fall, but they plan to beat that this year.

Corn also is right on top with 43,000 acres in 1943 with an average yield of about 25 bushels. The 1944 crop has been boosted to 54,000 acres.

Use of lime has increased rapidly in the county—3,600 tons were used in July and this amount was exceeded in August. The 1943 total lime application was 4,865 tons, while the total to July 25, 1944, was 11,548 tons.

Alfalfa, a crop which has almost been abandoned in the county during recent years because of the difficulty in getting a stand, is on its way back. Walter Hartley, of Baxter Springs, had 25.2 acres of alfalfa this year that made more than 4 tons an acre due to lime and phosphate.

"With proper seedbed preparation and use of phosphate and lime, this county can grow more alfalfa an acre than any other place in the state," says Fred Bowles, county agent, who points out that Cherokee and surrounding counties have a longer growing season than any other section of the state.

Life-Saving Stitches

Veterinary surgery is doing its part in conserving critical materials for war uses. One is the employment of suturing material of cotton and plastic materials to replace catgut needed in all hospitals.

Cotton sutures were employed in human surgery as far back as 500 B. C. and this practice is being revived both in human and animal surgery.

Fiberglass, made from glass filaments drawn to such fineness that 204 filaments must be combined to make a strand measuring 45,000 yards to the pound, also is being used. It has great tensile strength and is similar to silk to the sense of touch. Sutures of plastic thread have been used in 600 surgical cases in human patients.



LIBRARY
1944
MATTAM
SAS



Equipped with a **HIGH-LIFT HEADER**, the All-Crop Harvester tops dwarf sorghums at heights varying up to 42 inches. Stalks left standing continue to draw sweetness and moisture from the soil—are ideal for grazing. Undampened by chewed-up green stalks, the grain is drier and keeps better.

With the greatest livestock population on record, sorghum growers are on the alert for ways to step up feed tonnage this fall.

The All-Crop Harvester introduces *two* timely methods which offer new promise for sorghum harvesting. You can harvest the grain of *both* dwarf and tall varieties with the same machine, and still utilize the forage from each! You can balance your feeding program by growing both kinds if you wish.

Allis-Chalmers dealers are reconditioning every possible All-Crop Harvester *now* for a bumper fall sorghum and seed harvest. Bring in your machine — or inquire about new, used or custom harvesters that may be available.

It will be worth going out of your way to locate an All-Crop Harvester — the standard machine for sorghums, soybeans and seeds as well as small grains.



A **VERTICAL SICKLE TOPPING ATTACHMENT** marks the end of tedious hand topping. You can clip the heads of tall sorghum bundles, pulling from shock to shock during the winter as you need the feed.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.
ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

YOUR NAME BELONGS HERE —
Your name on War Bonds is your personal veto of the Axis and all it stands for. For a free world and financial security for your family, **BUY BONDS!**

Grass Pays More

Eight years ago E. Stratton, of Wabaunsee county, started doing some serious thinking on land use planning for the 240 acres that had been in his family for 52 years.

When he began a study of the farm it was almost all under cultivation except for a few corners. He started putting small acreages back to brome grass each year and now has only 100 acres under cultivation. He plans to continue this program.

Already he has increased his net earnings from the farm and has re-

duced the amount of labor required. When he started 8 years ago it took 3 full-time men. Now 2 men farm the original 240 acres and an additional 160 acres, except for peak harvest.

Mr. Stratton may be one of the first farmers in Kansas to terrace. Twenty-five years ago he read a terracing article in a farm paper and immediately terraced some of his land.

He is not the only Wabaunsee county farmer to realize the value of putting land back to grass, however. County agent Howard Myers estimates 2,000 acres in the county will be seeded back to brome grass this year.

Revise School Districts?

Present Setup Costly, Wasteful, Invites Disaster

A SWEEPING revision of rural and graded school districts and tax support for such districts will be presented to the next session of the Kansas legislature. This problem has been one of the major studies of the Legislative Council in recent months and a definite program of revision will be ready for the legislature next January.

While many details of such a plan remain to be worked out most members of the council agree in principle on the main outline of the program. In its June report on the school situation in Kansas, the council stated:

"To continue the district organization which was satisfactory in 1880-1890, in the face of the modern popular demand for a very different type of school attendance units, to fail to reorganize the basic structure to make possible and practical the accomplishment of these popular objectives is to invite disaster and chaos in the school system of Kansas. What is needed is a reorganization of school districts as comprehensive as the organization of attendance areas which already has been accomplished by local initiative in hundreds of instances in the last 7 years.

"We already have called attention

to some of the difficulties in the present situation. It should be emphasized again, however, that an astonishingly large number of 1-teacher school districts are financially insecure and educationally unsound. Seventy-two per cent of the 1-teacher schools have inadequate tax resources—5,210 have less than \$225,000 of assessed valuation and half of all 1-teacher schools have less than \$183,000 valuation. In addition, 72 per cent of these schools have fewer than 12 pupils and one half have fewer than 9 pupils."

System Is Wasteful

The council then points out that the faulty financial structure extends into the 2-or-more-teacher schools, exclusive of first- and second-class cities. The report continues:

"Financially, the system is wasteful as involving an unnecessarily high cost to the pupil and high tax rates. Educationally, the loss to the pupils is far more serious than the cost. Reorganization for the benefit of the taxpayer or of the schools must not mean the sacrifice of educational opportunities for a single child in Kansas.

It is agreed by council members that the job of reorganizing the local districts should be handled by local committees of laymen, with advice and assistance from the state department of education.

The plan to be presented to the legislature will provide for the county commissioners to appoint a committee of 5 laymen, the county superintendent to serve as secretary. No member of the committee should be engaged in teaching, either as instructor, supervisor or administrator. No member would be appointed from any city of 15,000 or more population, and not more than members would be from any commissioner district.

Members of these committees would be appointed for overlapping terms of 2 years each, would be organized by September 1, 1945, and would meet at least quarterly. It is thought this committee probably would be effective only for 4 years, at which time reorganization is to be complete.

County committees would be instructed by law to make a comprehensive study of the school system and formulate plans for its reorganization. After hearings on tentative plans, they would have power to adopt a final plan.

Any reorganization plan would include consideration of the boundaries, assessed valuation, school population condition and equipment of buildings, highway facilities, natural barriers and many other factors relating to adequate educational facilities.

Set Minimum Valuations

Recommendations, as tentatively approved by the council, call for setting up minimum assessed valuations of school districts and school enrollment to be met by every district in the state by 1947. These standards will be raised in 1949, allowing 4 years to reach the standards which the council hopes to attain.

Whatever plans are accepted, a definite exception will be made to retain any district if, in the interests of the pupils, the county committee decides that certain areas are so detached and isolated that it is necessary to continue a district with less than standards prescribed by the law.

Districts not satisfied with rulings of the reorganization committee will be allowed to appeal to the district courts.

Under the proposed school reorganization law state aid would be continued but the method would be different than at present. The law would call for a county levy to equalize school taxes in the county, supplemented by a state-aid grant to the county fund if necessary. In addition, the state would aid directly any district which could not raise the minimum money per classroom unit on a 2-mill levy.

It is probable the reorganization of the smaller high-school districts also will be included in the bill.

No district in the state will be required by law to close its school under the proposed bill, but all state aid would be withheld from districts not meeting the minimum assessed valuation and pupil enrollment standards set by the bill.

DEPENDABLE LIGHT & POWER

GRANT FIVE HEAVY DUTY SIZES UP TO 615 AMPS.

GRANT FARM LIGHT Batteries Double Insulation With Bonded Glass Construction is only one of the many features which make this such an outstanding product of Grant engineering.

No premium price to pay. Made in the same factories as Grant Auto, Radio, and Truck Batteries having an established leadership for a quarter century. Thousands in use with wind-electric, Diesel, and gasoline engine farm plants. Many GRANTS continue in daily use after 10 years.

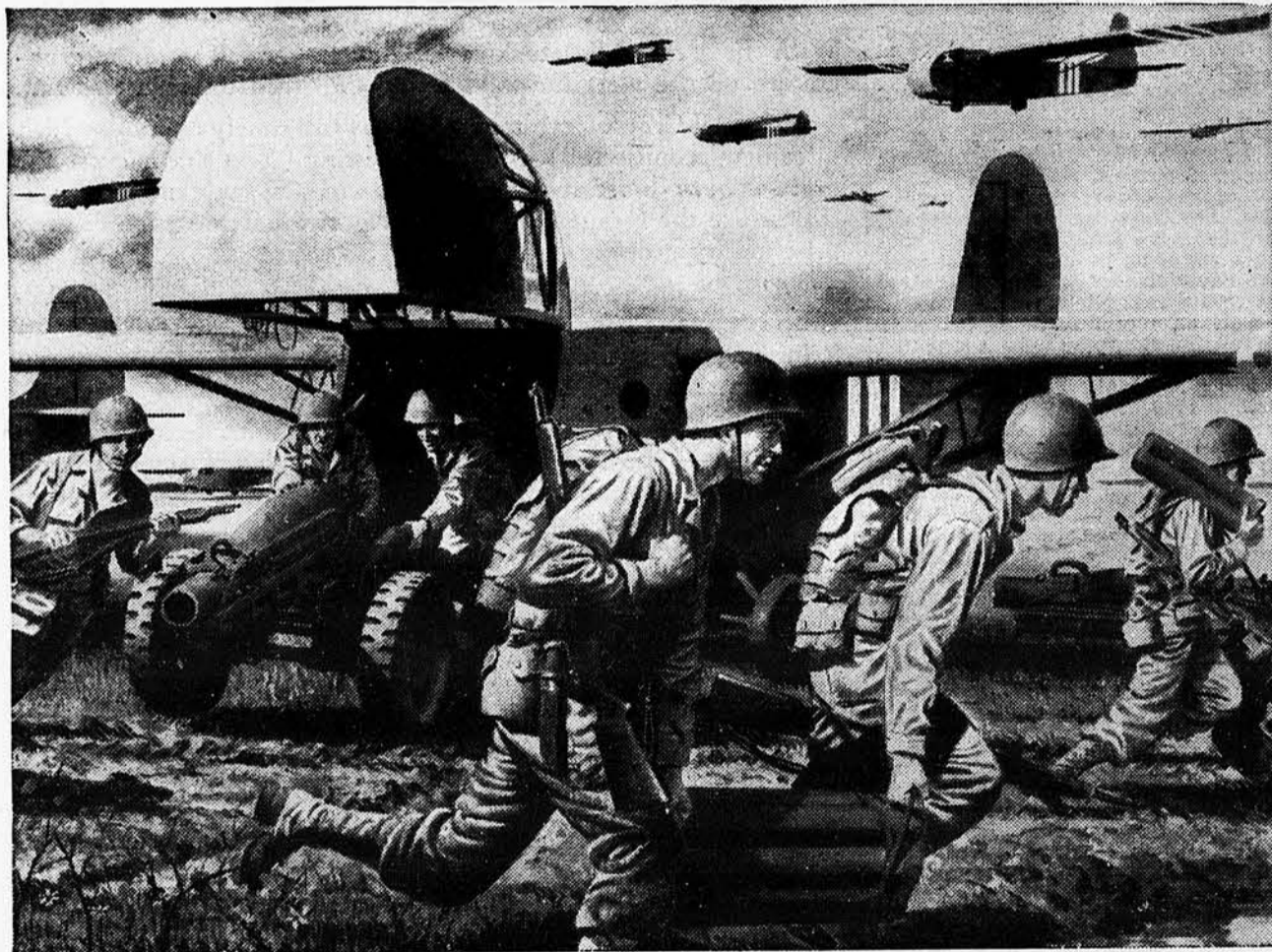
Send for prices and complete catalog.

If your dealer does not carry Grant Batteries, write us direct.

GRANT STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
 Minneapolis, Minn. Manufacturers Omaha, Neb.
 Sioux Falls, S. D. Fargo, N. D. Kansas City, Mo.



GLIDER TRAINS
bring in the FIRE-POWER!



It's H-Hour of D-Day! Up in the skies, above the Channel Coast as far as the eye can reach, one long, never-ending chain of tow-planes and their gliders sweeps in toward the enemy shore... Mile after mile of them, hundreds upon hundreds of huge air "freighters"—loaded with tanks, cannon, ammunition, men. Now here they come, nosing down in this pasture, coasting to a quick landing, and opening wide their doors almost before they stop. In a matter of seconds, artillery is rolled into position... shells are rushed to the batteries... guns are loaded... aimed... and Fire-Power, "King of Battle," roars into action.

THE men and women of Oldsmobile get a special "lift" out of the fact that their products and their handiwork played a part in the European Invasion. Shell, such as shown in the picture above... high-explosive and armor-piercing shell for both Army and Navy. Cannon for General Sherman tanks and tank destroyers. Aircraft cannon for fighter planes and bombers. Precision parts for Rolls Royce and Pratt and Whitney aircraft engines. All these are included in Oldsmobile's War Production Program. Our motto: Keep 'em Firing!... Keep 'em Advancing!... "Let's get it over with" fast.

LET'S KEEP ON BUYING TO KEEP 'EM FIRING!



Shell and guns and gliders, too, cost money. It's our job to buy the Bonds that will buy the weapons that will blast the way to Berlin.

Buy War Bonds!

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

KEEP 'EM FIRING



BETTER THAN ONE A MINUTE!

In six months 5000 McCormick-Deering dealers repaired more tractors of all makes than International Harvester built in the three years before the war.

That's putting power back on the land at an all-time record-breaking clip—one tractor every 50 seconds!

★ ★ ★

You men on farms know what this service work has meant to war food production. When war cut farm machine production to almost nothing McCormick-Deering dealers lit into repair work on the greatest scale in history. The job they are

doing now is winning a new place for them in the forces fighting for food throughout the country.

More help is now on the way. The government has authorized increased production of Farmalls and Farmall equipment. We are building with all possible speed. But here's the thing to remember:

You're going to need all the equipment you have and all you can get for a long time to come. Keep your machines in first-class shape. McCormick-Deering dealers will help you. They operate the greatest farm equipment service and repair force in the nation.

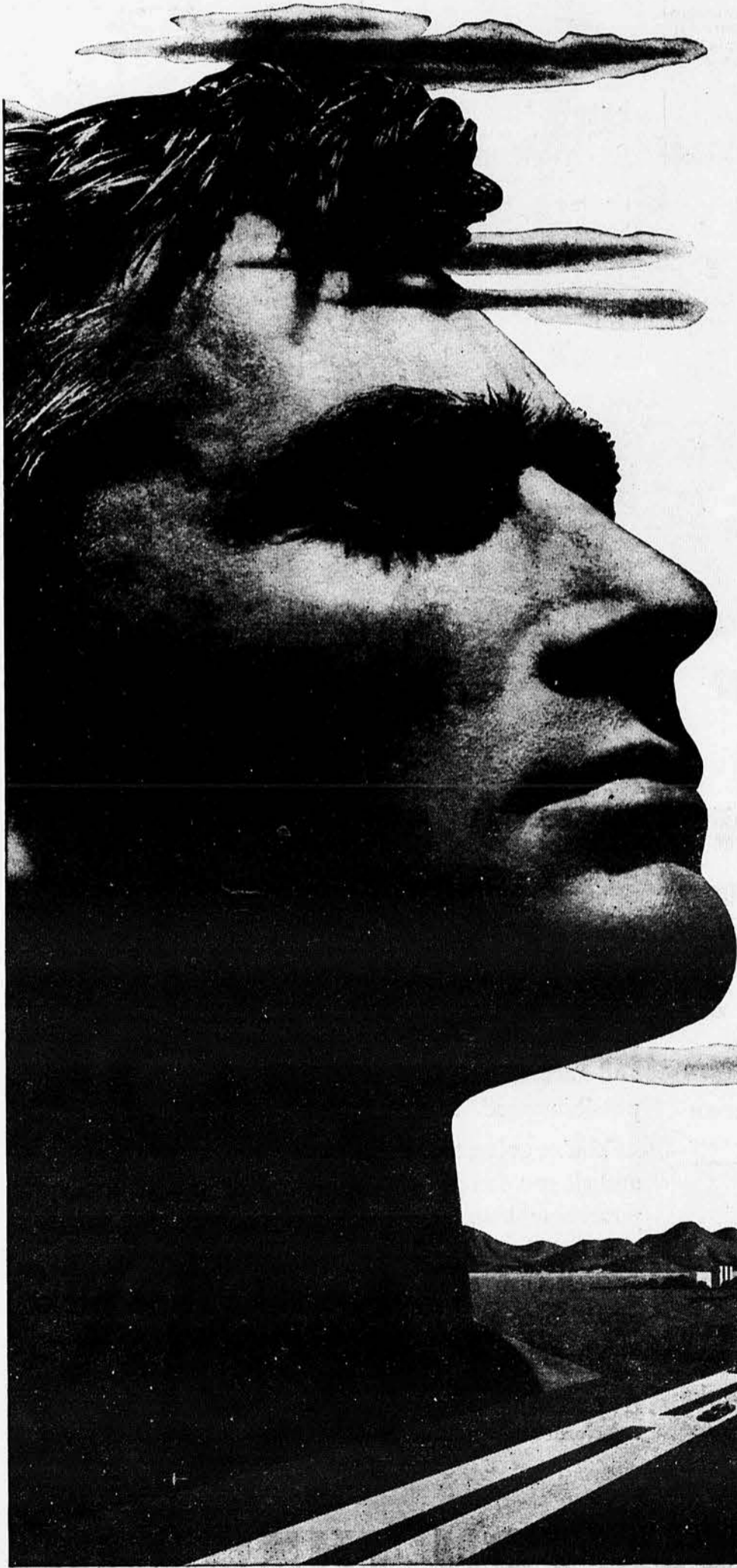
Schedule your work now.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

SERVICE WILL PULL YOU THROUGH!

Imagination and Enterprise



Imagination sees through the mountain;

Enterprise discovers the way over, around or under.

Imagination paints the picture in the artist's mind;

Enterprise finds the paints and talent to put it on canvas.

Imagination designs a product that will help or serve or please people;

Enterprise finds methods for producing it, improving it, making it available to more and more people.

In a free country, imagination and enterprise succeed by useful, helpful service to people—by creating opportunities to help the individual improve his condition.

Without freedom, imagination serves greed and hatred—enterprise turns to intrigue, enslavement and oppression.

With freedom, imagination and enterprise built America—helped keep it a nation of free people—and gave us our reserve of power to fight tyranny.

We all must guard this freedom constantly—so that imagination can continue to envision benefits for all of us, and enterprise can make them real.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

PLYMOUTH • DODGE • DESOTO • CHRYSLER
DODGE Job-rated TRUCKS

AIRTEMP Heating, Cooling, Refrigeration
CHRYSLER Marine and Industrial Engines
OILITE Powdered Metal Products

Malaria May Come Back

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

ONLY a year ago we reminded our readers that communities must be on the lookout for malaria. This disease, spread by the malaria mosquito, has never been eradicated in the United States. It has been so greatly diminished that people born half a century or more ago, who can remember how common "chills and fever" or "fever and ague" was in their neighborhood, are inclined to wonder how we have outgrown these attacks.



Dr. Lerrigo

A great deal of the work of repression has been through the public health agencies that have made attacks upon the mosquito, have drained old swamps and have filled in the low places as well as cleaned up the heavy growth of weeds, brush and vegetation of the kind in which the malaria mosquito chooses to breed. In towns the sanitary engineers have insisted that communities shall do away with the open water barrel, open cistern and the small pools. All of these things have served to do away with malaria to such an extent that in many communities it has been considered for several decades a thing of the past. The reason that Health Columns and magazines pertaining to rural sanitation are now filled with warning against malaria is very largely allied with the movement of our troops. Our men in the army have found malaria one of their deadliest enemies. A great many of these men have been sent home from service abroad because of malarial attacks. Some of them, many of them, are now being taken care of in our hospitals. Many others who have seemed to overcome the disease have gone back to their homes. Unfortunately they are not immune from repeated attacks, and the malaria that is brought from the islands of the Pacific is particularly virulent. As to prevention, you may depend on the health and sanitation authorities of your state and county to be on the alert. In your homes you must be

awake to the fact that attacks of fever with indefinite symptoms, fevers such as are aside from your usual experience and for which you cannot account, demand immediate blood tests because of the possibility of the comeback of malaria to this country on a large scale. Screening doors and windows of the home is of very great importance as to prevention, and mosquito control is something to which very special attention must be given.

Doctor Lerrigo has prepared a special letter, "Hints About Malaria in Wartime." Copies of this are available for any subscriber who makes request and sends also a stamped, reply envelope to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Caused by Parasite

Is athlete's foot just a disease of the foot or is there a germ which will spread all over the body? If so, what is the treatment, especially when it gets in the hair?—S. R. J.

Athlete's foot is merely a name given to an invasion of the skin by a little parasite which is somewhat after the nature of ringworm. It attacks the feet between the toes most commonly, but it may spread from there to any part of the body. I would not expect that it would get into the hair and I think you would better have a very careful examination made as to the nature of that infection, because it is poor policy to put harsh germicides upon the hair.

An "Old-Time" Remedy

I remember that my folks had an old-time remedy for head lice. Can you tell me? Can it be used on children?—Mrs. G.

The "old-time" remedy for head lice is kerosene. But remember that children with a sensitive skin cannot stand undiluted kerosene, so it should be mixed with sweet oil but not made so weak as to be ineffective. Boys should have their hair clipped short, and girls also can stand some close clipping. The hair must be gone over with a fine tooth comb to destroy the "nits." This does better work if the comb is dipped in hot vinegar occasionally. There are new remedies that your doctor may use.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

If the war in Europe should end this fall, what effect would that have on the price of wheat?—J. E. D.

If the war in Europe should end within the next few months it probably would influence the cash price except for a very short period. The Government has agreed to support prices of basic commodities, including wheat, for 2 years following the January 1 after the end of the war. The legislation which has been enacted states that prices of these commodities shall be supported 90 per cent of parity, which is the level of the present loan on wheat. As long as the loans are available and the Government has committed itself to support wheat prices at present levels it is not probable that the price of cash wheat will decline much below the existing price, except possibly for very short periods. Liberation of Europe might increase exports of wheat and flour.

I heard over the radio that there has been severe drouth east of the Mississippi river and that the corn crop would be short in that area. Will that affect the price of corn here in Kansas?—A. J.

The price of corn in terminal markets has been determined by the corn-price ceiling for more than a year and a half. It is not probable that the ceiling prices will be changed this year even if the corn crop is smaller than in recent years. Corn prices probably will stay at present levels until the war is over or until livestock numbers are reduced.

I would like to know something about hog prices for 1945. Do you think they will roll the price back while hogs are so short? I buy all the hogs, also all the feed, and it is a pretty hard game at times.—G. T. H.

The support price probably will not determine the level of hog prices during the coming year. With reduced numbers of hogs in prospect for next year it is probable that hog prices will be nearer the ceiling rather than the support price.

It is probable that grain prices will stay at about present levels since all of the feed grains are under price ceilings, and there are indications that the prices will remain at ceiling levels. As you indicate, if you are buying all of your feed and also buying your hogs you probably do not have a very wide margin for operation unless you can buy hogs at a favorable price.

Gaining Favor: Last year civilians used 30 million pounds of soybean products.



MY RADIO

brings me the greatest news events in the history of the world

thanks to WINCHARGER



All over the world, people in remote places whose radios are powered by Winchargers and storage batteries are "getting the news"—"sitting pretty." Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of these little Winchargers—built primarily for radio powering—paved the way for the giant all purpose power Wincharger of today. It generates power from the free wind—gives time saving and labor lessening to those who need it most.

AVAILABLE NOW! The government, recognizing farmer's power and radio needs, has granted priorities necessary to produce . . .

WINCHARGER POWER PLANTS in limited quantities for farm use exclusively.

WINCHARGER Power from the Free Wind For

- PUMPING WATER
- MILKING MACHINES
- ELECTRIC IRONS
- WASHING MACHINES
- REFRIGERATORS
- MOTORS
- LIGHTS
- RADIOS, ETC.

WINCHARGER PROVIDES SUFFICIENT CURRENT FOR ALL AVERAGE FARM NEEDS

SEND COUPON NOW FOR FULL INFORMATION

WINCHARGER CORPORATION

World's Largest Makers of Wind Electric Equipment

Dept. KF944 Sioux City, Iowa.

Send your FREE booklet and full information on how I can light and power my farm with Wincharger.

Name _____

P. O. _____ Route _____

County _____ State _____

I now get light from _____

SAVE POSTAGE—Paste Coupon on Penny Postal!



WINCHARGER RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

WINCHARGER CORPORATION SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Labor-Saving Helps

These U. S. D. A. bulletins have been selected because of the timely suggestions they contain. Any or all of the publications will be sent free to readers ordering them from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. L-220—Storage of Vegetable Seeds.
- No. L-232—A Wartime Dairy Barn.
- No. 1315—Cleaning Milking Machines.
- No. 1636—Farm Bulk Storage for Small Grains.
- No. 1754—Care and Repair of Mowing Machines, Binders.

Your Skelly Tank Station Salesman HAS GOOD NEWS FOR YOU!



I'LL BE SEEING YOU SOON AND GIVE YOU COMPLETE DETAILS!



★ ORDER NOW! ASSURE DELIVERY AT PRESENT PRICES

★ PAY NO MONEY! UNTIL DELIVERY NEXT SPRING

You'll be busier next spring than you are now. Protect yourself against a possible price increase, assure delivery, and conserve your time. Order your next year's supply of oil and greases right away. That will be one job you won't have to do next spring—and you'll be sure of getting the oils and greases you'll need at present prices. Remember—you place your order now, but you don't pay a penny until the goods are delivered. If prices do increase—you don't pay the increased price. You pay the present price.

Your Skelly Tank Station Salesman will give you complete details about this special deal called the Skelly Farm Conservation Program. You can't lose anything by taking advantage of it—and you'll be mighty glad you did when spring rolls around!

TAGOLENE Oils and Greases Will Help You to Help Speed Victory

Care and protection of your tractor and other farm machinery is more important today than ever before. Now, when it's difficult to get replacements and repairs, don't entrust your valuable equipment to ordinary oils. It needs—and deserves—the best lubrication you can give it.

Play safe. Prevent unnecessary losses in time and unnecessary damage to equipment with Skelly Fortified Tagolene Oils and Greases.

Fortified Tagolene withstands high engine temperatures and high bearing pressures. It keeps engines cleaner... prevents sludge, varnish, and corrosion... protects alloy bearings... lubricates fast-moving engine parts with a tough, smooth, "oilier" film of long-lasting fortified oil.

SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE MOTOR OILS AND GREASES

Made and Guaranteed by SKELLY OIL COMPANY Tulsa, Okla. • Kansas City, Mo. • El Dorado, Kans.



Tune in ALEX DREIER First commentator on the network with world news while it IS news. NBC NETWORK 7:00-7:15 A.M. (CWT) Monday through Saturday



What "Vets" Talk About

Of Interest to Kansas Farmers

ZEALOUSLY guarding the health of America's livestock, members of the American Veterinary Medical Association met in annual convention at Chicago a few days ago, and talked over some things of considerable interest to farm folks. The following excerpts are from reports presented to the convention:

Four colts have to be born to raise work horses.

One third of all pigs born die before maturity.

Twenty per cent of all dairy calves die before reaching productive age.

One fourth of laying-house pullets die prematurely.

A plan for a national vital statistics service, to report on livestock diseases throughout the country in the same manner human diseases now are reported, was proposed.

"Federal and state governments have spent millions on animal disease control, yet we have little or no authentic information on the nation-wide incidence of animal contagions, mortality, geographical distribution, and many other important facts," the report declared.

The committee suggested a service of this kind would enable the nation to adopt better disease-control measures, point clearly to diseases which are the greatest threats, and greatly increase the efficiency of modern veterinary research. The service would be under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, with the co-operation of state sanitary officials, and the state and national Veterinary Medical Associations.

Would Expand Inspection

Americans will eat more wholesome food after the war, as a result of expansion and improvement of the present veterinary meat, milk, egg and poultry inspection service, according to the association's postwar planning committee.

The committee visualized need for more veterinarians for meat inspection in packing plants not now under Federal inspection, wider inspection of market poultry, and more safeguards for the public milk supply. Rapid expansion of frozen-locker plants also will call for veterinary inspection of meats processed in these plants, it was suggested.

A Disease Threat

The U. S. Department of Interior is maintaining a reservoir of dangerous livestock diseases in our national parks and game preserves, while the Department of Agriculture is spending huge sums to stamp out these same diseases among domestic animals, according to charges made before the association.

"Diseased buffalo from these preserves are moved across the country without regard to sanitary laws governing the transportation of diseased animals, and without regard to the spread of brucellosis in clean areas," said the report. "Recent findings indicate increasing numbers of wild species serve as reservoirs of infections transmissible to domestic livestock and human beings."

Record Meat Production

Good news for meat-rationed America—the fact that meat production this year is expected to be the largest in

Hold Turkey Meetings

Preliminary organization plans have been completed to enlist Kansas turkey growers under a state-wide federation. E. W. Runft, Belleville, was chosen president of a group of temporary officers named to form a constitution and by-laws.

District representatives for the federation will be elected at a series of 8 meetings to be held beginning September 5. These meetings will be: Manhattan, September 5; Hutchinson, September 6; Fredonia, September 7; Ottawa, September 8; Osborne, September 11; Colby, September 12; Garden City, September 14; and Kinsley, September 15.

the nation's entire history, was reported to the convention.

"Meat production in 1944 may total 25 billion pounds on a dressed-weight basis. Hog slaughter may exceed 100 million head, and cattle slaughter is likely to be substantially larger than the 17 million head last year.

"At least 74 per cent of the pork, 72 per cent of the beef, 51 per cent of the veal, and 88 per cent of the lamb will receive Federal inspection," the report stated. "It is urged that the various states could do much to protect the health of their citizens by placing under similar inspection those packing plants which are not engaged in interstate commerce, and are therefore not subject to Federal health regulations."

Must Enforce Sanitation

"At present frozen-food locker plants handle nearly 1 billion pounds of meat each year," the convention learned. "When thousands of these plants begin to handle meat and meat-food products, certain slaughtering and sanitary regulations must be enforced for the protection of the consuming public.

"There also is a dire need for universal post-mortem inspection of poultry. Interstate shipments should receive Federal inspection. Intrastate shipments should be slaughtered and inspected at municipal establishments."

The report also predicted that America's huge Lend-Lease shipments of meat are going to help to rebuild the foreign market for American meat products, which the nation had virtually lost before the war.

Dairy Progress Seen

"Between 90,000 and 100,000 dairy cattle were artificially inseminated last year in 3 states alone—New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin."

The dairy-cattle committee also reported on research in the use of hormones in treating certain reproductive disorders among dairy cows. "Hormones from the pituitary gland and the blood of pregnant mares stimulate ovulation," the report said. "Sterility in heifers may be treated by one of these gonadotropes."

When cows' feet hurt they slow down on their milk output, the committee told delegates, suggesting that cows with sore and diseased feet should be treated promptly to prevent loss in milk production. Dehorning of milking cows without nerve blocking also causes a sharp drop in milk, it was stated.

This year's shortage of feed has resulted in "starvation" diseases of dairy cattle in some areas, the committee said.

Control Sheep Parasites

The future of sheep grazing on western ranges is being threatened by increasing restrictions on Government-owned grazing lands, the committee on sheep reported.

"These restrictions, the greater cost of using approved grazing areas, and the deterioration of many ranges, threaten to make the traditional methods of range sheep management uneconomic," the committee's report declared.

"Steady progress is being made in the control of sheep parasites, one of the major problems in present-day sheep production." Rotation of pastures, with each pasture being grazed during alternate seasons by other species of animals, was recommended.

Cattle Need Vitamins

Vitamin deficiencies are not peculiar to human beings alone; cattle suffer from them too, according to a report presented at the convention.

"Vitamin A deficiency is more prevalent among cattle than was formerly believed. It is thought cattle require 5,000 to 6,000 International Units of Vitamin A per hundred pounds a day. Manifestations of Vitamin A deficiency include protrusion of the eyeballs, dilated pupils, and blindness. Breeding cows may become sterile if deprived of Vitamin A over extended periods, such as drouth years." Yellow corn, alfalfa, carrots and pasture crops were recommended as high in Vitamin A.

A type of cattle anemia, anaplasmosis, is rapidly becoming a national problem, the committee reported. The

disease which is fatal in 25 to 50 per cent of the cases, is transmitted by flies and ticks, as well as by "carrier" animals.

The committee attacked the indiscriminate use of strain 19 vaccine for brucellosis (contagious abortion). Citing "some disastrous results," the report said such use on adult cattle among large range or semirange herds "may ultimately defeat the benefits to be derived from intelligent use of this product."

New Trouble Ahead?

Birds and animals brought home as pets and mascots by overseas soldiers may be bad news for our American dogs, cats and livestock, the convention was advised. The committee on parasitology reported that there is danger of "overseas mascots" introducing new types of parasites from foreign lands, complicating the problems of animal and livestock health in this country.

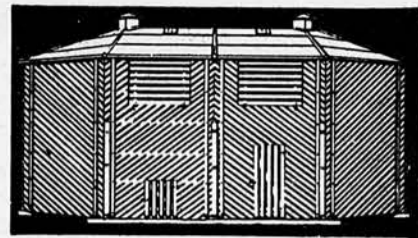
"Increased movement of livestock from farm to farm in this country is spreading certain types of parasites from one area to another." Veterinary authorities estimated that livestock parasites are costing American farmers more than 200 million dollars a year in lowered production.

Still Long Way to Go

Veterinarians, in co-operation with the Government and livestock owners, are making steady progress against brucellosis (contagious abortion) but are still a long way from eradicating it, one report indicated.

"During the year ending in June, 1943, there were 5,185,228 cattle tested for brucellosis. At this time 425,000 tests a month are being made. There

(Continued on Page 23)



Amazing, New Extension Corn Crib GIVES ANY CAPACITY NEEDED

Make Bigger Profits from your corn crop by ending "make shift crib" losses due to exposure valuable corn to weather, rats, birds and shrinkage. The NEW, improved Economy Crib is portable, sectional, quickly adjustable to any capacity required. Perfect ventilation dries out wettest corn. Steel tie rods positively prevent bulging. Built of finest materials throughout, completely painted. Equipped for elevator or hand filling. COSTS LESS than you can build yourself. Absolutely guaranteed. Write today for FREE descriptive literature, specifications and money-saving prices.

EQUIP YOUR FARM THE ECONOMY WAY



ECONOMY FARROWING HOUSE
Patented central heating system. Portable, sectional. Perfects the Mo-Lean System. Room for 6 sows—60 pigs. Complete for less than you can build.



ECONOMY WOOD GRAIN BINS
Keeps grain in perfect condition. Does not condense moisture. Portable, sectional, easy to fill—unload! Complete—no extras to buy.



NEW ECONOMY BROODER HOUSE
Finest brooder house ever designed. Maximum floor space at minimum cost. Easy to heat, properly lighted—perfectly ventilated. Portable, sectional. Cheaper than you can build.



EXTENSION LAYING HOUSE
Portable, sectional. Perfect ventilation. Abundance of sunlight. Sanitary—easily cleaned. Well constructed—may be added to each year. Complete and set up for less than you can build.



ECONOMY CABINS
Especially designed for camps in camps, lake shore cottages, tenant houses. Equipped with famous Roll-a-screen windows. Write for full particulars, low prices.

Economy HOUSING CO.
WAHOO, NEBRASKA



Farm telephones need good batteries

They make your telephone "talk"

If you own your farm telephone line and do all the upkeep work, please remember to have the batteries in your telephone tested regularly.

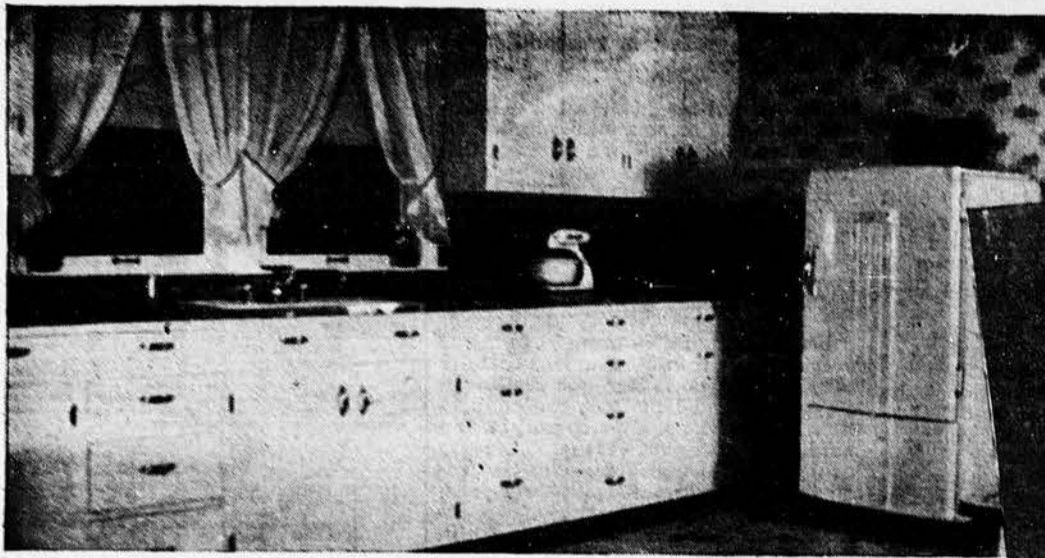
If others can't hear you when you talk over your line, but you hear others fairly well, it is probably time to check up on your batteries.

Bring them to our office. We'll gladly test them for you free. If you need new batteries, we'll tell you how to go about getting them under government priorities.

In wartime, especially, it pays to keep your farm telephone talking.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

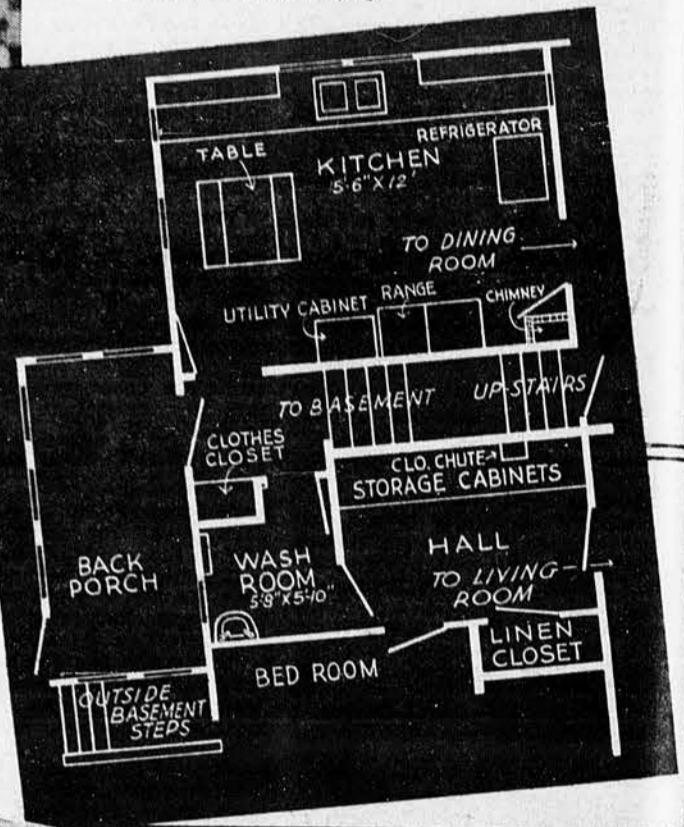




Note that handles of the upper cabinets have been placed near the bottom. Handles for the lower cabinets in turn are placed near the top—this to save stretching and stooping.

My Kitchen

by
Mrs. Raymond West



It Took Years Of Planning

I STARTED planning a kitchen years before we were financially able to build our new home. I clipped pictures and floor plans from magazines of other's ideal kitchens. The winter before we built I read and sorted these clippings, taking the features that seemed best suited to a farm kitchen and, aided by suggestions from bulletins, I drew the plans for the kitchen I had dreamed about for so long.

My kitchen was to be the number one room in the house, located on the southeast corner, and the rest of the downstairs was planned so the kitchen lost none of its prestige.

Cabinets were planned to be large enough to hold all necessary articles and supplies needed in feeding a farm family of 6. They are elaborate enough to please the most modern housewife, yet so practical that grandmothers approve. A blue and white color scheme was carried out with blending trimmings of black and chromium.

The double sink is in the center of the 15½-foot cabinets, circled by a 1-piece blue inlaid linoleum covering the table top and walls up to the wall cabinets. Everything needed at the sink can be reached without taking a single step.

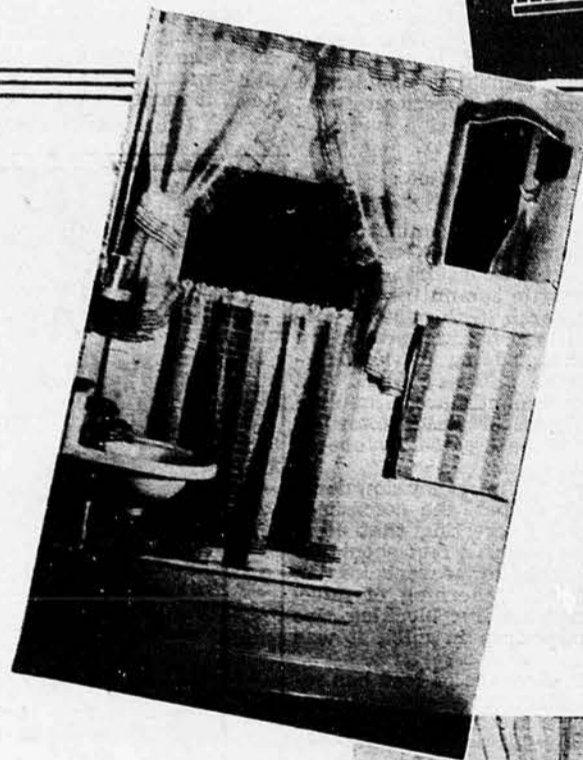
Only Few Steps Required

All mixing and preparation of food is done in front of the refrigerator with the electric mixer, flour, sugar, seasoning, bowls, in fact everything within 1 step. Three short steps takes me to the kerosene range. All cooking utensils are in the range shelf or in the utility cabinet beside the range. The porcelain range top over the oven makes an ideal space for working during the cooking process. The porcelain top of the cabinet is ideal for cooking before 1 more step takes the food to the extension breakfast table. All knives, forks and spoons are in the table drawer, while china is in the wall cabinets beside the table. Cereals, napkins, in fact everything needed in setting the table is within 1 step of the table.

When not needed the breakfast table is moved back to the window. The utility cabinet can be moved about the kitchen to step-saving locations when required, as it has castors. The portable radio usually stays on top of the refrigerator, unless I am working upstairs or in the basement.

The men folks either leave their overshoes and outdoor wraps in the basement or in the clothes closet just inside the back porch. They clean up in the washroom. If the meal is ready they come directly to the table. If not they go thru the hall to the living-room, without interfering with the preparation of the meal. Any part of the house may be reached from either front or back door without going thru the kitchen.

A 1½-gal. fire extinguisher behind the kitchen



This washroom, planned primarily for the men folks, is located just off the back porch. From here they may go either to the kitchen or the living-room.

This breakfast table has extension leaves and is placed near the windows but in close relation to the food preparation units.



door is ready for instant use, should it be required.

The distance between the cabinets and range is 7½ feet. Between the table and refrigerator the distance is about the same. Since I seldom stand closer than about 1 foot to the working unit on the average, the total distance I have to travel between any of these working units is 5½ or 6 feet—3 small steps.

Anyone driving into our farmyard can be seen from the windows over the sink. Then, too, I get a lovely view thru a grove of elms over the river bottom farm land. The Missouri henhouse, 30 by 30 feet, is within sight. From the back porch I get a view of both barns, simplifying the locating of the men folks and all the features of this arrangement have great advantages. On a busy farm it is important to be able to see the livestock, buildings and the coming and going of the family. A switch on the back porch lights the yard and the way to the garage, henhouse and barns.

There is a 5-inch border of blue on the kitchen floor which matches the blue of the cabinet top. The black of the cabinet door handles and pulls matches the black trimmings of the range, utility cabinet and table. The black and silver designs of the wallpaper match the chromium and stainless steel hardware.

Directly beneath the sink are 2 cabinets in which I store the items that I use there, the soaps, washing powder, dishpan, strainer, dipper and the hose attachment for the sink. A big drawer just to the right of the sink is partitioned, to be as efficient as an office file, and here I keep pie- and cakepans, baking dishes and refrigerator trays.

I pack school lunches just to the left of the sink and I arranged that all the articles needed for this daily chore should be stored right there. This section of the cabinet is large and I also keep canned goods here, as well as some seldom-used cooking utensils. These I keep toward the back, so that I will not have to move them when I need other

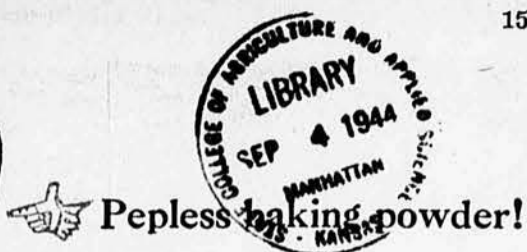
supplies. Above the sink level to the far left-hand side, near the breakfast table, I keep the dishes. For the sake of efficiency I store the most-used ones on the 2 lower shelves.

"The proof of the pudding is in the tasting," so this is the room in the house that has proved its worth. After preparing a meal in this kitchen I am never so tired that I cannot enjoy eating. If the room becomes hot or the cooking odors too strong I switch on the blower. The same blower is automatic in cold weather in circulating the warm air from the furnace, so the temperature is even in all parts of the kitchen.

During winter months hot water is provided by the heating of the furnace; in warm weather a kerosene burner keeps hot water ready for instant use at a cost of about 7 cents a day.

The washroom is complete with 2 mirrors, lights, 2 towel racks for efficient handling of large group of farm workers when needed.

Why the Cake didn't go to the picnic



FULL-O-RISE

Held under identical conditions for 150 days, KC, in Duraglas jar, retained 98.4% of original strength. In other containers — loss up to 17.9 times as much.

STILL FULL OF RISE



New KC Duraglas jar keeps strength in Baking Powder to the last spoonful



The heart of the cake

TRY THIS KC-TESTED RECIPE FOR Chocolate-Frosted White Cake

- 2 cups sifted pastry flour (8 oz.)
- 1 cup granulated sugar (8 oz.)
- 2 level teaspoonfuls KC Baking Powder
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/2 cup butter (4 oz.)
- 1 teaspoonful vanilla extract
- Whites of 3 eggs

Frosting

- 1/2 cup granulated sugar
- 1 ounce or square chocolate
- 1/4 cup boiling water
- Sifted confectioners' sugar

Sift flour and baking powder together three times. Cream the butter; add the sugar; then alternately the milk and the flour mixture. Add extract and beaten egg whites. Bake in 3 layer pans. For the frosting, cook the sugar, water and chocolate four minutes after the chocolate is melted, and add confectioners' sugar till thick enough to spread.

COPYRIGHT 1944—JAGUES MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Eggs that aren't fresh don't beat up high. Cream that's weak won't whip. And baking powder that's lost its strength won't lift a cake high and light.

Pepless baking powder won't spoil your cakes—if you get KC in the new seal-tight Duraglas jar. Laboratory tests show that it actually prevents strength loss up to 17.9 times as much as other containers. After 5 months, KC in its Duraglas jar was still 98.4% strong!

This sparkling glass jar is the finest container we could find for our fine baking powder. Lets you see how pure and white KC is. And you'll know it has its strength down to the last pinch!

Double Action of KC gives two lifts to your baking. One in the mixing. One in the oven. That's why it makes higher, lighter baking.

And remember—the Duraglas jars are re-usable, with Mason jar caps.

You're OK with KC

LISTEN TO "KC JAMBOREE"—NBC, SATURDAY: 11 a.m. EWT, 10 a.m. CWT, 9 a.m. MWT, 8 a.m. PWT



FOR SAFER LAYING HOUSES

That big job your layers have to do requires proper sanitation. So after cleaning up thoroughly—refuse, litter and dirt—and scrubbing, be sure also to disinfect with Par-O-San. On proper contact, Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs (spore bearing organisms excluded). Used as directed, it won't harm birds or equipment. Stainless. Economical. Pleasant odor. Get Par-O-San at hatcheries, feed, drug, other stores, now.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa



Pickles Add

Flavor, Zest and Variety

WHAT is a good pickle? The experienced judge says, "A good pickle has a crisp texture and a tangy flavor, neither sweet nor sour." Is there anything sadder than a soft, slippery pickle? Too weak a brine or too weak a vinegar mixture causes it. Little can be said for the nutritional value of most pickles and relishes, but much can be said for the important part they take in some meals for their appetite appeal and for the contrast they make in flavor. And don't forget these factors are important. Perhaps you never analyzed the real reason for their popularity, but everybody knows they are universally liked.

Pickled peaches, pears and apples are really a luxury these days of sugar rationing, but a few jars will make you a real aristocrat among your friends. Of course, these are not intended to be crisp, but overcooking them is a rather common practice. They should be firm, plump and have a spicy, sweet-sour taste.

A galvanized bucket or kettle or even zinc lids will wreak havoc with a pickle mixture, and a copper kettle will produce a poisonous chemical that will give the pickles an off flavor. Use enamelware or aluminum or steelware

for the pickle making and be safe.

Bread-and-Butter Pickles

These old favorites are a quick-process pickle, easy to make and, if directions are followed, you can't fail.

- 1 gallon cucumber slices
- 10 small onions
- 1 large green pepper (optional)
- 1/2 cup salt

Wash cucumbers and pare or not, as you choose. Slice rather thin and pack closely. Slice onions and pepper very fine and add to the sliced cucumbers. Add the salt and mix. Put cracked ice over the top and weight down and let them stand from morning to afternoon. Rinse well in cold water and drain. Now, make a sirup as follows:

- 3 1/2 cups sugar
- 2 tablespoons mustard seed
- 1/2 teaspoon white pepper
- 3 cups vinegar
- 1 tablespoon celery seed
- 1 tablespoon ginger

Bring to a boil and simmer slowly for 10 minutes. Add the vegetable mixture and bring again to the boiling point. Seal in hot sterilized jars.

Corn Relish

With corn and cabbage from the garden or field, a corn relish will be a delightful way to add zest to the dullness of winter meals.

- 1 dozen ears of corn
- 1 head of cabbage
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons mustard
- 2 sweet red peppers
- 2 green peppers
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 tablespoon celery salt
- 1 quart vinegar

Precook the corn on the cob for about 3 minutes to set the milk. When sufficiently cool, cut from the cob. Mix with the other ingredients and cook for 20 minutes. Pack into hot sterilized jars and seal.

Peach Pickles

- 2 gallons peaches
- 1 gallon sugar
- 1 quart vinegar
- 3 sticks cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon allspice
- 1 tablespoon cloves

Peaches for pickling should be very firm or the finished product will be broken and unattractive. Wash and pare, if desired. Cook the remainder of the ingredients until thickened and pour over the fruit. Let stand overnight. In the morning, pour off the sirup and simmer until still thicker. Add fruit and simmer until fruit is tender. Pack in hot sterilized jars, cover with the sirup and seal. This same recipe may be used for pears.

Peach Ice Cream

JUST TO YOUR TASTE

Peach ice cream is extra special and right now is the time of year you can have it. Nothing else is quite like it, and since the peach crop is larger this year than it has been for some years past, those who look forward to peach desserts need not be disappointed.

Our recipe makes a smooth, velvety ice cream because it contains heavy cream. Don't try to use thin cream unless you do not mind a coarse product. Take plenty of time to make this recipe and freeze slowly. Quick freezing will tend to make it coarse and grainy.

- 2 cups milk
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons water
- 2 egg yolks
- 1/2 cup white corn sirup
- 1 cup heavy cream
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- Pinch of salt
- 1 1/2 cups peach pulp
- 1/2 cup sugar

Scald the milk, stir in the flour and water to make a paste. Cook and stir constantly. Add beaten egg yolks and

sirup and cook 2 more minutes. Chill and freeze to a mushy state. When partly frozen, add the peach pulp and sugar, which have been well mixed. Continue freezing and allow to ripen for 3 or 4 hours before serving. If you wish to use a mechanical refrigerator, whip the cream before adding it to the custard. When partly frozen, fold in the sweetened peach pulp and continue freezing.

Newest Slip Covers

Does your room need a new look? Rejuvenate your chairs with fresh slip covers—so easy to make with these directions.

Make your room live again. Instructions 7168 has step-by-step directions for making slip covers for various chairs and sofas.



7168

Pattern 11 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing). Write Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Bait for Cricket

Outdoor crickets may sound cheerful in the spring, but not so cheerful to the housewife in the late summer and fall when they take over the basement. Nothing is more annoying than they eat on many types of material. There are several kinds of crickets but all succumb to the same type of poison bait. Two cups of bran will be enough for most houses. To that, add one half level teaspoon of Paris green and a little less than one fourth cup of water. Ordinary motor oil may be substituted for part of the water if desired. Scatter this lightly around the basement floor and near openings where they hide. Remember, this is a poison!

Clean the Walls

To remove heavy film of grease or dirt from painted walls, you may find the following recipe will fill the bill.

- 1 cup ammonia solution
- 1 cup vinegar
- 1 cup sal soda
- 1 gallon water

Add soda, ammonia and vinegar to the water, mixing thoroughly. Apply to the wall with sponge or cloth. Rinse the wall with cloth dipped in clear water and wipe with clean dry cloth.

HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS

Tender, Crusty Rolls without Kneading!

Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only yeast with more EXTRA vitamins

NO-KNEADING BREAD ROLLS

- 1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
- 1/4 cup lukewarm water
- 1/4 cup shortening
- 1 1/4 teaspoons salt
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 egg, beaten
- 3 1/2 cups flour

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Place shortening, salt and sugar in a separate bowl; add boiling water. When lukewarm, add yeast and beaten egg; mix well. Add flour to make a soft dough; beat well. Place dough in greased bowl, cover with plate and chill 2 to 24 hours. Pinch off dough and fill greased muffin pans 1/3 full. Brush tops with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 2 hours. Bake in hot oven at 425° F. for 20 minutes. Remove from pan immediately. Makes 2 dozen.



FREE!

NEW WARTIME EDITION OF FLEISCHMANN'S FAMOUS RECIPE BOOK!

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.



Name _____
Address _____
Town or City _____ County _____
State _____

FAULTLESS FARM FUNNIES... THE SCHOOL MEETING

BY GRAHAM HUNTER



I ALWAYS LEARN SOMETHING AT THESE PARENTS AND TEACHERS' GET-ACQUAINTED MEETINGS!

IT BROADENED MY EDUCATION WHEN MRS. BROWN TOLD ME ABOUT FAULTLESS STARCH AT ONE OF THESE MEETINGS.

HOW DO YOU DO! I'M DELIGHTED TO MEET THE MOTHER OF SUCH NICELY DRESSED CHILDREN!

GIVE FAULTLESS STARCH THE CREDIT. IT CONTAINS IRONING AIDS THAT MAKE IT EASY TO GIVE CLOTHES THAT FAULTLESS FINISH.

MY WIFE SAYS TH' LEAST SHE CAN DO IS TELL TH' NEW TEACHER ABOUT FAULTLESS STARCH.

THIS IS FOR OUR NEW TEACHER! BOY! I'M GONNA GET IN RIGHT WITH HER THIS YEAR!!

AND DON'T FORGET TO TELL HER SHE CAN MAKE PERFECT HOT STARCH WITHOUT COOKING!

GEE! FOR ONCE WE'RE TELLIN' TEACHER SUMPIN'!

SHE'S AS PURTTY AS A LINE OF SPARKLING FAULTLESS STARCHED CLOTHES!

THERE MUST BE SOMETHING TO FAULTLESS STARCH TH' WAY PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS BRAGGING ABOUT IT!

WITH THE START OF SCHOOL AND MUCH TO DO LET FAULTLESS STARCH SAVE TIME FOR YOU!!



Pretty But Practical



9273
SIZES
12-40

Pattern 9273 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards 35-inch material and 3/8 yard contrast.

Pattern 9273, 16 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing). Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Remove Fruit Stains

This time of the year fruit stains inevitably will show up on clothing and table linens. If you find the stains before they dry you are fortunate because fruit stains set, and sometimes require strong removers which may remove color or injure the fabric beyond repair.

To remove fresh peach, pear, plum or cherry stains on cotton or linen, first sponge with cool water, then work glycerin into the stain. Let this stand several hours, then apply a few drops of vinegar and rinse well.

A very stubborn stain on any fabric may require the use of a bleach made of a half teaspoon of sodium perborate and a cup of hydrogen peroxide. Try it

first on some part of the garment where it will not show, such as a seam, for it may bleach some colors. Sponge the stain with this mixture and then rinse immediately. If it still persists, dampen it with water, sprinkle with powdered sodium perborate and allow it to stand a half hour when it should be rinsed with water.

Other fruit stains than peach, pear, plum and cherry may be removed in most cases with boiling water. However, do not use this on wool, silk or rayon. Stretch the stain over a bowl and then pour the boiling water over it from a height of 3 or 4 feet so it strikes with force. If it persists apply lemon juice and place it in the bright sunlight.

Make Cellar Save Time

Having more canned foods than ever before stored away in our cellars is reason enough to have it lined up ship-shape so even little Johnny can get exactly what you want when you are in a hurry to prepare a meal during a busy day. It is true that the cellar should receive frequent cleaning. Brush down the walls and scrub the floors. Above all else see that the cellar steps are in good repair. They will carry a lot of traffic this winter.

For convenience in locating canned foods, make new shelves you build narrow, and construct them out of heavy lumber, at least an inch thick, so they will not sag. Location of shelves is important, also, to control heat, freezing, dampness and light, the 4 things to avoid in storing all canned goods. Dampness causes the lids to rust thus preventing their use the following year. Light causes the product to fade and lose the vitamin content. Freezing might be prevented by covering the jars with old blankets or several layers of newspapers.

It is handiest to arrange jars of food according to the kind—fruit, vegetables, pickles, jams and jellies. If you have several hundred jars of food, try numbering the shelves and keep a record upstairs in the kitchen of the kinds of food on each shelf. With such a guide your youngest can be directed to the right shelf. It will save a lot of rummaging and a lot of instructions that are difficult to carry out.

Line Coat by Halves

By MRS. O. C.

Many women think relining a coat is difficult, but if you use one half of the old lining as a pattern the work will be easy. Linings of tailored garments often differ somewhat in shape from the outer material and the method of working with half the lining is a real advantage.

First remove one half of the old lining from your coat, ripping all the seams carefully. Then press each piece, and by using these pieces as a pattern, cut the entire lining of the new material.

Turn the coat wrong side out, and place it on a dress form if you have one. Sew the seams of the new lining and pin it to the part of the coat from which you removed the original lining. The side which has not been ripped will serve as a guide showing exactly where the fullness and under-turned tucks should be placed to give the coat the proper "set." The weights found in the old lining should be recovered and sewn into the coat where they originally were found.

After one half of the new lining has been basted into place, rip out the remaining old lining, and use your new basted half as a fitting guide. When the entire lining is basted into place give it a careful finishing.

Oil Stove Has New Use

An old oil stove frame with all the burner attachments removed was converted into a handy bench which served as a wash bench. The top was covered with a small oilcloth finished board. The metal frame was enameled to blend with kitchen furnishings. Uses other than as a wash bench could be devised for this piece of equipment.

Upside-down Brush

An old heavy scrub brush nailed upside down on the back porch is very convenient for brushing off mud and dirt from shoes.

Use Salt Water

To remove odor from your hands after cleaning fish, wash in salt water.



**OUR FAVORITE
-BUT I CAN'T ALWAYS
GET IT THESE DAYS**

Yes, your favorite coffee is also the favorite coffee of so many thousands of other folks who love the rich, smooth flavor of Butter-Nut Coffee that grocers sometimes are sold out before new supplies arrive.

The demand for Butter-Nut Coffee has grown so rapidly during these war years, we have not always been able to get as many jars, lids and shipping cases as we would like. Those things are war shortage items.

Even so, Butter-Nut Coffee production has been at a very high level . . . and the quality is as perfect as any coffee we ever produced. More people are enjoying the delicious flavor of Butter-Nut today than ever before. It is their first choice.

If your grocer does sell out all his Butter-Nut sometimes, he has a new shipment coming soon, so keep asking for it.



Butter-Nut
"The COFFEE"
DELICIOUS"

**THE COFFEE
FARM FOLKS LIKE**

JAM AND JELLY MAKERS..

You'll Find —
M.C.P. PECTIN
Really Is DIFFERENT
and BETTER!



M.C.P. PECTIN is colorless, odorless, tasteless...thus assuring clear, sparkling jams and jellies with true fruit flavor. Economical to use, it doesn't "boil away" costly ingredients yet prevents spoilage due to too short a boil. Tested M.C.P. recipes make it easy to have energy-rich jams and jellies that save precious "points" and add much to every family's wartime food supply.

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



JELLS MORE FRUIT
OR JUICE AND SUGAR
THAN ANY OTHER
PECTIN YOU CAN BUY

SAVE FOOD-BUY WAR BONDS

BE SURE YOUR ELECTRIC FENCER HAS THE ADVANTAGES



Same fine, pre-war quality • Complete unit housing battery in heavy galvanized, storm-proof steel, ready to set up any place • Flux Diverter • Battery Mizer • Dry Weather Intensifier • Neon Fence Tester • 5-year service guarantee—advantages that assure better performance.



\$16.90

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER

AT YOUR DEALER'S
or Write for Nearest Dealer's Name
PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO.
Kansas City 8, Mo.

STAMMER? GET THIS FREE BOOK
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. 3708, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

How About Brown Silage?

Can Be Avoided and Can Be Salvaged

WHAT causes brown silage and how can it be avoided? Those are problems that confront almost every farmer who depends on sorghum silage for feed, so Kansas Farmer took these 2 questions to H. Ernest Bechtel, formerly with the Kansas State Dairy Husbandry Department and now assistant research director of General Mills Larro Research Farm, Detroit, Mich.

The answer is that brown silage occurs during storage whenever the temperature in the silage becomes abnormally high. In all cases it seems to be pretty well established that the increases in temperature simply are the result of too much air in the ensiled mass. This additional air makes it possible for the feed to oxidize at a higher rate than that which occurs in feed which retains its green color during storage.

"In our work at Kansas State College," writes Mr. Bechtel, "we found that brown silage was very common when feed was stored in silos with walls that were not airtight. For example, atlas sorgho bundles seem to be unsatisfactory in the construction of silo walls because they permit the admission of a considerable amount of air in the silage. The same thing was true when straw bales were used. I am sure you have seen many similar cases in Kansas as a result of defects in upright silos, even tho they may have been constructed of wood, concrete, or other similar materials. On the other hand, if the wall is well constructed, the feed will tend to retain more or less of its original green color even after prolonged storage."

Thoro packing in the silo is equally important, says Mr. Bechtel. No matter how tight the silo walls, heating and browning will occur if the feed is poorly packed. Poor packing occurs due to a variety of causes. If the crop is too dry when ensiled it is almost impossible to achieve proper packing. Sometimes poor results are obtained because the feed has been chopped too coarsely.

Excessive heat production in silage is indicative of losses in nutrient value. Investigations show that low digestibility of crude protein is the most notable characteristic of such silage. It also appears that brown sorgho silage is likely to be deficient in, if not devoid of, carotene.

In feeding tests with dairy cows, using normal sorgho silage and brown silage, the apparent digestibility of the crude protein was 56 per cent for normal silage, while the brown silage averaged 23 per cent for that in a bun-

dle silo and 4 for silage from a straw bale silo.

Brown silage also was found to be less palatable, with cows getting normal green silage consuming 19 pounds of dry matter for each 1,000 pounds body weight each day, while cows eating 2 different brown silages averaged only 13 and 9.5 pounds of dry matter for each 1,000 pounds body weight.

When the digestible nutrient content and palatability of the silages were considered together, it was found that cows fed normal green silage consumed 12 pounds of total digestible nutrients daily for each 1,000 pounds of body weight, while cows fed brown silage consumed 7.3 pounds and 4.8 pounds. Thus, the digestible nutrient intake was 39 per cent less for silage No. 2 and 60 per cent less for silage No. 3, when compared with normal silage.

Experiments have shown that both digestibility and palatability of brown sorgho silage vary within rather wide limits, depending upon the severity of heating, and the feeds with which it is fed. Such variations explain why some farmers think brown silage makes a good feed while others think it does not. In the college experiments the cows got only silage and water so accurate measurements of the digestible nutrients in the silage could be made.

In summary, authorities state that brown silage can be avoided if the silo walls are airtight; if the crop is not ensiled when it is too dry; if it is chopped fine, and if it is packed properly. If brown silage does occur and must be fed, be sure to add other feed high in vitamin A activity.

Forest Jobs Important

Many wounded war veterans unable to resume former peacetime occupations may find new jobs in the United States Forest Service, which is working with the Veterans Administration in making a survey to determine job opportunities in that field.

The Forest Service believes there are many jobs which even men with one arm or one leg, or men who have lost an eye, can be trained to perform. The service's activities included supervision, protection and administration of the nation's 160 national forests of 176 million acres.

One of the biggest jobs is fire protection, which requires lookout men, mechanics, radio men, dispatchers, tool handlers, truck and bulldozer operators and drivers.

Another phase is the growing and planting of nursery stock. Some of this can be done by disabled men, and so can clerical, bookkeeping and other office work.

Make It Yourself

Plans for many pieces of farm equipment that can be made on the farm now are being offered at small cost by the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Write direct to the college for the following plans:

- Bench grinder, 5 cents.
- Chick brooder, 5 cents.
- Drill press, 5 cents.
- Electric drill stand, 5 cents.
- Electric fence (skate-wheel type), 5 cents.
- Electric fence (test-tube type), 5 cents.
- How to make an electric motor—portable, 5 cents.
- Lamb brooder, 5 cents.
- Lamp brooder for chickens, 5 cents.
- Pig brooder, 5 cents.
- Poultry alarm and light control, 5 cents.
- Poultry water warmers, 10 cents.
- Electric motor speed reducers, 5 cents.
- Canvas belt, drag-type grain elevator, 5 cents.
- Homemade tractor buckrake, 5 cents.
- Homemade 2-wheel trailers, 10 cents.
- Truck and tractor trailer, 5 cents.

AMERICA'S LEADING FARM PLANT



ORIGINATED IN 1922

FULLY AUTOMATIC SINCE 1928

JACOBS Wind Electric PLANTS

are unequalled in monthly electric output, dependable automatic controls, and long life. Thousands of owners throughout the world say "They have no equal." Get the facts yourself before

you buy any plant. See your nearest Jacobs dealer or write direct to Stegeman and Carlisle, Salina, State Distributor, for free literature. You get "more for your money" in a Jacobs. The War Production Board has authorized increased production of Jacobs wind electric plants for 1944.

See This Plant at the Hutchinson Fair

THE JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

America's Oldest Wind Electric Manufacturer

MINNEAPOLIS 11, MINNESOTA

DON'T TAKE CHANCES! TREAT YOUR SEED GRAIN

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN gives seed wheat and barley a better chance to produce quality grain. Helps reduce smut dockage. It generally controls bunt on wheat, barley stripe, covered and black loose smuts and seedling blights of barley. Order today from your dealer. Free grain pamphlet.

DU PONT SEMESAN CO. (INC.)
Wilmington 98, Delaware

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN

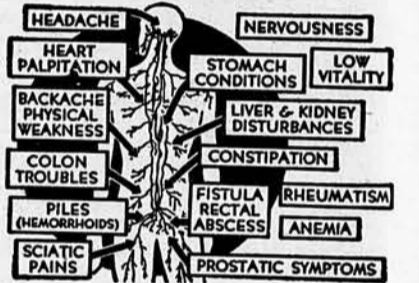


SEED DISINFECTANTS
A Treatment for Every Major Crop

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS!

Good News On Colon Troubles

FREE BOOK—Explains Causes, Effects and Treatment



Colon troubles and Piles rate with bad teeth and tonsils as a fruitful cause of other ailments. Learn facts from 122-page FREE BOOK with charts and X-ray pictures. A card will do. McCleary Clinic, H941 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

One Best Home Way To

BUILD UP RED BLOOD

To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS at once! Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

RHEUMATISM RELIEVED

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

MUDCURA SANITARIUM
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA

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:

COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas



**HE HAS
YOUR BATTERY**

Today flasher signal lights and invasion-barge searchlights are more important than battery-powered lights at home. Burgess Batteries go first to the men who need them most, so we'll all have to take better care of what batteries we may have. Keep them cool and dry . . . use them as little as possible and rest them as often as possible. Free Battery Hints—Write Dept. K-2, Burgess Battery Company, Freeport, Illinois.

Paper Packs a War Punch—Save It!



BURGESS BATTERIES
IN THE NATION'S SERVICE

Buy War Bonds!

Will Your Car Outlast the War?

As a wartime service to owners of **ALL MAKES** of cars, General Motors offers a new edition of **The Automobile User's Guide**, containing 196 practical suggestions on such subjects as *how to get better gasoline economy, how to prolong tire life, how to keep your car in the best operating condition, how to preserve exterior finish, etc.*



how to prolong tire life, how to keep your car in the best operating condition, how to preserve exterior finish, etc.

You can get a **FREE COPY** from any General Motors dealer or by using the coupon below.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Customer Research Dept., Room 1783
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT 2, MICH.
Please send **FREE COPY** of new 64-page "AUTOMOBILE USER'S GUIDE"

Name: _____ please print
Address: _____ please print
City: _____ State: _____
Make & Model of Car Owned: _____

Two Big Fairs Invite You

(Continued from Page 6)

A new feature being tried this year are booth exhibits which will be in charge of club members. That is, one or 2 club members will be in charge answering questions and giving informal demonstrations of the processes involved.

At Hutchinson the State Fair Encampment again will be held and it is expected some 800 members and leaders will participate.

One of the real 4-H Club attractions at both fairs will be the special award to be given by Capper Publications, Inc., for the counties, one at each fair, having the best crops participation. This includes not only the county having the best crops participation in exhibits, but also the crops demonstrations and judging teamwork and booth exhibits on crops.

Receive Special Recognition

Master Farmers and Master Farm Homemakers again will receive special recognition at the Kansas State Fair. The tentative program includes a business session at 10:00 a. m., Wednesday, September 20, in the 4-H Encampment auditorium. They will be guests at a banquet at the Wiley Tea Room in the evening and special guests at the State Fair Revue, big night show.

With bumper yields of most crops in all sections of the state, exhibits in crops at both fairs may prove to be the largest and best in the history of the 2 expositions. Poultry exhibits also may be larger this year. Those divisions of interest to the women especially will not be handicapped so greatly by the war and should prove more popular than ever at both fairs.

Entertainment is not being neglected at either fair and, because of other engagements conflicting, the entertainment at the 2 fairs will not be identical this year.

A world's championship rodeo and Guthrie's Stampede will be featured in the afternoon for the first 4 days at Topeka. After their appearance at Topeka they will go direct to Madison Square Garden, New York. They will make only one appearance in Kansas.

Free Fair Follies is a great musical night show, with more than 150 stars of stage, circus, radio, screen and vaudeville. Many of them are European stars who never have played in this country before. The Royal American Shows will be on the midway.

Will Be Horse Racing

With increased purses offered horsemen, there will be fine horse racing programs in Topeka the last 3 days. There are several \$600 stakes scheduled, in addition to the Kansas Derby and other running and harness events.

Considerably more parking space will be available on the Free Fair grounds.

The State Fair Revue of 1944 will be the big night attraction at Hutchinson all week. This huge production will be presented by the Barnes-Carruthers Fair Booking Association, and is said to be the largest show of its kind on tour. It will include dancing and singing choruses, gymnasts and contortionists, comedy teams, animal acts, master illusionists, and the famous concert band of Crevone's. The climax will be Miss Victory, the only woman to be shot from a cannon 300 feet into a landing net.

Thrilling and spectacular circus acts are in store for the afternoons of Sunday and Monday. Some of the best acts ever brought to Hutchinson are on the program.

A brand-new carnival company will make its first stop in the Midwest at Hutchinson. Twenty-two new and unique thrill rides, 15 interesting shows, and many other features will be on the midway.

The last 4 afternoons of the fair have been given over to harness and running races, which will start at 1:30 p. m. The many entries and attractive purses will guarantee fine races.

Both fairs offer so much this year and such a variety of entertainment and exhibits that thousands of Kansans will plan to attend each of them. So, save your gas and plan on joining the happy throngs. Don't forget the dates: The Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 9 to 15; and the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 17 to 22.



BEGINNING September 1st your Sinclair Agent offers a special discount on Sinclair farm oils, greases and stock spray. To get this discount all you have to do is to order your next season's supply now for delivery in the spring. And besides the discount, your Sinclair Agent will guarantee the price against any increase between now and the delivery date.

Remember, too, that if you wait until spring to order, or order "from hand to mouth", you may be caught short by wartime transportation delays. But if you order now your Sinclair Agent will have plenty of time to get your oils, greases and stock spray on hand for spring delivery.

Furthermore, your Sinclair Agent will deliver on the date you set, and you pay no money until then. So figure out your next season's requirements now and phone or write your local Sinclair Agent.

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

KEEP 'EM GAININ'
Feed
DANNEN
Mineralized
HOG SUPPLEMENT

Ash For
DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALER'S

DARLING'S FERTILIZER



Take
Delivery
NOW

More farmers will be using Darling's Fertilizer on wheat and other seedings this Fall. This greater demand, with shortage of labor and over-taxed shipping facilities, makes normal quick deliveries at the last minute impossible.

We are anxious to take care of you and suggest you place your order at once with our local dealer.

Darling's 20% Superphosphate is also available now in addition to Darling's regular Soil Builders including the higher potash grades.



DARLING & COMPANY

P. O. Box 271, Dept. K.F., E. St. Louis, Ill.

How the Apple Crop Looks

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

HARVESTING the Jonathan crop in Northeast Kansas is about to begin. Prospects are for a much better yield than we had here last year. More Jonathans are grown in Doniphan county than any other variety and growers this season are expecting from 40 to 50 per cent of a crop. Most orchards have had good care during the summer and the persistent spraying that has been done will be reflected in a crop more free of worms and stings.

Summer apples like Transparent and Duchess were a disappointment in the returns netted to the grower. They were difficult to move and prices received were not consistent with the supposed scarcity. The comparatively short Wealthy crop was harvested during the latter part of August with only little more satisfactory returns.

Most orchardists predict twice as many late apples as there were in 1943. What few Ben Davis trees that are left promise a fairly good crop. Winesaps also look good. Delicious will be scarce but there will be some Golden Delicious and some Grimes Golden.

Altho a good yield is anticipated it is not to be compared with the apple crops produced in this section some years ago. The Armistice Day freeze of 1940 will long be remembered here, for at that time most of the orchards between 4 and 12 years old were destroyed. But prior to that freeze the succession of drouth years had killed thousands of apple trees, so the acreage now in orchards is not more than 25 to 30 per cent of what it was 15 years ago. It is very doubtful whether this section ever will approach its old-time importance in the commercial apple industry.

Out of a Losing Game?

Replanting is not being done in any large scale for several reasons. One is that for several years apples were not profitable. Many consider the 1940 freeze a blessing in disguise in that it got them out of a losing game that they had not had gumption enough to get out of themselves. Another reason is that nursery stock is very scarce and higher than it has been for years, perhaps higher than it ever has been. To set out a commercial orchard now would be an expensive undertaking.

This year's apple crop, taking the country as a whole, is expected to be right around the average for the last 10 years which means that somewhere between 120 million and 125 million bushels will be harvested. This is a considerable increase over last year. A big crop is expected in the East. In New York state the crop is estimated as about 20 per cent over a year ago. The outlook is for a heavy yield in Virginia. Commercial growers there are expecting to harvest 13½ million bushels. West Virginia likewise is

looking toward a good crop. The crop in Pennsylvania may be twice as large as last year's short one.

Indications are just as favorable for a big apple crop in the western states, also. The Yakima valley in Washington expects to ship out 11,500 cars of apples. The Wenatchee-Okanogan district estimates that 17,600 cars will be shipped from there. Oregon has a larger crop in sight than last year. In Colorado the crop will be nearly 50 per cent larger than last season. Idaho also will have more apples than a year ago. The crop in Utah is about the same as was produced in 1943. New Mexico reports a crop well up to average but not quite as heavy as last year.

The central states report crops generally below normal, altho Kansas and Nebraska likely will show an increase over last year. Missouri is expecting a crop equal to about half the 10-year average. The yield in Arkansas will be about the same as in 1943. The Illinois crop will equal last year's but will be less than the average. Michigan's crop is estimated to be one third larger than last year.

The 1944 OPA fresh apple order which went into effect August 16, provided a maximum price of .063 cents a pound or \$2.85 per standard container for summer apples. This price was effective thru August 19. On August 20 the summer apple season was declared closed and beginning on that date the maximum price for fall apples was placed at .061 cents a pound making the maximum price per standard container \$2.75 f. o. b. shipping point, loaded on cars or trucks.

From November 1 thru November 15, the f. o. b. ceilings will be advanced to .063 cents a pound or \$2.85 per standard container, and so on with varying mark ups thru the season to cover holding expenses, arriving at the top for the year on June 6, 1945, with a maximum price f. o. b. of .071 cents a pound or \$3.22 per standard container.

Perfect for Sheep

Balbo rye is a perfect pasture for sheep, thinks Arthur Christiansen, Cherokee county farmer. He put 120 head of sheep on 30 acres of Balbo last fall for a month, then again from the middle of February to August 7. Half of the acreage was held back for seed.

The only trouble I had, says Mr. Christiansen, was that I didn't pasture heavy enough. He is planning another good acreage of Balbo this fall.

Saved Every Pig

Plenty of pasture for sows and special care of pigs at farrowing time have brought excellent results for Melvin Cotner, young Montgomery county farm boy.

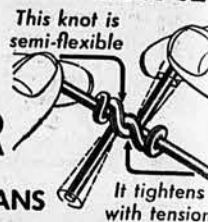
His 2 purebred Duroc gilts, a 4-H

Club project, farrowed 18 pigs on March 4, and Melvin has raised them without loss of a pig. His gilts had the run of alfalfa, Balbo rye and wheat pasture with access to minerals at all times.

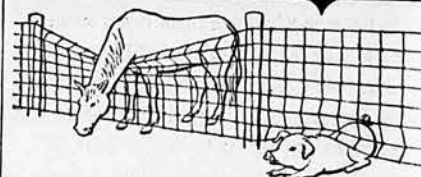
When the pigs were farrowed they were separated from the gilts the first day and kept in a basket in the house for the first 3 days except when nursing. Guard rails were put in the farrowing quarters to protect them from being crushed.

The gilts from these litters were held back for breeding and the rest marketed at 6 months at an average weight of about 225 pounds.

CONTINENTAL FENCE WITH THE PIONEER KNOT MEANS



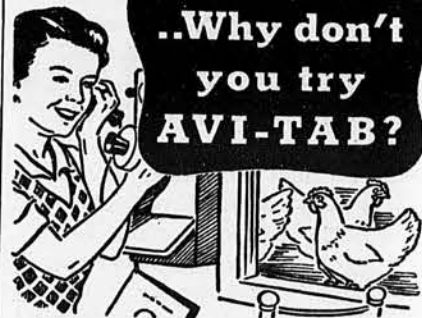
EXTRA PROTECTION AGAINST THIS



• For farming in the future, get Continental fence with the PIONEER knot. This knot is semi-flexible to better withstand the pressure of crowding livestock without hinging, folding or buckling of the stay wires. It gives Continental fence extra strength to absorb shocks and keep standing straight. Copper bearing wire and a uniform zinc coating protects Continental fence against rust. See your Continental dealer if you need fence. Write today for a free copy of the new and informative Farm Improvement Guide.

CONTINENTAL STEEL CORP., Kokomo, Indiana

CONTINENTAL STEEL CORPORATION
83 STEEL PRODUCTS



Thousands of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements. This is because, in many flocks, there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now; hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine
Dr. SALSBUARY'S AVI-TAB
STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT

Congratulations, Agriculture!

GENUINE appreciation for the big job farmers are doing toward winning the war on every battle front, is expressed in the General Motors "Victory Is Our Business" advertisement appearing in this issue of Kansas Farmer. We believe our readers will find inspiration in it, as well as in the whole series of similar ads General Motors is running, for two special reasons.

First of all, this ad message, which offers nothing for sale, emphasizes the important part agriculture is playing in beating the enemy, in bringing victory. Here is a great manufacturing industry quite frankly recognizing the farming industry as its equal in every way. Here is a great company featuring the fact that co-operation between agriculture and business is essential to victory. While farmers know that industry always has had sincere respect for agriculture, this ad message also means that the welfare and co-operation of agriculture are essential to progress in peacetime.

The second point made is that the co-operation of farmers, the leadership of farmers, are both needed in preserving and furthering the American way of life. General Motors recognizes this isn't just an empty phrase to farmers:

"Results count. . . And that's why Americans in general—farmers in particular—stick close to the tried-and-true American way of doing things. . . The way that encourages and rewards ambition, initiative and plain hard work. . . The way that has given Americans the world's highest standard of living. . . The way that shows results!"

O. K. Agriculture, take your bow. You are the foundation on which America is built. Your great power can make America strong in time of war. Your strength and sincerity of purpose can keep America whole and wholesome in time of peace.

RUNNING WATER

A Dream for Every Farm with a Monitor Windmill

Victory will bring this treasured dream of every farm family that has hoped someday for a modern water system. Your own Monitor windmill can make it come true!

Running water under pressure is entirely possible with an automatically controlled Monitor windmill. A new windmill erected now can be equipped later with automatic controls, pressure pump and storage tank. Or your Monitor dealer can recondition your old windmill and equip it for running water when the attachments are available.

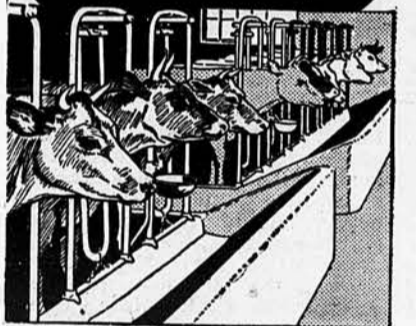
See your monitor dealer—plan a complete plumbing system now. A Monitor "Sky Power" Windmill Water System can be yours when Victory gives the go-ahead!

Monitor SYSTEMS
WINDMILLS • PUMPS • PUMPJACKS • WELL SUPPLIES

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

Buy More U. S. War Bonds

CONCRETE DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS can help America increase food production



The Department of Agriculture has urged greatly increased milk production to meet the needs of the United Nations for dry milk, butter, cheese. Concrete improvements—such as a new milk house, cooling tank, dairy barn floor, granary, manure pit or storage cellar—will help many farmers do a bigger production job.

Concrete improvements are fire-safe, sanitary, cost little to build, last for generations. Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

—Paste on penny postal and mail—

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. G9a-2, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Please send booklets checked below:

"Dairy Farm Improvements of Concrete" with pictures, drawings and "how to do it" information.

Name other concrete improvements on which you want booklets.

Name _____
R. R. No. _____
P. O. _____ State _____

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Chances Fade

(Continued from Page 5)

The second condition, he says, is assistance (from the Federal Treasury, of course) to low-income families in obtaining more food and textile products from our farms.

"Government programs to increase food and clothing consumption—along the lines of the food stamp and school lunch programs—will be of great assistance in keeping our farm plant running at top capacity," says Secretary Wickard.

"The third condition that must be met is a reasonable level of farm exports. That is an aim much easier to talk about than to accomplish."

Must Have More Money

Government has promised farmers farm price supports for 2 years after the war, as part of the program to get full production for war purposes. Recently Robert H. Shields, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, discussed these at some length at a meeting of regional attorneys for the department and WFA at Denver, Colo.

"If price support operations are to be continued for the 2-year period after the war, as now is provided in the basic loan legislation and the Steagall amendment (to say nothing of the possibility that the level and scope of price support may be legislatively increased and extended) greatly increased funds must be provided," Shields told the department attorneys.

"In view of the fact that Congress has by law assured the farmers of continued price support, there is no reason to doubt that funds will be forthcoming."

Shields summarized the laws dealing with price supports somewhat as follows:

These laws divide some 166 farm commodities into 3 groups:

- (1) The so-called basic commodities.
- (2) The so-called Steagall commodities.
- (3) Other commodities (listed for price support).

The (1) basic commodities are corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts (for oil).

"The law provides that farm prices on the basic commodities shall be supported by producer loans at 90 per cent of parity (82½ per cent in the case of cotton)," Shields explained.

"When acreage allotments and marketing quotas are in effect, these rates are available only to co-operating farmers; nonco-operators are entitled to loans only on that part in excess of the quota and at only 60 per cent of the rate applicable to co-operators."

There also are penalties for excesses over the quotas, as some wheat farmers still remember.

"In the case of corn outside the commercial corn area," Shields continued, "the applicable loan rate to co-operators is 75 per cent of the rate in the area, and no loans are required to be made to nonco-operators."

"The law also provides that none of the foregoing loans are required to be made if marketing quotas are proclaimed but are voted down by more than one third of the farmers voting in the producer referendum."

Also the President, if he finds it necessary, may reduce the basic loan rates to not less than 85 per cent of parity.

Can Be Terminated

The (2) so-called Steagall commodities are hogs, eggs, chickens (some exceptions), turkeys, milk, butterfat, dry peas of certain varieties, soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, flaxseed for oil, American Egyptian cotton, potatoes and cured sweet potatoes. The law provides price support for at least 2 years after the war for these commodities at not less than parity (or highest price received, adjusted for season, grade and locality, between January and September, 1942) or "comparable" prices. These are to be by loan, purchase or other operation—the President can make these on the basis of 85 per cent instead of 90 per cent. When higher than 90 per cent of whichever base is chosen are promised to get production, such higher supports can be terminated on notice—they are not promised for a 2-year period.

The (3) "other commodities" number upwards of 140. The chief ones for which support prices have been announced are wool, naval stores, American hemp, sugar beets, sugar cane, black-eyed peas and beans, certain fruits for processing, certain vegetables for processing, barley, grain sorghums, rye, Sea Island cotton, certain vegetable seeds, winter cover crop seeds, and hay and pasture seeds.

Support prices for (3) commodities are largely discretionary with the administration—Government has considerable latitude in measuring prices against needs, relative conditions of production and markets, action considered necessary to bring supply in line with demand.

Shields suggested in his discussion it is not unlikely that when the war is over the so-called "Steagall commodities" will be brought into a classification similar to the basic commodities, subject to similar requirements and limitations.

In other words, the Government, in return for the price supports, retains full power to attempt production controls for any commodity on which support prices are maintained after the war.

The after-effects of the war are expected to make possible a more complete regimentation of agriculture—but the regimentation will not be confined to farmers.

Regimentation is to emerge as the real victor in World War II—the planners hope and expect.

Mend With Solder

I find that a tube of liquid solder is useful in mending small holes in window or door screens.—L. M. H.

Send for Catalog
STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Belts, Chaps, Hats, Boots

FRED MUELLER, INC.
401 MUELLER BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO

Are you losing 23% of your Pork Profits?

In a hog feeding experiment at one of the large state Agricultural Colleges, salt saved 107 pounds of feed in every 100 pounds of animal weight gain—saved 23 per cent of all the feed used — and shortened the time of fattening by 60 days.

Salt can make such savings because it is basic to digestion and increases assimilation of feed by the animal.

Cuts Down Waste

By feeding salt, more animals can be raised . . . more profits made on the same amount of feed, as this important experiment proved. With dairy cattle, salt increases milk production.

Since no two animals need the same amount of salt, the best way to feed salt is to feed it FREE CHOICE*. Have it always before your livestock. Then

you'll be sure that your dairy cattle, steers, sheep, horses and hogs get the salt they want and need.

Greater Profits

Stretch your feed by feeding salt. You'll be rewarded with thriftier livestock that pays you greater profits — up to 23 per cent greater.

MORTON SALT COMPANY
Chicago 4, Illinois



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

Feed Salt *Free Choice**
For Healthier, Thriftier Live Stock

Elmer the Bulhog—strong as a bull, big as a horse, slippery as a hog. © 1944



I'm licking today's problems . . . farming the modern, profitable way, enjoying the safety and dependability of my quality **PRIME Electric Fence Controller**



With a Prime Controller, your electric fence system becomes the labor-saving, production-boosting farm tool you hoped it would be. Prime, the leading name in electric fence for ten years, gives you the dependable service that makes possible greater production per acre through proper rotation, etc. Get these benefits this season. Buy your Prime now—high-line or battery model. High-line models approved for safety by Underwriters' Laboratories.

ELECTRIC FENCING

CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION OF ELECTRIC FENCE SYSTEMS

PRESENTED BY THE PRIME MANUFACTURING CO.

FREE BOOKLET "Electric Fencing" tells how to build and maintain your electric fence system. 32 pages of facts, pictures, diagrams, showing you the right way — how to avoid mistakes. Send a postcard or letter today for your free copy.

The Prime Mfg. Co., 1669 S. First St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

Saves Baled Hay

For stacking baled hay outdoors with a minimum of loss from weather conditions J. O. Sontag, Butler county farmer, finds that it pays to put layers of straw bales on the bottom and top of the hay, then top this with a layer of sorghum bundles.

"Brush" Farming

Nylon-bristled brushes for drill seeders are helping American farmers in their planting operations this year. The nylon-bristled brush, used in drill seeders, serves 2 functions. One is to

sweep the seed hole clean, and the other is to act as an agitator in the lower part of the hopper, assuring continuous and uniform planting.

Treat Balbo Rough

Most farmers don't pasture Balbo rye hard enough, thinks R. A. Wright, Woodson county farmer. He pastured 2 acres all winter and to the ground by April 1, yet it went ahead and made 25 bushels an acre, he reports.

On another field of 17 acres he had from 15 to 50 head up to April 15 whenever the weather permitted and still harvested 250 bushels of seed to sell.

While You're At It . . .



Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS
Remove Large Roundworms and also Intestinal Capillaria Worms

Individual Treatment for CHICKENS and TURKEYS

MANY preparations do not remove these capillaria worms. Though not so common, a heavy infestation is very damaging to the bird. So, when treating your poultry flock for large roundworms, you will welcome this extra value which Rota-Caps provide.

Rotamine, the drug compound found only in Rota-Caps, removes these intestinal capillaria worms, in addition to the large roundworms. Yet, Rotamine's action hasn't the effect of harsher treatments—another extra value.

Rota-Caps are easy to give, low in cost. Surveys show Rota-Caps pre-

ferred 2 to 1 by poultry raisers. So, for the extra value treatment that your birds deserve, use genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps.



For helpful flock management advice and genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Look for this emblem. If no dealer is near you, order direct.

ROTA-CAPS LOW PRICES		Adult Size	
Pullet Size	50 caps . . . \$.50	50 caps . . . \$.75	
	100 caps90	100 caps . . . 1.35	
		200 caps . . . 2.50	
		500 caps . . . 5.00	

If you prefer a flock treatment, use Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton. Contains phenothiazine. Removes both large round and cecal worms. Is easily mixed in wet or dry mash. Easy on the birds.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE **Genuine** **Dr. SALSBUURY'S ROTA-CAPS**
THE Only TREATMENT CONTAINING Rotamine

IOWA THE CREAM SEPARATOR NAME TO REMEMBER

Today, many, many thousands of Iowa Cream Separators are faithfully doing their share in our country's vital food production program. Iowa Cream Separators have always provided dependable service—closest skimming—and have made possible the basic and proven farm operating program of separating on the farm, selling butterfat and feeding skim milk to livestock and poultry.

Illustrated is the Iowa Super Electric, the first ALL ELECTRIC Cream Separator. No gears—no clutches—never needs oiling—a marvel of efficiency and reliability. Famous Iowa Curved Disc Bowl.

Production of cream separators is necessarily limited, but remember when you purchase a separator—**IOWA, IS THE CREAM SEPARATOR NAME TO REMEMBER. Ask Your Dealer or Write Us.**

ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURERS, INC
Builders of Quality Cream Separators Since 1895
Dept. KF-944 **WATERLOO, IOWA**

IOWA SUPER ELECTRIC

EXCLUSIVE Curved Disc BOWL GIVES 2 WAY SEPARATION

Go Easy With Layers

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

DO YOU enjoy caring for your flock of layers? If so you usually get good results. You handle the hens gently if you like poultry. Throwing hens off the nests, kicking them out of the way when walking thru the house, scaring them and causing them to fly or jump from the roosts, or running them into any obstacles are not going to give good results. Such treatment may cause internal injuries, it gives a flock the jitters when they hear or see any unusual noise, and such treatment always causes an immediate drop in production if hens are in full lay.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Especially is it necessary to handle pullets in a quiet manner that recently have been moved into new quarters. They are more easily scared and excited, especially the nervous, high-egg-bred of the smaller breeds. It is necessary that they become gentle and contented or little need be expected of them by way of uniform production from day to day. Have you tried knocking on the door before entering it slowly so as not to frighten them? It pays to be polite even in the poultry house.

Keep "Factory" Well Fed

Are you one of those who is sure when you go away for a visit or a trip to town, that there is plenty of feed and water to last until your return? Flocks that are fed irregularly, or that are out of feed and water for several hours, will not produce well day after day. Systematic, regular care means more profits from the flock.

Feed and water should be kept close together. On one farm I recall the mash hoppers were kept inside the poultry house and were kept well filled, but the water trough was outside and some distance away at a well. It was easier for the farmer to pump the water into the long trough, but it didn't give nearly the production that it would have if it had been moved inside near the hoppers.

Keeping the water pail well filled and the mash stirred up once in awhile, or putting in a fresh supply of mash, will encourage consumption by the layers.

Clean-up Will Help

The poultry house should be fitted up for the new pullets that will be moved in soon. All places that may cause drafts thru the house should be fixed. Window panes, washed free of all dirt, will admit more light and add to the length of the daylight hours both morning and evening. The old, dirty muslin curtains should be washed or replaced with new ones. There are many things that may need doing before winter that will pay well.

Keep the old and young flocks of layers separated for best results. Cull out the older hens and send to market. When the hens are tested for pulorum this fall it will be a good time to give an individual worm capsule.

There have been several inquiries in recent weeks about gray eyes in the flocks. The most recent inquiry from a reader says several of her hens in one flock have gray eyes and become

blind, lose control of their neck muscles in some instances, act crazy, and finally die after becoming weak and thin in flesh. This trouble first was called "range paralysis," but has been designated as "fowl leucosis." This is a blood disease and may appear in 5 different known forms. It may affect the eyes, nerves, bones, the blood or cause tumors.

This trouble is thought by some laboratories to be brought about by coccidiosis, worms, lice, mites or mycosis so weakening the fowl as to provide a way for infection to enter the blood thru the intestinal tract. It has been proved, too, that this disease may be transmitted from one fowl to another by mites.

Leucosis usually strikes hardest in young growing chicks from 4 to 8 months old, but it takes a heavy toll of pullets in their first laying year. There is no known cure. The best method of combating the trouble is by keeping those fowls culled out and killed that show any symptoms such as paralysis or lameness, those that are light in weight or have pale or yellowish combs, and those showing gray eyes or irregular pupils. Keep all fowls in good physical condition by keeping them free from worms, their houses clean and disinfected and the birds on clean range if possible. Raise all young chicks from 2-year-old stock if possible. Some strains seem to be more susceptible to this trouble than others.

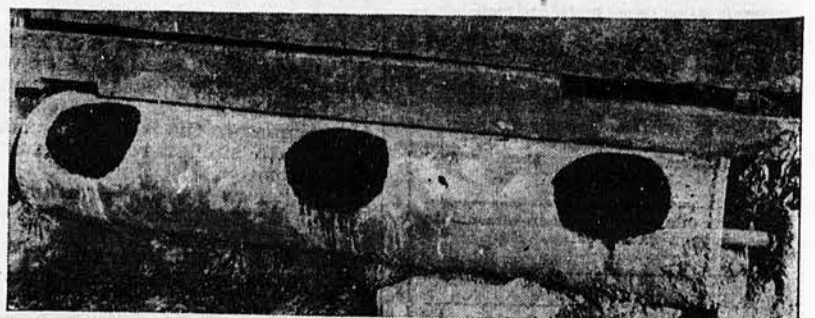
It is comparatively easy to recognize the different forms of leucosis. In the "nerve form" the legs, wings or neck may lose their power of movement and become paralyzed. At the beginning the first symptom may be a slight limp or unsteady gait, partial drooping of the wings, or the head held to one side. These symptoms gradually become worse. Sometimes the nerves may be so drawn that the head is tilted upward or backward and beak pointed up. The legs may be partially or completely paralyzed. In the "tumor form," the tumor may be internal and there may be no outward symptom other than the fowl may appear listless and thin. The tumor may be outward on the skin, too. The tumor is soft and similar in appearance to pork fat. Inwardly it may be found on any organ of the body. The "eye form" shows a bleaching or changing of the color of the eye, which becomes gray. The fowl loses the sight and becomes totally blind after awhile. The "bone form" is not so common. A thickening of the long bones, especially the shank bones, is most common. It loses its natural shape and becomes rough and bulged. In the "blood form" there is a yellowish paleness of the face, comb and wattles. A diarrhea usually is present, the bird loses flesh rapidly and becomes weak and thin. One or all of these different forms may be found in the same flock, and frequently in the same fowl.

Measure Meat Juice

Mechanical determination of the juiciness of meat now is possible thru measurement of the juice extracted under laboratory control, using a special hydraulic press with a 5-minute pressure of 9,800 pounds.

The method appears suitable for beef, pork, veal, and lamb where variations in juiciness are due to animal production differences or internal heat of the meat generated during cooking.

Makes Handy Hog Waterer



If you have an old hot-water tank you can make a dandy hog waterer like this one on the farm of Harve Kinzie, Brown county. This tank is fed by a spring, but could be kept at any level from a stock-water tank by means of a float. Protective sides of the tank keep the water cleaner than in an open trough and connecting it to a larger tank saves labor.

What "Vets" Talk About

(Continued from Page 13)

are now 582 counties in 24 states classified as modified brucellosis-free areas. Testing under the area plan is being conducted in about 130 additional counties.

Considerable success in the use of calfhood vaccination to control this

disease was cited by the committee. "Calfhood vaccination, accompanied by a program of elimination of reactor animals, has been responsible for the greatest amount of progress in brucellosis control during the last year," the report said. "About 555,783 calves have been vaccinated under official supervision since January, 1941."

Dangerous to Humans

Swine brucellosis was pointed to by the committee as "one of the most important diseases of animals transmissible to man. Of the control measures thus far employed, bloodtesting, segregation, and eventual slaughter of the reactor animals are believed to be the most reliable."

Cut Poultry Loss

A 33 per cent reduction in adult poultry losses in this country, as a result of a drive to conserve flocks for wartime meat and egg production, was reported. Credit for the result was given to farm organizations, veterinary groups, colleges, feed companies and Government agencies.

Continued progress in the nation's fight against pullorum disease, one of the greatest causes of poultry death losses, was reported. Whereas 2,640,000 birds were tested for this disease in 1933-34, there were 18,457,000 tested in 1942-43. The percentage of reactors dropped from 3.77 per cent in 1933-34 to 2.40 per cent in 1942-43.

Use Sulfa on Necro

In necrotic enteritis (necro) tests conducted by the University of Illinois, sulfathalidine, one of the newer of the sulfa drugs, has shown encouraging results in the treatment of this disease.

Of 707 pigs affected with enteritis in naturally occurring outbreaks and treated with sulfathalidine, 628 or nearly 90 per cent made satisfactory recoveries. Of 96 similarly affected but untreated pigs, 42, or only 44 per cent recovered satisfactorily.

The report also indicated that sulfathalidine has definite value in protecting healthy swine from enteritis when the disease is present in the herd. Of 539 normal pigs treated with the drug in herds where clinical enteritis was present, 95.6 per cent remained healthy.

The drug, according to the report, appears to be entirely nontoxic to swine in the dosages which are effective in the treatment of enteritis.

Aid to Calf Trouble

"Sulfathalidine showed favorable results when used clinically on 75 cases of calf scours. Further studies on sulfaguanidine has confirmed its efficiency for calf scours—and it has proved very useful in both poultry and livestock outbreaks of coccidiosis. Observations on the use of sulfamerazine for calf pneumonia are also very encouraging."

Watch These Diseases

Fifteen diseases which are definite threats to adequate swine production in this country were singled out for attack by American veterinarians: Hog cholera, enteritis, dysentery, salmonellosis, erysipelas, influenza, brucellosis, pox, icterohaemia, rhinitis, nervous diseases, parasitic diseases, baby pig disease, anemia, and photosensitization.

Livestock sale barns and public stockyards where large numbers of animals mingle, were pointed to as important potential spreaders of swine diseases. "Newly acquired animals should be held in quarantine for 2 or 3 weeks before being placed with healthy hogs."

Victory Over Disease

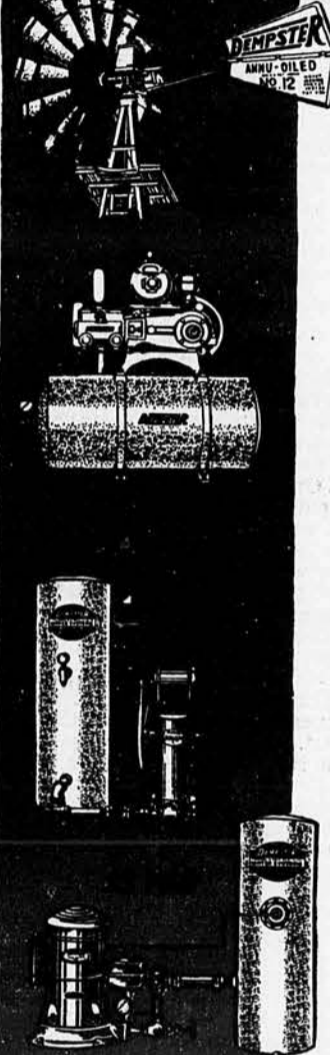
Nine achievements of American veterinary science which helped to make this country the food reservoir of the world during the present war were cited:

- 1—Stamping out foot-and-mouth disease of cattle;
- 2—eradicating sheep scab from western ranges;
- 3—eliminating cattle tick fever;
- 4—development of preventive hog-cholera serum;
- 5—reduction of bovine tuberculosis;
- 6—control of cattle brucellosis;
- 7—control of pullorum disease of poultry;
- 8—preventive vaccination against horse sleeping sickness;
- 9—discovery and use of phenothiazine for controlling internal parasites of livestock.



DEMPSTER

WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT!



When the boys and girls come home from the services—after experiencing the efficiency of the world's most modern machines and war matériel—will they be satisfied with old-fashioned farm methods?

One way to keep them content with farm life and to help them become more successful farmers is to plan on installing dependable, efficient Dempster Water Supply Equipment in the future.

Right now output of Dempster Equipment is controlled by our Government so that prompt shipment cannot be guaranteed. It will be available in the future, however, more efficient, more economical than ever before.

You'll find then, as thousands of farmers have learned during the past 63 years, that Dempster provides unfailing supplies of running water to increase the production of livestock, poultry, crops and to make farm life easier, more enjoyable.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO. BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

AMERICA'S COMPLETE QUALITY LINE

- WINDMILLS • PUMPS • CYLINDERS
WATER SYSTEMS • CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
STEEL and WOOD TANKS • WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT • PIPE • FITTINGS • VALVES

F-6

NO NEED to **RATION LIGHT** and **POWER** with **DELCO LIGHT BATTERIES**

GUARANTEED for not less than **700 USEFUL WORK CYCLES**

The Delco Light Battery guarantee assures you of lowest cost day-in-and-day-out useful power and light—as compared with most battery guarantees based only on rationed use over a term of years.

Get the whole story of these famous batteries from your authorized Kansas dealers listed below.

CHENEY	Everett White
COLBY	W. E. Buford
COLDWATER	Rural Gas & Electric
DIGHTON	Farmers Co-op Oil & Supply
DODGE CITY	Lippoldt Appliance Co.
ELLIS	Robertson Home & Auto
EUREKA	Paul Jones Machine & Welding
GOODLAND	Goodland Home & Auto
GREAT BEND	Home Appliance Co.
GREENSBURG	H. J. Partridge Plumbing
HARPER	Jess Hamilton
HERINGTON	Zeckler Brothers
HOWARD	Ralph J. Perkins
HUTCHINSON	Rounkile Radio
JOHNSON	Cecil Cave
LA CROSSE	H. E. Glantz
LEOTI	Western Hardware & Supply
LIBERAL	Boles Supply Co.
MANHATTAN	C. A. Powell & Son
MEADE	Brown Furniture Co.
MEDICINE LODGE	Dickey Appliance Co.
MILTONVALE	C. L. Williams Sales
OSAGE CITY	J. C. Lundholm
PRATT	Link Electric
QUINCY	Schneider Electric
RUSSELL	Farm Electric & Supply Co.
SALINA	Ralph Ward Electric
SMITH CENTER	Atwood Implement Co.
STERLING	Walton Electric Co.
WINFIELD	Guild Electric Co.

New Light Plants, Water Pumps and Wind Plants now available and in stock

Everything electrical for the farm, 110-A. C. and 32-Volt
Factory Distributors

General Products
122 S. St. Francis, Wichita 2, Kan.

How and Why to Better Milk

Our new booklet "BETTER MILK WITH CLEAN-EASY" will tell you the how and why to better machine milking. Timing, stripping, washing, milk cooling—all are explained. Write today! Address Ben H. Anderson Mfg. Co., Madison 3, Wis. Department 218

FREE COPY

Clean Easy MILKERS

NOW BUILT WITH STEEL

BUY WAR BONDS NOW

The modern way to build

RILCO LAMINATED WOOD RAFTERS

for every type of farm building

● Rilco Rafters are continuous framing members, running from foundation to roof ridge. They combine wall and roof framing in a single strong unit, thus eliminating the weakest point of ordinary construction, the joint between side wall and roof.

Rilco Rafters build buildings that are stronger, more rigid, more wind resistant, with modern, streamlined appearance.

The shape of Rilco Rafter Arches gives more hay storage space in barns. Rilco machine sheds are free of posts and braces, easier to use. Rilco poultry, hog and utility buildings provide less space to be heated, at no sacrifice of head-room or floor area.

Rilco Rafter arches are the strongest known type of framing. Laminated with special structural glues, they are 4 times stronger than nailed arches. Used by Army and Navy. Rilco Rafters are engineered and factory-made to accurate patterns, properly drilled and trimmed for anchorage at sill and joining at ridge with special metal connectors. Delivered to the farm ready for fast and accurate erection, they save time, labor and material. Free illustrated folder.

See Your Lumber Dealer or write for information. State kind of buildings you plan.

Write for FREE FOLDER

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
1591 C First National Bank Building, Saint Paul 1, Minnesota



Who Determines Prices?

The skill and knowledge of commission men and packer buyers are factors in determining the prices at which livestock change ownership—not because they determine the actual value of the livestock but because in their trading they reach an agreement regarding the quality possessed by the animals and, consequently, the grade into which they fall.

In normal times, the value of the different grades is determined by the consuming public. Housewives fix a "ceiling" which is entirely independent of such factors as production cost and trading procedure. At present "ceilings" are fixed by government authorities.

The trading that goes on in the "yards" is an effort on the part of the salesmen to get full value or the "ceiling," and an effort on the part of the buyers to get livestock at a price which will not exceed the value as determined by consumers.

Competent salesmen and buyers whose training enables them to "look" under the hide and accurately appraise the quality and quantity of meat there have little difficulty in getting together on a price because each knows it is the consuming public which determines the value.

Ed Sabastrow
PRESIDENT

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

OTTAWA LOG SAW



Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Falls trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 911 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS
Everlasting TILE
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.
NO Blowing in Buy Now
Blowing Down Erect Early
Freezing Immediate Shipment
Rowell Roller Bearing Enslage Cutters.
Write for prices. Special discounts now.
Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
636 Livestock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City 15, Missouri

IMMUNIZE against HOG CHOLERA



Protect your hogs with the famous **COLORADO SERUM and VIRUS**

This pure Western-made product is highly potent. Unexcelled record of dependable protection. Look for "COLORADO" on the label. 48-page illustrated book free.

sold by **FRANKLIN** dealers
O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY
DENVER KANSAS CITY EL PASO MARFA AMARILLO FT. WORTH
WICHITA ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES
Distributors of Serum and Virus.

WRITE FOR FREE New Book

Will They Come Back to the Farm?

(Continued from Page 1)

type of farm needed, equipment, and amount of money necessary to adequately finance operations. He also would act in a continuing advisory capacity on farm management practices and market trends.

The farmer who advances this plan is a large operator himself, both in crops and livestock. He believes local financing with close contact and cooperation between borrower and loan agencies would eliminate costly mistakes, and bring a long-time benefit to every community in the state through sounder financing and agricultural progress.

Effect on farm land values if thousands of men are seeking farms after the war also is not to be overlooked. Many after the last war bought farms at inflated values, only to lose them in the depression years.

Most parents are hoping and planning for their boys to come back to the home farm, and hundreds of mothers and fathers in the 60's and 70's are working far beyond their strength to hold onto their farms until the boys can come back. This situation will be complicated in those homes having several boys in service and where the farms are not large enough to take all of them back. Because of this some boys who really wish to come back to the farm may not do so rather than permit a family controversy or hard feelings among the members.

Make Wishes Known

Still another situation that may keep some of the boys away from the farm is explained by county agents, who report that in some instances parents hesitate to actually ask their sons to return to the home farm because they don't want the boys to feel they have to come back. On the other hand the boys, not getting a definite invitation, may feel they are not wanted and will seek other lines of work. Parents should make their wishes known, think the agents, and then let the boys decide. They will appreciate knowing they are wanted altho they may not plan to return home.

Many farm families are making no plans for the future and will let the course of events determine what their sons will do. A large percentage of these boys have their education to complete after the war, or already had gone into some other line of work. They will wish to complete their schooling or try the old job again for awhile before determining what they wish to do.

Laurel Eugene Lloyd, a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lloyd, Brown county, is stationed in England with the Army Air Corps. He recently got a 5-day pass to visit London, which should have thrilled him, but he wrote home that he would rather be in Kansas mowing hay. Two other sons of the Lloyds, Donald and Norris, also are in the air corps. No definite plans are being made for their return to the farm as all have some education to complete.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wilson, Brown county, say their son Clarence, now in the artillery, will come back to the home farm the minute he is released. Mr. Wilson and another son, George, are holding down the home fort of 800 acres, and the 2 boys will take over after the war.

Major James William Patton, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Patton, Brown county, is deputy commander of a bomber squadron in Italy and has received the air medal for meritorious achievement and the silver star for gallantry in action. His work has been so outstanding his commanding general arranged for him to be an honor guest of 2 Egyptian princesses, in-

Kansas Farmer would like to hear from other farm families on this subject of whether our fighting men and women will come back to the farm. More reports on this next issue.—The Editors.

visited him to dine with generals and diplomats and took him on a tour of the Holy Land and many other interesting spots. Mr. Patton thinks his son will return to the farm but Mrs. Patton is not so optimistic. "He loves aviation," she says, "and I feel sure he will continue with that work after the war."

Raymond Kramer, stationed by the Army in New Mexico, recently wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kramer, Nemaha county, that he hoped the war would be over in time for him to help shuck corn. He plans to come back as he likes livestock. Another son, Frank, now in the Navy on the west coast, was on the Lexington when it was sunk by enemy action. He will not come back to the farm.

Virtually the entire Edward E. Koelzer family, of Nemaha county, is in the service. Ben is a chief machinist's mate in the Navy, Maurus is a B. M. First Class in the Coast Guard, Pvt. O. J. is in the Army Quartermaster Department, Lt. J. G. is in the Waves, and Maxelinda is a registered nurse in service. There won't be room for all the boys on the farm, but Mrs. Koelzer believes all the boys will farm; the 2 youngest for sure. Ben writes that when he gets out of the Navy, which he has been in for 8 years, he wants to keep his feet on the ground and can think of no better place to do that than on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Koelzer because of age and ill health are having a difficult time keeping the farm going.

Sgt. Wilbert Wassenberg, Nemaha county, made arrangements for a farm before he left for service. His father, August Wassenberg, helped him pick out 240 acres near the home place and they bought it so he would have it after the war. Wilbert is in South Africa and gets homesick for familiar things on the farm. To overcome some of this feeling he had his father ship him some brome grass and sweet clover seed, which he planted and reported as doing well.

Altho he has a good railroad job awaiting his return, Pfc. Richard Wullschlegel, of Marshall county, located in England with the Army Air Corps Quartermaster Department, sometimes writes he is homesick for the farm. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wullschlegel, doubt that he ever will come back to it.

The 2 sons and a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Griffiee, Marshall county, plan to rent 2 nearby farms and pool their machinery and labor after the war, says Mrs. Griffiee. Lawrence Paul is a Seaman First Class in the Navy Air Corps. Willis Dean has just been inducted and hopes he will be assigned to the Navy. The son-in-law, Eugene Fenstermacher, is an Electrician's Mate First Class in the Navy. "Willis feels he would be an outcast if put in the Army," says Mrs. Griffiee.

Lt. John and Lt. Robert Gaston, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gaston, Marshall county, both are pilots in Italy and see each other often. Robert recently sent home some snapshots he had taken of the Italian wheat harvest and plans definitely to come back to the farm. John married a New York City girl, who recently wrote the parents they were saving all their money to buy a farm. The parents believe, tho, that John more likely will stay in the Army or go into commercial aviation.

During only 9 months of service Pfc. Harold VanAmburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. VanAmburg, Washington county, has been across the ocean 4 times as a Marine on transport duty and has been on 3 different war fronts. He says he will be tired of being bossed around and will want to go back to the farm as "the most independent life I know."

Private Wynn Bauer and his twin brother Wade, sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bauer, Clay county, plan to go into partnership in farming after the war. Another son, Pvt. Lafe, will finish medical school and follow the medical profession. Pvt. Delmar Yarrow, Clay county, wants to be a chemical engi-

neer and probably won't come back to the farm, says his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yarrow. He writes that a lot of city boys are looking forward to farming with the idea that the Government will supply the farm.

GOOD FENCES Help Rebuild Run-Down Farms



Darwin F. Stock, Mgr. Schindler Farm, Delaware, Ohio

"This 228-acre farm was cropped to death up to 5 years ago. Fences were poor, the farm carried very little livestock, and crop yields were low.

"But after completely refencing the farm into even-sized fields, it was then possible to stock the farm heavily, rotate the crops properly, and bring soil-building legume pastures into rotation.

"As a result, soil fertility began to improve... crop yields increased. Last year the corn averaged 70 bushels per acre; oats averaged 60 bushels. The farm is now producing twice as much food as five years ago.

"RED BRAND for Longer Wear" "Every rod of the fence we installed on this farm is Red Brand. It sure stands up... fights rust year after year."

New Keystone fence is now available... not extra heavy coated Red Brand... but the very best fence obtainable under present Government directives.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. PEORIA 7, ILLINOIS

RED BRAND FENCE

Help STOP CHOLERA LOSSES
USE THE ANCHOR WAY

Every year, for more than 20 years, hog raisers have vaccinated more pigs with Anchor Serum than with any other brand of Anti-Hog Cholera Serum in the world!

- Anchor Serum, per 100 cc..... \$ 0.95
- Anchor Virus, per 100 cc..... 2.10
- Anti-Swine Erysipelas Serum (Preventive dose 5 to 20 cc) per 100 cc..... 1.80
- Blackleg Bacterin (alum treated, whole culture) per 5 cc dose..... .07
- Memorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose Mixed Bacterin, Formula No. 1 (Porcine, Bovine or Ovine) per dose..... .06
- Coll-Enteritidis Bacterin (for calf scours - prevention and treatment) per dose..... .06

Order from NEAREST ANCHOR DEALER



SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts - Write TODAY. The Salina Concrete Products Co. Box K Salina, Kansas

PAGE Portable Milker
Fast, safe, proven. More milk, more profit - less work. Simple, easy to clean. Write for catalog. Pioneer Mfg. Co. Dept. MD-94, West Allis, Wis.



IN YOUNGER days one cannot conceive ever having to give up and quit a career they like. After one is well started down over the "Hill in Life," sooner or later they get a bad jolt that there is a sudden stopping place right ahead; just as sure as death and taxes.

Our greatest herds of Registered Duroc Hogs is the result of over 40 years of time, work, study, and money, so this is far from a joyful occasion. Announcing a Dispersal Sale on Saturday, September 30, 1943, promptly at one o'clock, at the farm, 5 miles north of Americus, Kansas, 5 miles south of Bushong, on highway 50 north, midway between Council Grove and Emporia, Kansas, 6 1/2 miles east of Dunlap, Kansas. Signs on highways point the way to the sale.

150 head, all vaccinated with serum and virus by reg. Veterinary. We sell two of the most outstanding herds in America, "Perfect Orion 137761, (copyrighted pedigree)—the lowest set, shortest legged, deepest bodied, soggiest boar you ever saw of the breed. One of the few great boars of the breed. Kant-Be-Beat, 189697, copyrighted pedigree. The most outstanding boar we ever bred, years ahead of the breed. He is a direct outcross for any herd in the U. S. Judges say he is sensational.

30 wonderful herd sows, part with litters by side. 30 bred gilts, some with litters by side—some by "Broadmaster," the Schubert Bros. boar.

88 heavy built, short-legged, low-set, broad-backed spring boars and gilts. We have more outstanding herd boar prospects among these than we ever raised. They are fit for the most discriminating breeder or farmer in America.

Here is an opportunity for breeders to buy lots of extra good gilts and sell them in their bred gilt of them in his sale for over \$600. Closing out sales afford best opportunities to buy the best, as in no other sale does a breeder offer his herd foundation stock. In a dispersal sale there are many bargains and this sale will be no exception, as it is a very large sale. Expert judges consider hogs the best bet in farm livestock in 1945.

Remember we furnish registration papers on every lot sold and the same guarantee as if we were staying in the business.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer. Send bids to either of them, Americus, Kan., if you cannot attend and they will be taken care of in a most painstaking manner to the buyers interest.

Trains will be met at Americus, Emporia, or Council Grove. Call by telephone at our expense when you arrive at any of these towns. Can arrange appointments to other towns. All persons will be returned to the trains after sale. Animals will be carefully cared for for a reasonable length of time free of charge, when necessary.

Lunch served by missionary society of the U. P. Church. The golden opportunity of a lifetime is afforded in this large dispersal sale to buy what you want.

Send for catalog to W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

sales next winter at a big profit. One breeder sold his herd for over \$600. Closing out sales afford best opportunities to buy the best, as in no other sale does a breeder offer his herd foundation stock. In a dispersal sale there are many bargains and this sale will be no exception, as it is a very large sale. Expert judges consider hogs the best bet in farm livestock in 1945.

Remember we furnish registration papers on every lot sold and the same guarantee as if we were staying in the business.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer. Send bids to either of them, Americus, Kan., if you cannot attend and they will be taken care of in a most painstaking manner to the buyers interest.

Trains will be met at Americus, Emporia, or Council Grove. Call by telephone at our expense when you arrive at any of these towns. Can arrange appointments to other towns. All persons will be returned to the trains after sale. Animals will be carefully cared for for a reasonable length of time free of charge, when necessary.

Lunch served by missionary society of the U. P. Church. The golden opportunity of a lifetime is afforded in this large dispersal sale to buy what you want.

Send for catalog to W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.



Fancy Boars, the Golden Fancy type.

50 MODERN TYPE DUROCS

40 SPRING BOARS—the type and quality to match the 300 we have sold during the past three years to satisfied customers in many states. New breeding for old customers and matings that have established a definite and acceptable type.

10 GILTS—with quality and breeding good enough to place in any herd anywhere. Sixty per cent of their dams carry some of the blood of the great boar, Golden Fancy, with a fixed type made possible by the use of suitable sires. Immuned and guaranteed.

If you can't come, send bids to auctioneer or fieldman.

Write for catalog. CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS.
Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Breeders and Farmers

This is an invitation for you to attend our annual fall boar and gilt sale. At sale barn in Alma.

Saturday October 7



BAUER'S AYRSHIRE DISPERSION SALE

on Farm at Broughton, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 4

40 HEAD carrying the bloodlines of the greatest sires and dams of the breed—such as Penshurst Man O'War and Auchincloss Ben Bo. Cows in milk or bred to freshen soon, a great lot of bred and open heifers and young bulls. Mostly sired by or bred to the herd bulls, Sycamore Defender and Strathglass Bardrake. Tb. and abortion tested.

Also some good high grades. One 2-unit Surge Milker. Write for catalog to
H. M. BAUER (Owner) Broughton, Clay County, Kan.
Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Harley Hanc—Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Announcing—

The first daughters of "Femco Calamity Posch Pride" are doing swell; "Peachy" milked her high day 68 lbs., averaged 65 lbs. a day in July, two times, tested 3.9%; "Tilda" freshened later is near 50 lbs., tested 4.1%.

For the fellows who have purchased his sons the future looks like good production.

One purchaser has resold his bull, now a good-looking, two-year-old, from the 600 lb. fat cow "Paula" to B. C. Unruh & Sons, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

To confirm the rumor, we are dispersing the herd November 14th.

The State Sale is progressing nicely. The entries are in and they are a grand lot.

We will see you at Abilene, October 17. Watch the "World" and "Kansas Farmer" for future advertising.

A progressive Breeders' Registry Herd in 1942 and 1943.

Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/4 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

Buy More U. S. War Bonds

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

J. L. NELSON, of Wichita, recently has made a state record on his registered Guernsey cow, Surprise's Alma of C. D. Her production of 10,293.1 pounds of milk and 517.4 pounds of fat is the highest in the state for class. She was milked twice a day for one year at the age of 2 years.

A. L. WISWELL AND SON, Poland China breeders of Olathe, report the sale of a boar and 2 gilts to the New Mexico state penitentiary, located at Santa Fe. Other interesting news is that the firm has 125 acres of the best corn ever grown on their farm and their show herd will be at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

H. D. SHARP, president of the KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, reports the annual picnic and yearly state meeting held at Great Bend a pronounced success with about 100 in attendance. Good crops are reported all over the western half of Kansas and there is a heavy demand for breeding stock. It was voted to hold the annual fall sale at Hutchinson on October 24.

Fifty head of Duroc bred gilts selling in the WREATH AND GIVENS sale, held at Manhattan, August 24, averaged \$75 a head, with a top of \$97 paid by C. W. Banks, of Wamego. C. W. Dibben, of Junction City, was the heaviest buyer, taking 8 head. The crowd was representative of prosperous Central Kansas farmers and indicated faith in the kind being bred by these men. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by Colonels Weiter and Lawson.

Kansas buyers gave the EDWIN COX Hampshire sheep sale, Fayette, Mo., August 5, excellent support. MARK GARDNER, Louisburg, and GEORGE WHITKIE, Paola, purchased 11 head each. WHEATLAND FARM, Viola, purchased 5 head. The top ram of the sale went to a Missouri buyer at \$200. Top ewe to a Tennessee buyer at \$150. One hundred forty-nine head were sold and they went to buyers from 7 states. Rams averaged \$95 and ewes \$42. Bert Powell, Topeka, was the auctioneer.

LEO BREEDEN writes that everything is fine in the Milking Shorthorn sector out at Great Bend. Mr. Breeden is an old-time breeder and understands the trends. He says present demand indicates a better planned economy on the average Kansas farm, especially is this true of the middle-class farmer. The inclination to depend entirely on one crop is gone forever. The "double deck" cow will continue to grow in favor, predicts Mr. Breeden. He recently sold several cows and the herd bull, Griffarm Flash, to Mr. Hartman, of Wichita.

THE MISSOURI STATE HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS show and sale, Mexico, Mo., was well attended and the sale which followed the show on August 17 was very satisfactory. Sixty-seven rams, mostly yearlings with several ram lambs and a few two-year-olds were sold. Twenty-six ewes, yearlings and ewe lambs, made a total of 93 head selling. The average on the 93 head was \$65. Top ram, a yearling, was sold for \$335, and the highest selling ewe, a yearling, sold for \$120. Bert Powell and Ed Caldwell were the auctioneers.

CK RANCH, Brookville, has recently purchased 600 head of registered Herefords, the entire Dr. Kitzmiller herd at Wray, Colo. This gives CK a breeding herd of more than 800 registered cows. Manager Gene Sundgren says they would like to see a good Hereford bull on every Kansas farm. They have sold bulls in every beef producing county in the state and probably have as many or more bulls heading good herds of the territory than any other herd in the state. Most of the sales from this herd have been to Kansas buyers. The CK show herds will be seen at state fairs and all are invited to visit their stalls.

I have just received a very encouraging letter from **HERMAN SCHRAG**, sheep specialist of Pretty Prairie. Mr. Schrag says the one issue of advertising in Kansas Farmer will be enough for now, as he is practically all sold out on top rams and could have sold more tops had he had them for sale. This year's prices on rams averaged \$54, as against \$52 last year. He recently purchased the entire breeding flock of Paul Lyman and says "the livestock dollar is as well invested in sheep as in any other kind of livestock." Boys in the service have made it necessary to reduce flocks to some extent, but that is only temporary.

Buyers liked the **O'BRYAN HAMPSHIRE**S, Hiattville, August 21, and they were willing to pay as high as \$255 to own the top. George T. McCabe, of Morris, Ill., bought the 2 highest selling bred gilts at \$255 and \$250. The cataloged offering sold for an average of about \$125, with some extra lots being sold that made the entire sale of bred gilts average \$112. The greater part of the sale offering was bred to Silver Rocket, a boar that certainly is the type desired today. Besides the bred gilts a few spring boars were sold and 2 of these reached the \$100 mark.

Kansas buyers gave the sale excellent support and included: H. P. Stevens, Parsons; J. Darby, Wallace; Robert Payne, St. Paul; Clyde Clubine, Havana; George Beech, St. Paul; Billy Gahagen, Walnut; W. E. Chambers, Hepler; Hartnett Brothers, Hiattville; John O'Bryan, St. Paul; F. O. Spencer, Greeley; Clyde Clubine, Independence. "The demand for pigs has been good," Joseph O'Bryan states, "and shipping to many points in Kansas and outstate business on pigs of both sex have been fully up to expectations." A fall sale will be held on October 21. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Recently the **GEARY COUNTY LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held a big evening picnic and basket lunch on the COLLINS ABERDEEN ANGUS farm near Junction City. About 200 were present. Mr. and Mrs. Vance Collins entertained their neighbors and friends from town, on the big lighted lawn with its carpet of Bermuda grass. Jerry Moxley was the principal speaker who followed an address of welcome by

Dairy CATTLE

Green Valley Jersey Farm

Auction Sale of Production-Tested and Bang's Vaccinated Registered Jersey Cattle
Pawnee City, Nebraska
Pawnee County, Nebraska
Wednesday, September 27
At the Bloss Farm, 3 1/2 miles east, 1 mile south and 1/2 mile east of Pawnee City, Nebr., 4 miles south and 1 mile east of Table Rock, Nebr., or 5 1/2 miles northwest of Du Bois, Nebr. on Highways 50 and 4.
40 head—Cows with D. H. I. A. records of over 400 lbs. of butterfat. Bred and open heifers, several bull calves and 1 two-year-old herd bull.
BURTON W. BLOSS & SONS, (Owners)
Pawnee City, Nebr.
Write for catalog. **IVAN N. GATES**, Sales Manager, West Liberty, Iowa.
Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas, Clyde McKee, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

Sir Colonel of Oz 452187

sired by "OZ," the heir apparent of ZANTH OF OZ, 396796, present Rotherwood Senior Herd Sire, a 4-Star Jersey Monarch that may be the Kansas first home-bred Superior Sire, is at the farm home of
ORAL DUNN - RICHFIELD, KANSAS

Holstein Herd For Sale

12 young registered cows for fall freshening
4 two-year-olds.
3 three-year-olds.
3 four-year-olds.
1 five-year-old.
1 seven-year-old.
D. H. I. A. records officially classified for type. Excellent bloodlines. Th. and Bang's tested. Pried to sell immediately.
L. W. NORRIE, Sabetha, Kansas.

Young Registered Bulls

sired by a son of "Old Triune" one of "very good" and "good" cows. Ages range from 9 to 11 months.
P. G. HIEBERT
Route 1, Hillsboro, Kansas

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, LENO, KAN.

DISPERSAL SALE

On farm 4 miles south of Nortonville, on Highways 4 and 59. Sale under cover.
Sept. 19

60 HEAD OF GUERNEYS

Cows and heifers of high production.
1 Registered Guernsey Bull.
2 grade Bull Calves.
New De Laval Milker, 3 bucket machine. McCormick-Deering No. 3 cream separator stainless steel. 10 10-gallon milk cans.
ERNEST TUCKING, Owner,
Nortonville, Kansas.

Registered Guernsey Bull Calves

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

TWO GOOD BROWN SWISS BULL CALVES

Good ones, mothers producing 1 1/2 lbs. fat per day. Also a Delco Wind Power plant with generators.
JOHN EGGER - ELLIS, KANSAS

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.

Sell the Auction Way

Dates are being claimed for the fall season.
Chas. W. Cole
Auctioneer
Wellington : Kansas

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1631 Livestock Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

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

Beef CATTLE



RAISE SHORTHORN\$

BE BEEF, MORE MILK, MORE PROFIT

FREE illustrated booklet, "Farm Security with Shorthorns" tells how Shorthorns respond to greater wartime demands for more meat and milk. Remember—you sell beef by the pound. Shorthorns outgain and outweigh all other breeds. Bigger packer checks—more profit. Write for one of thousands of Shorthorn breeders... subscribe to Shorthorn World—twice monthly \$1.00 per year—\$2 for 3 years.

Write to American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Dept. N-319, Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois

Rose Hill Farm Shorthorns

offer our three-year-old choicely bred herd of young bulls from 18 months down to choice young heifers. Inspection invited.

OLYNEAUX & SON, PALMER, KANSAS.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL

Excellent individual, one year old in fine breeding condition and well bred. For sale reasonable.

EVERETT PRICE, OAKLEY, KANSAS.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

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

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

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

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

60 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

COMPLETE PRIVATE DISPERSAL

Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves. Real Prince Domino, Prince Domino 20th, Baron Domino 4th and Advance Mischief breeding.

I have sold my farm and given possession of all except a small pasture and feed lots, which I will give up October 1, so will make attractive prices for immediate sale.

MORRIS ROBERTS
Hoisington, Kansas.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many herd prospects. All are deep, thick, strong-boned, dark, W.H.R. and Foster breeding. Also 15 nice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, similar breeding.

Leon A. Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Redar Nole Hereford Farm

Offers young bulls 7 to 16 months, sired by Dandy Domino, Yankee Domino and Domino. We have the short, thick, early turning type.

RAY HUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

OFFERING POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

Yearling ready for service, also a number of nice bull calves. All good individuals excellent breeding.

SEPH C. MAES, Bushton, Kan.

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

OAKVIEW MILKING SHORTHORN FARMS

We offer for sale 8 choice Milking Shorthorn bulls, also some heifers. All from 10 months to over a year old. Out of the Champion Norealm Banner and out of good profitable milk cows. 3 1/2 miles south and 1 mile east of Inman, Kansas.

P. H. EDIGER & SONS, Inman, Kan.

Locke's Reg. Red Polls

Herd established 30 years. 100 head herd. Franklin and Red Boy in service. Bulls and bred and open heifers. Visit our herd.

W. LOCKE, EL DORADO, KAN.

Milking Shorthorn Bull RED FEATHER, for sale

Years old, dark red, gentle and a good breeder. Bred by Parker, sired by Hilda's Trickster R. Fried right.

W. A. BROWN -:- EADS, COLORADO

Redden Offers Milking Shorthorns

Splendid type, richly bred yearling bulls out of high-producing dams by Griffarm Flash. One white (twin) by H. B. M. Duke at Con. State College.

LEO BREEDEN, Great Bend, Kansas.

LOCUST DELL FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS, offering bulls from calves to 20 months with R. M. breeding. W. S. Mischler & Co., Bloomington (Osborne County) Kansas.

Mr. Collins, who is president of the Dickinson-Geary County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association. Mr. Moxley spoke encouraging of the livestock marketing future, saying that the large increase of cattle was not so bad considering the increase of population and the increased habit of meat eating because of increased employment. His contention is that with the people employed following the war, there will be a home demand for beef equal to the supply to say nothing of the foreign need. County Farm Bureau Agent Paul Gwin, who always has a big part in the success of such events, also was a speaker.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

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

Ayrshire Cattle

October 4—H. M. Bauer, Broughton, Kan.
October 17—Central Kansas Ayrshire Breeders, Hutchinson Sale Manager—Floyd Jackson, 226 West First St., Hutchinson, Kan.

Dairy Cattle

September 27—C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

September 4—Theo. W. Schweiger, Lenexa, Kan.
September 20—Ernest Tucking, Nortonville, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

September 2—Wm. H. Hargus, Belton, Mo.
September 5—Miller and Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
September 21—Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan. Dispersal of cattle and ranch. — Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan. Sale Manager.

October 20—Harvey County Hereford Breeders' Sale, Burrton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary.
November 8—Morris County Hereford Breeders Association, Council Grove, Kan.

November 16—Kansas Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.
November 17—Premier Hereford Farms, Wollcott, Kan.

November 20—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

September 4—Theo. W. Schweiger, Lenexa, Kan.
September 5—Joe Rosenfield Estate, Junction City, Kan. Sales Manager—Lefty Lawson.
October 3—Meierkord Farm Dispersal, Linn, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager.
October 17—Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan.
October 24—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hillsboro, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
November 14—T. Hobart McVay, Sterling, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

September 27—B. W. Bloss & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr.
October 20—Jersey Breeders' State Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 2—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Fairbury, Nebr. Arthur Sell, Milford, Nebr., Secretary.
October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson, Kan. H. D. Sharp, Sale Manager, Great Bend, Kan.
November 6—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Portener, Colby, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
November 8—Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

September 28—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 16—Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, Kan. Sale at Humboldt Farm.
October 23-24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Show and Sale, Topeka, Kan. Show the first day, banquet night following show.
October 25—W. A. Young and Son, Clearwater, Kan. Ed. Stunkel and Son, Peck, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.
October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Riley, Kan.
November 9—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Secretary.
December 1—Dillard Clark and Tomson Bros., Topeka, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

September 30—W. R. Huston Dispersal Sale, Americus, Kan.
October 3—Ralph Schulte and Heidebrecht Bros., Hutchinson, Kan.
October 7—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

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

Real Tractor Fan

Altho he never had driven a team or tractor, Oslas Matos, from the state of Bahia, Brazil, is having a fine time learning the art of American mechanized farming at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Hanna, Clay county.

Mr. Matos came to America as an exchange student under supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division, and is one of 500 South American students now studying North American agricultural methods.

Following apprentice courses on several Kansas farms, Mr. Matos wants to be placed on a large Texas ranch experimenting with crossbreeding of American beef cattle with the Brahmas, which are native to his country. When he finishes his work here he will return to Brazil to act in a capacity similar to our own county agents.

While he primarily is interested in cattle breeding, Mr. Matos has fallen in love with the tractor, says Mr. Hanna. He spends every minute he can get on the tractor and the Hannas can scarcely get him to stop for meals.

Mr. Matos is gradually learning the English language, lack of which made it difficult at first, and recently has made several talks before Clay county groups. Because of his excellent personality he is very popular with the people of Clay county.

Blue Valley Hereford Ranch and Hereford Dispersal

SALE ON RANCH Thursday, September 21



210 Head of Registered HEREFORDS

100 Cows (50 with calves at foot)
3 Herd Bulls—one bred by Hazlett.
1 a line-bred Domino. Balance young bulls and heifers of breeding age.



This great herd was founded over 50 years ago and has grown better from year to year by the use of the best bulls and careful culling. Three bulls from the Hazlett herd have been used. Every animal selling was bred on the farm, except two bulls. The ranch is one of the best breeding establishments in the entire country. Mr. Cottrell has owned and improved it. Grass and farm lands, as well as improvements, have had the care that only an appreciative home owner could give. Jesse R. Johnson

Following the cattle sale I will sell Blue Valley Ranch, consisting of nearly 1,200 acres, 1,000 in excellent pasture, meadow and farm land. Comfortable ranch house, big round barn, and extensive convenient improvements for caring for cattle. All land in one body, divided into 7 pastures, 5 of them open to the yards. All pastures and most of yards have running water, fine springs. Write for catalog.

FRED R. COTTRELL (Owner) IRVING, KANSAS
HAROLD TONN, Sale Manager, HAVEN, KANSAS.
Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, Harold Tonn.
White Way Club will serve lunch on the ranch.

CK RANCH

Would Like to See a Good HEREFORD BULL

In Every Herd of Cows in Kansas



Whether you have 5 cows or 100 (grade or registered) it will pay you to use a good bull. We recently added over 600 head to our herd through the purchase of the entire Dr. Kitzmiller herd of Wray, Colorado. This further enables us to fill your needs as we have herd bulls, range and farm bulls, young breeding cows and heifers for sale at the Ranch.

Now is the Time to Improve Your Herd

Write us about your needs or stop in and see us. You are always welcome at the ranch to inspect our entire herd.

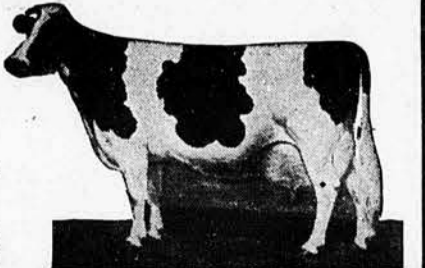
CK RANCH
Gene Sundgren, Manager Brookville, Kansas.
4 miles west of Brookville or 20 west of Salina on U. S. 40.

Meierkord HOLSTEIN Dispersal

"Home of Kansas Triunes"

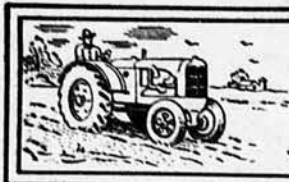
at the Farm
Linn, Kansas
Tuesday, Oct. 3,

72 Head Reg. Holsteins
35 Cows—Many fall freshening; bred to a proven bull.
12 Bred Heifers.
10 Open Heifers.
10 Young Bulls—Nearly all sons of Triune.
2 Proven Sires—Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune 467 lbs. fat index—Pikes Peak Sir Rue Mat Tritonia—506 lbs. fat index—4%.



This great herd of Holsteins established in 1920 by the late H. J. Meierkord, will be completely dispersed. The entire offering centers around Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune 600230, the only Silver Medal bull in Kansas. No herd in Kansas has followed a more constructive breeding, testing, classification program, resulting in a high herd average of 505 lbs. fat and a classification score of 83.4. Two proven sires to be offered. Everything five years and under, calfhood vaccinated. Excellent udder health.

For Catalog and Information, Write E. A. Dawdy, Sales Mgr., Salina, Kan.
Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Jas. T. McCulloch, C. W. Cole—Jesse Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



The Tank Truck

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



A MAN FROM MISSOURI... and how he was "SHOWN" about Oil that OIL-PLATES!

YOU KNOW what they say about folks from Missouri. Well, here's the report of a farmer who really is from the "Show Me" state. He's Wilber D. Plank, who farms 282 acres near Springfield, Missouri. He writes, "For the past seven years I have used Conoco products exclusively in my car and Farmall F-20 tractor. . . . During this time I have experienced no fuel or lubrication difficulties. . . . As I'm from Missouri, the Conoco people certainly showed me. I just got one of the new tractor charts. . . . This chart will help me properly service my tractor for the duration."

A Man from Montan' Speaks Up!

James G. Johnson, whose 600 acres lie just south of Scobey, Montana, adds his opinion: "I have used Conoco products for twenty-seven years. . . . In 1920 I bought a 15-30 McCormick-Deering. I tried all the different kinds of oil in it and Conoco oil stood up the best. In 1928 I bought a 22-36



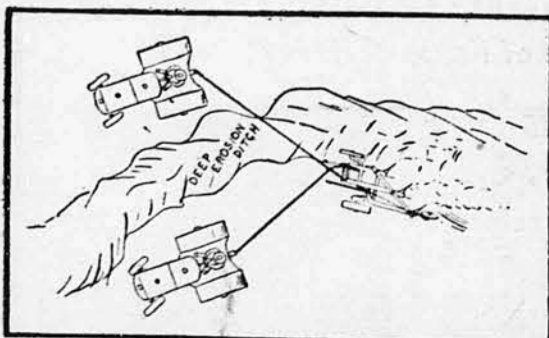
James Johnson—a 27-year Conoco user—looks at the FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart given him by District Superintendent J. A. Kjelstrup.

\$ 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!

Clarence Bledsoe of Rich Hill, Missouri, uses discarded quart-size bottles for insulators on his electric fence. He knocks the bottom off the bottle and fits it down over the fence post, attaching his wire around the neck.

When working with oily or greasy car parts, James Sparks of Collinsville, Oklahoma, keeps a paper bag handy. When he must touch any part of the car interior, he puts his hand in the bag, using it as a glove.



The illustration reproduces an unusually fine drawing sent in by William Tague of Wakefield, Kansas, showing his method of filling erosion ditches which are too deep and narrow to be plowed in.

McCormick-Deering and have never used anything but Conoco products in it. . . . It is in good condition yet thanks to Conoco."

Texas and Iowa Add their Proof!

Finally, here are two men from widely separated states who have at least two things in common—they both operate three tractors, and they both praise Conoco Nth motor oil! First, read what a Texan writes. He's L. F. Frank, who farms 631 acres in the neighborhood of Milford in the "Lone Star" state. He runs an Oliver 70, a Farmall M and



Six years a Conoco user, L. F. Frank of Milford, Texas, says, "I am glad to recommend your Nth oil and greases to any one interested in economical operation of farm equipment."

John S. Weber gives his Conoco-lubricated McCormick-Deering a light workout.



a Farmall H, and has used Conoco products exclusively for six years.

"All these tractors," he reports, "have been operated on your Conoco Nth motor oil and your Conoco greases. I know that the economical operation of my equipment without repairs was because of my using your products exclusively. I follow instructions as given on your tractor lubrication charts and when oil is drained it still looks clear."

And here is the good word from Iowa—written by John S. Weber, whose 684-acre farm is near Muscatine. He operates a McCormick-Deering W-30, a Farmall F-12 and a Farmall F-20, and writes: "I have used Conoco oils and greases for several years in these tractors and my other farm equipment and have always had good operation, with a minimum of expense. Conoco Nth oil, with OIL-PLATING, really helps in reducing wear and tear."

AT THE WHEEL OF THE TANK TRUCK!



Conoco Tank Truck Salesmen and Your Tank Truck Editor come across many an interesting item in the course of meeting and corresponding with farmers. News about trends on the farm front, information on new crops, new methods, new markets—all are well worth passing on. We hope you'll find these items helpful in your farming.

Shortages of farm machinery have given a new boom to custom work in many localities. Tractors, trucks, combines—practically any farm machine that can move or be moved—offer a chance for a little extra cash to the farmer who's willing to move up the road a piece and help out a neighbor.

Lots of farmers are discovering the value of broadcast cover crops in checking the ravages of sheet erosion. Particular crops vary widely, depending on climate and other conditions. Your County Agent can probably advise you on a suitable cover for use on your own land.

Some experts are forecasting America's biggest home-building boom early on in peace-



"The Conoco people certainly showed me," says Wilber D. Plank of Springfield, Missouri! He's been a 100% Conoco user for going on eight years.

AND HERE'S HOW OIL-PLATING HELPS!

The last sentence of John Weber's praise for Conoco Nth motor oil brings us to the real nub of the whole question! OIL-PLATING is the big reason why Conoco Nth performs so consistently for so many farmers. How come? Here's the story:

Conoco Nth oil contains a costly ingredient that works with almost magnet-like energy to fasten and hold a surfacing of OIL-PLATING on your engine's insides. Because it's attached as closely to engine parts as chromium plating is to your car's bumpers, OIL-PLATING doesn't all drain down to the crankcase the minute you stop your engine. And all the while that OIL-PLATING is up there, it's ready and waiting to fight wear—to stand off the corrosive acids that are always produced by cylinder combustion. Those acids are trapped aplenty every time you stop your engine, but OIL-PLATING works overtime to prevent them from corroding bare metal!

Now maybe you're not "from Missouri." But with the evidence put forward by the four men who've testified here about Conoco Nth motor oil, you'll probably be in something of a "show me" mood. Well sir, you can sure show yourself just by trying a fill of Conoco Nth in your tractor, truck or car. Nth oil will show you, right enough—and show you the way to greater oil economy in all your farm engines!

Call Your Conoco Agent today. He'll be glad to put your name on his list for the earliest call he can possibly make. He'll bring you your Conoco Nth motor oil for OIL-PLATING all your engines—and he can keep you supplied with other farm lubricants as well. Continental Oil Company

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



Your Conoco Agent

time—and other experts are betting on a heavy use of farm "waste" products, such as vegetable stalks, corn shucks, and even plants that are now considered to be nothing but weeds. These may become the raw materials for a lot of different processed construction "boards" and "bricks."

From Urbana, Illinois, comes word of a new comprehensive guide to year-round tractor care. It's called "Relief from Tractor Trouble" and may be had by writing to University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois; Attention of Director, Extension Service in Agriculture. Ask for Circular 574.