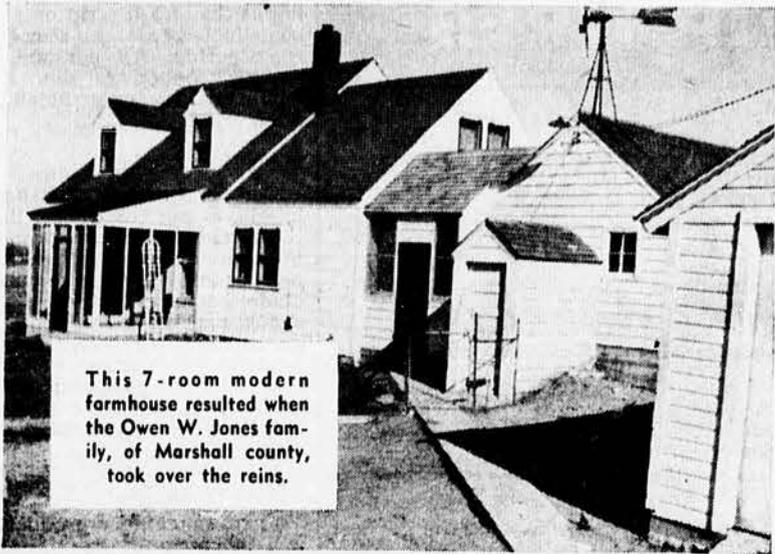
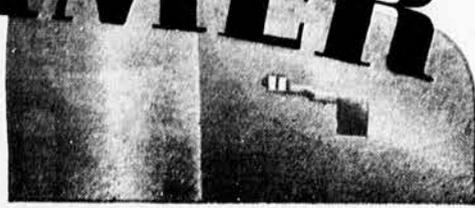


MAY 5, 1945

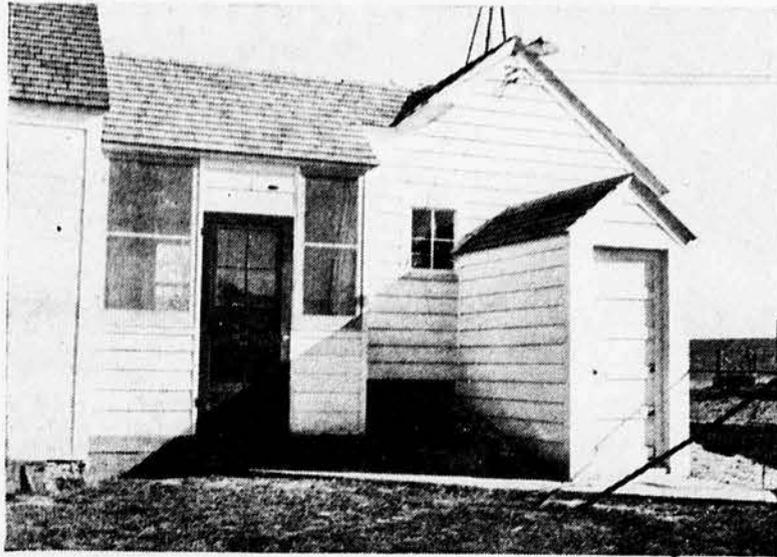


KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



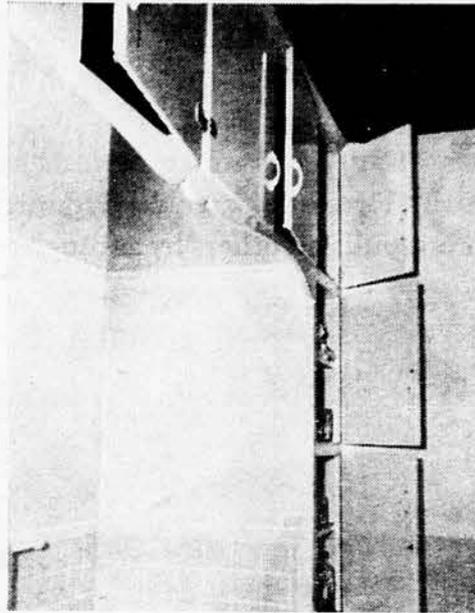
This 7-room modern farmhouse resulted when the Owen W. Jones family, of Marshall county, took over the reins.



DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES

... This Entire Farm Is Being Remodeled

An old cave has been converted and incorporated into the house structure. An enclosed porch connects washhouse to main building.



The recessed bathtub is surrounded by built-in cabinets for storage of linens, towels and toilet articles. A gas water heater also is recessed and enclosed.

WHEN a Kansas farm family sets its mind on an improvement program, not even shortages of materials and labor can stop fulfillment of a dream. Overcoming all obstacles, the Owen W. Jones family, of Marshall county, is well on the way to completely remodeling a 600-acre farm taken over a year ago last September.

The farm home was the first problem attacked by the family. A house already on the farm was in good condition but was not large enough to accommodate Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their 4 children, Donald, Robert, Betty Ann, and Shirley Lou, since it was only a 5-room cottage and not modernized.

With this cottage as a basis on which to work, the family started out to make it a real home. It was stripped to the eaves, all parti-

tions taken out and the rooms completely rearranged, and a half story was added to the height. Now the family has 5 rooms and a bath downstairs and 2 bedrooms upstairs. The house is completely insulated, with hardwood floors downstairs. All of this sounds commonplace and would be in ordinary times, but it hasn't been easy the last 2 years. Work was held up months at a time for lack of materials, and Mr. Jones scoured the country as far away as Topeka to get some of the fixtures and other materials. They got the floors of one bedroom finished in one kind of wood, then couldn't get any for the other bedroom upstairs and had to finish it with another kind of flooring. These were just a few of the problems they encountered.

The original house [Continued on Page 21]

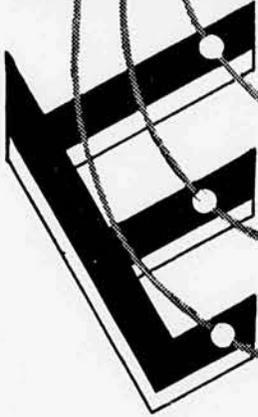


A view of one corner of the kitchen, showing built-in cabinet section and gas range. A fine view of the yard can be obtained thru window located over sink.



Across from cabinets is this cozy breakfast nook. The gas refrigerator, right, a gas radiant, and a wall telephone are conveniently located to save steps.

TRIPLE-BRACED FOR A TRIPLE PURPOSE
Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES



- ★ **POSITIVE CLEANING**
- ★ **MAXIMUM TRACTION**
- ★ **LONGER LIFE**

WE BUILD our tractor tires with triple-braced traction bars for the same reason that farmers plant hybrid corn—they both give better results. Time and experience have proved that over and over again.

There isn't a tractor tire that cleans as well, pulls as much or lasts as long as the Firestone patented Ground Grip. It out-pulls all others by as much as 16%

at the drawbar. That's why we use triple-braced traction bars instead of the traction-leaking broken center design that catches trash, clogs, fills up.

When you buy new tractor tires or have your old ones retreaded get the Firestone triple-braced Ground Grip tread. It is the only tread that gives you positive cleaning, maximum traction and longer life.



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 THAT PULL
 BETTER
 LONGER**

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FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

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

Uncle Sam Says...

New Gas Check

A nation-wide plan to conserve gasoline used for non-highway purposes, effective May 1, is announced by OPA. Under it, a delivery record will be issued to each non-highway gas consumer. The "E" and "R" coupons each consumer receives will be noted on a form by the local War Price and Rationing Board. Each purchase the consumer pays for with these coupons will be entered on the record by the supplier. Thus, the delivery record, presented when the consumer applies for his next ration, will enable the board to tell at a glance how much gasoline the consumer has bought during the ration period, and how much remains in his ration. If a surplus is outstanding at the end of a ration period it will be deducted from the allocation for the next period. All persons using "E" and "R" coupons for more than 10 gallons a month are included in the new plan.

Must Be Tagged

Certain types of ready-made farm buildings now must be tagged with their ceiling prices, reports OPA. Farm structures coming under the new pricing and tagging requirements include barns, livestock shelters, and sheds; hog houses and poultry houses; granaries, grain bins, corncribs, and seed-storage houses; well houses, tool houses, and garages; smokehouses, milkhouses, icehouses, and some other buildings. Also nonmechanical livestock feeders.

Better Next Year

Farm machinery production in 1946 will be substantially increased if V-E day makes a shift from all-out military production possible in the near future, says J. A. Krug, chairman of WPB. Farm machinery production for this quarter has been running about 30 per cent behind schedule and is holding down planting programs on the farm.

Get First Choice

Disposal of surplus real property in the form of agricultural and forest lands has been given to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but don't rush in as a buyer. Original owners, heirs, tenants and war veterans will be given priorities of purchase.

More Truck Tires

Production of truck and bus tires has been stepped up for the second quarter of 1945 but passenger car, motorcycle, and tractor-implement tire production has been cut. Carbon black now is the limiting factor in tire production, and new facilities to produce it are being rushed.

Emergency Lumber

An additional 22 million board feet of lumber has been allotted to WFA for the second quarter, for use by farmers in emergency repair and maintenance of farm dwellings.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
 Topeka, Kansas
 Vol. 82, No. 9

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

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

Shearing Plan Serves All

ONE of the big problems in the sheep program in Kansas is getting the sheep sheared. This is especially true of small farm flocks, and many have been dropped because the owner did not have the time or patience to locate a shearer and to see that he actually did the job.

The Kiowa County Sheep and Wool Association has eliminated this problem. The association hires the shearers and a committee composed of association members works out a schedule for shearing flocks of all members. A written list of the various flocks and the dates when shearers will be at each point is issued to all members.

One job of the committee is to arrange for at least 50 sheep to be handled at each stop. Members having fewer than 50 are asked to transport them to the nearest stop. The association pays the shearers at the rate of 30 cents for ewes and 50 cents for bucks, then bills the flock owners, so individual members are relieved of every possible detail. This method also saves much time and cost for the shearers.

The idea is proving so successful the same plan is being installed for drenching and dipping. Last year every one of the 4,200 head of sheep in association flocks was dewormed either by drenching or by treating thru the feed, reports John Smerchek, county Extension agent.

Sure of His Seed

A certified seed producer, S. E. Blackburn, of Stafford county, yearly plants and cares for several dozen test plots on wheat, oats and rye varieties to be absolutely sure he has what he wants before planting on a field scale.

One of his interesting experiments this year is with a few rows of Wong barley, a strain developed by a Chinese student at Cornell, who took American varieties to North China and crossed them with varieties there of especial hardness and stiff straw. "This doesn't mean I will ever raise or sell any Wong barley," says Mr. Blackburn. "I just don't want to overlook any possibilities. If it doesn't turn out well I will just drop it."

All Get More Corn

Fifteen acres of sweet clover planted in the spring of 1944 in Phillips county was a boon last winter to livestock on the farm of Oliver Artz, who harvested 20 tons of leafy, green feed from his planting.

On land previously planted to sweet clover, Mr. Artz got a corn yield exceeding by 20 bushels an acre the corn planted on ground not previously in sweet clover. Sixty-three farmers in the corn area using this program of corn following sweet clover have reported yields of 10 to 25 bushels more an acre on sweet clover land.

Greenleaf Better

Friends of Jesse Greenleaf, prominent Kiowa county rancher, will be glad to learn he is recovering nicely from injuries received in April when a horse fell with him. He received a broken rib and many severe bruises and was taken to a Pratt hospital, where his condition was reported as satisfactory.



"Sorry, guess I don't have a match after all!"



Here is how
Farmers help to
"Ditch" the Axis!

From the rice fields of Texas to the wheat fields of Dakota, patriotic farmers are helping to win this war!

Working harder...and longer, they are achieving a marvelous record of *increased* production in spite of the fact that many of their former helpers are now serving Uncle Sam overseas.

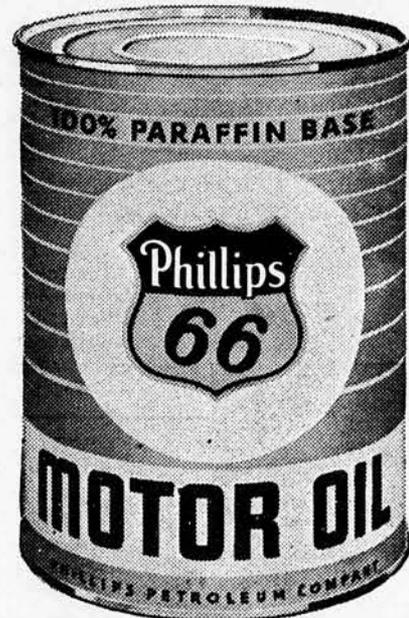
In the gigantic task assigned to the farmer: providing food for the armed forces, food for the folks here at home, and food for the liberated millions abroad; his most important ally is his mechanical equipment. But that is getting older every day! Replacements...even spare parts...are hard to get. For these reasons, far-sighted farmers are *extra* careful about the lubricants they use. Because they realize that friction is one of the most dangerous saboteurs, more and more farmers are calling on their Phillips 66 Distributor for expert advice on specific lubrication problems. If you are in doubt about what lubricant to use for any particular job, why not avail yourself of this helpful service?

And remember, when you want a *quality* oil for your car, truck, or tractor, Phillips tells you frankly, "Of all the oils we make...and we make a number of different grades for various preferences and pocketbooks...*Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality...*the highest grade and the greatest value we offer to farm car-owners like yourself!"

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, Bartlesville, Oklahoma

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For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY

USE YOUR REGULAR FARM EQUIPMENT FOR CONTOUR FARMING



• Not so long ago farmers used to call in heavy-duty crawler tractors and graders to build terraces for control of soil erosion. That was custom work and an added expense.

Now, with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, farmers are being shown how to build terraces and farm on the contour with their *regular, standard* farm equipment. Standard moldboard, disk and harrow plows, properly used, are proving entirely satisfactory for this important work. Your FARMALL TRACTOR and your MCCORMICK-DEERING Plows and Tillage Tools are your weapons in this fight to save productive soil.

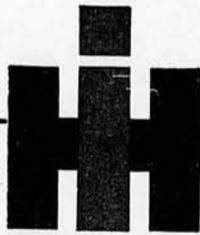
International Harvester works closely with the Soil Conservation Service in promoting this *soil-saving, soil-building* program. We are constantly passing on the information we get to our branches and dealers.

See your local soil conservationist, county agent, vocational agricultural teacher and the nearby International Harvester dealer for cooperation in your terracing, contouring and strip-cropping program. They will show you how to make the most effective use of your McCormick-Deering Farm Equipment.

Write for our free soil conservation booklet, "HELP SAVE PRODUCTIVE SOIL."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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• Proper cutting and thinning improves farm woodlands. Cut and sell wood from selected trees . . . pulpwood and sawlogs are needed for war. See your county agent or local forester for information.

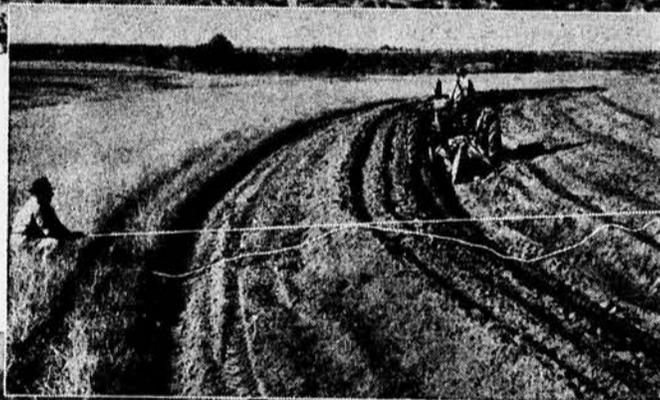


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Above: It's easy to cultivate corn on the contour with a Farmall-H and forward-mounted Farmall cultivator. Contour farming like this is natural farming. The long rows save time.



Above: Plowing out the channel of a terrace with a Farmall-A Tractor and 2-furrow disk plow. This tractor's size, speed and ease of handling in this kind of work makes it popular in many sections of the south, southeast, and on smaller farms of the middle west. Lines indicate cross-section of terrace.



Above: Farmall-H and McCormick-Deering No. 2 Harrow Plow building a terrace.

Right: Farmall-A and McCormick-Deering Direct-Connected Plow (slat moldboard type) working on the terrace ridge.



Fighting War Bonds Lay the Foundation for Peace and Prosperity

MCCORMICK-DEERING Farmall Tractors

Ever Buy a "Cure-All?"

Law and Reputable Companies Ousted "Quacks"

By DICK MANN

GATHERING dust on the shelves of a closet in the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, rests a "rogues gallery" of worthless remedies that, in their day, were guaranteed to cure all the ills known to affect livestock or poultry. These "retired" nostrums stand as mute evidence of the long fight to free the farmer from the clutches of unscrupulous or ignorant men who preyed on the desire of every producer to keep his livestock free of disease.

The old-time purveyor of valueless livestock remedies never was noted for being a modest man. His strange and mysterious concoctions might be nothing more potent than colored water at \$1 a bottle but, according to the label, would "rid your poultry or hogs of external and internal parasites, act as a tonic and blood builder, save 95 per cent of your chicks or pigs," and virtually guarantee to deliver them hale and hearty at the door of the slaughtering house.

Kansas has taken the lead in efforts to put "honesty" into the manufac-

ture of these remedies. This assumption, of course, proved false in practice because a farmer might lose all his poultry or livestock before being able to determine that the medicine was valueless.

In 1925, the law was amended to give the State Board of Agriculture control over brand names of livestock remedies. Up to that time there was no control over product names, which often were extremely misleading. For instance, an unscrupulous manufacturer could put out a remedy labeled as a "Hog Worm Powder," leaving the impression that it would eliminate all worms known to infest pigs. Yet the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that hogs are subject to several species of each of the following types of worms: Bladder worms, kidney worms, lung worms, stomach worms, and intestinal worms. We know now that no drug or combination of drugs could attack and kill all types of hog worms, but the pioneer livestock remedy man was not handicapped in his claims.

The really big step in control of livestock remedies came in 1931, when the law was amended to provide that it was unlawful to sell any livestock remedy when label or advertising matter contained false or fraudulent statements concerning the general curative or therapeutic effects, or of any ingredients contained therein.

List False Labeling

Here are some label or advertising statements now considered as false. Any label or advertising that claims to cure: Disease of the stomach, stomach diseases, kidney diseases, diseases of the kidneys, diseases of the intestines, disease of the chest, diseases of the liver, diseases of the lungs, and fevers. Such statements as "kidney medicine" or "blood medicine," or "purifies the blood" also are unlawful. All of these statements are entirely too broad and do not give the buyer any information on specific use of the drug.

Under modern practices, most companies label products for their specific use, give full information as to contents and dosage, and warnings or cautions if there is any possible danger from misuse. For example, a recent sulfanilamide product label carries this warning: "This is a dangerous drug, which may cause serious or fatal injury unless used under adequate veterinary supervision." Caution: "Therefore, this drug is to be used only by or on prescription of a veterinarian."

Another company, offering a drench for sheep, names on the label the specific worms for which the drug is effective, states the drug is poisonous and toxic, and warns the user not to administer it to sick or ailing sheep, or pregnant ewes or suckling lambs at certain periods. Full directions for use are included.

Compare these modern methods with the early day offer of a "cure-all." The seller gave instructions to "Take a feather, saturate with our drug, and swab the head, throat and nasal good 1 or 2 times for roup or sorehead of poultry." He had testimonials from leading poultrymen as to the success of this treatment.

The same company listed another compound of 10 chemicals that, used with a balanced diet and cleanliness, would: "Increase egg production, increase vigor, decrease mortality, increase appetite, aid digestion, quicken growth, improve shell texture, tend



Paul Ijams, right, and John Monaghan, both of the control division of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, discuss some of the worthless livestock remedies forced off the market thru the years.



Hopeless cancers of the head tissues make death of this animal certain. Farmers no longer can be duped into believing that any livestock remedy will bring about cures of such animals.

ture and sale of livestock remedies, having passed one of the first "control" laws in the United States. It is a credit to the drug industry that a majority of companies selling livestock remedies has given the state full co-operation in improving conditions.

The first law pertaining to livestock remedies was passed in Kansas in 1907, sponsored by Kansas State College, at Manhattan. This first law was very weak, however, as it required only that the remedy have a label stating the name and address of the manufacturer or seller, the registered name or trademark, and the net weight of the package.

A separate livestock remedy law was passed in 1913, requiring the name of each ingredient listed on the package, together with the per cent of certain ingredients. This law was passed on the assumption that the purchaser knew enough about drugs and their effects to know the value of the medicine, and to determine whether it would perform the cures for which it



Cholera killed this hog. Farmers now know cholera cannot be cured with medicine, but the old-time nostrum sellers offered many products that claimed to do so.

to improve egg quality, shorten moult period, prolong life of layers, build resistance against disease, tend to prevent vitamin deficiency, eliminate blue bugs, lice, mites, fleas and worms." That is quite a lot to expect from a dose of medicine, says Paul Ijams, head of the Control Division.

While much progress has been made in modernizing the control of livestock remedies, the goal of perfection has not yet been reached. Amendments to the present law were offered in the recent session of the legislature to bring the state law more nearly in line with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law, says Mr. Ijams.

Under these amendments, the law has been simplified and clarified. Previous requirements that manufacturers attach a state tax stamp to each package or container was dropped and, instead, the manufacturer is taxed a flat fee of \$10 a year for each remedy, or \$50 a year for all remedies offered by him. Now Kansas has one of the most modern livestock remedy laws in the nation.

Difficulties plague administration of any livestock remedy law, says Mr. Ijams, as all authorities do not agree on treatment to be used in certain cases, or on the fundamental causes of certain diseases. New discoveries constantly are causing revision of opin-

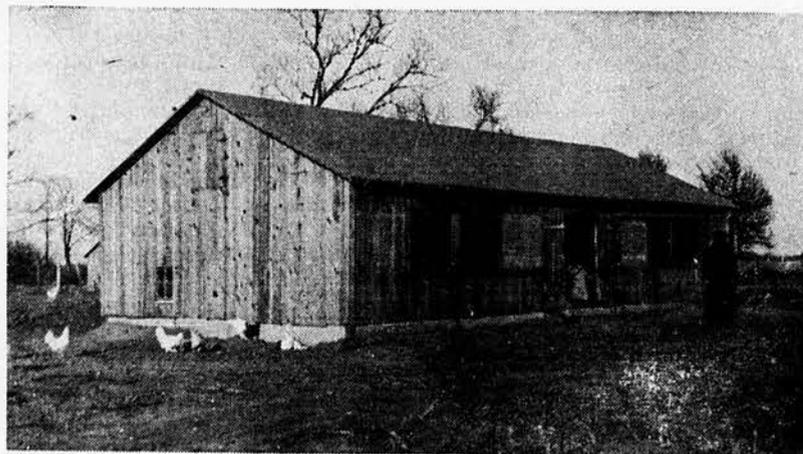
ions about diseases and their treatment. One thing the buyer can be certain of at present, however, is that a new drug coming on the market, in most cases, has been given laboratory and field tests by the company or, in compounding the drug, the company has followed results obtained at state or U. S. Department of Agriculture experiment stations.

The old-time "cure-all" seller was not always a quack in the pure meaning of the word. Often he was a farmer, veterinarian, or some other person connected with agriculture, who actually thought he had stumbled onto some miraculous cure and wanted to share it with others.

Sometimes other circumstances that occurred in connection with his use of certain drugs led to beneficial effects and he was convinced that the drug or combination of drugs had worked the wonder. His first thought then was to organize a small company to put his "concoction" on the market so others could save their flocks or herds.

Most of the worthless medicines and "cure-alls" were offered by men or small companies actually ignorant of the true properties of the drugs used and their effects. Fortunately, many of the preparations were harmless in themselves but always were high in

(Continued on Page 19)



No livestock remedy will overcome inadequate housing facilities. A laying house like the poor one above is conducive to disease. The same house, at top, after remodeling now offers adequate warmth and sanitation for maintaining poultry health. Such facilities, plus good care and feeding, eliminates 75 per cent of stock and poultry illnesses.

FOR several weeks now the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which I have been a member for 26 years, has been investigating the meat shortage. It has heard from producers, feeders, packers, retailers, government agencies, especially the OPA and the WFA, from city officials, from consumers.

I believe that the division manager for the Washington, D. C., area of Safeway Stores, Inc., came the closest to giving the complete picture of how the OPA itself has contributed to the beef shortage.

Safeway, a big food chain as you know, discovered 2 years ago that it couldn't meet its beef requirements from the packers. So Safeway bought and started operating several packing houses on its own. Then Safeway discovered it could not buy fed cattle and slaughter, except at a loss of more than \$10 a head.

So Safeway decided to buy cattle and feed them for slaughter. A Mr. Langford, the manager referred to, placed the resultant figures in the record.

He reported on three kinds of steers from the time these reached the Safeway feed lots at Springfield, Neb., until the beef reached the consumer in Washington, D. C., showing 34 "figure items" on each steer. And here is the story the figures told:

A steer weighing 1,062 pounds at purchase was fed 60 days, gained 98 pounds. Safeway paid \$141.63 for this steer, feeding costs were \$36.14, making the steer cost \$177.77 when ready for slaughter. The OPA ceiling was \$173.42 on this steer—a feeding loss to the feeder of \$4.35.

Safeway feeder sold the animal to Safeway slaughter house for \$173.42, the ceiling price. It was slaughtered. The offal was sold for \$20.53; the Government paid a slaughter subsidy of \$22.62; slaughtering costs were \$6.38, so the cost of getting the dressed beef ready for delivery to the retail outlet was \$136.65. But the OPA ceiling was \$122.81. The slaughter loss was \$13.84.

The Safeway slaughter house sold the beef to the retail outlet for \$122.81, the ceiling price. Transportation and handling costs ran that up to \$169.84; the beef sold over the counter for \$179.88. The retail profit was \$10.04. Safeway lost \$4.35 on feeding the animal, lost \$13.84 on slaughtering, made \$10.04 on selling the beef—net loss on all three operations was \$8.15. The meat was graded "A Good."

Now look at what happened to the steers fed 90 and 120 days respectively. The 90-day fed steer gained 194 pounds—that much more meat for the consumer. But the feeding loss was \$6.57; the slaughter loss \$15.02; the retail profit, \$10.15. The net loss was \$11.44.

The steer fed 120 days gained 236 pounds—that much more meat for the consumer. But the feeding loss was \$11.43; the slaughter loss, \$14.77; the retail profit, \$9.79. The net loss from the three operations was \$16.41. This beef graded "AA Choice." The 90-day steer beef graded "A Good."

The picture is pretty plain. OPA ceilings at the different levels are so fixed that the more meat produced on each animal the more money the feeder loses; the slaughter loss is inescapable; the

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

retail profit runs steady, but still leaves a net loss to the animal of \$16.41 if it is fed even to a weight of 1,109 pounds.

I think there in a nutshell is why the cattle feeders are barred by OPA "planned prices" from producing the meat the Armed Forces, our Allies, and our own civilian population need.

With slight variations, the stories of the cattle producers, the cattle feeders, and the packers, when pieced together, give approximately the same picture. Of course, the greater the scarcity, the more need for rationing, the more need for more OPA inspectors and such; the better the case for more Government controls.

I have a great respect and liking for Chester Bowles, administrator of the Office of Price Administration. But I cannot say that the OPA handling of cattle and beef prices has been a success, from whatever angle one views the operations.

A Great Organization

I ALWAYS am eager to hear and talk about the grand work our 4-H Clubs are doing. And I am proud that I have had a part in helping this fine organization grow from a small beginning to its present nation-wide size and importance. And let me add here that I shall always be a strong supporter of this great work.

Just now I wish to congratulate two outstanding 4-H'ers in Kansas, and thru them commend every one of the 17,321 members in my home state who are doing such valiant work in the war effort, and developing into the kind of good American citizens we need. The two members I single out this time are Carrol Ramsey, of Bourbon county, and Lewis Topliff, of Jewell county, who are winners of the two \$150 Capper Scholarships which I have the pleasure of giving each year. I already have written J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club leader at Manhattan, that the awards will be renewed for presentation to other winners next year. I feel that it is a privilege to do this.

Needless to say I am very favorably impressed with the records this year's winners have made, and I know you will be inspired by them, too.

I learn that Carrol Ramsey started her 4-H career when 10 years old, and it appealed to her so strongly she has been in it 8 years. In that time she made every minute count by taking and completing 38 projects, which means several a year. And she is accomplished in making clothing, food preparation and preservation, poultry, gardening and junior leadership.

That isn't all. Carrol has held various offices in the Uniontown 4-H Club, has supervised safety activity, has been a member of several blue-ribbon demonstration teams; she was chosen the most outstanding girl in the 4-H encampment during the State Fair at Hutchinson in 1944, was gradu-

ated with salutorian honors from high school; more recently she has spent many hours doing Red Cross work and assisting at a canteen for our fighting men.

I think every farm girl in Kansas has a right to be proud of these accomplishments. So many of them have similar records; others are aiming in the right direction. And the boys can well hold their heads high as they read what Lewis has done.

For the last 5 years he has been a top member of the White Rock Valley 4-H; has been an outstanding member of the county 4-H Club council 4 years and president of it 2 of those years; was president of his local club 3 years; has averaged more than 4 projects a year and has a pretty good start in the livestock business. Right now he owns 2 registered Holsteins, 2 beef calves, has several crops projects, and in the past has represented his county at the State Fair on livestock and dairy judging and demonstration teams.

In this salute to our current winners, I also include a full measure of praise for winners of the past, for winners of the future. It must be a difficult job to select the winners who get the various prizes offered in club work. So many members do such outstanding things. But regardless of whether a member wins a prize or a citation, he is a winner just the same. Any farm boy or girl who gets into 4-H Club work and completes even one project is helped by it, is more competent—is a winner. And I say there is no more important work than this any place in agriculture or business or government. 4-H Club experience helps build a strong foundation for the jobs ahead.

You will find former 4-H Club members in the highest positions in the land, you will find them headed for victory on many battle fronts around the world; in fact, I doubt whether you can find a field in which they do not excel. And, quite naturally, among the best farmers in Kansas and in the Nation you will find 4-H'ers. I agree with a farmer friend of mine who said these young men and young women with 4-H training are better farmers already than this country knew some years ago.

I hope we can keep many of these club people on our farms. This country will need them there in the years ahead just as surely as they are needed now on the battle and the production fronts. They are the farmers who will know how to apply new scientific findings, apply improved methods, better evaluate land at its productive worth, control production problems, balance farming—in short, provide a solid foundation in the future on which our great country can further develop.

I am sure we cannot overemphasize the importance of 4-H Club work. I will continue to give it my best support.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Boxcar Supply Will Come Up Short

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ransom Aldrich, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, in a recent radio forum, summed up the new farm program for the cotton states in the South as the Four C's: Conservation, Cotton, Cattle, and Clover. Between Brazil and rayon, the cotton states finally have decided that cotton no longer is king. And clover may prove to be not the least—they can have green pasture the year around in many of the Southern states.

Whether or not it was the Senate committee investigation, which showed the Eastern railroads long on western railroad-owned boxcars and the Western railroads short on boxcars, the movement of empties to the

Western territory—meaning the Mid-Continent—has tripled within the past month. Instead of 600 cars of empties going back to the Mid-Continent, they now are flowing at the rate of 1,700 a day.

But there won't be enough boxcars to handle grain and grain products during the rest of this year. There just are not enough boxcars, and the WPB has so far refused to allocate materials for new ones—Col. J. Monroe Johnson, head of ODT, told the Senate committee that WPB had rejected requests for construction of 78,000 box-

cars. Some 34,000 freight cars in the 10-tons and over class, have been constructed for other United Nations in the past 2 years, in addition to those supplied the Army for military use overseas.

Farm population of the United States has dropped nearly 5 million in the past 5 years, being now around 26 million. According to Dr. Theodore W. Schultz, agricultural economics department at the University of Chicago, improved technologies in farming operations require that another 5 to 7 mil-

lion farm workers (including operators) and their families transfer their activities from agriculture to industry.

He pointed out, in an appearance before the agriculture subcommittee of the House postwar planning committee, that in 1900 the proportion of the Nation's working force in agriculture was 37 per cent of the total; in 1940 it was 20 per cent; in 1945, only 15 per cent. In Canada the drop from 1900 to 1940 was from 40 per cent to 22 per cent; in Australia from 33 to 20 per cent.

Doctor Schultz divided the world into 3 groupings, so far as food supply and demand are concerned. The first is a comparatively small part of the earth's population—in France and

(Continued on Page 20)

What New Weed Law Does

Will Control Bindweed, Knapweed, Cress

EVERY taxpayer and landowner in Kansas is vitally concerned with the provisions of the newly revised weed law enacted by the recent session of the legislature, because everyone paying taxes helps to support the local battle against noxious weed pests and, also, because the changed law permits boards of county commissioners to co-operate with landowners in treatment of other weeds in addition to those declared as noxious by the legislature. The county attorney has been designated as an important official to assist in enforcement of the law.

The original law of 1937 was directed only against bindweed. The 1945 legislature added Russian knapweed and hoary cress to the list, and these will be fought where found under the same provisions as for bindweed. Local option under the revised law permits boards of county commissioners to declare Johnson grass a noxious weed within the county.

The new act permits treatment of other weeds, and also provides for prevention of spread of noxious weeds. All mills, elevators, seed and feed stores, and others within the state who produce screenings containing seeds of bindweed, Russian knapweed, hoary cress or Johnson grass will be required to process such screenings by grinding or other adequate means so as to destroy the viability before such screenings are sold or otherwise disposed of.

Nurserymen, greenhouse operators and commercial plant growers may not sell, barter or give away any plants which are infested with plants or seeds of bindweed, Russian knapweed or hoary cress; nor is anyone permitted under this provision of the law to sell, exchange or give away animal fertilizer, soil or sod which is infested with these weeds.

Check Harvesting Machines

Any harvesting or threshing machines, portable feed grinders, portable seed cleaners, or field ensilage cutters must be cleaned free from seeds of bindweed, Russian knapweed or hoary cress before moving from an infested field or farm, and on entering the state these machines must be cleaned before crossing the border. All these machines used in doing custom work must be labeled with a state tag provided free by the state board of agriculture to the counties, where they may be obtained by custom operators. The county commissioners will arrange for distribution of these tags. All farmers must clean their machines before moving from infested fields, whether working for themselves or others, but only when working for others are the state tags required. These tags will bear the section of the law covering this provision, including the penalty clause and suggestions for cleaning the equipment. These tags will be available in counties about June 1.

It long has been known that feeding infested feed materials to livestock also is responsible for spreading serious weeds. In a recent study made by the Control Division of the State Department of Agriculture, it was shown that out of 135 samples of feeding oats picked up at country elevators during October and November of 1944, and analyzed for presence of bindweed seeds, that 35 elevators were selling infested oats grain for feeding purposes. Most of these oats were Kansas grown, but about one third was shipped in from Nebraska, Iowa or South Dakota.

A section of the revised act makes

it unlawful to sell, offer for sale, barter or give away any livestock feed material, either grains or rough feed, which is infested with seeds of bindweed, Russian knapweed or hoary cress. The section provides, however, that such feeds may be fed or sold for consumption on the same farm where grown and may be sold to anybody, anytime after processing so as to destroy the viability of the noxious weed seeds, or such infested feed materials may be sold to a commercial processor or commercial feed mixer without first processing. This section applies to farmers as well as to firms who retail, process, or manufacture such feed materials. It should be emphasized, however, that the new law in no way prohibits farmers from selling infested grains such as wheat, oats, barley or sorghums to an elevator or mill for processing or shipping purposes, but buyers of these infested grains cannot legally resell within the state without processing.

Another section of the new law makes it unlawful to feed infested feed material to livestock except on the premises where such feed is grown, or when purchased from a grower or dealer within the state. The reason for these exceptions is that growers and dealers are included in the provisions of another section of the law. The new act makes it unlawful for anyone to bring infested feed material into the state and feed or sell such material, except to commercial processors or feed mixers.

County officials, including county weed supervisors, have been given the legal right of free access to enter upon premises and inspect property in connection with the administration of the state weed law. The law carries a penalty of \$50 to \$500 fine for each count upon conviction.

According to T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, Nebraska has had all of these provisions in its law for 7 years with general satisfaction, and which have assisted materially in controlling the spread of noxious weeds in that state. It is anticipated results will be equally gratifying in Kansas.

High Honor For 78 in F.F.A.

THE state executive committee of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America announces the names of 78 Kansas vocational agricultural students who have been approved for the State Farmer degree.

The degrees were conferred in absentia as the annual state F. F. A. convention was not held this year due to ODT regulations. There were 88 applications on file. The State Farmer degree is conferred upon only 2 per cent of the total active membership of the association.

To qualify for this degree F. F. A. boys must be active in local chapter work and show qualities of leadership, have a satisfactory scholarship, must have earned and deposited in the bank or productively invested at least \$250 and must have completed satisfactorily at least 2 years of systematic instruction in vocational agriculture and membership in the F. F. A. with an outstanding supervised farming program in operation.

The new State Farmers and their schools are:

Marshall Smith, Arkansas City; Charles Planalto, Owen L. Harden, Atwood; Melford Dewald, Bazine; Riley Goodwin, Joe Hanzlick, Belleville; Keith Leslie, Donald D. Treaster, Beloit; Herbert Traulsen, Beverly; Willis L. Burr, Bird City; Bob Allison, Chanute; Robert Munson, Gerald Martin, Gene Martin, Clay Center; Billy Hilt, Gene M. Uhl, Charles Zielke, Coldwater; Donald Hafley, Gordan Hale, Columbus; Norman Cleveland, Rex Cory, Province Green, Concordia; Bill Putthoff, Walt Wohlets, Albert Gigstad, Jack Turner, Effingham; Eugene Farr, Emporia; Earl Chase, Fairview; Ronald Oloman, Gilbert Widows, Victor Hahn, Garden City; Lloyd Schmidt, Herman Popp, Haven; and Dwight E. Beckwith, Marvin Sabbert, Hiawatha.

Harold Stevenson, Holcomb; Robert Riederer, Loren Arnold, Holton; Wayne Cook, Hope; Kenneth Parker, Howard; Lee A. Springer, Independence; George Patton, Kincaid; Darrell Hauk, Lawrence; Wyvern Kugler, Morse Abbott, Norris; Maydew, Lebanon; Arlie Keith Roesener, Keith Andrews, Arlie Archer, McDonald; Galen Ku-

bin, McPherson; Boyce Dougherty, Johnny Watson, Shawnee Mission; Franklin Pacey, Miltonvale; Vincent J. Piesche, Minneapolis; Elmer Olandt, Francis Nutsch, Louis Carter, Morrowville; Clifford T. Hetzke, Moundridge; and Bernard C. Gatz, Newton. Duane Mulder, Keith Sanderson, Vernon Archer, Norton; Joe Zemites, Jr., Olathe; Roland Standley, Osborne; Frederick Kissinger, Ottawa; Robert Flach, Paxico; Veryl Dean W. Flohr, Randolph; Gene Kellenberger, Sabetha; Rollin C. Casement, Sedan; Norman R. Kardosh, Wilbur Dee Sammons, Stockton; Harold Denholm, Tonganoxie; Howard Hildenbrand, Highland Park, Topeka; Eugene Foltz, Washburn, Topeka; Robert Fulmer, Wamego; Vollie Priest, Bob Flake, Gilbert Spengler, Winfield.

Dairy Shows

Annual shows of the various dairy breeds in Kansas still to be held are as follows:

Milking Shorthorn—Wakeeney, May

21; Great Bend, May 22; Hutchinson, May 23; Classifications, May 24; Marysville, May 25.

Holstein—Marysville, May 5.

Jersey—Randolph, May 7; Lyons, May 8 (canceled); Harper, May 9; Erie, May 10; Holton, May 11.

Brown Swiss—Week of May 28, exact dates not announced.

All of the Ayrshire and Guernsey shows were held in April, as were most of the Holstein shows.

Rust Is Back

The worst early rust infestation of wheat in 30 years is reported by L. E. Melchers, Kansas State College botanist. "This is not the so-called black rust or stem rust, but leaf rust, and has been a month early this year," says Mr. Melchers, who believes the entire Wheat Belt may have a repetition of the widespread damage of 1938.



Photo Courtesy Massey-Harris

CHANGE TO THIS NEW Fighting AVIATION OIL

You won't fly through the field . . . when you change to Champlin HI-V-I (High Viscosity Index) . . . the new fighting aviation oil. Plowing and planting are too tough for that. But Champlin HI-V-I can help you speed up spring work by stepping up your tractor's performance.

Refined by an utterly new and different dual solvent process . . . from 100% Paraffin Base Mid-Continent crude . . . the finest obtainable . . . Champlin HI-V-I is so clear, so pure, so free from carbon, resin, and other sludge forming elements . . . it helps clean up your tractor engine and to keep it clean.

By accurate measurement . . . in actual engine performance tests . . .

Champlin HI-V-I has reduced sludge as much as 500%.

Naturally this increases compression, and cuts down fuel consumption. It lessens the chance of fouled plugs, stuck rings, and scored pistons. Your tractor runs smoother, and stays on the job longer.

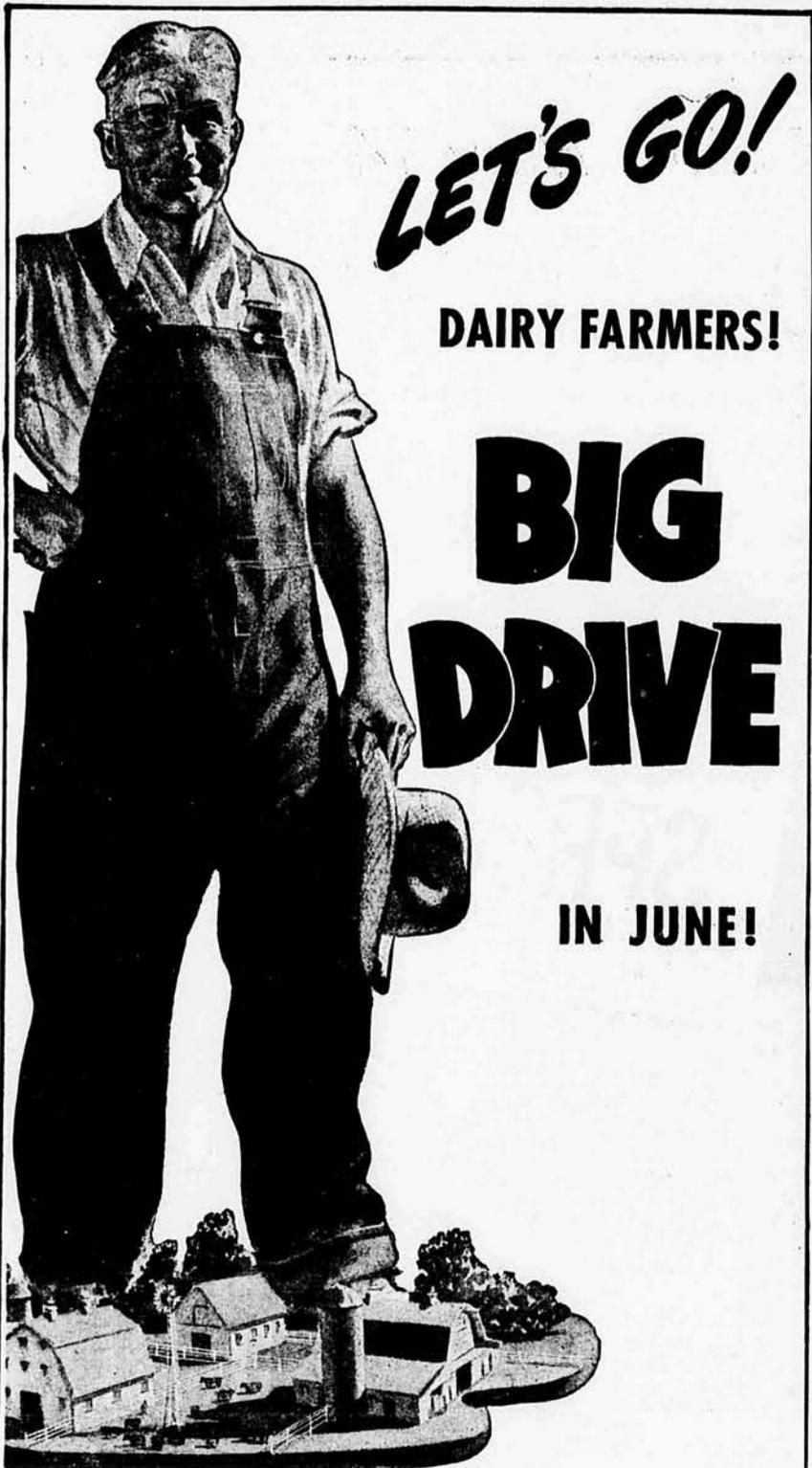
So before you take off for the fields this spring, drain and refill with Champlin HI-V-I. Available from friendly Champlin dealers and service stations. THE CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY, Enid, Oklahoma. Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of Petroleum Products Since 1916.

REMEMBER, the armed Services have first call on all CHAMPLIN PRODUCTS.

DEALERS-DISTRIBUTORS: To established petroleum jobbers and dealers, Champlin HI-V-I and other petroleum products offer a splendid opportunity for both present and postwar sales. Write for full details today. Your territory may still be open.

Have Fun Outdoors

It's almost picnic weather. To insure a good time, have ready some games to play before or after the "eats." The children—and grown-ups, too—will be delighted with the suggestions in our leaflet, Games for Outdoors. A request addressed to Children's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will have our prompt attention. Please include 3c for mailing.



- TO PROTECT POST-WAR DAIRY INCOME
- TO REBUILD WAR-TORN MARKETS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Through the dairy farmers' own aggressive, nationwide ADA advertising and research program, you are getting business-building action . . . over the air, in newspapers and magazines, on billboards, in leading scientific laboratories . . .

- TO HOLD Dairy Products Markets
- TO GAIN Public Understanding
- TO GUARD Against Imitations
- TO CONDUCT Dairy Food Research
- TO PREPARE for Post-War Opportunities

This is your BIG DRIVE—to protect your future. Co-operating with you in this dairy farmer program, your dairy plant, or the buyer of your milk or cream, will make a deduction of one cent per pound of butterfat June 1-15 (only 15 days). The cost is small—around a dime a cow—only once a year. You get big results—in business action benefiting you!

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

20 N. Wacker Drive Bldg.

Chicago 6, Illinois

Every Sunday—listen to Everett Mitchell and Clifton Utley, NBC Stations, in the dairy farmers' own program

"The Voice of the Dairy Farmer"



Are Baby's Teeth Slow?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A YOUNG Kansas mother is much worried because her baby is 8 months old and so far no teeth have erupted. She is concerned about whether there is something she should do for the baby.

Thirty years' experience with babies has taught me that no mother can depend upon an exact appointment for the appearance of her child's teeth. I have one record of a baby cutting teeth in her first month. I know that from 6 to 8 months is the common age for the first teeth, and the others follow in good order, but I grant exceptions. The child who has her 20 teeth when 2 years old is normal, but it is not uncommon for a child to be cutting the last molars up to 3 years old. In my family a girl baby did not erupt a single tooth until 14 months old.

The first teeth to appear in a baby's mouth are expected at 6 or 7 months. Possibly they show as early as 3 or as late as 9 months. Usually these are the 2 lower front teeth, the right and left central incisors. For easy recognition of the teeth your baby will have, let us divide the jaws into 4 segments—right and left upper and right and left lower jaw. Each segment will have 5 temporary teeth called central incisor, lateral incisor, cuspid, first molar and second molar, 20 in all. Perhaps you know the 8 incisors better by the name of "front teeth" and call the 2 lower cuspids the stomach teeth, the 2 upper the eye teeth, and the 8 molars double teeth. The central incisors, which are the first, are generally followed by the lateral incisors at about 9 months, the first molars at 12 months, the cuspids at 18 months, and the second molars at 2 years.

The most important teeth for any child are the "6-year molars." These 4 teeth are not "milk teeth" but are the first ones of the permanent set. One should come in each quadrant of

the child's jaw at age 6. They appear just behind the baby's second molar and all too often are considered temporary teeth. Being so important, every mother should watch for these 6-year molars. By that age, or earlier, the dentist should be making an annual dental inspection.

Here is the dental protection that any mother can give:

1. Watch for the teeth at normal intervals.
2. Do not expect schedule time but report gross irregularities.
3. At 6 years, expect the loosening of the front teeth and watch for the 4 permanent molars.
4. Beginning with the third year have the dentist make annual inspection.



Dr. Lerrigo

Depends on Size

Will you tell me how much I should weigh? I will be 15 years old in August. And how tall?—Jane.

There is no fixed standard which decides that a girl of 15 should be a certain size. If you will tell me how tall you are at 15, I can consult my tables to show how much you should weigh. But the Creator made us in assorted sizes, and whereas one girl of 15 may be 5 feet 10 and weigh 138 pounds, another may be just as healthy at 4 feet 10 and a weight of 96 pounds. It depends on whether you are the small or the large kind.

Ask Your Doctor

What is the cause of cracked hands and feet? The skin seems to get dry and dead and then chips off and cracks open, making it mighty sore to do anything. It appears most around the nails and under the nails and on the fleshy part of the fingertips and in the lines on the inside of the hand, also the ball of foot.—F. D.

For temporary help Zinc Oxide adhesive plaster is as good as anything. Salve containing 15 grains of salicylic acid and 3 drams of ointment zinc oxide to the ounce of vaseline will be helpful as an application. But to get this cleared up you must go to a doctor who makes a special study of eczema and other allergic diseases and have your diet and every little thing in your history carefully checked over to find the real cause.

Hat, Belt and Bag Are Fashion's Own

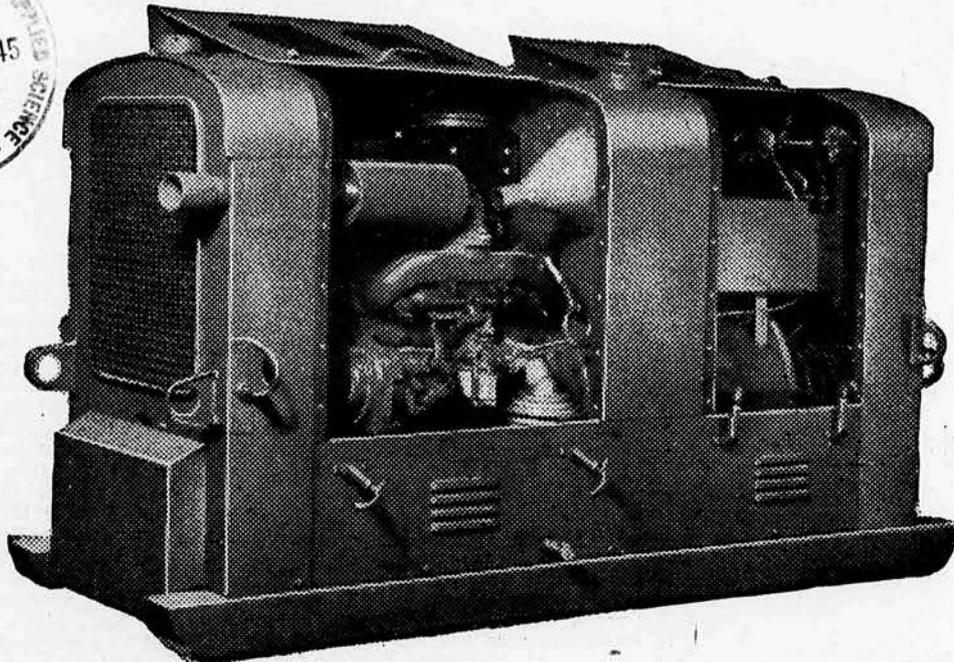


This becoming sailor hat, belt and bag ensemble can be crocheted in color to be worn together. Pattern No. P. C. 2576 costs 5 cents. Order from Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Available on and after May 14

ELECTRIC POWER UNITS

(Government Surplus Property)



PRICES
RANGE
FROM
\$178
TO
\$480
depending on
condition

It's Easy to Buy from R F C Stocks . . . See Directions Below

BRING ELECTRICITY to your farm at low cost by using one of these compactly-designed, weatherproof, self-contained, gasoline-engine-driven power units! They will supply either 115, 120, or 125 volts at 60 cycles (or 50 cycles) for three-phase or small single-phase motors and lighting. They will bring your family big savings in time on housework and farm chores and will reduce fire hazards. The equipment and appliances which you will use with this unit operate on the same voltage furnished by most power companies.

The price of these units (made by well-known manufacturers to meet the rigid requirements of the United States Army) will range from \$178 to \$480, F.O.B. shipping point, depending on their condition. Some of these units have never been used. Others have been used regularly and need some repairs. Battery for starting engine not included. A single user or dealer may buy from 1 to not more than 50 of these units.

These power plants can generate three thousand watts A.C., and handle *all* the following jobs for you at *one time*:

Services for Kitchen and Household

- 10 60-watt lamps for lighting
- A washing machine
- A sewing machine
- An electric fan
- A radio
- An electric iron

OR

Services for Barn and Farmyard

- 10 60-watt lamps for lighting
- A pump for household water supply
- A pump for watering stock
- A small brooder or incubator
- A milking machine

Instead of some of these services, the power units may be used to operate cream separators, vacuum cleaners and ironing machines. They may also be used as supplemental and stand-by units by those who must be independent of temporary power interruptions on brooders, household refrigerators and home deep-freeze equipment. Other size power units (smaller and

larger), various makes, are also available.

Shipping weight—900 lbs. F. O. B. Sidney, Nebraska or Anniston, Alabama.

Write the nearest Regional R F C Disposing Agency listed below for descriptive material, or call your County AAA Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A Disposal Agency Designated by the Surplus Property Board

Agencies located at: Atlanta • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Dallas • Denver • Detroit • Houston • Kansas City, Mo. • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York • Omaha • Philadelphia • Portland, Ore. • Richmond • St. Louis • Salt Lake City • San Antonio • San Francisco • Seattle



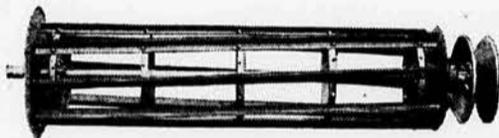
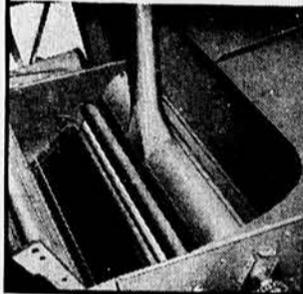
THE All-Crop WAY TO HARVEST FLAX

The growing need for flaxseed and flax straw reaches its climax this year with the highest production goal in history. As an incentive to produce more seed, payments of \$30,000,000 to flax growers have been authorized by Congress. See your County Agent for details.

More than ever, there is need for a truly efficient method of harvesting flax. The regular All-Crop Harvester has proved most successful in handling this important crop. But to assure even better performance, Allis-Chalmers has given special attention to providing flax roll attachments for All-Crop Harvesters already in service.

All-Crop owners are urged to schedule harvesters immediately with their Allis-Chalmers dealers for the 24 POINT CHECKUP. Have your machine reconditioned and equipped for both grain and seed harvesting. At the same time, your dealer may also be able to arrange to equip your All-Crop Harvester with special flax rollers. Proper selection of screens and a seed-cleaning attachment, if available, are particularly important.

FLAX ROLL Attachment — Ideal for handling heavy flax yields. Consists of two full length feeding rolls mounted in front of cylinder. Lower roll of steel; upper of rubber. Bolls are crushed between rolls. Feeding to cylinder is regulated and controlled.



EXTRA CYLINDER BARS — Should you be unable to obtain a flax roll attachment, additional standard bars (4, 6, or 8) may be added to the cylinder for certain adverse conditions. Also reduce cylinder R.P.M.

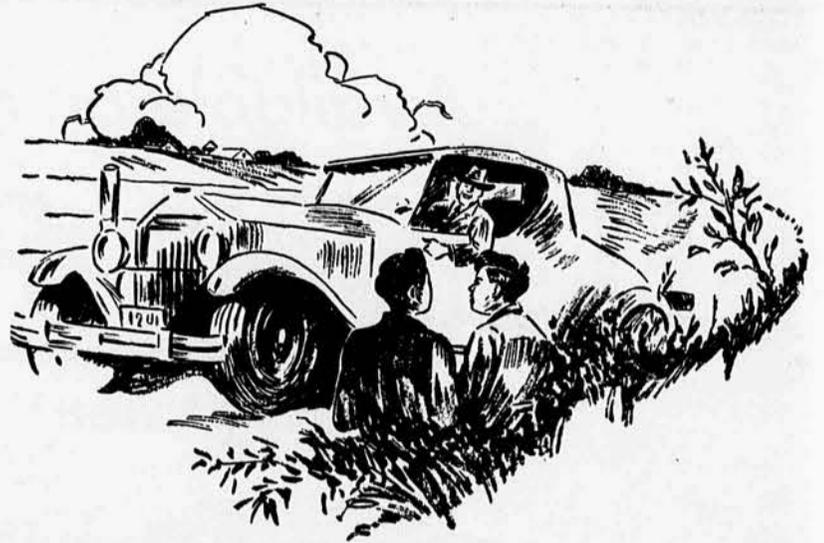


SAVE STRAW MECHANICALLY, LIKE HAY — Full width 5-foot rubber-bar cylinder does not "shred" straw or green matter. Left in a fluffy windrow on top of the stubble, straw is easily raked and saved with hayloader, baler or buckrake.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

Kindly Act Changed Two Lives Never Had Known What It Was to Really Live



Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.— Old Testament: Ecclesiastes xi, 1.

ADUSTY, little raincoat thrown over a manger partition in the barn on the E. G. Maholland farm, Ottawa county, is a poignant reminder of a kind act some years ago that changed the lives of 2 small boys from Virginia.

Back in the early '30's Mr. Maholland was driving home from a trip to Salina when he picked up 2 young hitch-hikers. The ensuing conversation disclosed they had run away from their poverty-stricken homes in the mining area of Virginia and were en route to California to look for work. They were dirty, ragged, broke, and one was wet to the skin from a rain that had been falling for some time. The other boy had a well-worn raincoat.



Mr. Maholland had planned to let them out on the highway when he turned off for his farm home, but the 2 boys were so lonely and bewildered he couldn't bring himself to just turn them loose, so offered to buy them sandwiches and coffee in a Minneapolis cafe.

When the boys found out he was a farmer they begged to be allowed to stay all night, offering to sleep in the barn, and when he protested against putting them there they reminded him they never had slept in a bed anyway.

Against his better judgment, Mr. Maholland took them home, made them take a good bath, and found some clean clothes for them to wear. The boys were so entranced with the farm and farm life they stayed for a year, working for their room and board and what clothes could be provided. When Mr. Maholland could use them no longer he found other jobs for them

and they stayed in the vicinity another year, then went back to Virginia.

Every Mother's Day Mrs. Maholland received a card from one of the boys, but as years passed the family almost forgot the young runaways. Two years ago during harvest a nice car drove up alongside the field and a smartly dressed young man approached Mr. Maholland.

As soon as the young man spoke Mr. Maholland recognized him as one of the 2 urchins he had taken in years ago. Now the young man was a skilled mechanic and had just married a schoolteacher in his home town. On their honeymoon they had decided to visit his Kansas farm friends. He reported the other boy also had become successful and that both of them would like to take their next vacations to help with the harvest on the Maholland farm, an offer that was accepted and fulfilled the following summer.

During harvest both boys told Mr. and Mrs. Maholland that they never had known what it was to really live until they found a temporary home on a Kansas farm. They realized that had they not met such a timely friend on that long ago day they might have been killed riding the rods of some freight train, or would have become bums or worse during those depression years when no work could be found.

Now, every time Mr. Maholland sees that dusty, little raincoat, left hanging in the barn, he has the satisfaction of knowing that 2 small boys who might have been headed for trouble have become the finest of citizens because of their contact with Kansas farm life.

Editor's Note: No doubt many Kansas farm families have had true human interest experiences that would make good stories. Kansas Farmer will pay \$5 for each short true story accepted and printed. The story about Mr. Maholland was written by a member of the staff, but you may have one as good or better. Send it to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Fruit for the Future



About 40 trees, some not shown here, go to make up the fine young orchard on the Harrison Landis farm, Dickinson county. The orchard contains apples, pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, raspberries and boysenberries. Most of the trees have been set out in the last 3 years. Some cherries, 2 apple and 2 pear trees will bear this year.

"That Grass is our Living, Son!"



WHAT THIS RANCHER SAYS to his son is very true. Grass *does* provide their living . . . and a good part of the living for all of us here in America. More than half a billion acres of the United States—roughly, 50% of all our farm and ranch lands—is in grass. "Should its harvest fail for a single year," said John James Ingalls, "famine would depopulate the world."

Grass is the preserver of much of our agricultural wealth and the basic raw material of many of our necessities. It is a major crop. And more than that, it's nature's way of transferring health-building materials . . . vitamins, minerals, and other essential elements . . . from the soil into the foods that nourish the nation. Grass must pass through livestock to be converted into products useful to man.

So let's give our pastures, meadows and

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

range lands the care they deserve. Grass on your steeper slopes should never be broken. In the long run, it is your most profitable crop on hillsides because it controls erosion by tying down your top soil and reduces evaporation of essential moisture. Your State Agricultural Experiment Station will tell you of new and improved varieties of grass you might try to your profit, and they will also advise you about reseeding, lime, and fertilizer. And never overlook this important rule of grass care—don't overgraze!

We at Swift & Company are marketing the products of your grass, and so we say with you, "Grass is our living, too!"

Martha Logan's Recipe for WESTERN RANCH MEAT LOAF

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2 pounds ground beef, or 1 pound each beef and lamb | 2 teaspoons salt |
| 1 medium onion | 2 eggs |
| ¼ cup diced celery or ground carrot | 3 cups soft bread crumbs |
| ¼ cup lard or shortening | ½ cup water |
| ½ cup diced green peppers or ½ teaspoon pepper | ½ cup tomato juice |
| | 2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine |

Chop onion. Brown onion and celery or carrots in lard. Combine with green pepper, salt, eggs, bread crumbs, and water to make a dressing. Add half the dressing (one and one-half cups) to the meat, mixing well. Pat out half the mixture in a two-quart loaf pan. Cover with remaining dressing, then top with remaining meat mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F) one and one-quarter hours. Baste twice with tomato juice and butter to keep loaf moist. Yield: 10-12 servings.

MORE MONEY FOR DAIRY FARMERS

1. Grow plenty of high-quality roughage.
2. Balance your herd with your feed supply.
3. Keep production records on each cow in your herd.
4. Practice disease control methods.
5. Produce milk and cream of the highest quality.
6. Adopt labor-saving methods.
7. Take care of your land.
8. Develop a sound breeding program.



WFA's 8-Point Dairy Program



THERE'S A BLACK SHEEP in almost every band. But he's not as bad as his reputation paints him. Permanently dyed black by nature, his fleece cannot be bleached. The uses for black wool are limited

so care must be exercised to keep it properly sorted in the wool clip. However, manufacturers do weave it into broadcloth. And—believe it or not—the wool from the black sheep in the flock becomes clothing for the clergy.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST LETTERS

Write us a letter, 250 words or less, telling us which of the six Swift & Company advertisements that have appeared in this publication since November you prefer, and why.

If you wish to refresh your memory, mail us a request and we will send you all six advertisements. Letters will be judged by an impartial committee whose decisions will be final. First prize, \$50.00; second prize, \$25.00; third prize, \$15.00; fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth prizes, \$10.00. Contest closes July 15. Address your letter to F. M. Simpson, Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

★ **NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS** ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

IT'S 2,049 MILES FROM HEREFORD, TEXAS, TO HARTFORD, CONN.



To the west of the Mississippi is produced two-thirds of the nation's meat. To the east live more than two-thirds of all Americans.

Under these conditions either livestock or fresh meat must be transported from the West to the East, and as we know, it has been found to be more economical to slaughter the animals in central plants in surplus producing sections, save the by-products, then transport the meat in refrigerator cars to the consuming sections, than to ship the live animals.

To have a market for livestock, we must find a market for meat. The job of nation-wide meat packers is to bridge the gap, an average of more than a thousand miles, made up in part from such trips as Boise, Idaho, to Boston; from Denver to Detroit; from Paducah to Pittsburgh; and from Hereford, Texas, to Hartford, Connecticut. It is necessary to have a large organization with proper facilities to handle efficiently nation-wide distribution to the thousands of consuming centers of America.

This is the last page of information that we will issue until September. See you again then!

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Meet Bill Reneker, Swift's Head Hog Buyer

If you have marketed hogs since 1907, chances are that Bill Reneker bought some of them for he has bought more than 30 million for Swift's . . . some of them in Western Canada where he was buyer from 1916 to 1923, and the rest in the U. S. A. He became head hog buyer for Swift & Company in 1932.



When not buying hogs, Bill Reneker likes to judge them in the show ring. Right now he's booked until next September to judge at several shows and hog meetings.

An interest in hogs comes to Bill naturally. His father was a livestock salesman and his grandfather conducted a commission business in Pittsburgh as far back as 1866. His hobby is sharing his vast knowledge of hogs with farm boys and girls.

If you should see this big, friendly man in a show ring, don't hesitate to get acquainted with him.

Seeds are Still Scarce and High

Harvest Every Available Acre!



A Challenge to Seed-Saving Case Combines

When you have . . . or can hire . . . a Case Model "A" Combine you are all set for "all-out" harvesting of seeds that are hard to save. Its spike-tooth cylinder never has been equalled for crops that require real threshing to get them out of the head or hull. When it comes to combination crops of coarse and fine seeds, the "A" is in a class by itself.

Farmers often are amazed at the way Case cutterbars capture lodged or low-growing heads or pods, but that is only the start of real seed-saving. What counts is capacity at the cylinder to set free stubborn seeds; capacity at grates and racks to separate kernels from bulky or soggy straw; capacity to keep chaff above the sieve while letting light, small seeds fall free, as is done by Case "air-lift" cleaning. This three-fold balanced capacity enables you to go faster, harvest more acres with each foot of cut.

Similar to the 6-foot "A" shown above are the 4½-foot "F" and 6-foot "G," but built with rub-bar cylinders. All three have straight-in-line headers and cylinders of correct sizes for even, full-width feeding when taking up windrows as well as in standing crops. All are built for extra ENDURANCE—the ability to keep on doing good work for long years with little upkeep.

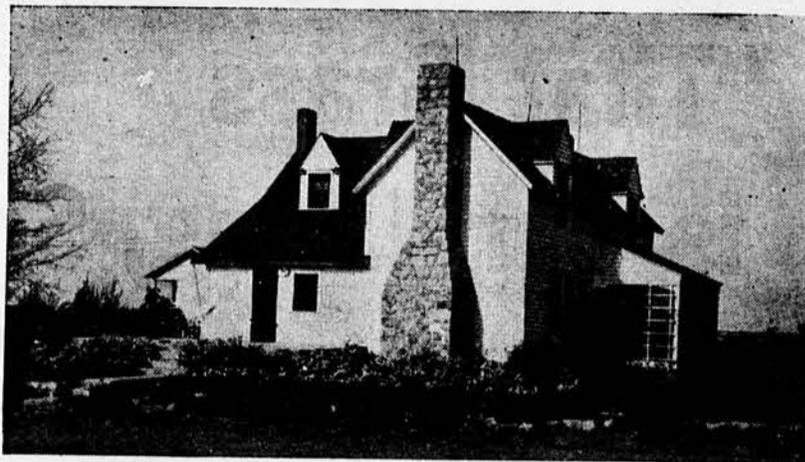
KEEP ON
BUYING
WAR
BONDS



CASE

5 Case Combines also include two with auger-type headers—the 9-foot "M" and 12-foot "K," both built to work at 3½ and 4 miles an hour, ideal for large acreages of standing grain. See your Case dealer for full information on the model that fits your needs; also about chances of getting a Case Combine—new, used, or custom-operated. Use his shop service to keep present machines in first-class shape. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Good on Other Farms, Also



The fine farm home of M. J. Rhodes, Jefferson county. Mrs. Rhodes feels that farm folks should enjoy just as fine homes as their city cousins. Since 1938, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have brought a poor farm up to high production thru land use planning.

LAND use planning can bring a poor farm back into good production.

That is what was started when M. J. Rhodes, of Jefferson county, moved onto his present farm in 1938.

When he purchased the 240-acre farm it was listed as 75 per cent of average. First thing Mr. Rhodes did was to get busy cleaning up the 100 acres of pasture that had grown up to weeds. He mowed in the spring for buckbrush, then in August for ironweeds and ragweeds.

On his upland crop land he worked out a rotation of alfalfa, soybeans, corn and oats, with alfalfa as a 3-year crop. He limed and phosphated his alfalfa when sowed and phosphated again the third year. His lime application was 2 tons an acre, and the first phosphate application 100 pounds to the acre. The third year phosphate application was 50 pounds an acre. This was not enough, says Mr. Rhodes, but he was unable to get all he needed.

All the manure from 80 head of cattle also went back on the soil and Mr. Rhodes believes that in his case the manure is more needed than the commercial fertilizer.

Fifteen acres of crop land have been terraced and now are being farmed on the contour, with 12 more acres laid out for terracing.

As a result of land use planning this farm has been supporting a dairy herd of 25 cows, 25 to 40 head of stock cattle, and 80 head of hogs. Mr. Rhodes also keeps about 200 laying hens and has grown most of the feed for all of his operations.

Realizing that favorable weather has played an important part in production, Mr. Rhodes is hesitant to say just how much his efforts have increased production on the farm. But he is getting his soil in condition during these good years so it will continue to produce when nature offers less favorable co-operation.

Corn and Atlas Both Have Place



Depressions like this one for feeding grain and silage are used in the milking barn on the W. C. Wilkerson dairy, Montgomery county. These feed depressions are made by setting a dishpan in the bottom of the feed trough and running concrete around it. Mr. Wilkerson says the idea insures each cow getting proper amount of feed.

THE relative merits of corn and Atlas silage for dairy cows have been given a good test on the W. C. Wilkerson dairy, Montgomery county. Mr. Wilkerson has 2 silos of 75-ton capacity each. Last fall it took 4 acres of Atlas to fill one and 18 acres of corn to fill the other. Since last year was a good season for both crops, this gives a good indication of the difference in tonnage between the 2 crops.

When it comes to feeding, however, Mr. Wilkerson finds that it takes more hay with Atlas, but that silage of either crops cuts down a lot on hay consumption. His feeding ratio is about 40 pounds of silage and 12 pounds of hay a day.

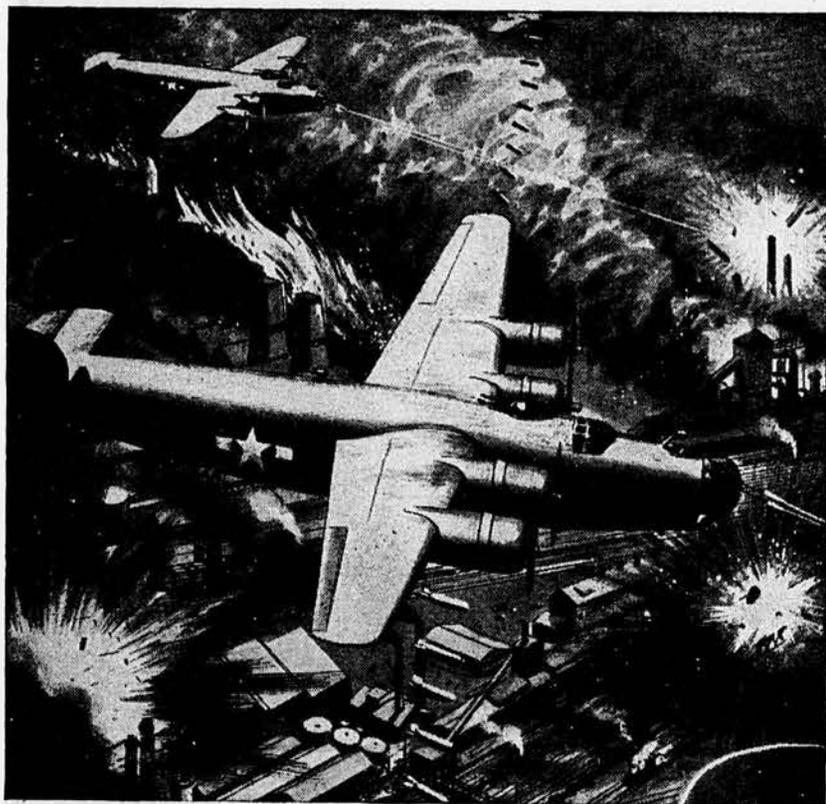
A clever idea to prevent cows from scattering their grain and silage in the milking parlor has been worked out by

Mr. Wilkerson. When he built his feed trough out of concrete he borrowed his wife's dishpan and, in front of each stanchion, set the pan down and ran the concrete around it. This leaves a nice-size depression in the concrete that insures each cow getting the amount of feed proportioned out to her.

Devoting 100 acres to temporary pasture has been a big feed saver for Mr. Wilkerson. He uses Balbo rye, Sudan grass and lespedeza, which gives him some pasture most of the year. This program also saves labor.

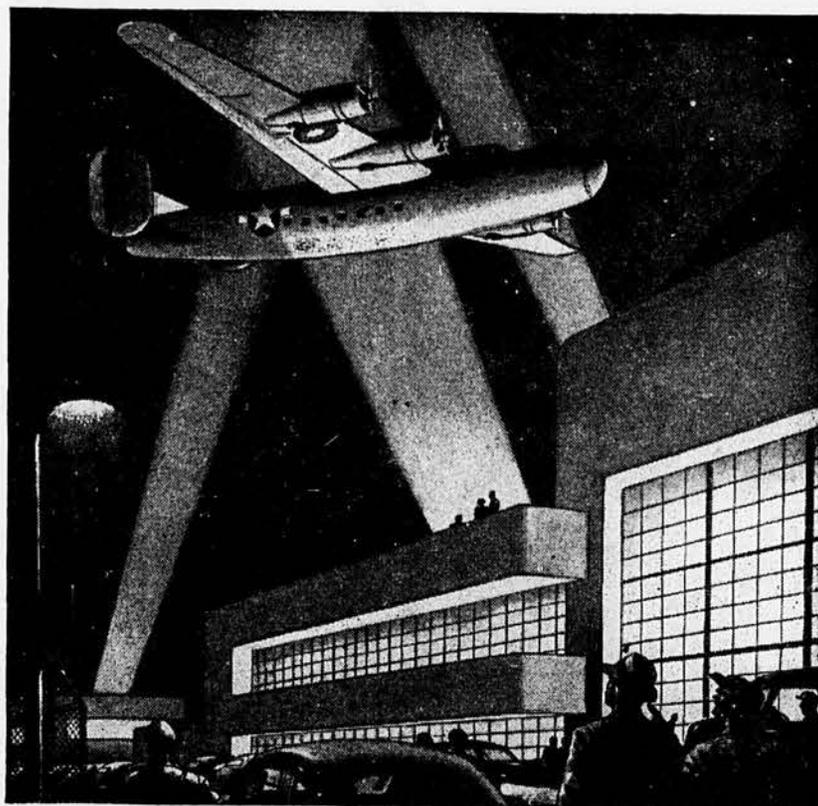
More Competition: A new sorgo cane from Ethiopia may have possibilities for sugar production. It will be tested in the Southern states and in the Canal Zone.

This Liberator shut down a factory

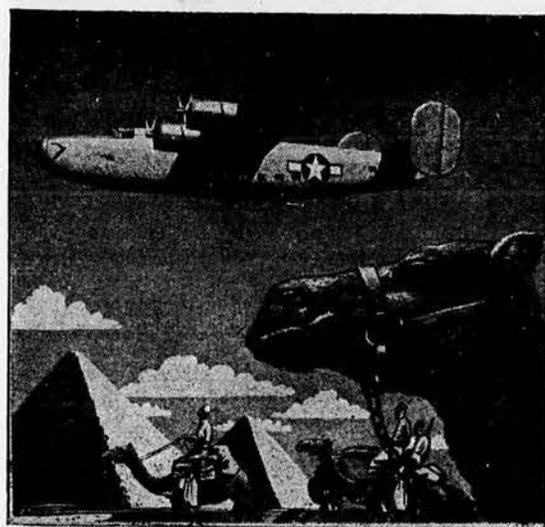


1. These explosions mark the site of an Axis armament factory deep inside Germany. The plant was operating full blast, until the Liberators came over and dropped their tons of demolition bombs. Now this factory won't be doing business at the old stand for a long time to come, if ever. This story could be repeated over and over again.

This Liberator kept one running

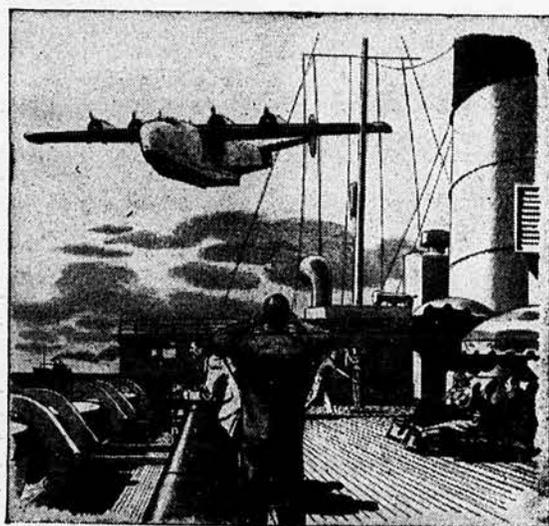


2. Here you see a United States radar equipment factory. Lacking a certain rare mineral, obtainable today only in India, this plant faced a temporary shutdown. But the threat never materialized. Several tons of the precious ore were loaded into a Liberator Express, which flew it direct to the factory from India in just 60 hours.



3. Air Express has come of age. Today, vital cargoes are being imported by air at the rate of 40,000,000 pounds a year.

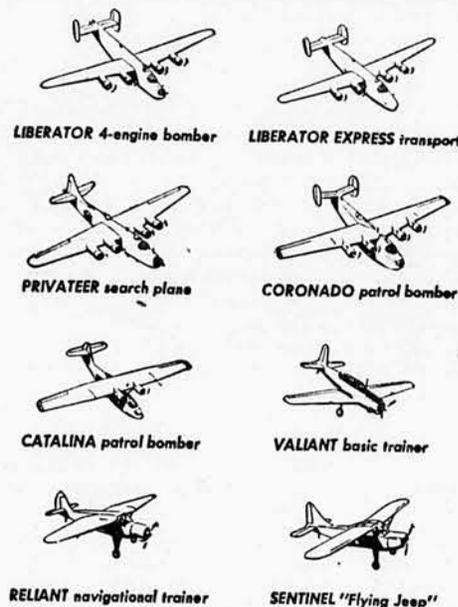
After the war, still bigger transport planes, developed from such Leviathans of the Air as the multi-ton Consolidated Vultee *Liberator Express*, will fly the global skyways, linking once-distant nations together in peacetime trade and mutual understanding.



4. We know now that peace which we are not strong enough to defend is not peace at all. We know, too, that Air Power is a force the aggressor nations understand and respect.

If America maintains an invincible postwar Air Force—and a healthy, progressive aircraft industry to keep that Air Force at peak efficiency—we shall have in the airplane a potent, ever-vigilant guardian of the peace.

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

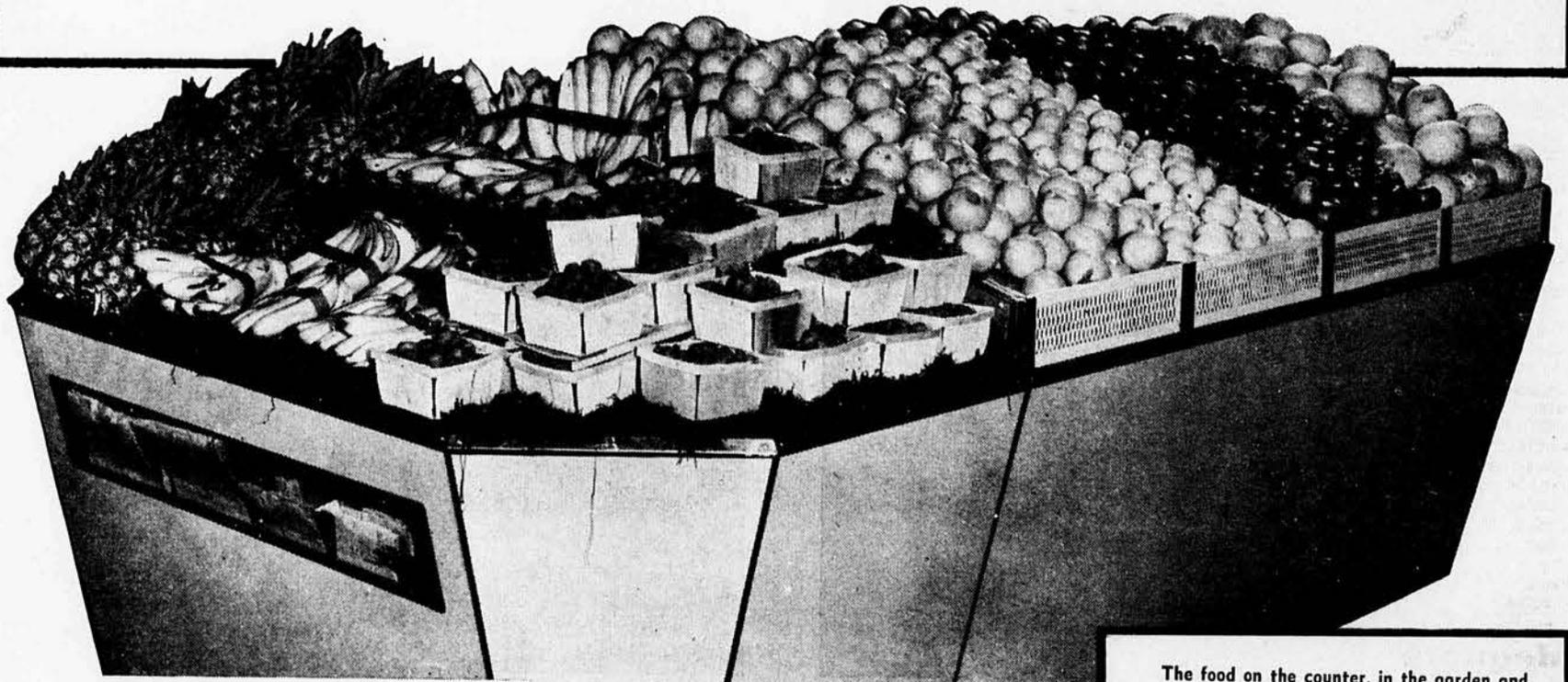


(All the planes shown here were designed and built by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Adequate Nutrition Begins With Variety, Soil and Climate

By FLORENCE McKINNEY



The food on the counter, in the garden and field may look right to the eye and have superior flavor, but the soil, plant variety and climate will determine the real values.

A FOOD revolution is in the making. What promises to be the most extraordinary development of the 30-year-old science of nutrition is taking place in outdoor and indoor laboratories right now. Little about this development has been divulged, probably because research moves slowly.

A tomato is not necessarily a good tomato, and an apple is not necessarily a good one. And why are our deeply imbedded doctrines knocked so rudely into a cocked hat? It's all because of plant variety, soil and climate. The variety of tomato plants one grows in his garden is of tremendous importance; next in importance is the soil in which they grow, and lastly the climate. These things are so important and so much is being uncovered by the scientists that all of us some day, may be buying tomato plants and apple trees on their guaranteed vitamin and mineral content, rather than production records.

Heretofore, the yield and attractiveness of a certain variety was the criterion used. But why do we eat tomatoes in the first place? The chief reason from a nutritional standpoint is that they are among the rich sources of vitamin C. There is little point in raising tomatoes, at least from the consumer's viewpoint, that produce little vitamin C. Variations in this vegetable alone, indicate that some varieties grown on suitable soil in a suitable climate contain 300 per cent more vitamins and minerals than other varieties grown on other soil in another climate. And isn't that a mighty good reason for being particular about the variety?

Most human foods come from plants, or from animals that eat them. And the plants grow in soils, many soils that vary widely from one another. Everyone now knows, in this so-called civilized era, that our processed foods like white flour, polished rice, refined sugar and badly cooked vegetables are lacking in the essential minerals and vitamins that our pioneers got in the more natural foods. But more and further than that, there now are more people living off the plants and animals produced on the land and this has had and will have still more pronounced effects in the future on the food grown off the land. If future man is to be healthy, the soils must be managed with a view to high quality of the product as well as high yield.

The first results were observed about this soil-animal relationship several years ago when cattle and sheep in several areas in the United States died mysteriously. Now it is known that there was an almost total phosphorus and iodine deficiency in the soil in those areas. There have been calcium

deficiencies, cobalt deficiencies among others and combinations of them all.

And just how serious this can become can be illustrated. If a farm family lives in a low phosphorus-low calcium area and raises nearly all the food, both animal and plant, consumed by themselves, their diet will be low in both elements, and if they make poor selections in addition they will have poor diets, indeed. Poor food habits aggravate any original shortcomings in the food itself.

There doubtless are areas in this country, perhaps some in this state, where deficiencies such as these exist. A great many diets that are inadequate for health have not been suspected until recently because they do not produce direct symptoms, but only increase susceptibility to diseases.

Garden lettuce has been produced on one soil which contains 60 times more iron than on another soil. Startling, isn't it, when one considers the disadvantage the homemaker has from the start when she goes shopping for her family! She can't tell, unfortunately, by looking at a head of lettuce

whether it's iron-rich or iron-poor. But some day, perhaps, the soils on which lettuce is grown will be artificially enriched, so that all of it will be iron-rich.

Not only must the homemaker know what to raise in the garden and what to buy and how to prepare it, but the farmer must know how to manage his soil so that it produces high quality as well as high yields.

Wheat and other cereals vary in vitamin and mineral content, almost as much as the tomatoes and the lettuce. A large amount of wheat flour is enriched these days—enriched with the very same food elements which the miller took away from it because we, the people, like the taste and appearance better. Right now the miller or the baker adds thiamin, niacin, riboflavin, iron and calcium. How about the farmer raising the variety of wheat which has the highest percentage of the needed food elements? Something to think about, isn't it, and something that may be coming one of these days? All this is dictated by the seeming impossibility of persuading us Americans to eat the nutritionally superior whole wheat bread.

To go further, this can be done with fruit, vegetables and other cereals. One variety of apple has 5 times more vitamin C than another variety. As to soil, wheat grown in Deaf Smith county, Texas, contains 4 to 6 times more calcium and phosphorus than ordinary wheat in other parts of this country. Greens grown on the sandy, leached soils in certain areas in Florida are deficient in iron, the very food element for which they are supposedly famous, and the children who eat those greens are also deficient in iron. Eighty per cent of the school children were found to be anemic. In some cases the iron intake of families was about one tenth of the amount the scientists know to be an adequate amount. Turnip greens have long been considered to be rich in iron, but these particular greens were so iron-poor that they were scarcely worth eating. Other states in addition to Florida have areas where the soil is low in iron and the effects on livestock have been observed, but little attention has yet been paid to the effects upon human beings.

Tomatoes grown in the greenhouse in the fall and winter produce a product with one half the vitamin C that tomatoes have which are grown outdoors in the spring and summer sun. That's where climate enters the picture.

What is the net result [Continued on Page 15]

THE MIRAGE of LIFE

Hopes, wondrously alluring,
Wrap tightly around your heart;
Like petals of a rosebud,
Fragrant with the morning dew,
They gleam and glow in sunshine,
Then—silently unfold, fade,
And fall helpless to the earth,
Leaving a bare remembrance.

—Bertha Delaney Miller.

Salt Pork and Sweet Potato Casserole



A FINE thing is salt pork. The thrifty farmer's wife uses it for seasoning almost the whole year around. It's a "natural" for fine flavor when combined with sweet potatoes and apples and baked in a casserole. Remove the rind from ½ pound of salt pork and cut into thin slices or small bits. Pan fry until crisp and brown. Drain, and add 1 sliced onion and brown. In greased casserole put layers of 3 sliced, cooked, sweet potatoes, 1 sliced apple, salt pork and onion. Sprinkle seasonings of 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper and ½ teaspoon paprika over each layer. Bake at 350° F. for about 30 minutes. This will serve 4, and will be especially fine if served with a green, leafy salad and hot rolls.

Adequate Nutrition

(Continued from Page 14)

of all this? Do these soil deficiencies and undesirable varieties and poor climates have any effect on your health and my health? The answer is a sober "yes" and it is reached after careful study and observation.

It is to be expected that in the not too distant future, farmers will have better soils on which to grow these nutritionally adequate food crops. Increased emphasis on grass, the use of lime and phosphorus and diversified cropping systems, will further improve our food but this will not be enough. Fertilizers will become increasingly specific for individual soils, so that local deficiencies of boron, manganese, cobalt, copper, sulphur, iron and zinc may be corrected as well as the better known deficiencies of lime and phosphorus.

Cobalt is a mineral so important to animal and human life that an amount that will stick onto the head of a pin will keep an animal healthy—but without it the animal dies. Tiny amounts in the soil must be present or plant life cannot exist—cattle have been known to die by the thousands in Australia and New Zealand because of cobalt deficiency. Twenty-eight ounces of cobalt was added to an acre of such soil and sick animals recovered entirely.

These are extreme cases because extreme cases are the ones that attract enough attention to be studied. But nutritionists now recognize that for every case of extreme deficiency disease, there are hundreds of cases of borderline deficiencies in which the animals or human beings are neither well nor sick, but living and working at low efficiency.

This all ends in the fact that no matter how well one selects his diet or how carefully the homemakers prepare the food, it will never be any better in nutritive value than it was in the beginning. We must start with high nutritive values if we are going to end with them.

Then there is the matter of the effects of war on our soil resources. Nutritionists and soil experts are thinking in these war days not only of the soil minerals washed into the sea, but of that share shipped to other lands as food and clothing or blown into thin air from the mouths of guns. However the whole matter may be examined,

the removal of soil resources is undeniable.

Army acceptances in the various states vary to an astonishing degree. In Colorado, for instance, for every 10 men examined, 7 were found acceptable. In some of the Southern states, only 3 out of 10 are acceptable. The same conclusions were drawn during the first World War. There seems to be a "good health" area or perhaps more than one such area. What is at the root of such differences? Soil, first of all, temperature, annual hours of sunlight, vigorous undiminished in-

heritances may all have their effects, but first of all the soil. Milk is no better than the food the cow has eaten—the same may be said about the egg and the hen. Livestock growers plan careful diets for livestock, but if the foods out of which they are built are poor, the grower is handicapped. It is possible to feed mineral supplements, but vitamins and minerals fed to man or beast do not work as well as if fed in natural foods. There is some vitalizing action that increases the nutritive value in natural foods.

Ideas for Roll Call

Roll call at a club meeting can have, and perhaps should have, several purposes. One old-time club member says it has been the one successful way, in her experience, to get every woman to contribute something to every meeting. The shy newcomer gains confidence in herself by contributing to a meeting and eventually will get satisfaction by so doing. But still another important asset to a well-planned roll call is its tendency to quiet the group and get them in the mood for the remainder of the program. Some meetings have the tendency to become a place for exchange of interesting neighborhood gossip and that only.

With the war news as background, a roll call can be brought right up to date by asking each member to locate on the hostess' map, the spot where some military action has taken place. This will add to the fund of geographical knowledge now so necessary if one is up-to-date on world events.

Ask each member to name her favorite flower or shrub and exhibit the flower or branch of the plant. She might tell, also, a few facts about her choice.

Since garden planting time is here, each one present can tell the group the plant name and variety of a vegetable which she has grown successfully and why she prefers it.

With every farm homemaker working overtime, it might be appropriate for each person to tell one method she has adopted which shortens her week's work.

Try out the members' breadth of reading by asking them to name the title of a recently read magazine article, its author and a few remarks about the article.

Women everywhere are interested in furniture, even made-over furniture. They might enjoy telling about one piece they made over and why it paid them to do it.

Ask each one present to name some old-fashioned custom that might well be revived today.

Another one that might stimulate constructive action in the group is for each member to name a wish for her community. This involves the matter of improved roads, a clubhouse, electric lines or clean roadways. The list is long.

To Stretch the Butter

By LINMAHA

Can you make the butter stretch for as much buttered toast as you really would like to have? 'Tis something of a problem! Well, what do you do with those bacon drippings? Next time you want buttered toast, try spreading on lightly some of that appetite-provoking leftover just before you start toasting the bread. You will be pleasantly surprised. This tastes particularly good in combination with whole-wheat bread.

WHERE DID YOU GET THESE LOVELY NEW LINENS?

THEY'RE NOT NEW. I MADE THEM SNOW-WHITE, SANITARY, TOO, WITH CLOROX!

IT'S mighty flattering when old linens are mistaken for new. And millions of housewives have learned the secret of making white cottons and linens showy-white, of brightening fast colors. They use Clorox in laundering. It's just that simple. Clorox bleaches extra-gently, lessens rubbing, lets linens last longer. Clorox also disinfects, deodorizes and removes stains.

Make Kitchen "Danger Zones" Hygienically Clean! The drainboard, sink, refrigerator, dishcloth, mop—these may be germ "danger zones." Reduce risk by disinfecting them with Clorox. Simply follow directions on the label.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLEACH AND HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

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DEODORIZES • BLEACHES • REMOVES STAINS

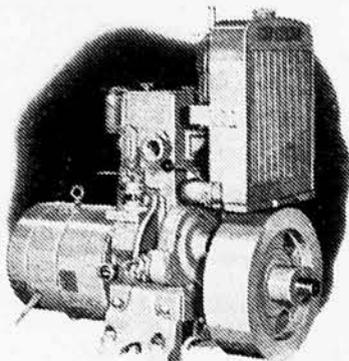
Hidden Bathroom Germ Dangers! Invisible germ dangers often exist on seemingly clean surfaces. Use Clorox in routine cleansing as an added safeguard to health.

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

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STAMMER?

This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 44 years. Benj. N. Bogue, Dept. 3716, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

Food Preserving

THE NEW AND OLD

Some time, some place you may have seen in the window of an old-time drug store, a little paper packet labeled "Canning Powders." Your grandmother often used these powders to help preserve food that she put up in the summer and fall. Even the commercial canner, too, was dependent on these same artificial preservatives, benzoate of soda, borax, formaldehyde, benzoic, and salicylic acid.

After a time it was determined that these preservatives were harmful, even dangerous if used in sufficient quantity, and a great public protest was aroused which resulted in the passage of the first Pure Food Laws. Dr. Harvey Wiley, distinguished chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, promoted these Pure Food Laws in 1907. In the meantime, the commercial canners had been experimenting with other methods and they eventually found that there was no need for chemicals—that good food, properly processed, would keep without the addition of preservatives.

Nowadays, the presence of any of these chemicals as preservatives in food indicates unsound canning methods either on the part of the home or commercial canner. Medical and health authorities insisted that no food should contain any preservative substance that might be in any way harmful. Today, when any preservative is used, Federal law requires that the manufacturer list on the label the names and amounts of chemicals used.

Salt, vinegar, sugar, wood smoke and spice have been used to preserve foods for so many centuries that no one knows their origin. We think of them as natural food stuffs, but they are truly chemical, as much so as the artificial preservatives. These natural preservatives enhance the flavor as well as preserve the food, and in some instances they add to the nutritional value. All have flavors of their own and Americans have developed likes and dislikes as to taste, which limit their use. We prefer the flavor of smoke on meat, and sugar with fruit and much work has been done to perfect the flavors and make them palatable to all.

Before the days of pressure cookers and scientific knowledge of the "why," these preservatives were used in much greater concentration than today. Salting and pickling and spicing were the only ways that man knew to keep his food from spoiling. In concentrated amounts, the food left strong and unpleasant flavors and gradually, as better methods were developed, less and less amounts of salt, spice and sugar were used. Now they are used more as flavorings than as preservatives.

The world-wide search for flavorings and preservatives in olden times proved arduous, even new lands were discovered in an effort to locate them and all have taken an important part in men's lives since ancient times.

Junior Miss Frock



4501
SIZES
11-17
12-18

A "strictly solid" style, this 2-piece! Pattern 4501 is new and different, bow-tied in front to give you a hand-span waist! It comes in junior miss sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Size 13, short sleeves, takes 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 4501, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, may be obtained for 20 cents. Write Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Spring Potato Ideas

Don't fret about pounds when you eat potatoes. A glance at any calorie chart will surprise the uninitiated, for it's the butter and the gravy that go on most potatoes that count up the calories and put on the weight.

In reality a fair-size potato contributes about the same number of calories as 6 dried prunes or a glass of milk, a serving of canned apricots, less than 3 dried figs and half as many as a baked apple. Who ever heard of anyone eliminating those foods in order to reduce? And, moreover, potatoes are not all starch! They are a good source of vitamins B and C and iron, especially if they are served with the skins. To make the old potato standby the center of interest in a meal serve them as scones or in an extra special soup.

Potato Griddle Scones

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 3 tablespoons fat
- 1 cup cold mashed potatoes
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1/2 cup milk

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Cut in the fat with 2 knives. Blend in the potato. Mix egg and milk and add to the first mixture. Mix lightly. Roll out 3/8 inch thick and cut into squares. Bake slowly on a hot, greased frying pan. Turn several times to cook thru. This makes 10 to 12 scones.

Potato Soup With Oatmeal

- 4 cups meat stock
- 2 cups diced potatoes
- 1/2 cup sliced onions
- 1 cup sliced carrots
- 1/2 cup chopped celery
- 1/2 cup rolled oats
- 1/2 cup tomatoes
- salt and pepper

To the meat stock, add the potatoes, onion, carrots and celery. Bring to a boil. Gradually stir in the oats. Simmer 20 minutes or until the vegetables

are tender. Add the tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper and heat thoroly.

Decorate Your Rooms

To make pretty handmade pulls on window shades, try this. Use empty spools, wooden buttons and beads. Paint the spools and buttons the color you prefer, then put one button on the cord, then the spool, then another button. For the end use tassel or bead.

Get the Tray Habit

The efficient housewife has acquired the tray habit. She uses one when setting the table, clearing the table, keeps the baby's bath supplies on one, and moves innumerable small things like salt, pepper, sugar, the silver, napkins and the preserves from the kitchen to the dining room and back in one trip. Busy canners carry jars to and from the basement on big substantial trays to save steps.



WOMEN in your '40's
Do these symptoms betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age. So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—all due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

This Great Medicine HELPS NATURE

For almost a century—Pinkham's Compound has been famous to help great numbers of women go "smiling thru" such middle-age distress. Thousands have reported remarkable benefits!

Many wise women take Pinkham's Compound regularly to help build up resistance against such symptoms. This great medicine helps nature and that's the kind you should try.

INEXPENSIVE: Pinkham's Compound costs very little compared to some other methods but this doesn't detract from its effectiveness. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Delicious Food-Beverages
Entertainment—Dancing
THE DRUM ROOM

President
KANSAS CITY, MO.
FRANK J. DEAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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WOOD is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Call it now, save time. Turn your wood lot into money. **OTTAWA MFG. CO., 511 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS**



HINTS FOR HOME BAKERS
How Men Love These Raised Doughnuts!
Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with more EXTRA Vitamins.

DOUGHNUTS

- 1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 1/4 cups milk, scalded and cooled
- 4 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 1 egg, well beaten

- 3 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg

Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast and 1 tablespoon sugar in lukewarm milk. Add 1 1/2 cups flour and beat well. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, about 1 hour, until bubbles burst on top. Cream butter or margarine and sugar. Add salt, egg and nutmeg. Add to yeast mixture. Add remaining flour to make moderately soft dough. Knead lightly, then place in well-greased bowl. Cover and let rise 1 1/2 hours. When light, turn out on floured board and roll 1/4 inch thick. Cut with doughnut cutter (3-inch). Place on floured board, cover with cloth and let rise about 1 hour. Fry in deep fat, hot enough to brown 1-inch cube of bread in 60 seconds, or 375° F. Fry on both sides, turning only once. Drain, cool and roll in powdered sugar. Makes 3 dozen.

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New Revised 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 breads, rolls, desserts. Address Standard Brands Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

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Address _____
Zone No. _____

Until Dinner Is Ready

Golden Liquid: One out of every 15 families in the U. S. is dependent on milk for a livelihood. Milk and its products comprise more than 25 per cent of the 1,700 pounds of principal foods consumed each year by the average American.

Blitz Mosquitoes: U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists are fighting mosquitoes with biscuit cutters. They use the cutters to lift mud biscuits out of swamps where mosquitoes breed, giving data on areas that can be drained most effectively to prevent hatching.

Last Roundup: About 63 per cent of all U. S. cattle are raised west of the Mississippi, while about 70 per cent of the beef is consumed east of the same river; with hogs the figures are 50 and 70 per cent and with lambs 80 and 78 per cent.

Cheat the Subs: A single ship carrying dehydrated beef, compressed, will do the transport job of 10 World War I ships carrying fresh beef sides and quarters, of 3.7 ships carrying fresh beef in boneless form, or of 1.6 ships loaded with dehydrated meat as ordinarily packed, without compression.

Hidden Talent: Milkweed juice contains an enzyme called "asclepain" which can digest protein. This accounts for the manner in which it dissolves the dead epidermal cells which make up a wart—it will not attack living cells. It is to be used by scientists for measuring various biochemical reactions.

No Black Marks: Charcoal helps make steel, munitions, guns, black powder and chemicals used in the manufacture of rayon parachutes and tire cords.

Need Substitute: War cut U. S. consumption of edible olive oil from 70 million to 15 million pounds.

Why It's Fed: Yellow corn is the only grain which provides any important amount of vitamin A. Other common livestock feeds providing vitamin A are fresh green feed, dried unbleached green hay, yellow carrots and cod-liver oil.

Yum, Yum: U. S. Department of Agriculture research workers announce development of a process which makes frozen fruit into a dessert with the texture of ice cream and the nutritional value of fresh fruit. Fruit is picked when ripe, frozen, and prepared as wanted.

Worth Trying: Pasture saves 2 to 4 bushels of grain in producing 100 pounds of pork. Production of pasture can be increased 50 to 60 per cent by eliminating weeds.

Beats Corn: Sweet potato meal, made by dehydrating sweet potatoes, has been found in North Carolina tests to be about 3 per cent more efficient than cracked shelled corn in feeding steers.

Where It Goes: When a service man is sent overseas, a reserve food supply for 9 months must be set up for him. The more men and women sent over, the greater the food supply tied up as "reserves."

Started Something: A French king is said to have made potatoes fashionable by wearing potato flowers pinned to his coat. Soon, all of his people were eating those "apples of the earth."

A Real Collection: The U. S. Department of Agriculture has more than 4,000 varieties of barley seed, which is maintained by small plantings to insure living seed.

Way Down South: Nearly one third of all American farmers live on cotton farms.

Still Too Much: Average infection from Bang's disease in the dairy and breeding cattle over 6 months old in the country is about 5 per cent.

Good Hired Hand: Time studies indicate use of a mechanical milker will save from 200 to 300 hours a year in milking a 10-cow herd.

They're Good, Too: Weight for weight, white potatoes have one fourth as much vitamin C as oranges or lemons, one half as much as tomatoes, and supply some vitamin A, thiamine and riboflavin. They also are a good source of phosphorus and iron.

Dry Those Tears: The first hybrid onion has been produced. It is named California Hybrid Red No. 1—is mild, very sweet, and yields well—but can be grown only in southern localities.

Must Like 'Em: The British prepare potatoes 100 different ways, even as desserts.

Sweet Trees: One ton of wood will yield about 1,100 pounds of sugar, mostly glucose.

Increases Popularity: Rice production in the Western Hemisphere now is almost double that of 15 years ago.

Worth Checking: A North Dakota hog specialist claims one out of every 7 bushels of feed given to hogs is wasted because 4 pigs out of every 10 born never go to market.

Still Do the Job: Motor trucks moved 98 per cent of last year's huge farm crop at some stage of the journey from farm to market, altho there were fewer vehicles available than in 1942.

Tree of Life: Russian scientists found that the needles of ordinary pine trees contain vitamin C. During the long siege at Leningrad, tea made from pine needles played an important role in preventing scurvy.

Ham What Am: Put in electric cabinets, hams now can be aged in 7 weeks as good as when kept for a year or more under normal conditions. They are kept in a temperature of about 110 degrees.

HERE'S WHY IN MILK PRODUCTION IN MACHINERY OPERATION

The wonderful way you farmers have increased wartime milk production, proves you know how to feed dairy cows for best results.

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Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

Would Sell Fruit Abroad

By **JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON**

MEN who grow any kind of fruit for a living have a keen interest in the United States Horticultural Council, organized on March 29 and 30 at Sacramento, Calif. It is the outgrowth of a preliminary meeting held in Chicago on January 29 and 30. Purpose of this nation-wide organization is to promote development of international trade in the fruit and vegetable industry of this country. The men who met at these two 2-day sessions were representatives of 10 major fruit, vegetable and nut industries. Commodities represented are apples, pears, citrus fruits, table grapes, stone fruits, dried fruits, tree fruits, canned fruits and vegetables and potatoes.

A national commodity committee is to represent each of these horticultural commodities. Each committee organizes itself and includes all phases

of that particular branch. The 30-man apple committee, for example, includes growers, grower-shippers, distributors and exporters. Representation on this committee is regional, the state of Washington having 7; Oregon, 1; California, 1; Midwest states, 3; Appalachian area, 6; New York-New England, 4; exporters and importers, 4; canners, 2; driers, 1.

The horticultural council is composed of 1, but not more than 3 representatives from each commodity committee. The apple committee intends to be represented on the council by 3, one from the Northwest, one from the Midwest and one from the East. When it comes to voting in the national council, however, each commodity committee will have one vote.

Want Independence

At the Sacramento meeting it was determined that the council should be organized on a strictly industrial basis with no government representatives serving in any official capacity. This is one organization that is independent of the Federal Government, being fostered, financed, developed and managed by members of the horticultural industry. However, one of the specific duties of the council will be to encourage closer collaboration between the Government and the industry.

Before the war the value of the fruit exported from the United States was \$87,648,000. To re-establish this foreign trade after peace is won is the main purpose of this new organization. To do this, much will have to be done thru the Federal Government for the first foreign trade will be accomplished thru agreements of our Government with foreign governments. The council will be interested in seeing to it that horticultural products enter the foreign markets under the most favorable terms.

To facilitate this it has been suggested that the Secretary of Agriculture appoint someone from his department who can act as adviser to the council and can carry back to whatever government agency it was intended any recommendations or suggestions from the council. According to the by-laws the United States Horticultural Council will serve only in an advisory capacity, and will not actually engage in trade.

Each commodity committee organizes in whatever manner it sees fit, and proceeds to assemble data and information relative to its particular commodity. It analyzes this material and advises or recommends to the council appropriate action regarding proper international procedure.

The council will appoint certain committees to collect and prepare factual data. For example, a permanent legislative committee will be appointed whose duties will be to recommend the introduction and passage of legislation advantageous to the industry; to acquaint itself with the laws of foreign countries, particularly anti-cartel laws; to obtain the services of an attorney in Washington, D. C.

Progress at Chicago

Of equal interest and importance to horticultural people was the first all-industry Air Transport Conference held in Chicago recently. Considerable progress was made at this meeting toward a solution of the various problems regarding air freight for fresh fruits and vegetables. The most constructive accomplishment of the conference was twofold. (1) It provided a distinctly better understanding on the part of produce people with the problems of the aeronautical industry and a better understanding of produce problems by the airplane people. (2) It paved the way for committees from both industries to continue this understanding to mutual advantage.

The meeting was attended by scores of far-seeing members of the produce industry. Busy representatives of aircraft manufacturers came thousands of miles to give the conference a first-hand picture of the nations airplane industry. Commercial airline executives laid before the conference their part in the picture. Representatives of private research agencies told what had already been accomplished in this field. The aircraft manufacturers let it be known that they have the resources to develop and build airplanes

that will handle perishable products in volume at rates that will make it both feasible and profitable. The commercial airlines feel they constitute the logical agency to take over the job, and are confident of their ability to do it.

Bomb the Crows

More than 70,000 crows bit the dust in a single night in Stafford county when a crow bombing experiment was held to test this method of destroying a major farm pest. Some 300 bombs were attached to limbs of trees where the crows were roosting and then set off with a battery by remote control.

Crow bombs contain 6 pounds of canister and are charged with 40 per cent dynamite. When set off, the shot flies in all directions. These bombs probably are the most effective destroyer yet found in the long battle against crows.

Good Roads Ahead!

Farmers who feared secondary roads would continue to get secondary consideration should be cheered. Already a series of district conferences is under way to map out development of a system of secondary highways thru matching federal funds.

Proceeds from the 1 cent increase on all gasoline used in the state will be matched by federal funds for the program. County engineers and county commissioners are meeting with officials of the State Highway Department to work out plans by districts.

Meetings still to be held are as follows:

Smith Center, May 8—Smith, Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne.
Norton, May 9—Norton, Decatur, Phillips, Colby, May 10—Thomas, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Sheridan, Logan, Wallace, Sherman, Wakeeney, May 11—Trego, Graham, Rooks, Ellis, Ness, Gove.
Chanute, May 15—Neodesha, Woodson, Allen, Wilson.
Chanute, May 16—Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery.
Ottawa, May 18—Franklin, Osage, Miami, Linn, Anderson.
Garden City, May 22—Finney, Haskell, Seward, Kearney, Hamilton.
Scott City, May 23—Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane.
Ulysses, May 24—Stevens, Morton, Grant, Stanton.
Dodge City, May 25—Ford, Hodgeman, Edwards, Clark, Meade, Gray.
Hiawatha, May 28—Brown, Nemaha, Doniphan, Atchison.
Emporia, June 1—Lyon, Morris, Coffey, Greenwood, Chase.
Winfield, June 4—Cowley, Elk, Chautauqua, Sumner, Harper.
Wichita, June 5—Sedgwick, Harvey, Butler.
Hutchinson, June 7—Reno, Rice, McPherson, Kingman.
Pratt, June 12—Pratt, Stafford, Barber, Comanche, Kiowa.
Great Bend, June 13—Barton, Russell, Ellsworth, Pawnee, Rush.

Stopped Wobbling

An idea for keeping the furrow wheel on a plow from wobbling while traveling on the road or from field to field, has been worked out by Max McComb, Stafford county farmer.

Mr. McComb took a 1½-inch angle iron 10 inches long and welded it to the outside of the stub axle shaft and made a right-angle bend in the piece just in front of the tire. He then welded another piece of 1½-inch iron 5½ inches long onto the plow beam. One and one half inches from the back end of this piece he drilled a ½-inch hole and bolted onto it another piece of iron 8 inches long and 2 inches wide, with holes 1 inch from each end.

When bolted to the plow beam iron, this 8-inch piece swings in an arc. While the plow is en route it is bolted to the piece on the stub shaft and holds the wheel straight so it will track. When not in use it is swung back behind the plow share and tightened so it will not flop around.

Homemade Flytrap

Our leaflet gives instructions, with 3 illustrations, for an inexpensive, simple trap which can be made by anyone who is willing to give a little time to the work. And the traps catch the flies! A free copy of the leaflet may be ordered from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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JOHN DEERE power mowers are "tops" among farmers because they handle the toughest mowing conditions with ease—give more years of mowing service—do a cleaner job of cutting.

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See your John Deere dealer—you may be able to obtain a mower from the limited supply available.

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois



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MORE MEAT NEEDED

While it is a fact that the current meat supply exceeds the amount regarded as normal in many pre-war years, nevertheless consumers are complaining about a shortage. There are two principal reasons for this shortage.

The first reason is that the Government buys approximately one-half of the output of meat packers engaged in interstate commerce, and only what the Government does not need can be put into the usual consumer channels.

The second reason is that with nearly all the nation's workers employed at war wages, there is such a great demand for meat that the normal peacetime supply, if it were available, would fall far short of requirements.

Thus there is a more-than-usual demand for a less-than-usual supply—and we have what appears to be a great shortage.

The current situation shows the close relationship between national income and meat demand. If, as is hoped, national income is kept near its present level after the war ends, opportunity will exist to produce and market with fair chance of profit, both for stock-growers and processors, substantially more meat than was produced before the war.

Albertus
President

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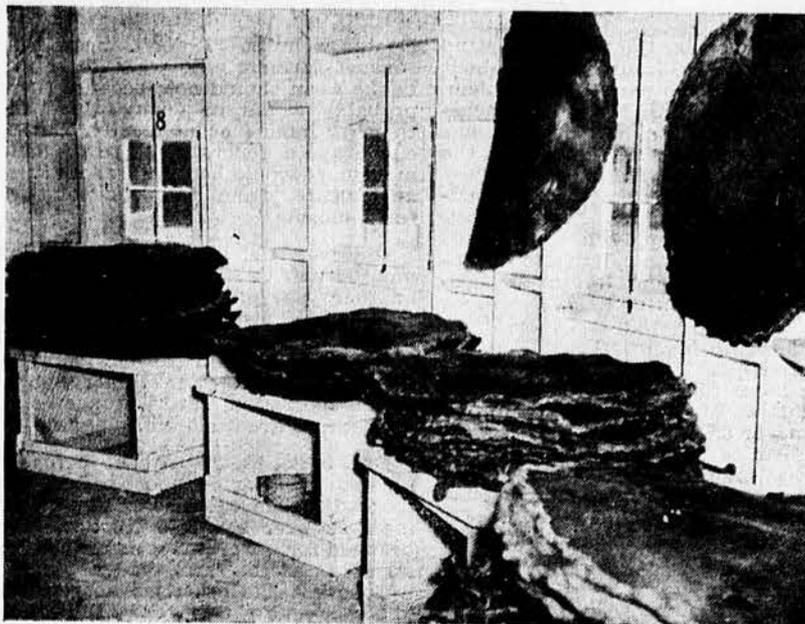
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How Is Your Beaver Crop?



Here are part of 180 beaver hides being cured at the State Fish and Game Commission farm, near Pratt. Blanket-size hides, like these, are worth \$40 to \$50 apiece and trapping beaver some day may be a profitable sideline for Kansas farmers.

BEAVERS might well become a profitable sideline on the farm in Kansas if allowed to multiply for a few years, thinks Dave Leahy, state fish and game commissioner. Much of the damage to crops attributed by farmers to beavers actually is caused by other animals and by some wild birds, says Mr. Leahy.

There is no open season on beavers in Kansas and it is against the law to kill them, but representatives of the state commission annually trap up to

500 because of farmer complaints and to control their spread. Most of them are taken from the Republican and the Kaw valleys.

Blanket-size beaver hides, those measuring 30 inches or more both in width and length, are worth \$40 to \$50 apiece on the New York market. Beaver castors also are a source of revenue, bringing from \$4 to \$5 a pound as a basic material in making perfume. Both hides and castors could be marketed thru local fur dealers.

Ever Buy a "Cure-All?"

(Continued from Page 5)

price, and their damage came thru loss of time in treatment when animals or poultry might have been saved with reputable products or by consulting a veterinarian.

Many of these "cure-alls," however, were offered by out-and-out quacks, who knew their products were worthless but who played upon the producer's lack of knowledge about diseases and medicines. These quacks usually inferred connection with some college or with persons of great experience and knowledge of the diseases they offered to cure. By juggling big words and giving lengthy explanations about diseases and their medicines they managed to confuse the buyer and to convince him they "knew all" in the field of veterinary medicine. As a final clincher they enclosed many glowing testimonials from former users of their nostrum.

Use Smart Tricks

These quacks succeeded in fooling the farmer in many cases because they were smart enough to suggest certain feeding and sanitation practices which, in themselves, would prevent or lessen certain diseases. If the farmer followed these feeding and sanitation practices his flock or herd would show improvement. Not realizing the practices, rather than the medicine, were responsible, the farmer would become an enthusiastic booster for the patent medicine.

Today we know that cholera is a virus disease. Immunity can be obtained thru injections of virus but there is no drug or combination of drugs that will cure cholera and the Control Division would not accept any medicine that claimed to do so. Yet, in the old days there were many medicines offered that were guaranteed to cure cholera.

Another common offering of the early days was a preparation for internal treatment of external parasites. By using a few drops of: "What's His Name" drug in the drinking water, chickens or hogs would be cured of all external parasites. Most of these drugs contained sulfur and worked on the theory that chickens, for instance, would drink the sulfur water, would sweat out the sulfur thru their skins, and thus parasites would not stay on them. They overlooked the little fact that chickens don't sweat. A whole list of such internal treatments for external parasites has been tested by the

Control Division, which found that none had any effect whatever.

One hog preparation guaranteed to "cure loss of appetite, all kinds of stomach and intestinal worms, kidney and bronchial worms, chronic indigestion, thumps, scours, anemia, etc.," was found to contain 85.7 per cent water and nothing for worm control.

Farmers no longer are at the mercy of such uncontrolled quacks but they always should be on the lookout for possible fraud when purchasing preparations for livestock diseases from other than reliable companies, says Mr. Ijams. If you want to know you are getting what you pay for read labels carefully, consult your veterinarian, buy only well-known products manufactured by reputable companies, and report to the Control Division if you have any doubts about claims or products, or if results are unsatisfactory altho you follow directions carefully.

Once you have a reputable drug, follow directions to the letter. Drugs powerful enough to kill disease germs also are powerful enough to kill your chickens, horses, cattle or hogs if used in larger or more concentrated form than recommended.

And always remember that prevention is cheaper than cure. You can't buy any medicine, even today, that will offset inadequate housing and filth. Keep 'em clean and well housed and you've won 75 per cent of the battle for healthy livestock.



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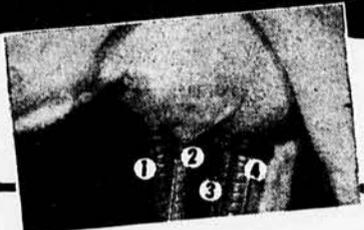
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Boxcar Supply Short

(Continued from Page 6)

a few other places the demand for and the supply of food advanced at about the same rate; no particular problem.

In about one half the world, measured by population, the demand has grown and is growing faster than the supply—China and India.

The United States and most of western Europe is in just the opposite position—the food supply has increased faster than the demand, due to declining birth rates and improved technologies in food production.

As industrialization increases, families decrease in size. The birth rate falls even faster than the death rate. Little more than a half century ago, population increase in the United States was 35 per cent for a decade. It has fallen to 7½ per cent per decade; estimate for the 1950-60 decade is 5.5 per cent. For all Europe, outside Russia, the 1950-60 population increase is estimated at 1.5 per cent; for northern Europe an actual decrease is estimated for the 1950-60 period.

Applying this to American agriculture, Schultz puts it like this. The market for American agriculture is in the regions of incipient decline, America and western Europe. On the assumption of higher incomes accompanying increases in food production thru improved technologies, he pointed out also that as incomes increase, the proportion spent for food decreases. For the United States an increase of 40 per cent in purchasing power, he said, would be accompanied by only 10 per cent increase in food consumption.

For the coming decade, figuring that incomes will be up 40 per cent over the previous decade (1930-40), and a 6 per cent increase in population, effective demand for food will be up only 16 per cent above 1930-40.

So, he maintains, the basic farm problem is to get these "surplus food producers" off the farms and into industry, including the service industries.

"A back-to-the-land movement for returning soldiers would be just about the worst mistake that could be made in the transition period," according to

Doctor Schultz. "I don't mean that sons of farmers who want to return to the farm should not; because there probably would be enough land for them to handle economically. But to encourage a general back to the land movement would be fatal to American agriculture, from the viewpoint of farm income."

However, the immediate transition months will be a different story. For another year or 2 the food demands for liberated areas of the world will be heavy; likewise for textiles. So it's top speed for American farmers short of manpower, short of machinery, short of transportation, until European supply sources are functioning again.

How to get the 30 per cent increased food supplies for the short period, and then adjust back to a 15 or 16 per cent increase over the late thirties, is a problem for government as well as for farmers and the farm trades.

Congress has promised floor prices at 90 per cent of parity for 2 full calendar years after the wars end, to cushion the shock of food surpluses that will develop before the 2 years are up. And that poses some international problems also.

Right now, the State Department (and entire Administration forces) are pushing thru Congress an extension and expansion of the reciprocal trade agreements act; asking presidential authority, to be exercised thru the State Department to lower protective tariff duties to as low as 25 per cent of the rates established by Congress in 1930. The object is to encourage freer world trade by removing trade restrictions.

But if prices on the bulk of farm commodities in the United States are held at 90 per cent of parity for 2 years after the wars end, other surplus producing nations (and there will be several before the 2 years are up) will want to get into the American market with those high prices.

Secretary Wickard, Agriculture, told the House Agriculture committee last week that there will be just one thing that can be done to stop that flood of foodstuffs, if it should happen.

"We would have to slap on import quotas, to protect domestic farm prices and to protect the Treasury," he said.

So one of the most likely things to happen in the immediate postwar years is for the State Department diplomats to arrange for more imports to come into the United States, while the Department of Agriculture will be slapping on import quotas to limit imports.

And the import quotas on foreign-produced foodstuffs probably will be accompanied by rigid controls on American production. The program is to limit the support prices to what is needed for domestic consumption, allotting each farm its proportionate share.

Check Sheep Trouble

Alfalfa hay and beet tops tend to prevent formation of urinary calculi in sheep, while bran and cane hay favor production of the ailment, according to experiments at Colorado State College Experiment Station.

Generally speaking, rations that increase water consumption help prevent calculi while those that reduce water intake increase calculi formation.



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Despite All Obstacles

(Continued from Page 1)

had a nearby cave of the tornado-protection variety. The top of this was leveled off and a concrete roof built over it to serve as a floor for a building to house the washday equipment, the cream separator, and the light plant, as the Jones farm is not on any rural electric line and will not be until after the war. A walk-in entrance to the cave replaced the old trapdoor.

This building was then joined to the house by a roofed breezeway, open on the sides, but the arrangement did not prove satisfactory as the wind whistling thru it was too strong, and it became a loafing place for the chickens. To overcome this problem, the breezeway was completely enclosed and now serves as a connecting link and small porch.

Water Tank in Closet

A deep well near the house always has supplied plenty of good water for the home but there was no water system in the house so one was installed. A cedar storage tank 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep is located in a closet upstairs and holds 125 gallons of water. The tank has an overflow connected with the sewer and is kept filled with fresh water by the windmill.

A Butane gas system has been installed and provides gas for cooking, for refrigeration, an automatic hot-water heater recessed and enclosed just off the bathroom, and radiant heaters in the living-room and kitchen. Next fall a gas floor furnace will be installed to eliminate the stove now being used for principal heat.

The bathroom has a novel cabinet arrangement. The tub is recessed and cabinets for storage have been built from floor to ceiling at one end of the tub. Then they are extended across the top of the recessed portion of the room to give more storage room for towels and toilet articles than is enjoyed in most of the modern city homes.

Any woman would be thrilled with the kitchen arrangement. The entire north wall is taken up with built-in cabinets, with sink in the center under a window that offers a nice view of the back yard. The gas refrigerator is located on the west side of the room about half way between the cabinets and the breakfast nook so no unnecessary steps need be taken.

There already was a barn on the place but this was enlarged in length from 36 feet to 50 feet, and remodeled inside for baled hay storage and to stanchion the dairy herd. It also was reshingled and painted.

A garage was purchased from another place, moved onto the farm, and remodeled to serve both as a garage and work shop. Concrete floors were put in both the shop and garage. Completely new is a double corncrib of 1,500-bushel capacity and with overhead bins for storage of feed. One overhead bin has a storage capacity of 700 bushels and the other 2 of 400 bushels each. All feed is ground and blown into these bins. A lean-to cattle shed was added to the south side of the building. A new hay and cattle shed is planned for construction this fall before the haying season.

Make General Improvements

In addition to erecting a new 110-foot cement stave silo, the family re-roofed and painted the poultry laying house and put in cement floors. This is only a temporary improvement, however, as a new tile laying house in a new location is planned for as soon as possible.

More than 5 miles of new fence has been built on the place and the old fences repaired. Two more miles of fence remain to be built. This does not include lot fences, which all have been rebuilt and rearranged. A new loading chute was constructed at the southwest corner of the barn, using the wall of the barn for one side. This saved both labor and materials and adds to the strength of the chute, says Mr. Jones.

Forty acres of new alfalfa have been established and the field terraced and contoured. Two miles of diversion terraces have been constructed on the farm and more terraces will be finished this year. Three ponds are to be built under the soil-conservation program and already are staked out ready for construction. Two of them will be for stock water and the third will serve as an erosion-control structure. Mr. Jones built a sod cutter last year

and got enough bluegrass sod for half of the yard. The other half will be sodded this year. Four hundred trees were set out last year along the north side of the farmstead to serve as a windbreak and they came thru the winter in good condition.

In addition to farming the home place of 600 acres, the family is farming 85 acres of alfalfa and 70 acres of corn on another place, and doing both custom baling and corn picking with their modern equipment. Last year they baled 20,000 bales of hay and picked 30,000 bushels of corn. Livestock on the farm consists of about 60 head of purebred Herefords, 6 to 12 head of Holsteins, 5 brood sows bred for 2 litters a year, and 250 hens. Sheep will be added later.

Mr. Jones and the oldest son, Donald, give their full time to the farming operations and custom work. Robert, now in high school, helps during the summer, and another high-school boy is hired thru the summer. Of course, professional workmen have done the carpenter and plumbing work.

Last year one of the big labor problems was picking up the baled hay and getting it into the barn, but Mr. Jones believes he has that whipped for this season. He plans to construct 3 hay sleds to bunch and haul to the barn and will use a 36-foot elevator to put it in storage.

Hog-Trough Cleaner

Cleaning out the hog troughs with a hoe is a slow, unsatisfactory job. We now fasten a handle to a discarded cultivator shovel which just fits the V-shaped troughs. A few trips back and forth the length of the trough and it is really clean.—R. E. L.

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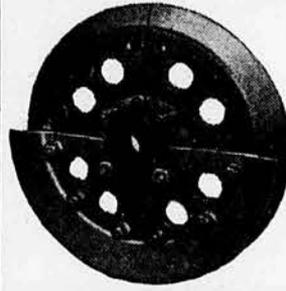
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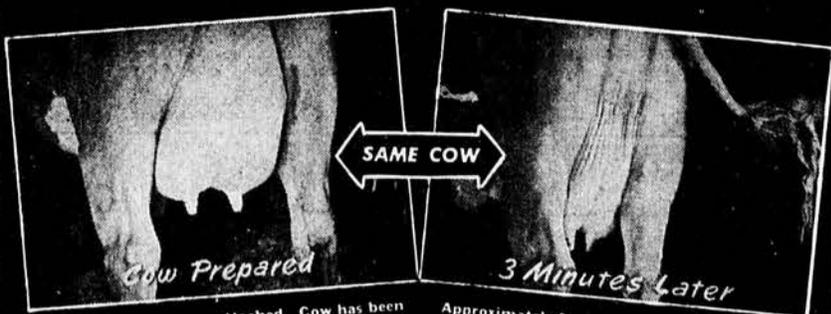


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Marketing Viewpoint

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

I notice that producers are being encouraged to increase production of hogs as soon as possible. What is the situation relative to the number of animals on farms compared with grain available? Is an increase in hog numbers likely to cause a shortage of feed as it did early last year?—B. O.

Of course a large increase in hog numbers cannot take place until this summer and fall so that hog numbers in relation to feed supplies would depend somewhat on this year's crop of feed grains.

As of January 1 this year stocks of corn and oats on hand were equivalent to .49 of a ton per grain-consuming animal unit. This compared with .39 of a ton a year earlier and .50 of a ton average for the 1939-43 period. With hog and poultry numbers down and with fewer cattle going into feed lots on a long-time basis and with more sorghum grain on hand, the consumption of corn and oats will be materially smaller this year than last. Consequently, with a near average production of feed grains this year there should be enough grain to feed quite an increased number of hogs during late 1945 and thru 1946.

I have heard thru radio market reports that pricing regulations governing the marketing of hogs have been changed. What specific changes have been made and what is the probable effect of such changes?—I. H.

In the first place I would like to point out that recent changes affect only the floor or support price. Ceiling prices have not been changed and to date there is no indication that they will be changed.

The support price at Kansas City was raised from \$12.25 to \$12.75 on good to choice barrows and gilts weighing up to 300 pounds. This support price is to be effective until September 1, 1946. This change probably will help to encourage increased hog production. However, its effect in maintaining prices above the support level depends upon how far the government is willing to go in supporting prices if the supply of hogs becomes larger than the capacity of the slaughtering plants at a specific time or larger than the effective demand for pork. Another factor in making a floor price effective is grading on the market. A good to choice hog early in 1944 was a much different animal than some good to choice hogs at the present time, in my opinion.

How much effect will the lowering of the ceiling price and the subsidy on choice grade slaughter cattle have on prices for this grade after July 2? What is the price outlook for the better grades of cattle during the next 90 to 100 days?—J. R.

Since your letter was written, unofficial reports indicate that the ceiling price and subsidy payments on choice grade cattle will not be lowered on July 2 as was announced when the price-stabilization program became effective in late January, which changes the picture considerably.

Increases in subsidy payments to packers and an increase in the ceiling price of beef sold by slaughterers to the government and the shortage in supply of all kinds of meat and meat substitutes will lend strength to the cattle market. This probably will be especially true of the better grades as the season progresses. However, the price-stabilization program is still in effect and it will prevent average prices from going much, if any, higher than present levels.

Sugar Savers

A bulletin entitled "Sugar Savers," is available without charge. It includes 50 recipes for sweet breads, cakes, cookies, puddings, pies and other desserts which use little sugar. Write Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Did You Ever Try Geese?

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

ON THE Frank Wells farm, not far from us, is a fine flock of 65 White Embden geese. A good number have been kept for several years and they always have been profitable. Now, since the war has brought feathers into new channels of use, and feathers have been in better demand at high prices, the geese have more profit from this source. Mr. Wells shipped the feathers to Chicago and received \$1.25 a pound. The yield of feathers from the flock was about 15 pounds at one picking. Goose eggs for hatching have always been in demand. Last year from a flock of 40 geese there was sold \$140 worth of eggs. Some were sold locally, but quite a number went by parcel post to mail-order customers.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Usually the geese start laying about the first to the middle of March, and egg production has averaged around 30 eggs to the goose. Eggs from the older geese are larger than from the year-old stock and they hatch better goslings. For this reason the geese are kept for several years. In fact, they are in their prime when 3 to 4 years old and continue to produce strong fertility and hatchability until 8 to 10 years. They usually mate for life when they select their mates, and for this reason it is best not to sell off many, as sometimes if one breaks a mating the gander will refuse to find new mates. Young Ganders, especially, may only mate with one certain goose the first year, but later if the whole flock of geese runs together may accept as many as four.

Divide Into Family Groups

In a small pasture the geese usually will stay in one flock, but if they are on range or in a large pasture, each gander and his mates will separate into family groups. If a family is separated the gander may mope around until he dies rather than find new mates. Old geese can be run in the pasture with sheep or cattle, but the young goslings should be yarded away from stock until they are able to look out for themselves. No shelter is needed for old geese, altho an open shed is good for extremely cold or windy weather. Much of the time, however, it is necessary to drive the geese inside if they are sheltered. It seems to be their nature to stay outside in all kinds of weather.

During the breeding season in addition to some grain the geese are fed a laying mash, given plenty of water and run on green pasture. Chicken hens are set on the goose eggs, and experience has taught that 5 eggs under each hen give better hatches than when more are set. To prepare the nest for goose eggs Mr. Wells places a layer of moist dirt or sand in the bottom of the nest and covers it with fine nesting material. This dirt is kept damp during the hatch. After the 18th day the eggs are sprinkled with warm water once a day. It takes 28 to 30 days for the eggs to hatch.

The goslings should not be hurried in getting out of the shell, altho it may be necessary to help them break around the shells; then they should be put back under the hens to finish hatching. The goslings are started on

chick mash and given warm water for their first feed. They then are given tender greens and plenty of them. They must be kept out of heavy rains until they are well feathered else they will drown. Their water pan should be deep enough so they can dip their bill under water. Later cracked corn is added to their diet and they are turned out on green pasture.

Weights for Embden geese are: Adult gander 20 pounds, adult goose 18, young gander 18, young goose 16 pounds. The heavier the geese the better even if they are over standard weight. A flock of Embden geese on green pasture is a pretty sight with their pure white plumage and orange shanks and bills. There is only one other breed of geese that has solid white feathers, the White Chinese which are smaller and more slender bodied and have knobs on their heads. The adult gander in the Chinese breed weighs only 12 pounds and the adult goose 10 pounds.

The Toulouse geese are the largest of the goose family. They have feathers that range from light to dark gray in color, pale orange bills and reddish orange shanks and toes. The adult gander weighs 26 pounds, adult goose 20 pounds, young gander 20 pounds and young goose 16 pounds. African geese are about the same size as the Embden. They have light- and dark-gray feathers on their body, wings and breast, with black or very dark gray head feathers. They have a black knob, bill and dark brown eyes. Their shanks and toes are a dark orange.

Have Fierce Disposition

The Wild or Canadian geese have the same weights as do the Chinese. They have rather small heads covered with black feathers with a white stripe nearly covering the side of the face. Their bill and eyes are black, their breast a light gray, with dark gray back and wings and black tail feathers. The Egyptian geese are the odd members of the goose family. They have a very fierce disposition and are different in several respects from the other breeds of geese. They are small, the adult gander weighing 10 pounds, adult goose 8 pounds, young gander 8 pounds and young goose 6 pounds. They have black-and-gray heads with chestnut patches around the eyes, purplish or bluish red bill, orange eyes, gray-and-black necks and backs, glossy black tail and their breast is a chestnut-and-gray color.

With ordinary good conditions and care waterfowls are so free from disease and so little troubled by lice that these things cause few losses. However, in some instances young geese that have been hen hatched and brooded have been known to die from head lice if the hen had not been treated before setting. Keeping a pan of water deep enough so the young goslings can dip their heads under water is a help in keeping lice down. Intestinal worms, such as the round and tape worms, have been known to cause losses if geese have been kept on worm-infested ground. As a rule, under ordinary growing conditions worms do not cause much trouble. Lameness in goslings sometimes is prevalent in dry seasons and may be due to not having enough tender green food, or it may be due to leg weakness if goslings are kept indoors too long.

Might Cure Cannibalism

TESTS at the University of Wisconsin indicate that a daily feeding of fresh cow manure apparently cures many cases of cannibalism among laying pullets, altho manure probably is not the whole answer to the problem, poultry experts explain.

Feeding manure to confined poultry represents a return to natural conditions, since chickens allowed to run at large feed on manure piles. There is no danger of disease as chickens do not pick up diseases except from excrement of their own kind, it is explained.

In feeding manure to poultry be careful not to feed too much the first few days as the chickens will eat too much manure and not enough other

feed, resulting in loss of production. After they become used to manure, it is safe to give them all they want. Usually 250 hens will consume all the manure one cow produces, it is said by the college authorities.

Best preventive for cannibalism, it is pointed out, is a 3-point program, including use of greens, such as alfalfa fed in racks, salt, and manure. Grass silage or good-quality corn silage may be substituted for green, leafy alfalfa hay for the first few weeks pullets are in the laying house but may be more wasteful.

Cannibalism sometimes can be overcome by feeding extra salt. Where pullets consume twice as much grain as they do mash, the mash needs to carry 2 per cent salt.

As an emergency measure, using one tablespoonful of salt in each gallon of drinking water from the time the birds get off the roosts until noon on 3 or 4 successive days is helpful. If this cure is to work, all fresh water must be removed during the forenoon and then fresh water given in the afternoon.

A daily feeding of fresh cow manure can best be done in troughs equipped with reels to keep the chickens from walking in them.

Wants Warm Walls

We plan to build a new chicken house (laying house) and probably a brooder house this spring. We are endeavoring to get all information possible as to the best material for this purpose and the best plan to follow. Haydite blocks have come to our attention, as well as other concrete and cinder blocks. We have had no experience with same, altho they appear to us, from what we know of them, to be very good. Do you recommend them, or possibly you know something of them and can answer some questions for us. Do Hay-

dite blocks compare favorably with other materials from a warmth standpoint? Would a house built of these blocks become damp and not be healthy for chickens? I imagine they would be verminproof.—M. J. H., Wyandotte Co.

While there is nothing definite about any concrete as far as warmth and insulation are concerned, because these factors depend upon the method of manufacturing the block and the amount of cement used, it is still true that Haydite is probably the best insulating material which has been used for making concrete blocks. Compared to ordinary sand and gravel, Haydite makes a lightweight block which is much warmer and a much better insulator than the ordinary type. It also is better than cinder blocks which are somewhat midway between Haydite and ordinary concrete as far as warmth is concerned. An 8-inch thick wall of Haydite blocks would be warmer than most poultry-house walls as they are normally built.

There would be a minimum of dampness due to condensation on the walls. There might be some moisture driven thru the walls by driving rains. A Portland cement wash coat on the outside or a coat of Portland cement stucco would do more toward waterproofing the exterior from driving rains than anything you could do. Most masonry walls are more likely to become damp on the inside than wooden walls, especially if proper ventilation is not provided. If you care to give us the size and shape of these Haydite blocks and the company which makes them, I would be glad to give you a little more definite information as to the insulating value and adaptability for poultry-house walls.—F. C. Fenton, Professor Agricultural Engineering, Kansas State College.

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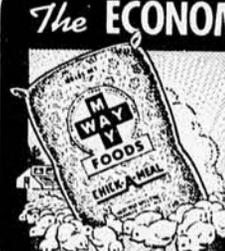
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11	1.10	3.52	19	1.90	6.08
12	1.20	3.84	20	2.00	6.40
13	1.30	4.16	21	2.10	6.72
14	1.40	4.48	22	2.20	7.04
15	1.50	4.80	23	2.30	7.36
16	1.60	5.12	24	2.40	7.68
17	1.70	5.44	25	2.50	8.00

DISPLAY RATE

Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
Inches	1	\$4.90	1	\$19.60	\$72.20
1/2	1	9.80	1	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis

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Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested High Production

Replacement guarantee. Prepaid in 100 lots.

AAA Grade St. Run Pullets Ckls.

Large typ. Wh. leg. bf. Min. \$10.90 \$21.90 \$29.90

Wh. & bd. rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds 10.90 17.90 9.00

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Austra-Whites 11.90 21.90 9.00

Assorted Heavies \$9.50 per 100.

Free Folder.

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WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

SELECT PULLETS—CHOICE GRADE	AAA	AAAA	AAAAA	Key Flock
2 to 3 weeks old—Per 100	19.00	21.00	23.00	25.00
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4 to 5 weeks old "	28.00	29.00	31.00	32.00
4 1/2 to 5 wk. open range "	28.00	31.00	34.00	37.00

100% delivery. Give express office; send M. O. Cat. Free

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

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Kansas-grown. Lot Crest. Sweet Clover Mixed, bu. \$9.00. We have a full line of farm seeds. Write for prices.

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Norkan Seed out of Certified Field, purity 99.50, germination 96, \$3.50 cwt. Rudolph Oborny, Rush Center, Kansas.

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160 Acres, 45 miles south of Topeka, on RFD and highline, 65 plow, 95 bullock pasture, good buildings, good water, possession of buildings. \$45 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed

Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red. Grain Sorghums: Blackhall, Western Black-hull, Pink Club, and Red Kafirs, Colby, Early Kalo, Westland, Wheatland, Midland (Kalo 617). Sudan Grass: Wheeler. Corn: Hybrid; U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200, K 1585 and K 1583. Open Pollinated: Midland, Red, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas Sunflower, Colby Yellow Cap. Soybeans: Hongkong and Dunfield. Flax, Alfalfa: Ladak. Sweet Clover: White Biennial. Red Clover: Kansas Strain. Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association

Manhattan, Kansas

CERTIFIED KANSAS HYBRIDS

U. S. 13 K.I.H. 38

YOU WILL SAVE BY WRITING

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Kansas Hybrid Seed Corn

State Certified and Kansas Grown. U. S. 13 Hybrid Corn, grown and processed on our own farm.

Flat Kernels—\$8.00 per bushel

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Certified Black Hull Kafir—5c pound

BRUNE BROS., R. 1, LAWRENCE, KAN.

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

Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn. Know the pedigree of the hybrid you plant. K1583, Ill. 200. Order now. Herbert Roepke, R-3, Manhattan, Kansas.

Pure, certified seed of Norkan, Early Kalo, Pink Kafir and Midland (the new early combine grain sorghum). Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Certified Blackhall Kafir. Test 95%. Purity 99.5. No mixtures. Price \$4.00 per cwt. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kansas.

State Certified Atlas Sorgo. Germination 90, purity 99. \$4.50 per cwt. Frank Rudolph, Manhattan, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Blackhall Kafir, germination 95%, \$5.00 cwt. Chamberlin Seed Farm, Carbondale, Kansas.

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Certified Hybrids—K1583 and U. S. 13, nice, large, flat kernels only. Jake Lehman, Horton, Kansas.

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Kansas Certified Hybrids—U. S. 35, K1585. Order now. Ernest Bauer, Broughton, Kansas.

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Certified Atlas Sorgo. Germination 93%. \$4.00 Cwt. F. J. Raleigh, Clyde, Kansas.

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Changing all roller chain drives to V-belts. Ready for immediate delivery complete with our heavy pressed steel pulleys, idler brackets and Gates V-Belts. Write for design sheets and prices.

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High Quality, low cost power driven posthole digger. Link-belt tempered steel auger—Blood Bros. universal joints—enclosed gears—power lifted. Immediate delivery for Ford Ferguson, other tractors 30 days. Write Dept. 3, Continental Farm Machine Co., 451 Wilson Northeast, Minneapolis 13, Minn.

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Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants. Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment. Factory Distributors.

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

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Kill Weeds with Fire. Aerial torches destroy parasites, split rocks, has 99 uses. Burns kerosene. Medium size \$20, giant \$24.75, express collect. Sine Equipment, KFA, Quakertown, Pa.

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How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 435, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Abortion Vaccine—government licensed strain 19—saves calves, builds clean herds. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. P, Kansas City 15, Mo.

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

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

Wanted. Fox Terrier puppies. Box 261, Stafford, Kansas.

RABBITS AND PIGEONS

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Dealers—Hardware stores, implement stores, Farm Store Dealers, interested in the sales of high-quality lines of milking machines, cream separators, electric motors, gas engines, water systems and many specialty items, contact us at once for complete information and catalogues. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, Factory Distributors, 224 West 4th Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

Sod to Break—Greeley County; Kansas' finest wheat land. 5 year lease, \$2 acre breaking 320 to 960 acre units. Aaron Sell, Stafford, Kansas.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

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Farm Loans Wanted—No commissions or stock purchases required. Current rates. Address: Baker University, Box 92, Baldwin, Kansas.

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Wanted—Dairy Plant Manager. Pasteurizing and bottling milk. \$50.00 weekly and up. Box 65, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

One Man Can Kill 300 trees or sprouts a day with Bo-Ko, Jonestown, Mississippi, enough to make 6 quarts \$1.75, only 1/7 freight to pay.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

Quilt Pieces—Colorful new Cotton Prints, 2 pound box and Quilt Pattern Book \$1.25 post-paid. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

FATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Urgently Needs Feathers for Army Hospital pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Top selling prices! White and colored Goose—\$1.37 1/2 per lb. White and colored Duck—\$1.10 per lb. Also geese and duck quilts (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive. Midwest Feather Company, 1650 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12.

MISCELLANEOUS

Love Horses? Send for free list 38 different horse magazines, descriptions, prices. Magazine Mart-KF, Plant City, Fla.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Some very good reports are coming into this office concerning size of litters. **BAUER BROTHERS**, of Gladstone, Nebr., report having saved to date an average of 7 3/4 pigs to the litter. They will begin weaning pigs in about 10 days, and say this has been an exceptional year for saving litters.

The **PENNEY AND JAMES** Aberdeen-Angus sale, Hamilton, Mo., April 19, was well attended and the average made on this offering was the highest made in the state in 1945. Forty-seven females averaged \$472.35 and 8 bulls averaged \$320. J. D. Warren, Maloy, Iowa, paid \$910 for the highest-selling female and the top of the auction. Top bull brought \$375. Fifty-five head averaged \$450. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

O'BRYAN RANCH Hampshire sale, Hiattville, on April 21, was well attended by breeders and farmers. One hundred forty head were sold for about \$15,000. An August boar by The Rocket and out of a New Glory dam was the top of the sale and was purchased by William Glover, Kansas City, Mo., for \$700. The top boars averaged \$185. Farmers in that section of the state bought gilts readily at \$50 to \$75, and boars sold readily to farmers from \$50 to \$100.

Secretary H. D. Sharp announces dates and places for the state **MILKING SHORTHORN** district shows as follows—Monday, May 21, Wakeeney; Tuesday, May 22, Great Bend; Wednesday, May 23, Hutchinson. Thursday will be taken up in classifying herds. The last show will be at Marysville, Friday, May 25. Keith King, of Victoria, Ill., will officiate as judge. James W. Linn, of K. S. A. C., will conduct judging schools at the various shows. W. J. Hardy, secretary of the national association, plans to attend.

It is a source of pride to the many friends of **JESSE RIFFEL** and his family to note the advancement that has been made by this enterprising breeder over the years. No Polled Hereford breeder in the Middle West has made a greater contribution to the improvement of this great breed. Heading the herd at this time are 2 bulls that have been twice grand champions, an honor that has come to but few, if any, Hereford breeders. Four other bulls also in service in the herd are sons of a 12-time champion. Pvf Advance Worthmore 2nd has been and is now the main herd bull and he is proving to be a sire of unusual greatness.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, of Leoti, one of the most determined and successful Shorthorn cattle breeders in the western half of Kansas, reports a good year in the business. He says there has been an abundance of feed and cattle have wintered unusually well. Prospects are great for a 1945 crop even with scarcity of labor. Interest in good Shorthorns never was better. Breeding stock has gone out to buyers from many sections of the state and Eastern Colorado. The future grows brighter right along. Farmers have money and feed, and understand better than ever before the value of good bulls. Mr. Warrington has rendered a big service to the livestock growers of his territory.

On his well-balanced bluestem and alfalfa farm a dozen or so miles southeast of Manhattan, **WALTER O'NEIL** has proved over the years what can be done with registered Hereford cattle. The 106 head of breeding cows now on the farm were all dropped the property of their present owner with the exception of one. Sixty calves already have arrived this spring and more are coming right along. The timbered draws are the only shelter and only one calf has been lost so far this year. Most all of the present herd were descended from one cow purchased many years ago. Bulls have been bought from leading herds, 3 from the Mousel herd. But little grain is fed and the herd is carried on in a semirange manner.

T. L. WELSH, of Abilene, believes the best use that can possibly be made of Kansas land is to maintain herds of breeding cattle. His present herd of about 70 registered Hereford breeding cows, headed by a good bull, helps to pin down the soil and make more profitable his several farms. In no other way, believes Mr. Welsh, can Kansas pastures be owned profitably. The Herefords seem to fit into the program. Cows are easy keepers and consume much rough feed that would otherwise be of little value. The bulls, ever since the herd was founded a dozen years ago, have met with ready sale to farmers and breeders of the surrounding territory. Most of them are sold as yearlings or short 2-year-olds. Mr. Welsh says each year farmer buyers grow more critical and demand better bulls. They don't want them fat but they must be in good thrifty condition.

Located advantageously for buyer attendance from Colorado and Nebraska, appreciative buyers compete for tops at the annual **NORTHWEST HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** sales. The large territory covered by the membership makes a good selection possible. The annual spring sale at Atwood brought out the usual good crowd of buyers and spectators, but Kansas, as always, saves a big share of the tops. The top this year on bulls was \$810, paid by the Sherlock Hereford Ranch, at Ansley, Nebr. The bull was consigned by Henry Miller. Top female was from the H. A. Rogers consignment and sold for \$450 to J. A. Rummel, of Oberlin. The 46 bulls sold for an average price of \$323 and the 31 females averaged \$203. A general average of \$275 was made on the entire offering of 77 lots. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer, assisted by Art Leitner.

Breeding establishments such as the **LATZKE ANGUS FARM**, at Junction City, deserves a lot of credit for the big part they have had in creating a stronger demand for better cattle on the farms of the state. Over the years Latzke Farm has bred registered Aberdeen Angus and sold the annual surplus largely to farmers. This was especially true at a time when farmers were unable financially to pay big prices or had as yet not become convinced of the value of using a registered bull. During this period many breeders specialized in selling

only for higher prices to other breeders. Little thought was given to the importance of education, making possible breed extensions, and the fact that the best possible market was near home was overlooked. But Latzke Farm was among those breeders who early recognized the advantage of cultivating a home market. And with each new crop of heifers saved for breeding on the farm, a better bull than his predecessor was used. Thus one of the best herds in the state was developed along with a worth-while market for the bulls dropped annually on the farm. The fine farm has grown in acres and improvements in keeping with the high quality of the herd because of a definite program based on the principle of cultivating a home market.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
May 5—Mid-Continent Angus Sale, Junction City, Kan. J. B. Hollinger, Sale Manager, Chapman, Kan.
- May 14—J. F. McKenny and Son, King City, Mo. Sale at Maryville, Mo.
- Guernsey Cattle**
September 24—Jo-Mar Farm, Roy E. Dillard, Manager, Salina, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
October 29—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Secy., Nickerson, Kan.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
May 26—John Ravenstein and Son, Cleveland, Kan., and Walbert J. Ravenstein, Belmont, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.
- Shropshire Sheep**
May 8—Herman H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.25	\$16.80	\$16.25
Hogs	14.50	14.50	13.50
Lambs	16.25	16.75	16.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.25	.25
Eggs, Standards	.33	.33	.30
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.78 1/2	1.78 1/2	1.67 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.13 1/2	1.15	
Oats, No. 2, White	.70	.82	.87
Barley, No. 2	1.01	1.13 1/2	
Alfalfa, No. 1	27.50	26.00	34.50
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	18.00	17.00

Lambs Did Well

Feeder lamb projects have been very profitable this year. Gerald Bollinger, Dickinson county, fed out 330 lambs and says now he wishes he had taken 2 carloads.

His lambs, purchased for \$10 a hundredweight last fall, weighed an average of 47 pounds into the feed lot. His first shipment in March consisted of 102 lambs to Kansas City. They weighed an average of 88 pounds in Abilene and brought \$15. In addition he got an average wool clip from his lambs of 4 3/4 pounds.

A second shipment of 159 lambs was made to Topeka on March 29, but at the time we called Mr. Bollinger did not have information on weights and price. Ninety-three lambs were held over for additional feeding.

HORSES -- JACKS

JACKS and JENNETS
FOR SALE
Some extra fine Jacks. Serviceable age. Several Jennets.
WATTS BROTHERS, LECOMPTON, KAN.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE RAMS
Registered Hampshire yearling rams, with plenty of size and type.
W. G. NICHOLSON
Box 767 Great Bend, Kansas

May 19
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
Saturday, May 12

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

HOGS

POLAND BOARS
Serviceable Age
Also 10 head of bred sows and gilts. Best of the world's best sires and dams. Modern Polands.
BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr.
Ray Saylor & Son, Manhattan, Kan.

POLAND BOARS
Serviceable Age
Thick, rugged boars that carry the blood of the world's best sires and dams. Modern Polands.
BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr.

POLAND FALL GILTS
Open or bred to Chief of Supremacy. Heavy-bodied type on short legs. Finest quality. Double immune. Priced reasonable.
Matlone Bros., Raymond, Kan.



Wittum's Better-Feeding Polands
Short-legged, thick-fleshed fall boars and spring pigs.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

TOP SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
Yes sir, we don't mean maybe—"The Best in the West." Sunny Boy by Spot Light, he by Feeder's King out of a Sunny Crest dam. He was reserve grand champion Missouri State Fair last year. Also Golden Lad 2nd by Model Perfection, son of Golden Lad and out of a Victory Lad dam. Fall boars for sale and booking orders for gilts bred to above herd boars.
SLATER BROS., SAVONBURG, KAN.

BERKSHIRE FALL BOARS
Ready for service. The short-headed kind of modern type. All mail orders guaranteed satisfaction. Immediate shipment. Reg. and immune.
SHADOWLAWN BERKSHIRE FARM
Roy Gilliland, Jr. Holton, Kan.

DUROC BOARS
For Sale
Heavy bodied, registered fall boars with quality and popular bloodlines. No gilts for sale at this time.
WREATH FARM
Manhattan - - - Kansas

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

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

DUROC BOARS FOR SALE
Registered, ready for service. Medium type, thick bodies, heavy bone, good backs. Sired by Red Fashion 149475. Immured.
J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan.

"KANT BE BEAT" DUROC BOARS
Put yourself in the King Row by buying one of these good boars. Also boars by other sires for sale.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

O.I.C.
BOOKING ORDERS for SPRING PIGS
Ped., heavy, blocky type.
Peterson & Sons
Osage City - - - Kansas

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

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

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

AUCTIONEERS

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

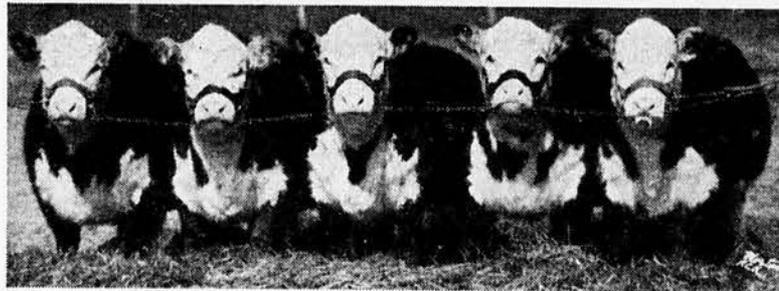


Buyers Pay the Auctioneer
If he is capable, and understands his audience and knows val-ues, his fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.
HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1631 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Ravensteins' Polled Hereford Sale

3rd Annual Event at Willow Creek Farm, 1 1/2 Miles South and 1 3/4 East of Belmont, Kingman County Kan., Saturday, May 26



A group of our heifers

46 HEAD The best of our entire 1944 calf crop. The result of nearly 30 years of careful herd bull selection and proper mating.

16 Bulls, from 12 to 18 months old (including some real herd bull prospects).

30 Females, 23 heifers in calf to the service of WHR Leskan 2nd (many of them prospects for foundation cows). 7 selected open heifers.

The offering carries the blood of many of the best known sires and dams of the breed. Sired by such proven bulls as:

- Plato Domino 9th
- Plato A 4th
- Pawnee Domino 8th
- Bullion Domino Astor
- WHR Leskan 2nd

With unfaltering zeal Ravenstein Brothers have given their best efforts over a long period of time to the breeding of better Polled Herefords. That they have done their share in breed improvement is evidenced by this offering and breeders and commercial growers from 18 states who have been buyers in recent years. "The cattle speak for themselves."—Jesse R. Johnson.

Sale under cover rain or shine. For catalog write

JOHN RAVENSTEIN, CLEVELAND, KANSAS, or
WALBERT RAVENSTEIN, BELMONT, KANSAS

Aucts.: Fred Reppert, Harold Tonn; Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Registered Shropshire Production Sale

At 1:30 p. m., at farm near

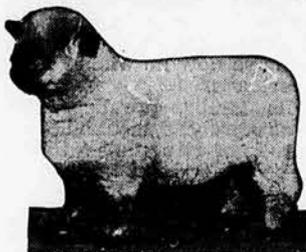
PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS
TUESDAY, MAY 8

20 RAMS 25 LAMBS 30 EWES

Featuring the get of Maple Heights Woodberry, whose get has topped more consignment sales than any Shropshire ram in Kansas.

Also the get of Rother's Clark, whose sire was champion of Iowa and Illinois state fairs in 1941 and whose dam was champion in several of the eastern state fairs, also the Royal in 1941.

H. H. SCHRAG, Owner
Pretty Prairie - - Kansas



Matt Glefer, Auctioneer
E. H. Krehbiel, Clerk

Try O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires

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

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.



Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Polled and Horned
Out of R. M. and classified dams. Milk and beef type. The true dual-purpose kind. Registered and priced right for quick sale. Calves to 11 months old, choice \$125, as low as \$75. We are as near as your mail box. Write or come.

GEORGE HEIKEN, BUSHTON, KANSAS
HAROLD HEIKEN, LORRAINE, KANSAS

Polled Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans, up to 12 months old. Our herd sires are P. C. Dairy Defender MX from RM dam Cornview Knight MX, a splendid big bull which we recently purchased from Max Craig of Osage City, and bred by Joseph D. Skiles, of Anderson, Indiana.

W. A. Hegle, Lost Springs, Kan.

Registered Milking Shorthorns

For sale: Can spare a few cows and heifers 2 to 7 years, bred to Hollandale Knave. Mostly Brookside and Glenside breeding. Prices in line with quality and breeding.

MARDALE STOCK FARM
J. E. Hugenot
Minneapolis - - Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN REDUCTION
100 head in herd, reduction necessary. Young bulls, cows and bred heifers. Best of type and breeding. Description and price on request.
Johnston Bros., Brewster, Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

From calves to 2-year-olds, out of Register of Merit cows. Will also spare a few females. Good quality and best of breeding. Reg. Spotted Poland pigs ready to wean about May 1.

H. R. LUCAS, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

ELDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM
Home of cattle with production and quality. Tb. and Bang's clean. Bull calves for sale by Hollandale Keystone. GARY BROWN & SONS, Great Bend, Kan.

Duallyn Milking Shorthorns

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

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

REG. MILKING SHORTHORN COWS

In order to reduce size of herd I am offering some nice young cows. Also several promising young bulls. Good breeding and type. Herd federal accredited for Bang's and Tb.

RALPH LUPFER, R. S. LARNED, KAN.

Registered RED POLL BULLS

(For Sale)
6 to 9 months old. Reasonably priced. State Accredited, abortion-free herd.

FRANK S. NOVAK, HADDAM, KANSAS

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Proved Sire Did It

A firm believer in cow testing and proved sires is C. R. Beer, of Pawnee county, who has been a member of the D. H. I. A. since 1928, and a member of the Herd Improvement Registry of the American Jersey Cattle Club for the last 3 years.

When he started in the dairy business Mr. Beer didn't pay much attention to proved sires, but when he began testing he found his average production very low. The first year his herd was on test the average was only 250 pounds of fat, he recalls. Then he purchased a Hallmark bull, Observer Primate Raleigh, who brought the butterfat average of his herd up 151 pounds of fat. The bull's first 10 daughters had an average of 10,381 pounds of 5.41 per cent milk and 562 pounds of butterfat on 305-day lactation, milking twice daily.

This bull was given an official rating as a tested sire by the American Jersey Cattle Club. He had 18 classified daughters with 3 rating very good, 11 good plus, and 4 good. Another Hallmark bull in this herd has 8 classified daughters with 1 very good, 3 good plus, and 5 good.

During the first year the herd was in H. I. R., 14.72 cows averaged 8,074 pounds of 5.58 per cent milk and 450.32 pounds of fat. The top cow produced 492 pounds of fat. The second year 18.23 cows averaged 8,877 pounds of 5.26 per cent milk and 467 pounds of fat. The top cow produced 710 pounds of fat. The Beer herd was the highest in the state for that year in H. I. R. testing. The third year 20.67 cows produced an average of 8,456 pounds of 5.27 per cent milk and 446 pounds of fat, with the top cow producing 605 pounds of fat.

At present Mr. Beer sets 350 pounds of fat as the dividing line for culling, yet this is 100 pounds of fat above his average of 250 pounds when he began testing. The herd is fully accredited for Bang's and Tb.

Changed His Mind

"I once thought if I had good cows the bull didn't make any difference," states E. L. Wagaman, Montgomery county dairyman. Thru the years, however, he found that breeding those good cows to stock bulls didn't bring heifers with good milk production.

That experience convinced him of the value of a good herd sire. He now uses a bull which has a high-producing dam, with the result that high production is being passed on to his calves. In the fall of 1943 his herd had a test of 5.7 and last fall a test of 5.8 and he gives his bull credit for at least 50 per cent of the improvement.

Mr. Wagaman never keeps a cow that has developed mastitis because he figures the danger to the rest of the herd is too great and more than offsets the possibility of getting a good cow back into condition. He believes leaving the milking machine on too long is greatest cause of mastitis.

For 20 years Mr. Wagaman milked his cows by hand and wouldn't have a milking machine on the place. "I always was a rapid milker and thought I could milk my herd in less time than I could clean up all those contraptions," he recalls. A personal injury and shortage of help finally led him to install a milking machine on trial. Now he has found that he can milk his 20 cows in 45 minutes with 2 units and swears that it is less trouble to keep the milking machine clean than it was the old hand equipment.

Get Rid of Pests

Gophers and moles can be driven away by dropping moth balls in their burrows and runways. Altho this method has little injurious effect upon the rodents, it is a safer way of ridding the premises of such pests than the use of traps and poisons where there are small children.—Ocie Chilton.

Adjustable Stool

A piano or organ stool comes in mighty handy when peeling fruit or washing vegetables, as it can be adjusted to the right height to prevent water running down one's arms as so often happens when using the ordinary kitchen chair. Use it, too, when ironing as it enables one to sit while ironing the flat pieces, yet swing around for changing irons or attending to meal preparations.—Mrs. R. E. Lofts.

Beef CATTLE

Announcing Hereford Sire Arrival

We have purchased and placed at the head of our herd—

ROYAL DOMINO 8th

Bred by T. L. Welsh, of Abilene, Kan. He is a thick, low-set, line-bred Prince Domino, and his inspection is invited. He was selected to mate with our Domino-WHR females.

GLEN I. GIBBS

Manchester - - Kansas

Note: Remember our annual calf sales.

Registered HEREFORD BULLS Always

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

Cedar Nole Hereford Farm

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

REGISTERED YEARLING POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

Also 9 registered heifers. Sired by Ideal's Worthmore. 100% Bang's and Tb.-free.
GEORGE L. RIFFEL, Hope, Kansas

Latzke Angus Farm

Registered cattle of correct type with breeding to match. To reduce herd we offer 15 choice yearling heifers and a few cows, some with calves at foot. 12 bulls from 6 to 12 months old.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, Junction City, Kan.
Farm 9 miles southwest Highway 77—
See road sign.

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

Registered ROAN SHORTHORN BULLS

Four good ones 10 to 12 months old. Sired by Divide Advance 2nd (the Bellows Bros. herd bull) and out of richly bred dams.

R. L. BACH

Larned - - - Kansas

HIGH PLAINS' HERD

Registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans, yearlings and 2-year-olds. Low-down, compact, beefy type with plenty of bone and natural covering of flesh. Sired by two of the beefiest bulls in the state and out of quality cows.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, LEOTI, KAN.

Offering SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Nice red, 4 years old, son of Divide Barrister, an excellent sire and gentle. Can't use him to advantage longer and will price him reasonably. Also young bulls and a few females.

WHITE BROS., ARLINGTON, KAN.

Two Shorthorn Bulls 18 Mos. Old

A red and a roan, in strong breeding condition. Ready for heavy service. Sired by Glenburn Destiny.
E. C. and GLEN E. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kan.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list.
BANBURY & SONS,
Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2807

Dairy CATTLE

Registered Guernsey Dispersal

(Private Sale)

20 HEAD, fresh and to freshen soon. Tb. and Bang's tested. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser. Labor shortage makes this sale necessary. Good breeding and production and priced worth the money.

CLYDE W. WALLACE

White City - - - Kansas

MY GOSH!! MY GOSH!!

Won't we ever get another heifer? Fine young purebred bull calves, but we want HEIFERS!!! So we are making bargain prices on these thrifty, well-bred, registered Jersey bull calves!
BULL CALF DIVISION, Rotherwood Jersey's
Hutchinson, Kansas

HOLSTEIN BULL

2 YEARS OLD, C. P. R.
Ivy Billy Omsby (grand champion Salina Midwest Holstein Show 1944). Grandson of "excellent" 3-year-old 557.3 pounds of fat.
C. A. LADY, ABILENE, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

OFFERING REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Five from 5 to 15 months old. Heavy producing dams. The blood of national champions and state record cows.
Gilbert Beigel, Alta Vista, Kan.

What Machinery Is Coming

Manufacturers Give Our Readers These Tips

KANSAS FARMER has asked many machinery manufacturers what farmers can expect in the way of new types of machinery after the war and whether this machinery would meet the farmer demand that has been growing for versatile and labor-saving types. Here is what the manufacturers have to say:

The task of harvesting hay, always tiring under the best conditions, will be greatly lightened as a result of new hay-making machines when war needs give way to farm needs. Machinery manufacturers offer a glimpse of haying in the future, but actual assembly-line production of this equipment seems to be still far in the offing.

One leading company already has announced its 1-man baler which turns out a new-type round bale, which can be unrolled like a carpet for the delight of your livestock.

This machine is fully automatic and the tractor operator is the full crew. As each bale is finished it is wrapped with twine and discharged from the reel of the machine. The baler also can be used as a stationary baler.

Another feature of this baler is the tractor-power take-off which operates it. Virtually all present balers have an auxiliary motor.

The rolled bale is said to be an advantage in that more leaves are saved without crushing or breaking. The principle is more like wrapping up the hay. It is twine wrapped with ordinary binder twine.

As companions to the baler are other pieces of equipment that make haying a power job all the way. Cut with a power mower the hay is raked with a new-type side-delivery rake, with power drive and air tires, which rakes as well as rakes. Following the baler will come a new tractor-mounted bale loader which will automatically pick up the bales as they lie in the field and elevate them to a wagon trailer behind the tractor. It will be a quick-hitch unit. The loader at the barn can be used as an elevator to put the bales into a barn loft or on top of a pile of bales.

There will be wider adoption of other methods of harvesting our grassland crops, too. Improvements in the forage harvester are promised, a machine that handles ensilage without the back-breaking work of present-day methods. The forage harvester cuts and chops the green standing hay all in one operation.

Much attention is being paid to mow drying of hay at present, and one company already has built a small unit with a fan for this process. Mow drying would improve the quality of hay, for in recent years it has been a difficult job to put up hay without at least one shower falling on it.

Soil Fertility Is Aim

All machinery companies are becoming aware of the importance of maintaining, if not building, soil fertility. Reading their advertisements that appear in the farm press indicates this. Also, the emphasis put on fertility-building machinery indicates that these machines will receive still more attention in the future.

The old faithful manure spreader certainly is such a machine, and streamlined with rubber tires and other new features is one of the most efficient and valuable pieces of equipment of the farm. For as one manufacturer points out, unless the fertility of the soil is maintained there won't be much use for any other equipment in a short time.

Companion of the manure spreader will be the manure loader; some already are being made.

Among the other innovations that machinery manufacturers promise are the following:

- A power take-off mower that will operate behind any tractor.
- Elevators that will not only handle grain and ear corn but baled hay.
- Equipment that will shred the cornstalk on the field as an aid in combating the advancing corn borer.
- More and more attachments to put fertilizer in the plow sole—as described recently in Kansas Farmer.
- Mechanized equipment suitable for smaller farms.
- Quicker and easier methods of attaching and detaching equipment from tractors.

Standardized power take-offs, also hydraulic controls.

More and more machines mounted on rubber tires—and tires of a standard size as was mentioned by one farmer-reader in Kansas Farmer's recent article.

A disk plow that operates parallel to the surface of the ground and stirs the soil without turning it.

There have been some observers who have contended that farmers often have been oversold on machinery in the past. One manufacturer suggests the following guide when buying equipment:

Adaptability to the work for which the machine will be used.

Dependability when in use; that is a minimum of breakdowns and work stoppage.

Economy of operation including labor, fuel, oil and parts.

Ease of handling which include efficiency and operation and adjustment.

These factors add up to profitable performance, and when this is achieved the importance of the original cost is lessened. True costs must include fuel, upkeep, depreciation, use and repair.

Another Kansan To High Position

HERE is another Kansas farm boy who has made good. He is Ralph C. Archer, vice-president, farm tractor division of the International Harvester Company.

Mr. Archer was born in 1892 on a farm near Great Bend, and was reared there. He has held several important sales positions with the International Harvester Company since starting as a service man at the company's Salina branch in 1919. Subsequently, he was canvasser and blockman at the same branch, later becoming a motor truck salesman. He was appointed assistant manager of the Wichita branch in 1925, and the following year was transferred in the same capacity to the Salina branch. Coming to the company's general office in Chicago in 1928, he was named



Ralph C. Archer

assistant district sales manager for the northwest district and, in 1932, manager of that district. Three years later, in 1935, he became assistant domestic sales manager, and in 1941, domestic sales manager, which position he held until he was named director of domestic and Canadian sales in 1942.

In January, 1944, when the Harvester company adopted the divisional form of organization, Mr. Archer was named general manager to head up the newly created Farm Tractor Division. He was elected vice-president on March 15, 1945, and will continue as executive head of the Farm Tractor Division.

Mr. Archer is married and has two children, a son and a daughter. His home is in Highland Park, Ill.

Try Partridges

The difficulty of establishing a new game bird in any area is almost unbelievable, says Dave Leahy, state fish and game commissioner. For the last 8 or 10 years the commission has been trying to establish chukar partridges in Kansas but with little success. During that time some 10,000 or 12,000

2300 HOURS WITH "WINGS"

--- still excellent



Clyde Strobel, Ness City, Kansas, says, "In April, 1935, Franklin Township bought a Diesel 40 tractor for their use in maintaining roads. Until the present date, March, 1945, there has been no oil other than Wings used in this tractor. In 1943, after eight years, during which the tractor was run approximately 2,300 hours, this tractor was overhauled and reconditioned by the Roberts Tractor and Equipment Co., who found all bearings and working parts of the motor in excellent condition. The tractor is still in service and in number one condition."

Ed Hughes, Garden City, Kansas, says, "I farm 3,000 acres and have used Over 400 Wings Distributors in Kansas. Write for name of your nearest dealer."

Wings oil for ten years. I think Wings is better than oil for which I paid twenty cents per gallon more. During the past ten years I have tried other oils but have always returned to Wings because I found it better."

W. L. Walton, Peck, Kansas, who, with his son farms over 700 acres of bottom land in alfalfa, wheat, and corn, says, "We have used Wings oil for the last ten years in our equipment. We now use Wings in two International tractors, a John Deere tractor, two combines, a truck, and two cars. Years ago we used a nationally advertised oil but Wings costs less and gives better satisfaction."



of the birds have been released on game refuges over the state.

The reason why new bird types are difficult to establish is that they become domesticated. Due to the fact they necessarily are brooded and started in captivity and then released they fail to revert to the wild state. Only a few revert each year and it takes a long time for them to build up flocks of wild game.

"I released nearly 100 on the state farm here," says Mr. Leahy, "but they spent all their time around the house, completely unafraid of the hundreds of visitors." The chukar partridge is an ornamental bird imported from India. "We had the same trouble establishing pheasants in Kansas," says Mr. Leahy, "so we believe we can get the job done with chukar partridges if we keep trying long enough."

The Versatile Pin

I use snap clothespins to hold clippings together, to loop up curtains when wind flops them about, also to convert dining room into a bedroom by pinning the heavy door drapes together. Clothespins may be dressed up by painting them or fastening a bunch of flowers or a ribbon bow and using them on lace or fancy curtains instead of tiebacks, for a change.—Mrs. Lee Cochran, Washington Co.

Fishing Equipment

I find surgical adhesive tape spools very handy for storing extra reel lines. A spool that holds 5 yards of 1-inch tape will store a 50-yard line. Fly-rod wrappings will last much longer if they are coated at the beginning of each fishing season with clear fingernail polish.—M. E. L.

Grease Stays On

Ever grease your plowshares, then find later the cattle or pigs had licked or rubbed off the grease and left the share to rust? We did, until we began tying old pieces of burlap over the shares after greasing. Now the grease stays on and the rust stays off.—B. M.

To Remove Paint

An easy way to remove old paint and grease from farm machinery before repainting, is to mix lye and cornstarch into a paste with a little water. Apply with a brush, leave on for 24 hours, then wash off with an old broom and water.—Mrs. R. E. L., Crawford Co., Kan.

Each year we save 2 or 3 turnips and set them out in the spring. They produce plenty of seed for sowing late in the summer.—Ellen Moore.

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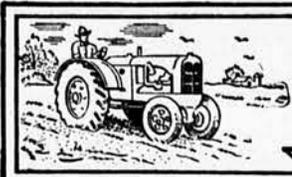
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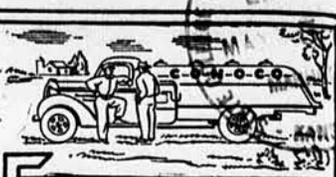
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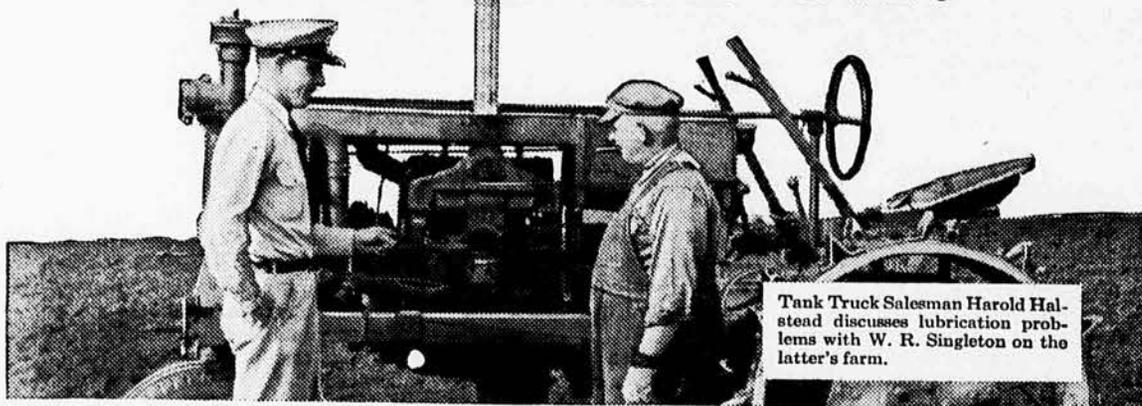


The Tank Truck



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

WHAT DO FARMERS LIKE IN A MOTOR OIL?



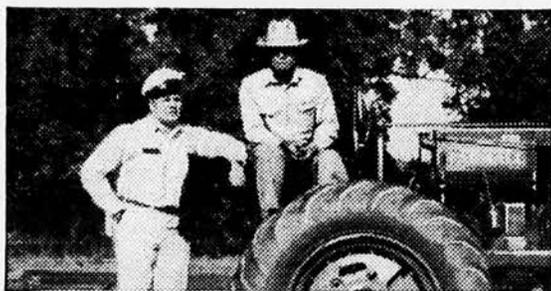
Tank Truck Salesman Harold Halstead discusses lubrication problems with W. R. Singleton on the latter's farm.

EVERY ONCE in a while, you read where somebody gets up on a stump to tell all the folks what farmers want done about this and that. All too often, these spokesmen are not farmers, and don't even seem to have done much talking to farmers! And according to a very wise man—who was born on a farm, by the way—"No one can speak for the people, but the people themselves!"

So when we ask, "What do farmers like in a motor oil?" we look for an answer from farmers themselves. And we turn right to some of the many letters about Conoco Nth motor oil we're getting from farmers all along.

Iowan Praises Clean Running!

From his 120-acre farm near Marion, Iowa, comes W. R. Singleton's letter that seems to attach most importance to cleanness. He's been a steady user of Conoco Nth motor oil since 1941 and he writes: "... the oil that I drain from my crankcase of my tractor, at 70 hours, is definitely cleaner. Too, the filter cartridge shows much less accumulation, and doesn't need to be changed as often. Since ... using your Nth motor oil I can see why it is what you advertise. ... I am thoroughly satisfied with your full line of petroleum products." Chalk up one vote for cleanness!



Herman Schroeder tells Conoco Agent R. W. Powell about his swell experience with Conoco products.

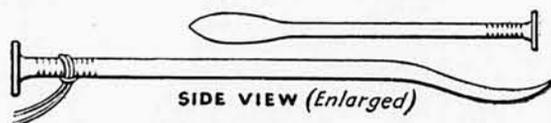
Oklahoman Stresses Low Repair Cost!

Herman Schroeder has a sizable amount of equipment on his 320-acre farm near Stillwater, Oklahoma. He operates a McCormick-Deering tractor, combine and hay baler, a Dodge truck, and a Ford

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

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

Mrs. Gladys McCabe of New London, Iowa, put casters on the legs of a small table, which she uses, going in and out of the dining room, to carry dishes, silver, glasses and food.



The corn shucker shown in the illustration was made by Mrs. John Paulick of Giddings, Texas, out of a large nail or spike. The thong fits over the wrist when using the tool.

"A very serviceable lamp chimney can be made from a quart size jar," says Cecil Disney, Jr. of Spencer, Indiana, "simply by cutting off the bottom."

car. His likings are expressed in the following praise for Conoco Nth motor oil. He writes, "My tractor has been in constant farm use since July, 1937, and up to now my total repair bills have amounted to only \$45. Recently I took my tractor to the McCormick-Deering mechanic and told him to look it over ... with so much use it was bound to need repairs. When I returned ... the mechanic told me to get it out of his way, that it only needed a paint job and a set of tires. I have been an exclusive user of Conoco products since 1937. ... Sincerely, I am a satisfied customer." That's a vote for wear-resistance!



Tank Truck Salesman Russ Winslow has been bringing Conoco products out to Que Gledhill for quite a while now.

Colorado Farmer Likes Cleanness!

Ability of Conoco Nth motor oil to stand up in hard service and still drain out clean gets further praise from Que Gledhill in his letter from Craig, Colorado. His 320 acres require the service of two tractors, a combine, two manure spreaders, drills, a truck and other equipment. Mr. Gledhill has used Conoco products for more than ten years, and writes that "during the entire ten years ... we have not had a single breakdown due to faulty lubrication. I notice particularly," he adds, "your Nth oil ... even after many hours of extremely hard work ... looks too good to drain out. I am convinced too, that Conoco pressure lubricant will hold wear to a minimum in all types of farm machinery." Another vote for cleanness!

Low Repair Cost—Cleanness, Too!

From Boise, Idaho, comes a fourth letter. It's from Jess G. Franz, who farms in the Boise Valley. He bought a new Farmall tractor in 1942, and started it right out on Conoco Nth motor oil. "During the past two years," he writes, "my tractor has been

Jess Franz talks things over with his friend and neighbor, A. L. Williams, who is also a contented Conoco user.



operating almost constantly on my own farm and doing custom work for large and small farmers in Boise Valley. Conoco Nth oil has met every requirement ... I haven't had any expense on my tractor for mechanical work, the oil still stands up in good shape at 120 hours of operation and drains out looking good enough to run many more hours. For the past nine years that I have known Conoco products, I am happy to recommend them to anyone as they have served me well." Mark up one vote each for cleanness and wear-resistance!

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"April showers bring May flowers, all right. But rain can also bring along plenty of grief for the man who leaves valuable equipment standing around without proper protection. It's quite a temptation, this time of year. You're working so hard and long these days that it sometimes seems a waste of good energy to put the tractor in the shed when you're going to be driving it out again after you've had a few hours' sleep. And to think of doing any greasing—well, it's a lucky tractor that gets attention like that right now! But you take a couple of good rains on exposed parts that aren't greased, and you can try to buy spare parts in a few weeks! Be honest with yourself—if you've got to be leaving equipment out-of-doors, give it some protection. Course, in the long run, it's better to play doubly safe; give it good grease and keep it indoors."

HOW CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL MEETS FARMERS' NEEDS:

Well, there's your answer in a nutshell! Out of these four farmers, two attached most importance to clean operation; one seemed to feel that the paramount quality was wear-resistance for low repair cost, and one held the opinion that both were pretty good things to have. And their four letters, mind, were *picked at random* from among the dozens and dozens of similar letters your Tank Truck editor receives!

And now for the answer to another question: How does Conoco Nth motor oil so *consistently* give farmers what they like in a motor oil? Well, there are two answers to that question—*Thialkene inhibitor* and *OIL-PLATING*. The first one is an added ingredient in Conoco Nth oil that works to slow down any breaking up of the oil. The second is responsible for the extreme wear-resistance any engine gets from using Conoco Nth motor oil. And now here's how Conoco Nth oil gives any engine its protective *OIL-PLATING* ...

Conoco Nth motor oil contains a second special ingredient, you see, that has the remarkable ability to fasten *OIL-PLATING* to metal, as if with magnetic energy! Because it's a surfacing of lubricant, working right along with Nth oil's regular liquid film, that *OIL-PLATING* gives your engine's insides unusual ability to resist wear—not only frictional wear, but even wear that would otherwise result from corrosive acids trapped in every engine!

With *OIL-PLATING* working around the clock to save your engine from wear, and with *Thialkene inhibitor* helping Nth oil to stand up in all kinds of hard service, you can figure that your engine is mighty well protected! And you, too, can figure on getting the benefits of that kind of protection. For in fighting wear, your engine will be fighting lots of carbon, gum, and sludge. And it will have a better chance to hold compression, which helps power and starting, as well as oil and fuel economy.

Just ask yourself what you want in a motor oil—and see if you don't agree that Conoco Nth motor oil will give it to you! Call Your Conoco Agent today for your oil that *OIL-PLATES*. He'll be glad to bring it out to you on his next trip—and he'll bring your *FREE* Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart too—made up specially for your own make of tractor. Call him today. No obligation. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

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- Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pumpube, Racelube and Coglobe
- Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

