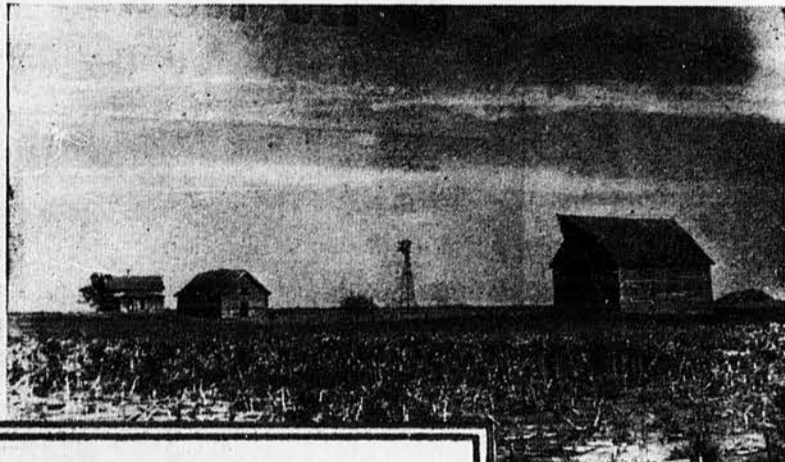
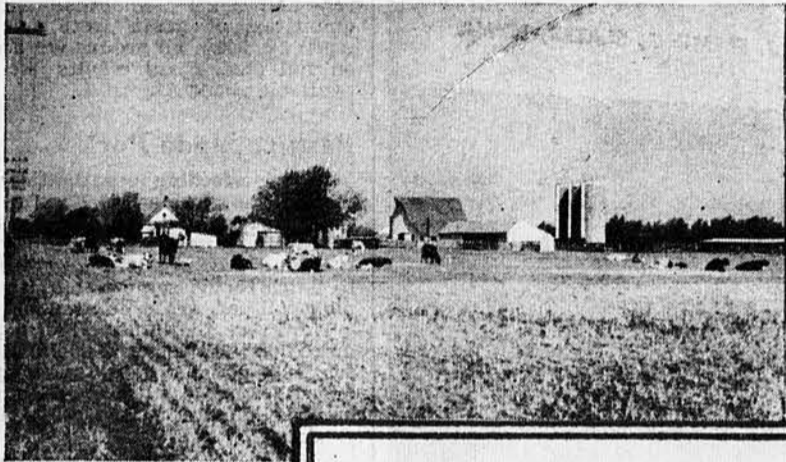


JUNE 16, 1945

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



This fine McPherson county farmstead is due to good crop practices that maintain soil fertility and permit a livestock program.

**H**EAVY crop production the last few years has been a great boon to wartime food needs, but has pulled soil fertility down to a lower level over the state than most farmers realize, thinks Jess Cooper, McPherson county agent, who is vigorously attacking the problem in his county.

"The rise and fall of every nation thru history is written in its soil," says Mr. Cooper, "and some areas of the United States have sunk to a low level of soil fertility so gradually that farmers have become bankrupt before they realized the cause of their condition. We don't want to make that mistake in McPherson county, where continuous cropping over the years has pulled down soil fertility until some 10,000 or 12,000 acres already have been abandoned.

"This drop in soil fertility has been accelerated since the beginning of the war," says Mr. Cooper. "The time to do something about it is now, while farmers still are getting returns, when the job is less difficult, and while farmers financially are able to make whatever adjustments are necessary to maintain or raise their soil fertility.

Reviewing the county as a whole, Mr. Cooper points out that there should be 3 times as much

## BEFORE IT'S

# Too Late...

### McPherson County Checks Soil Mistakes

Poor farming brings ruin. This abandoned farm in McPherson county is typical of 10,000 or 12,000 acres which unfortunately are out of production.

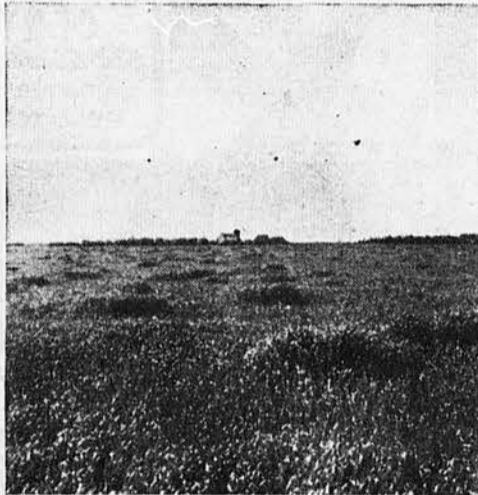
alfalfa and sweet clover used in rotations as now being practiced and that possibly 60,000 acres should be seeded back to grass. Other recommenda-

tions for the county include a better pasture program, with more pasture crops in the farming program, better seed of better crop varieties, seed treatment, contouring and terracing, grass outlets, and use of phosphate and lime.

"The need for lime in this county is not critical but is being recommended to farmers who can afford it and wish to use it as future insurance against soil acidity," says Mr. Cooper. A recent test of 35 soil samples in the county disclosed that 90 per cent of them had an acid reaction.

"Soil fertility is the basis of weed control," says Vic Bruns, head of the Canton experiment station, in McPherson county. Thru experiments at the station Mr. Bruns has proved that a poor crop is no competition for weeds, but that by building up the soil fertility with legumes, manure and superphosphate, crops become highly competitive and are less susceptible to disease.

Another discovery at the station is that summer-fallowing has a beneficial effect on the following wheat [Continued on Page 12]



Manure spots in this wheat field show what added nitrogen would do for the entire crop. Most soil in the county lacks nitrogen.

Phosphate applied in strips brought rank growth to sweet clover on this field, compared to little or no growth where phosphate was not applied.



Fields soon become unproductive and difficult to farm when poor practices are followed. Much work and expense will be required to renew this one.





**"Hauling 2-ton loads on my spreader is no trouble now"**

W. J. FLEMING, SLATER, IOWA



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**GOODYEAR**  
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**Ready to Graze**

Pasture gains of light-weight yearling steers were inversely proportional to gains made the previous winter in Kansas State College feeding trials. Results indicate that for grazing blue-stem grass, steer calves should be fed during the winter to gain three fourths to 1 pound a head daily for best results in the combined wintering and grazing periods.

**Beats Full Feeding**

A series of feeding tests started at Kansas State College last fall, but not yet completed, indicate that a deferred feeding plan can be developed which will be more profitable than full-feeding heifer calves thruout the winter and spring months. Different quantities of grain were fed until April 19, when all groups were placed on full feed. Final results should be available about August 1.

**Pasture Made Pork**

In swine-feeding investigations completed this spring at Kansas State College pigs fed a limited grain ration on alfalfa pasture for 104 days and then full fed, required 33 more days to finish to the same weight than did pigs full fed grain continuously.

However, the limited-fed pigs required only 68 per cent as much grain for 100 pounds gain, reducing the over-all feed cost, and did not decrease the quantity or quality of pork produced.

**The Right Balance**

Previous lamb-feeding trials at the Manhattan Experiment Station established that there is a most favorable proportion of concentrates to bulk, and that 45 per cent concentrates to 55 per cent roughage is nearer to this combination than any other.

Wood pulp was used in a technical experiment this year in order to supply variations in bulkiness without altering nutritive content of rations. While not recommended for practical feeders, results of this type of ration will have a practical application if they help to explain the better physiological performance of lambs receiving rations with the proper physical balance.

Digestion trials and bacterial studies are being made to determine what factors are involved, but these studies are not completed. It is noteworthy that the rate and economy of gains with wood pulp as the roughage in a lamb-fattening ration are consistent with those of 8 previous tests in which a wide variety of rations has been used in studies of physical balance.

**What Hog Tests Show**

Each of 4 home-mixed protein supplementary mixtures and corn self-fed free-choice gave better results in Kansas State College swine-feeding experiments than the standard fattening ration of shelled corn, tankage and alfalfa hay self-fed free-choice, it is reported by those conducting this year's experiments.

Feeding alfalfa hay in a rack was just as satisfactory, everything considered, as including alfalfa meal in the protein supplementary mixture. Pigs self-fed a mixture of ground grain and protein concentrate, of

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which ground alfalfa comprised 15 per cent of the total mixture (grain included), gained less than pigs to which grain and a protein supplementary mixture were self-fed free-choice.

Gains were not as large nor as economical where mixed rations were fed, probably because of greater bulk resulting from the relatively high percentage of alfalfa meal included. This ration was palatable, however, and pigs to which it was fed had about the same finish and sold at the same price a hundredweight as other pigs in the experiment.

**Sorghums Equal Corn**

Comparative values of midland milo, westland milo, pink kafir and corn as cattle-fattening feeds were investigated at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station during the past year.

Results indicate definitely that from the standpoint of palatability, rate of gain, economy of grain, selling price, carcass grades and profits, each of the grain sorghums was fully equal to corn. The "sorghum-belt" fattening ration which proved so satisfactory in this experiment consisted of ground grain (milo or kafir), sweet sorghum silage, cottonseed meal and ground limestone.

**New Mineral Idea**

Results of tests at the Garden City Branch Experiment Station tend to disprove claims often made that a complete mineral mixture is needed by lambs fed rations containing sorghum grain and sorghum roughage or alfalfa, providing the ration is properly balanced otherwise.

Comparisons of Finney milo, Westland milo and Leota and Atlas hybrid revealed that each of these sorghum grain varieties is satisfactory in a lamb-fattening ration, if properly supplemented and balanced.

Wheat pasturing tests this year confirm work of previous years and indicate definitely that no supplement, mineral, protein, roughage or grain is needed by lambs on wheat pasture, unless digestive disturbances occur, in which case some dry roughage should be fed.

**Must Have Grain**

Kansas State College experiments on a comparison of different levels of grain feeding for fattening yearling steers indicate that if the fattening of choice yearling steers is to be on a sound basis under present conditions, from one-third to two-thirds feed of grain will have to be fed for about 6 months.

Various lots of yearling steers were given silage, cottonseed meal and ground limestone but some got full-feed grain, some two-thirds feed, some one-third and others no grain. There was a direct relationship between amount of grain fed and rate of gain.

Those receiving a full feed and those receiving a two-thirds feed of grain graded choice (AA), those limited to one-third feed of grain graded good (A), while those getting no grain graded only medium (B).

**Not Half as Good**

Steers fed prairie hay plus 1 pound of cottonseed meal gained only 44 per cent as much as those fed silage plus 1 pound of cottonseed meal in Kansas State College feeding trials during 1944-45.

Two pounds of cottonseed meal produced considerably better results than 1 pound as a supplement to prairie hay, increasing gains .41 pound a day. There was no advantage from feeding prairie hay with silage. However, steers fed silage as the only roughage seemed to crave dry feed altho their gains were not increased when it was fed.

A supplementary mixture of ground corn, urea, and bone meal was not equal to cottonseed meal when fed with silage and prairie hay. Yearling steers used in this trial are being grazed together this summer to determine influence of winter gains and rations on subsequent pasture gains.

**Senator Capper on Radio**

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

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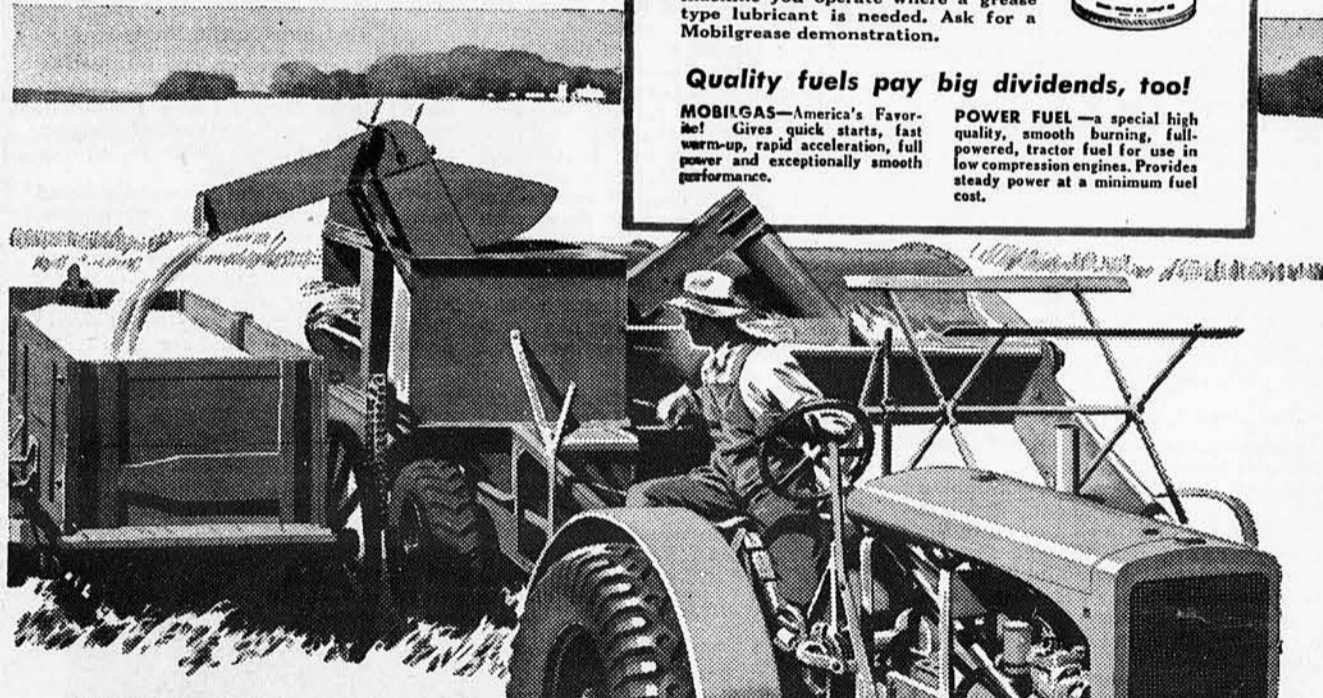


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# How the Wreckage Looks

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

**B**ACK from the wars again! I'm glad this trip to Europe came just when it did. Just as the war ended. You've had enough about the war. You're interested now in its end and how the wreckage looks. Well, I was there to see.

Yes, I was in on the end, just as I was at the start. On September 3, 1939, when England and Germany declared war, I was on the North Atlantic aboard a British ship. We blacked her out and sailed home in a state of war. Then, on the day of Pearl Harbor I was just out of Lisbon on a U. S. ship. We blacked that one out and again I sailed home in a state of newly declared war.

But now I've changed my luck. This time the war ended on the way and I flew home in a state of newly declared peace.

There was another difference between this and previous trips to Europe. In 1941, I saw London and Coventry lying in the wreckage of the Battle of Britain. This time I stood in the streets of Weimar, Germany, not very far from Berlin, while the battle of Berlin was on—and watched the German families dig their homes out of the wreckage. I saw the Germans who had sown the wind reap the whirlwind.

In 1941, I had stood on the White Cliffs of Dover while the ground shook around me as the German bombers attacked a convoy of ships—a land, sea and air battle merged into one. This time I flew peacefully over the Cliffs and watched the British and French farmers calmly at work in their fields.

There was one more difference. Three years before the war began, I had been in Berlin on Hitler's birthday, and had seen Hitlerism on parade. I wrote in Kansas Farmer then, while our country was debating whether Nazism was a threat to us:

"It was the most astounding and amazing spectacle I had ever seen (until a few days later I saw Mussolini stage an even greater one in Rome) and it left me puzzled, confused and scared. I was as impressed as if some master showman had swung back the gates of hell for me to see inside.

"The real side of it, the emotional effect upon the people, upon Germany, upon the world, I cannot describe. That will be told later, written not in this farm paper but on the pages of history, not to the clatter of my one typewriter, but to the roar and crash of a million guns."

Now, 9 years later, the clatter of my typewriter records today that on Hitler's last—repeat last—birthday I was again in Germany. But this time instead of parading on Unter den Linden as I saw him do before, the paperhanger was cringing in his runways tunneled beneath the street.

## Remember, Italy Cheered, Too

One more comparison—and I'll make it brief. I had been in Rome when another war had ended, the Ethiopian war. On that day—one of the greatest days in Roman history—I stood in the cheering crowd beneath the famous balcony and saw Mussolini proclaim the birth of the Roman Empire. I saw a ragged Italian woman and her son cheering wildly—and then I wrote in Kansas Farmer:

"Old woman, what you and that undernourished son of yours need is more spaghetti and vegetables—not more empire. Will this new empire in Africa mean more schools for your children, better housing for the underprivileged and better clothes for the poor, better security and better roads—or just more glory and more cheering? Will it help you and your future soldier son—or just make a Roman holiday?"

While I was on this trip, on almost the exact anniversary of that date, they kicked the battered body of the Duce in the street.

Well, you would be interested in some of my adventures in the war itself—of my visit to the German atrocity camp at Buchenwald within a few days after it was liberated and while the wretched prisoners were still dying and rotting before my eyes; how I blundered, like a babe in the woods, to the bank of the Rhine while the Germans were on the other bank, shooting.

But as farmers, and as thoughtful American citizens, you want to know how things are over there, particularly about food and farming conditions. I traveled over France, Holland, Belgium and deep into Germany, with

civilians and Army men who have been on the ground for months.

The food situation over there is tighter now than at any time since the war began. They will produce less food—the experts guess 10 per cent less—than last year. And even last year it was 15 per cent below prewar. Then, you see, even in peacetime they can't grow all their food themselves. Too many people. Belgium, for instance, produces more food to the square mile than we do here in our very best farm states. They are good farmers and

## You Know Flood

Kansas Farmer's world traveler, Francis Flood, has just returned from Europe. You will remember him for the series of articles appearing in Kansas Farmer early in 1942—January thru March—about wartime England. This is the first of a series by him telling about the wreckage in Europe, how things are over there in France, Holland, Belgium and Germany. Mr. Flood, in the next two articles, will give specific illustrations of conditions, also some personal experiences. This one gives something of the over-all farming and food situation, and is timely because of the universal public interest in that subject right now.

make every acre count. But Belgium is so densely populated that it ordinarily produces only about half its food. And this year, with their production down, and so many countries needing imported food, Belgium, France, Holland, and the other countries are up against it for food.

The people over there have been eating a pretty slim diet for 5 years and it will be worse this year.

Why is production down this year? One reason is the shortage of labor. A lot of people have been killed. There are more millions of "strays" wandering over Europe today who are not producing, the homeless who haven't got back from the concentration camps—and won't be much good for work when they do. I saw the roads lined with them, leading out of Camp Buchenwald, refugees hundreds of miles from homes that had probably been destroyed, trudging along with wheelbarrows or little wagons, or baby carriages loaded with all they possess. I



The Belgians saved their horse-breeding industry from the Germans.

saw them pour into Paris on our returning bombers, on trains and on foot, by the thousands, after 4 years in the German prisons. It is difficult to imagine, unless you have seen them as I did, the millions of "unemployed" who are wandering like stray animals over Europe today.

Another reason is the farm machinery and equipment shortage. There has been mighty little machinery made and a lot destroyed and stolen in the last 5 years. There is the shortage of fertilizer.

There is a shortage of transportation, with perhaps only a fourth as many railroad cars and locomotives as prewar and with damaged rails and roads and bridges out. Trucks are worn out, destroyed, stolen—with few replacements.

There are fewer head of livestock, fewer horses and work oxen. The list of reasons why food production is down this year is too long to complete here. It sums up this way: The people of Europe will eat a lot less food this year than they did before the war. And the city people will be particularly short.

## Outsmarted the Nazis

But let me mention one interesting exception to the dark picture. A grinning Belgian farmer told me about it, as he patted his fine team of Belgian horses hitched to his plow. He enjoyed the telling.

"You see, when the Germans invaded us we knew they'd want our horses. So we outsmarted them. We reminded them that we Belgians are the best horse breeders in the world." (I didn't argue with this Belgian farmer; I was just listening.) "We told them it would be better for them and for 'their' Eu-

rope which they would eventually own if they had good horses for Europe, and that we Belgians could do the breeding and provide the supply only if they left us the breeding stock. We got them to agree not to confiscate any breeding stock." The Belgian farmer winked at me.

"So we issued papers for just about every horse in Belgium certifying them as breeding stock—yes, even including a few good geldings when we were lucky enough to get away with it—certifying them as breeding stock and therefore ineligible for confiscation. And then, to prove out, we bred every mare we had.

"So-o-o," he grinned, "we've got about as many good Belgian horses here now as we had before the war."

*The livestock story in France is an interesting one that I'll describe in the next article.*

## Wheat Insurance

Kansas farmers generally are interested in details of the new Federal Crop Insurance Corporation program passed by Congress last December.

Wheat insurance will be offered on a 3-year contract basis in all Kansas counties. Applications for coverage must be filed prior to seeding the 1946 crop, but not later than August 31. Insurance will cover the wheat crops of 1946, 1947 and 1948, and will offer 50 per cent or 75 per cent coverage on losses in yields due to such unavoidable causes as drouth, flood, frost, winterkill, lightning, fire, excessive rain, snow, wild life, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation, and plant disease.

Premiums on the insurance will be due July 1, 1946. If not paid by September 1, 1946, interest at the rate of one half of one per cent a month, retroactive to July 1, will be collected. Figures for yields and rates will be based on BAE figures and fields will not be measured unless claims for losses are made.

The AAA is to establish and list yield data for farms, develop plans for carrying information about the program to farmers, obtain seeded acreage reports, and collect premiums. The crop insurance corporation handles all loss adjustments.

## Better Corn a Goal

Development of new hybrids which may be better adapted to certain areas than those now being grown is the aim of Professor E. G. Heyne, Kansas State College corn breeder, who is collecting from farmers over the state a large number of local open-pollinated varieties and strains from which he will select new inbred lines.

Many of these local varieties carry interesting histories, and several are traced back to the grasshopper years of the 1870's when they were shipped into Kansas as relief feed and seed.

## Cork Idea

If you have difficulty driving a finishing nail into hardwood without bending the nail, drive the nail thru a bottle cork then thru into the wood. After nail has started well into the wood, pull the cork off and finish driving the nail.—E. L.

Unused nails may be kept from rusting by spraying them lightly with kerosene and keeping them in a tightly covered container.—L. V. H.



A wooden-shoed Belgian farmer tells Mr. Flood about his labor shortage.





**I** SUPPORTED an amendment to the Price Control Act in the Senate this week, intended to prohibit the Office of Price Administration from fixing prices on products made from farm commodities, and also on other manufactured products, that would force producers to take losses. In a speech on the floor of the Senate, I told the Senate, in substance, the following:

In the first place, I want to say that Congress established the Office of Price Administration to control prices for the purposes of preventing runaway inflation and at the same time to get production.

Congress never intended, in my judgment, that the OPA had the function of controlling profits.

The OPA was established for price control, not profit control purposes.

Congress did write into the original Price Control Act, and later tried several times to make it effective thru amendments to the act, language intended to prohibit the OPA from fixing prices below specified levels for farm commodities. Also, Congress attempted to direct the OPA to allow equitable margins for processors of products made from farm commodities at the different levels.

Patently those directions and those prohibitions have not been observed by the Office of Price Administration.

Right here in the District of Columbia, if my information is correct, there used to be four slaughter houses engaged in meat production. Today they are closed down. I cannot believe they are closed down because those small packers wanted to interfere with the war effort. They did not close down because there are no cattle or hogs to be slaughtered. They did not close down because there is no demand for beef and pork here in Washington. I cannot conceive of their being closed down to spite the Government, or even to spite the OPA.

My own, and only, conclusion can be that they closed down because they were compelled by OPA regulations and price levels to operate at a loss ratio so large that it would bankrupt them to continue in business. That is not the way to get food production. And there seem to be plenty other similar instances in other lines, and all over the country.

The Thomas amendment simply reiterates and clarifies the intent of Congress that it shall be unlawful to establish or maintain against any processor (of farm commodities) a maximum price for any major product . . . which does not equal all costs and expenses . . . plus a reasonable profit thereon. It is perfectly plain, from testimony before the Senate Committee of Agriculture, and on Banking and Currency also, that the OPA has established prices which required production at a loss, thru various formulas on "industry as a whole" and so forth.

It also is understood, and has been announced, that for reconversion the OPA intends to establish retail prices on manufactured articles at 1942, sometimes 1941, price levels, regardless of increases in production costs since that time. True, the OPA also announces that individual concerns can come to OPA, make a showing of losses under

the price levels established and then ask for relief.

I am fearful of the effect of such a policy upon reconversion. If a business man, or one who intends to go into business, knows that his prices will be 1942 prices, and production costs may be 10, 20 or 30 per cent higher than in 1942—he is going to hesitate about going into that business. Some ex-serviceman without experience, might borrow money and go into a small business without realizing that the OPA price ceilings preclude the possibility of his making a profit.

I contend that it is not the province of Government to fix prices at levels which prevent those doing business under them operating at a profit.

We are not going to get maximum production and full employments that way. If the 1942 and 1941 retail price levels are established, there is likely to be a time lag in reconversion that could give us the anomaly of a depression while the people of the country need a hundred billion dollars worth of goods and services and materials and construction—and have a hundred or so billion dollars of savings with which to pay. And wouldn't that be something to brag about!

### Be Well Prepared

**W**HAT agriculture faces in the future can be judged pretty largely, I am sure, by what it has gone thru in the past. As a business it must meet more emergencies than any other. So to my way of thinking, it must be at least as well prepared as any other. Even in ordinary times there always were those perplexing questions of how much to plant. We have had plenty of experience with overproduction in our leading crop of wheat. Looking back to 1934 and 1936 reminds us of the weather hazards farmers always face. Low prices ever are a bugaboo to making interest on the investment and a decent profit.

The war brought on its difficult problems of stepped-up production, lack of equipment, dearth of manpower. By exerting back-breaking effort the American farmer pulled the Allied world thru the European phase of World War II. With the Nazi's utter defeat, concentration of efforts on the Japanese end of the war, plus helping to feed half a world of liberated peoples, has increased rather than eased the farmer's wartime production emergency. While meeting the need for top production to defeat the Japs 6,000 miles to the west, and to alleviate the food situation in Europe 3,000 miles to the east—to help sustain life, reduce disease, and avoid the havoc of hunger riots—there is that problem nagging at the farmer's mind of what to do after the war. If anyone can show me a business with more problems or greater emergencies to face, let him trot it out.

Now, I am not predicting we will face the emergency of another war. I hope a lasting peace will

be worked out. But it doesn't take any seer to know that all the hazards of weather, insects, diseases, low prices and all the others will be constant threats.

But with all this I certainly am not discouraged over the future of agriculture. Too many of my Kansas farm friends have told me of the satisfaction of farm living for me to doubt it. Agriculture's challenge is met by the highest-type, truest-quality men and women of each generation. And I am sure the generations of farmers who will carry on from here will find a greater future than ever has been the case; as great a future as any type of industry or any profession.

That is one reason I wish to urge our finest young folks to look to the farm for a good living. But first I urge all of them, those now of lower school ages as well as our many fighting men who are returning to this country, to prepare themselves to the very limit of their opportunities, so they will be able to help with, and take advantage of, agricultural progress of the future. I would throw in this word of caution; don't get in too big a hurry just to make money. Returning veterans are offered certain educational opportunities under their "G. I. Bill of Rights." I hope they will take full advantage of it. They then can help make up the army of specialists in production we will need right on the farms, if agriculture is to keep in step with the advances in industry. The same is true of our younger boys and girls who stick to their studies until they have the best possible background of agricultural information at their command.

Then I further insist on adequate appropriations from the Federal Government on down, for research and demonstrations and test plantings. Only by keeping everlastingly at it in such manner can agriculture make new discoveries, and then apply them in meeting the problems and emergencies to be faced. A strong agriculture feeds its strength along the line to other business and industry.

The great hope in the future of agriculture is that those who man it will be well prepared. We read with great pride that American industry is the strongest in the world. We are constantly amazed at the new products the industrial laboratories are turning out. We all know that industry spends millions of dollars on research work and laboratory testing, and picks the most promising graduating students from our colleges to go into their plants for further training and production. I contend that agriculture is equally as important as any industry. That it is imperative that agricultural research can match that of industry. I say again I hope our best young men and women return to the farm after gaining the best scientific background obtainable. It is folks of their caliber who now are keeping agriculture in pace with the advancement in other fields. It is that type who can do so in the future.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## Too Many Bureaus Fooling With Food

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C.—If there were anywhere near as much confusion among American farmers as there is among the numerous government food agencies in Washington, there really would be a food shortage next year.

If the planning of the Department of Agriculture, the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Foreign Economic Administration, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and a dozen or so little (some of them forgotten) agencies dealing with food production and distribution, is a sample of what a

planned economy means, then there is need for more information, knowledge, understanding—to say nothing of wisdom—among the Planners before we ought to go in for it permanently.

The different organizations and agencies dealing with food production and distribution are vying with one another to see who can issue the most bulletins and make the quickest and most frequent changes of front in how the problems can be solved.

The general run of bulletins calls for more regulations, more investigators, more penalties, more appropriations, more subsidies, more red tape,

and more confusion. And every so often, change administrators, transfer powers, create new powers, new agencies, new plans. It is all very thrilling.

So far as farmers are concerned, they are to continue to be short of manpower, machinery and equipment, autos, tires (especially tires), probably long on advice, check-ups, and changed plans and programs.

Most serious problem affecting marketing and distribution in the United States will be shortage of transportation. Military movements to the Pacific will make a heavier drag on freight cars, particularly boxcars,

than when the bulk of overseas shipments were across the Atlantic. There also will be a serious, an acute shortage in passenger cars and in locomotives—and the railroads have a manpower shortage, also, to contend with.

"With our troops returning home from Europe at the rate of 300,000 a month, their dispersal thru the country on furlough and the dispatch of large forces to West Coast ports to fight Japan, all forms of transportation thruout the entire country will be more heavily burdened than at any other time since the war began," according to Col. J. Monroe Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Conventions, and director of the Office of Transportation. "We had nearly 4

(Continued on Page 15)



## Poor Land Comes Back

*Under Coaxing With Legumes and Fertilizer*

**B**UILDING his program around lespedeza and red clover, plus superphosphate and lime, Fred Beachner, Neosho county, has increased his farming operations from an original 80 acres of poor soil to 1,080 acres of good producing land.

Thru his efforts in soil improvement, he has overcome most of his soil erosion and labor problems. He now operates his 1,080 acres of scattered farm land with one full-time man plus emergency help during the hay and harvest seasons.

During the last 9 years Mr. Beachner has been buying up pasture land that was overgrazed and abandoned, and broken land that had been farmed out and abandoned. He starts his rebuilding program immediately. By seeding lespedeza on the pasture lands and using a drastically reduced grazing program he coaxes the native grasses back. The lespedeza, he says, holds down the weeds and provides the cattle with enough grazing to give the native grasses a chance.

On those areas being retired from cultivation because of overcropping he is seeding lespedeza, which is mowed in June and August for very effective weed control.

Mr. Beachner uses a digger, or sub-surface tillage tool, on all his cultivated land, thus leaving all residue on top of the ground to hold erosion to a minimum. Then he drills oats and lespedeza together, using phosphate fertilizer for the oats. He binds or combines the oats, leaving the lespedeza

the first of March and switches to bluestem the middle of May or first of June, depending on the season. He grazes bluestem and lespedeza fields until frost in the fall, then turns the cattle back on bluegrass and red clover. His red clover and lespedeza hay crops are saved for winter.

The Beachner program has been so successful he now has bought and paid for 600 acres of land and is rapidly paying off on the other 480. Last year he sold 74,000 pounds of lespedeza seed in addition to the value he received for pasture and hay in his feeding program.

## Sure They Will Use Airplanes

*By J. MAXON REED*

**M**ANY farm boys, who short years ago found high adventure in an auto trip to the State Fair, today fly for the Army Air Forces and are regular and practiced visitors to the cities of the world. Since it's a far cry from family jalopy to speedy fighter plane, the current \$64 question is: "How are we going to keep 'em down on the farm after they've flown the seven seas?"

When Johnny comes marching—or flying—back to the farm, he'll find that the plane has a definite place in postwar agriculture. Already farmers are contemplating vast new possibilities of the use of the airplane in rou-

tine farming activities. In many parts of the country, flying around the farm has passed the experimental stage.

Farmers have found practical, daily use for flying machines. From the air they are checking cattle, dusting crops, inspecting condition of fences, looking over their crops, flying to farm meetings, hunting coyotes, checking erosion damage, and flying critical repair parts during harvest season. Florida farmers have watched Army transport planes freighting heavy cargo in and out of the state and have decided those flying freight cars could just as well be hauling cases of tomatoes, oranges or strawberries.

In Oklahoma, for instance, 38 agriculturalists received the first charter ever granted to a chapter of Flying Farmers by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Oklahoma A. & M. College, at Stillwater, held a "Flying Farmers' Day" as early as August, 1944. Twenty-two farmers flew their planes to this meeting.

A special flying permit allows the farmer to fly low when he hunts coyotes. Henry Bomhoff, a wheat farmer near Calumet, Okla., and his gunner have killed 785 coyotes, while flying at hedge-hopping height.

Farmers land their aircraft on alfalfa, wheat and pasture land and most of them house their small planes in the barn or in 2-car garages.

Flight instructors prefer teaching farm boys to fly because they have more talent for caring for machinery and learn rapidly. In case of an emergency landing, they can tell a wheat field or pasture from a cornfield.

Yes, when Johnny comes home from the wars, he'll find he can continue flying around the farm for the plane already has proved to have a definite place in farming operations.

## Building Plan Goes Ahead

*By EULA MAE KELLY*

**L**IVING in the gracious atmosphere of Van Zile Hall, residence hall on the campus of Kansas State College, the fourth annual state assembly of the Kansas Home Demonstration Council, representing more than 23,000 rural women, made plans and charted progress in their state-wide effort to raise \$200,000 to build another residence hall for women students at the college. From May 22 to 25 they enjoyed dormitory life and gained inspiration for their task ahead—a task that includes far more than money-raising, reaching into a wide field that embraces world peace, postwar medicine and rural beautification.

They heard President M. S. Eisenhower declare they are not just raising money for another building—rather they are the beginning of a great movement that will give the future students of the college the immeasurable benefit of group living—an indispensable part of the modern American system of education.

They heard Helen Moore, dean of women, point out that the need for student housing at Kansas State is an immediate one. Every year there are long waiting lists for residence at Van Zile Hall.

The report of gifts to the new residence hall now totals more than \$9,000. Wichita county has pledged the proceeds from 2 carloads of wheat. This

should put the women in that county well over their quota of \$2,000. Finney county has found a willing co-operator in Dr. L. L. Jones, of Garden City. Doctor Jones has given three \$100 War Bonds to the fund, 1 each for his 3 children, who were graduated from Kansas State. M. L. Russell, a graduate of



Fred Beachner, Neosho county, bought this abandoned pasture 2 years ago for less than \$10 an acre. He used superphosphate and lime and seeded it to lespedeza, broadcast. It is one of many pastures he has bought and brought back into production in the last 9 years.

Kansas State, who also lives in Garden City, has given another \$100 War Bond. Another personal gift of \$100 is that of Miriam Eads, a former resident of Van Zile hall, who now lives in Chicago.

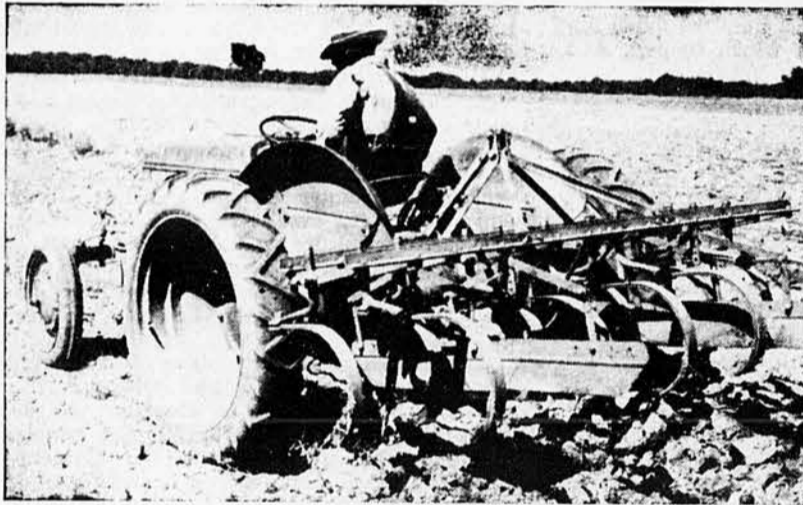
Dean Moore reported on the activities of the women's residence hall committee of Manhattan. From a benefit bridge and a rummage sale the committee netted \$341. By sponsoring the Manhattan Artist Series this last season the committee added \$1,660 to the total. The Manhattan chapter of the American Association of University Women brought the Sigmund Romberg concert to the college and cleared \$875 which was added to the residence hall fund.

By counties, this is the way the contributions now stand: Barton county, \$380; Rawlins, \$15; Norton, \$4.10; Smith, \$10; Marshall, \$35; Atchison, \$20; Osborne, \$117.56; Riley, \$50; Leavenworth, \$341.55; Wyandotte, \$448.20; Shawnee, \$156; Johnson, \$193.34; Saline, \$409.73; Miami, \$125.71; Linn, \$41.50; Bourbon, \$62.35; Cherokee, \$204.28; Allen, \$22.50; Neosho, \$80.60; Labette, \$35; Montgomery, \$30; Wilson, \$165; Cowley, \$135; Sumner, \$36; Pratt, \$245.53; Ford, \$498.20; Kearny, \$82.25; Harvey, \$10; Rice, \$380; Marion, \$25; McPherson, \$163.35; and Pawnee, \$156.

## What Farmers Expect

What farmers expect to happen after the war was studied in a recent survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which discussed such questions with 613 farmers in 32 widely scattered counties broadly representative of the major farming areas of the country. Two thirds of the farmers interviewed were farm owners, and one third were tenants and several were hired workers.

Their answers indicated, in brief: They expect a depression eventually, but are optimistic about immediate postwar years; want a continuation of price controls and price supports for at least 2 years after the war; definitely expect to make major purchases and improvements when wartime shortages end; believe a large proportion of farm-experienced veterans who return to their local farm communities will be able to make a living, if not much money; believe Government should help veterans get farms if they want them, or other work; want school and health services expanded; think United States should participate in a world association of nations.



This digger, shown here with corn cultivator attachments, is used by Mr. Beachner, shown on tractor, for all his cultivated acreage. By leaving crop residues on the surface and keeping a continuous plant cover thru use of lespedeza and red clover, he has almost eliminated erosion and is improving his farm land every year.

for a later hay crop, as needed, or harvests it for seed in the fall. In either case the lespedeza reseeds itself, saving considerable time and labor.

By leaving all crop residue on the surface at time of seedbed preparation, and leaving a continuous plant cover like lespedeza, he has virtually eliminated erosion.

### Good Gains Are Made

Most of the fields are of the typical Southeastern Kansas claypan but he has some limestone soil suitable for red clover and has worked out a system whereby it gives him hay and seed crops, yet reseeds itself. Since 1936 he has cut a hay crop about the first of June then allowed the crop to mature seed, which is harvested with the combine. Enough seed is knocked off on the ground to insure a new growth coming up each year with the second-year growth. He pastures the clover after the seed harvest, letting the cattle tramp the seed into the soil. Cattle will gain as much off the red clover pasture in the fall as they do all summer on bluestem, says Mr. Beachner.

One head of cattle is kept for every 8 acres of farm land, both pasture and cultivated, as Mr. Beachner believes this strikes a favorable balance for livestock production and still leaves him a good seed production which, with livestock, constitutes his main cash income.

The grazing program on the Beachner farm is as follows: He grazes bluegrass and lespedeza not in small grain, or when grain crop is poor, from about



Officers of the Kansas Home Demonstration Council, left to right: Mrs. Lindsay Rochat, Wilsey; Mrs. O. C. Burtis, Manhattan; Mrs. R. E. Mehl, Offerle; Mrs. E. A. Westwood, Chase; Georgiana Smurthwaite, Manhattan; Mrs. Howard Fry, Hope; Mrs. Roland Campbell, Muncie. Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka, and Mrs. Verne Alden, Wellsville, were not present for the picture.





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**The "TRAIL DRIVER"**

A full hand set saddle made on the famous TexTan Roper tree. Handsomely embossed. Double rigged, with mohair girth and two billet style rear cincha. Full hand laced. The "Trail Driver" is a rugged working saddle with plenty of eye-appeal.

**★ SADDLE DEALERS ★**

Postwar dealerships are now being arranged. Horsemen know and want **HEREFORD SADDLES**. Write today for information about our **TexTan Dealer Plan**.



"Yoakum" Means Fine Leather

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

**Trying DDT  
In Fly Control**

**L**IVESTOCK men in Kansas are being given a chance to view firsthand this month a series of fly-control demonstrations with DDT, the powerful new insect killer developed during the war, and which is playing a vital part in insect control in the Pacific area.

Not yet available to livestock men for general use, DDT is being distributed to state agencies engaged in control work for use in demonstrations only. Both spraying and dipping demonstrations are being carried on in Kansas, say officials of the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commission, which is co-operating with Kansas State College in the program.

Effectiveness of DDT, either by dipping or spraying, is limited to about 12 days on the first application, about 21 days on the second, and about 30 days on the third application, officials claim. It doesn't wash off during rainstorms but does lose some of its potency thru exposure to air and sunshine. It is said to be effective against horn flies on animals, which become paralyzed some 45 minutes to 2 hours after absorbing a lethal dose. It is not effective against stable flies on animals but is effective against them if sprayed on inside stable or barn walls. Effectiveness against horseflies has not been definitely determined and further work will be done on this during the summer. Dip and spray are made by using one tenth of one per cent DDT in a wetting agent.

Demonstrations already have been held this month in Johnson, Bourbon, Greenwood, Butler, Chase, Barber, Comanche and Kiowa counties. Remainder of the schedule is as follows:

**Finney county:** Spraying demonstration during the morning of June 18, at the Dr. L. L. Jones ranch, Garden City.

**Logan county:** Spraying demonstration during morning of June 19, at the Duttlinger Brothers ranch.

**Smith county:** Spraying demonstration June 20, forenoon, G. W. Caldwell farm, near Harlan.

**Saline county:** C-K Ranch, west of Brookville, dipping afternoon of June 20 and morning of June 21.

**Riley county:** Kansas State College, forenoon June 22.

**Wabaunsee county:** Afternoon June 22, three demonstrations on farms of Elbert Steuve, John Schwalm and Ed Stratton.

**Morris county:** Forenoon of June 23, Jerry Moxley ranch east of Council Grove.

**Shawnee county:** Afternoon of June 23, Morrell feed yards, Topeka.

**Rabies Outbreak**

An outbreak of rabies in Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Johnson counties has been reported to the State Livestock Sanitary Commission office, Topeka. As the result of laboratory tests on several animal heads sent in from these counties, Leavenworth county has been quarantined for 120 days and the other 2 counties for 90 days, it is reported.

State Livestock Sanitary Commission officials believe the outbreak is due to a large increase in wild game which, in turn, spreads the disease to roaming dogs and various kinds of livestock.

**Cut Feed Fee**

Fees for inspection of feeding stuffs in Kansas have been reduced from 6 cents a ton to 4 cents a ton, effective July 1, which makes these fees in Kansas the lowest in the country, reports Paul Ijams, director of the control division of the State Board of Agriculture. The 4-cent rate will apply to feeds sold under the report system as well as feeds to which inspection fee tags or stamps are affixed.

Reduction of fees was made possible, said Mr. Ijams, because the 877,287 tons of feeds inspected in 1944 brought in \$57,160, a sum more than necessary to carry on inspection operations.

**Treat Fence Posts**

I save all used crankcase drainings to treat fence posts. The drainings are cheap and easy to apply and this treatment will add years to the life of the posts.—E. L.

**EATS IT UP!**

**DA-WEST (ALL-PURPOSE) GRINDER**

If you want an all-purpose grinder, here it is. The DA-WEST grinds corn, ensilage, alfalfa, oats, barley or just any feed that will go into its large hungry mouth. The answer is that extra large, ball-bearing mounted ROTOR — the only moving part. This also means slower speeds and less power.

This precision engineered GRINDER is vibrationless. It will out-perform other machines several times as heavy. It's compact enough to move through a barn door, yet large enough to grind 15,000 pounds of roughage or 12,000 pounds of shelled corn per hour. Every farmer or feeder wants this economical grinder.

**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**

**LOADS ANYTHING**

**DA-WEST Loader Is a Modern Farm Necessity**

Those back-breaking jobs are eliminated with a DA-WEST **LOADER**. Loading or moving manure, hay, brush, dirt and stone is a cinch for one man with a DA-WEST **LOADER** — will lift a thousand pounds 13 feet.

Attachments . . .  
 Shovel — Scoops and dumps  
 Industrial Crane — Lifts and loads  
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Ready for these tractors now —  
**Ford**  
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Write for Literature and the Name of Your Nearest Dealer

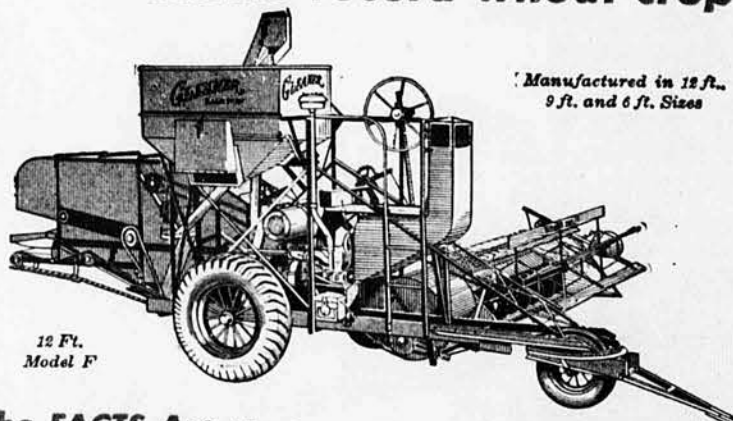
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The American Farmer should know  
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# GLEANER BALDWIN COMBINE

in harvesting this country's  
wartime record wheat crops



Manufactured in 12 ft.,  
9 ft. and 6 ft. Sizes

12 Ft.  
Model F

**The FACTS Are** The Gleaner Harvester Corporation was authorized by the W. P. B. to manufacture in addition to the regular allotment set forth by W. P. B. Limitation Orders—

## 1,606 12-Foot Combines

1,006 in 1943—600 in 1944—to our knowledge the greatest Specially Authorized production of War Essential combines.

**57% Were Gleaners** U. S. Department of Commerce figures reveal that Gleaners' production of 12-foot combines in 1943 represented 57% of all combines manufactured in the United States, over 10-foot in size.

All of this special allotment was distributed through established dealers. No special provision was necessary to get them in the hands of farmers and custom cutters, or to service them. Combines are so essential that throughout the war the manufacture of the Gleaner Baldwin has never ceased.

**Why?** In 1942 one State AAA Committee kept an accurate record of the performance of a group of custom cutters. This record was so impressive that it was reported to the War Food Administration, Washington, D. C. Recognizing the value of custom cutters, W. F. A. issued special service memorandum No. 22 to all State AAA Committees recommending that custom cutters be given preference when issuing purchase certificates. An analysis of the above report reveals that 90% of them made their record with Gleaner Baldwin Combines.

## 90% of these custom cutting champions operated Gleaners!

**For Twenty Years** the Gleaner Baldwin has been accepted as the most popular combine for custom work as well as for individual work. It is simple, dependable, efficient and economical. It is the ONLY "Full Jeweled" combine. It is light in weight. Delays due to breakdowns are rare. Its resale value is higher. The ORIGINAL Auger Type Combine.

### A Few Examples

Bode W. Hebrlee, Hutchinson, Kansas, writes:—"We have used one of these 1944 12-foot combines and last season cut 3,400 acres. It worked good and shows capacity to handle grain fast with good results."

Marvin W. Schmidt, Buhler, Kansas, states:—"In the 1944 wheat season I cut 2,432 acres with one machine, and had a good many hundred left to cut in row crop harvest."

Fred Dickman, Grinnell, Kans., writes:—"With a 1944 Baldwin I cut around 2,000 acres of wheat in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, under all conditions. All parties asked me to come back next year."

Joe Kee, Olney, Texas, writes:—"I have cut eight seasons with one machine and averaged more than 2,000 acres a season, more than 16,000 acres. I have cut on all kinds of ground and under all kinds of conditions. I do not think any other machine can take what this one has."

There are thousands of other Gleaner owners producing equally outstanding records.

**A Practical Combine EVERY Farmer Can Afford**

**ELECTRIC CUTTER BAR CONTROL.** Tractor driver operates harvester pan from tractor by two electric push buttons. An accessory available for all models.

**TANDEM HITCH.** Two or three Gleaners can be pulled by one tractor.

## GLEANER HARVESTER CORP.

Factory and General Offices  
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

## Uncle Sam Says . . .

### A Straw Loft

OPA has delegated authority to district directors to place local ceiling prices on straw wherever shortages might influence runaway prices. All hay was brought under price control May 1, and the new order is to keep a proper relationship between hay and straw prices.

### Lift More Orders

Revocation of limitations on production and delivery of food-processing machinery is announced by WPB. Restrictions on manufacture of electric sump pumps and electric cellar drainers also were removed. However, orders and regulations affecting acquisition of materials for these products are still in force.

### Some More Lumber

Altho lumber will remain in tight supply during the next 4 or 5 months, there will be more available for construction in the third quarter of 1945 than in the second quarter, says WPB.

### Turn About Fair Play

The U. S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and China-Burma-India areas received 3,159,238,000 pounds of food valued at \$283,767,000 as reverse Lend-Lease, without cash payment, from the governments of Australia, New Zealand and India from March, 1941, thru December 31, 1944, states the Foreign Economic Administration. Meat is the most important food received by our troops from these countries. The U. S. has helped these nations by sending back seeds and fertilizers, some farm machinery, canning equipment and tin for containers.

### Release 61 Items

Revocation of 61 WPB limitation orders affecting about 200 items for civilian use are announced. Included among items released are alarm clocks, domestic oil burners, typewriters, floor and wall furnaces, galvanized ware, electric motors and generators, enclosed safety switches, enclosed branch and service circuit breakers, service entrance equipment, flashlights and other portable lights.

### Ease Machinery Rules

All production quota limitations on makers of farm machinery and equipment and related repair parts, except on large producers whose total net sales were above \$500,000 in 1941, will be removed July 1. Rubber-tired equipment still will be under control but machinery released from control includes wheel-type tractors, combines, pickup hay balers and field hay harvesters, corn pickers, power sprayers over 10 gallons a minute, manure spreaders, field ensilage harvesters of row type, mowers, cylinder corn shellers, stationary hay balers, windrowers or swathers, and some types of portable milking machines.

### Would Expand

The superphosphate industry is willing to expand facilities if priorities can be obtained for necessary construction, say spokesmen for the industry. Production thru the first 9 months of the 1944-45 year was 31,000 tons less than for the same period the year before, it was said.

### Drive Slowly

WPB is asking all motorists to rededicate themselves to the Victory speed limit of 35 miles an hour during the next 4 hot-weather months. They point out that tire wear is 50 per cent more at 50 miles an hour than at 35.

### Where Is the Food?

Explaining why announced civilian food supplies do not agree with housewife's ration points, OPA says a considerable part of the total rationed food supply goes to civilians in the form of manufactured products and thru restaurants and other places where food is served. Supplies listed by OPA also include farm supplies consumed on the farm and which do not reach market and, in the case of meat, BAE figures are based on "carcass" or "wholesale" weight, from which there is a shrinkage and trimming loss of about 15 per cent before reaching consumers.

### Farm Wages

Cash earnings of all hired labor on U. S. farms averaged 34.1 cents an hour during the week ended March 24, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Earnings for the week averaged \$16 a worker with a 9.4-hour day and 5 days worked. Cash returns an hour for workers receiving meals were 12.6 cents lower than the 38.7 cents paid workers not receiving meals. However, a longer average day and more days worked brought weekly cash returns of hired labor receiving meals to within \$1 of the average for the group receiving no meals. Of the total number of persons hired by farmers, 41 per cent were employed at day rates.

### Caught Bogus Stamps

OPA special agents, thru seizures and recoveries of counterfeit and stolen ration currency before it could be used, claim to have saved consumers from July 1, 1944, to May 12, 1945, a total of 75,582,663 gallons of gasoline; 415,505 gallons of fuel oil; 764,275 pounds of sugar; and 55,245,789 pounds of meat.

### Save the Sacks

Requirements for agricultural textile bags are about 20 per cent greater than can be made from available textiles. So the WFA requests—Save the Sacks. Open carefully, protect from rodents or moisture, empty thoroly, and sell promptly the bags you don't need.

### Check Prices

OPA price panel assistants are planning a 2-weeks check of all clothing stores in local communities to determine whether they are complying with the price and marking requirements on cotton garments. The purpose, says OPA, is to insure that consumers will receive full benefit of preticketing regulations on adult and children's cotton clothing.

### No Egg Rationing

There is little possibility of eggs being rationed. The Army currently is buying eggs under a priority granted by WFA. Army purchases are being concentrated during the present flush season, on fresh eggs for current consumption, shell eggs for storage and for dried eggs. Army may be out of the market by the middle of the summer, leaving current production available for civilian buyers.

**A NEW PRODUCT  
for Mastitis**

**SULFA  
35**

**It's  
Easily  
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● Sulfa-35, a new treatment for that dread infection, bovine mastitis, has been placed on the market by Peters. It contains sulfanilamide suspended in mineral oil and can be administered quickly and without difficulty.

Authorities report good results from the use of sulfanilamide and mineral oil in cases where mastitis was due to streptococcus agalactiae (usually the cause of mastitis).

If this type of mastitis has developed in any of your herd, Sulfa-35 should help. Your dealer, the friendly Peters Druggist can supply you. The cost per treatment is surprisingly low.

Dosage 50 to 100 ccs. Inject into teat canal using ordinary vaccinating syringe with an udder infusion tube.

**FREE—Ask your druggist for a copy of the big 92-page, 1945 edition of the famous Peters Veterinary Guide.**



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4408 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.



## How Much Is Land Worth?

CONVINCED that many returning veterans and others will want information about how farm land is appraised and how land values are figured, the Extension service of Kansas State College, at Manhattan, and the Farm Credit Administration, of Wichita, recently conducted 2 appraisal schools for persons who will be advising with prospective farm purchasers.

Schools held at Manhattan and Jetmore, May 19 and 20, were attended by about 100 persons.

Real estate in Kansas now stands at an index of 110, or 10 per cent higher than the 34-year 1912-1945 average, Dr. P. H. Stephens, FCA economist, pointed out. It is his opinion that persons buying land should "stick pretty close" to the 100 index figure.

In a chart covering the 34-year span in Kansas real estate prices, it was indicated that the price rise since 1943 has been from an index of 72 to 110.

One method Doctor Stephens suggests for appraising land is the 4 to 1 or 4½ to 1 quota. That is, land can be appraised at 4 or 4½ times its average annual gross over a long period.

Fertility, durability, location, water resources, and farmstead buildings as they contribute to farm income are factors Walter Zeckser, northeastern Kansas appraiser for the Federal Land Bank, uses. In the demonstration at the appraisers' school, his first check of the Griffing Brothers farm north of Manhattan was the fertility of the land. With an auger, he took soil samples in various places on the farm to determine the depth of the top soil. After the physical factors are measured, he checks them against average yields and average farm management before he arrives at a figure on the value of the farm.

Price, not production, has been largely responsible for the greatly increased farm income of the last 4 years, Paul W. Griffith, Extension farm management specialist, asserted in pointing out the danger of valuing real estate on the basis of wartime production.

Of the 21.1 billion dollar increase in farm income from 1940 to 1944, 19.7 billions, said Griffith, are due to higher selling prices of farm commodities and 1.4 billions to volume increase.

In this period, land increased in price 36 per cent, crops 126 per cent, meat animals 85 per cent, and machinery and equipment 24 per cent.

With this big income increase, farm people have reduced their indebtedness and increased their assets until now farm people have more money in bank deposits, currency, bonds, and warehouse receipts than the total indebtedness against real estate.

C. R. Jaccard, Extension agricultural economist at the college, told those at the school that electric appliances are high on the list of postwar wants of farm people, according to the recent survey of rural postwar buying intentions. However, he believes that unless electric current is made available to farm families in Kansas within the next 3 years, much of the reserve built up for these home improvements will go for other farm needs.

L. C. Williams, assistant director of the Extension service, said many more schools of this type may be held within the next year in an attempt to focus attention on the factors which must be considered if purchasers of land are not to pay too high prices.

### Seed Corn Worry

Great concern over the 1946 supply of seed corn is expressed by Professor R. I. Throckmorton, of the Kansas State College agronomy department, who states that the entire Corn Belt this year is off schedule on planting. "Extreme late planting this year will mean a possible light yield and much soft corn," he said.

A survey of Eastern Kansas by the agronomy department discloses that most farmers are going ahead with their corn planting altho many of them may be as much as a month late. They already had their seed supplies contracted for and are going to take the chance, reports the agronomy head. Luther Willoughby, Extension agronomist for the area, reports that farmers in Northeast Kansas seldom get all their corn planted at the time they plan because of weather conditions, and that planting this year will not be much later than normal.

More soybeans than originally planned will be planted this year because of weather conditions, believes Professor Throckmorton, who also reports that Eastern Kansas farmers are going in heavily this year on combine-type sorghums to beat their labor problems, altho these types are not recommended for the area due to their susceptibility to chinch bugs.



## From field telephones ...to farm telephones



The army field telephone set is a rugged product of telephone science. The same research and skill which go into these tough little battle talkers are going today into plans for postwar farm telephone service.

Already, research has found new ways to extend and improve farm service. Practical telephone men are busy right now with such developments as a system for sending telephone messages over electric power lines—new types of wire to string on poles or bury underground—dial telephone systems for small communities and surrounding farms—radiotelephones to reach remote spots.

When the wartime job eases up, plans for postwar farm telephone service will be ready to go.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



## HOW HEIFERS GAINED 1/3rd FASTER

State College, N. Mex., Reports:

17 bred heifers, supplemented with plain salt, increased from 608.52 lbs. to 811.41 lbs. in 9 months, 6 days—gain 202.89.

In the same period, 17 other bred heifers, supplemented with salt and calcium and phosphorus (bone meal), increased from 604.94 lbs. to 881.35 lbs.—gain 276.41 lbs. or 1/3 more.

Cattle of all kinds thrive on calcium and phosphorus—in pasture or feed lot. These minerals are vital to growth, health and especially strength and livability of calves. And it is so easy and inexpensive to make sure they get these minerals.

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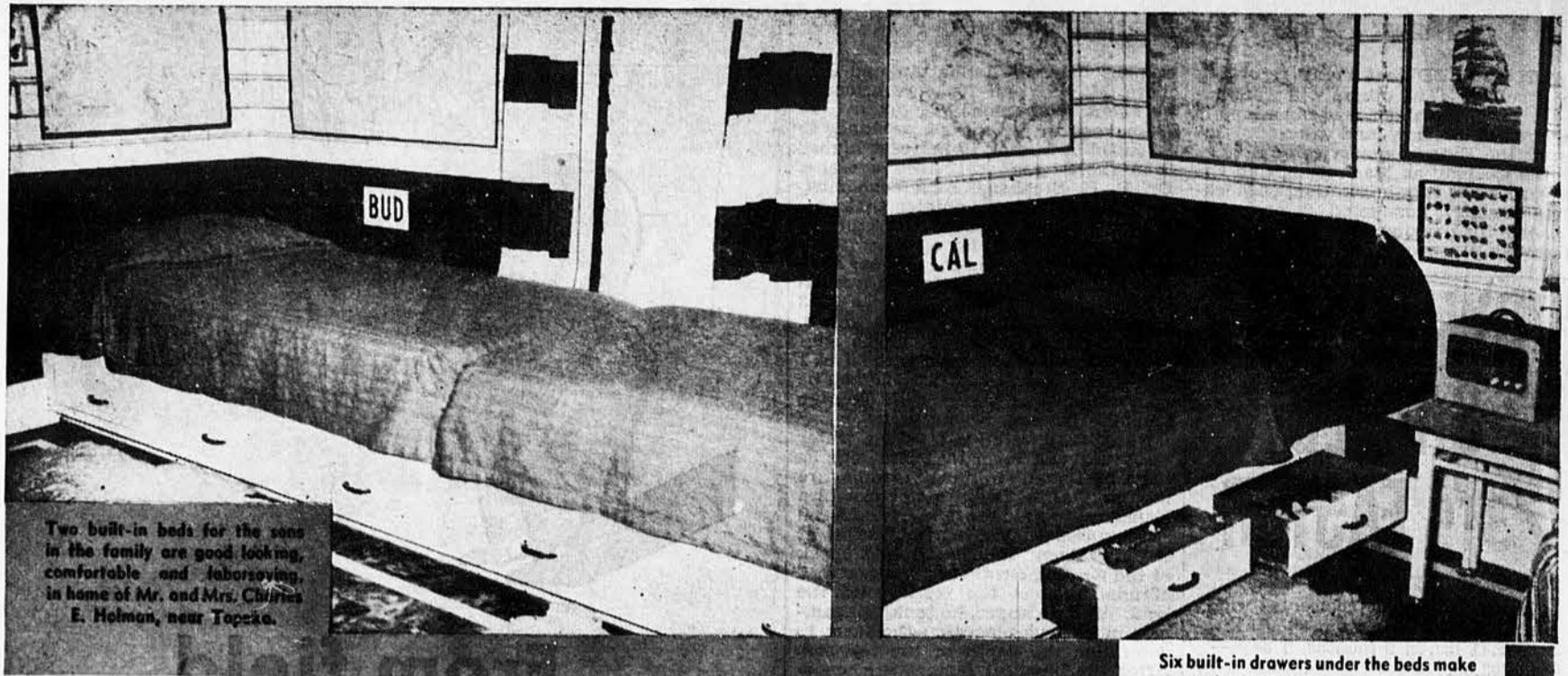
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Two built-in beds for the sons in the family are good looking, comfortable and labor-saving in home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Holman, near Topeka.

Six built-in drawers under the beds make convenient storage space for clothing and shoes. Framed world maps decorate the wall space around the room.

# HERE ARE IDEAS

*Practical, Inexpensive and Attractive*

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

THESE home conveniences speak for themselves. Their owners testify to their efficiency and labor-saving. And where is the woman not in favor of labor-saving conveniences?

The built-in beds do 2 things according to their owners. They are space savers in a small bedroom and they eliminate the necessity of cleaning under them. They are built solid from the floor up with 3 drawers for clothing and bedding under each bed. The wood frames holding the springs are nailed to the walls and floor. Regular single-size bedsprings were fitted into the frames and the mattresses placed on top. For the young folks this arrangement is ideal. The wall around the 2 beds is covered with linoleum rounded on the corners and into which the boys names are set. This alone is a wall-paper-saving idea.

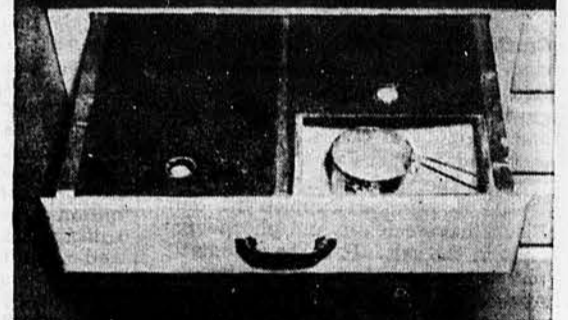
The service cart has been developed from the tea cart. Farm women found it had more practical value than for entertaining alone. Nowadays they are used for moving ironed clothing and linens to the rooms where they are to be used, for use when there is a sick member in the home. Most of the nursing supplies can be wheeled to the bedside of the patient in one trip. Most of the food and dishes can be moved in one trip between kitchen and din-

ing-room, and the same for the dirty dishes on their way back to the kitchen.

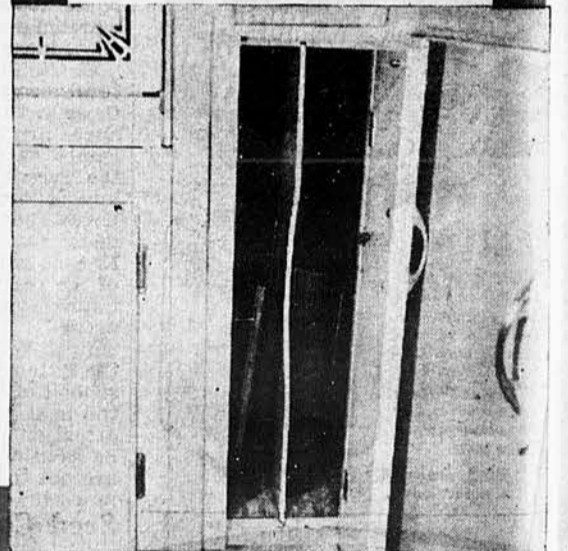
The sliding tray in the top half of the drawer in the kitchen cabinet can be subdivided for any purpose, guided only by the size and shape of the utensils. But any way one looks at it and for whatever purpose it may be used, the sliding tray utilizes unused space. In fact, most carpenter-planned-and-made kitchen drawers are deeper than needed and more than half the space is unused, that is unless some such device is made.

Another drawer illustrated here is partitioned in the middle lengthwise and one side used for flour and the other for sugar. Sliding covers are made of composition board to be pushed over the top when not in use. It's much easier to use than the customary tin cans on top the cabinet work space.

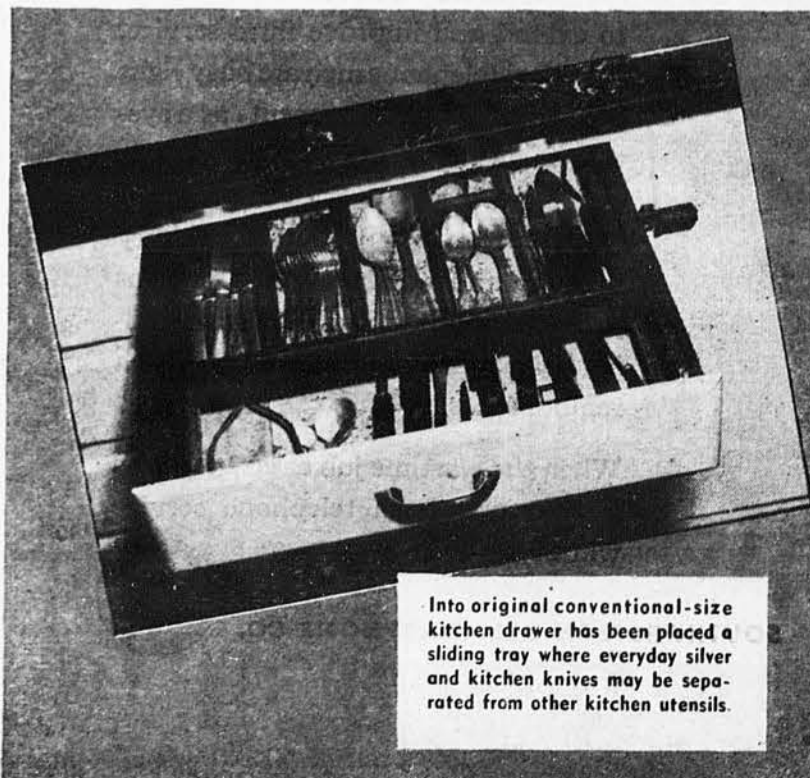
The vertical filing space is grand for utensils that should stand on edge, to save the time of sorting thru a pile of similar pieces to find the one needed—it might even be on the bottom of the stack. Put cooky sheets, pie and cake pans, lids, trays and muffin tins here. If the partitions slide in little grooves or between cleats, they can be slipped out and the space cleaned easily.



Standard kitchen drawer has been subdivided into 2 sections, one for flour and the other for sugar. This and others, designed and made by Mr. Holman.



Vertical filing space saves time and the disposition. Flat utensils, cooky sheets, and muffin tins are right at the homemaker's finger tips without searching.



Into original conventional-size kitchen drawer has been placed a sliding tray where everyday silver and kitchen knives may be separated from other kitchen utensils.



Mrs. C O Shafer, Silver Lake, uses this 2-deck service cart for kitchen-dining-room service. Try it on ironing day and for home nursing supplies in the bedroom.



## Canning Problems?

### The Do's and Don'ts

**T**O EVEN the experienced canners, some problems arise each year. To use the latest findings of those in home canning research should be the goal of each homemaker. Even then the job requires patience and the know-how.

Why does home-canned fruit sometimes rise to the top of the jar? We seldom find it in commercial packs. There may be several reasons and they can be avoided if all precautions are taken. First, it may be due to over-ripe or crushed fruit. Second, it may be due to packing fruit raw into the jars. Precooking all fruits will help eliminate that source of trouble. Too loose a pack is one cause and this can be avoided if more fruit and less sirup is placed in the jar. One cause of this trouble in the years of plentiful sugar was too heavy a sirup.

#### When Tomatoes Separate

Occasionally, home-canned tomatoes do not come up to expectations and there are several reasons for this, too. When they separate so the red pulp rises to the top of the jar leaving light-colored juice in the bottom, the cause may be overripe tomatoes which do not hold their shape. But then again, they may have been preheated too long before putting in the jars or processed too long in the boiling water bath. Tomatoes packed raw are more likely to separate than those packed hot.

In making tomato juice there is another cause for separation. Commercial tomato juice doesn't separate because the packers have equipment for pressing the tomatoes thru a very fine sieve so the particles are tiny enough to remain suspended. The average home kitchen does not have similar equipment. Of course, the separating does not affect the quality or taste of the homemade tomato juice. Just shake it well before serving.

What makes crystals form in my

homemade grape juice and grape jelly? This is a question frequently asked by the home canner. In reality, the crystals that form in these products are perfectly harmless. They're nothing more than a crude form of cream of tartar—in fact, so many of those crystals are produced in the commercial canning of grape juice and jelly that manufacturers buy and refine them into the commercial cream of tartar.

But the fact that they are harmless makes them none the less annoying. Strain the juice and let it stand in a cool place overnight. During the night the crystals will form on the sides and bottom of the pan. The following morning, dip out the juice and strain again before bottling. This same method works for the jelly as well. Strain the jelly stock, cool and strain again before the final cooking. If another fruit juice is added to the grape stock, such as apple or orange, it will reduce the crystallization.

#### Bright-Colored Catsup

Ever wonder why so much homemade catsup turns out to be brown in color instead of holding its original red? There is a way out, but it requires care and some planning. For instance, do not add black pepper because it tends to darken the color. Use red peppers, not green ones, and do not cook it in an iron container because iron discolors tomatoes. Cook the mixture rapidly but do not overcook, for both slow cooking and overcooking will change the color. Powdered spice added directly to catsup will darken it too, so instead, use whole spices in a bag and remove before putting the mixture into the jars.

#### Corn Warning

The 2 main reasons for spoilage of home-canned corn are canning in large jars and filling the jars too full. Pint jars are a pretty safe bet for all corn and leave the pack sloppy and liquid so that the heat in the pressure cooker can penetrate it thoroly.

#### No Canning Spree

The old-fashioned practice of canning furiously for several days in order to save the product as it ripened in the garden or orchard, has now been replaced by a far easier method. The efficient homemaker who takes care of her health during the hot summer and avoids overwork like the plague, plans her canning schedule so it is necessary to can only a few jars at a time. One pressure cooker full or one water-bath canner full a day is plenty.

#### Clothes Moths

##### LIKE DARKNESS

Any moth that flutters around the lights of the house need cause you no worry about wools and furs. But the little grayish white moth which occasionally comes out into the light only to disappear into the darkness as quickly as possible is the one to avoid. It's the clothes moth, the one that lays the eggs that hatch into tiny worms that eat holes into clothes and rugs and draperies. It has been estimated that clothes moths do damage at the rate of millions of dollars a year.

As soon as the cool days are gone the winter clothes are packed away, and because clothes and fabrics are precious these war years, it is well to guard against moth damage. The following reminders are useful:

1. Before storing clothes hang them in the sun for several hours and brush out all the seams and pockets.
2. Then, put the clothes away, either in a trunk that closes tightly or in a box that can be sealed. Into this container with the clothes put 1 pound of naphthalene flakes to every 100 cubic feet of space.
3. To keep moths from breeding in clothes closets, keep the floor and cracks free from lint. Use fly spray to kill any moth worms in cracks and corners. Vacuum cleaning is especially helpful.

#### Renew Burner

To clean an old lamp burner to look and burn like new, try boiling it in 2 cups of water and one half cup of vinegar for 30 minutes and then wash in soapy water.—Mrs. O. E.



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**Next day remove bands.** They have now served their purpose. Save them for use again. You will need as many lids as you have jars. But you will need only as many bands as you use in a day's canning.

**And test for B-I-N-G!** Tap each lid. If it sounds B-I-N-G, jar is OK. A dull P-U-C-K sound means... better re-can in a fresh, unblemished jar.

\* Send 10c for 64 Page Home Canning Guide

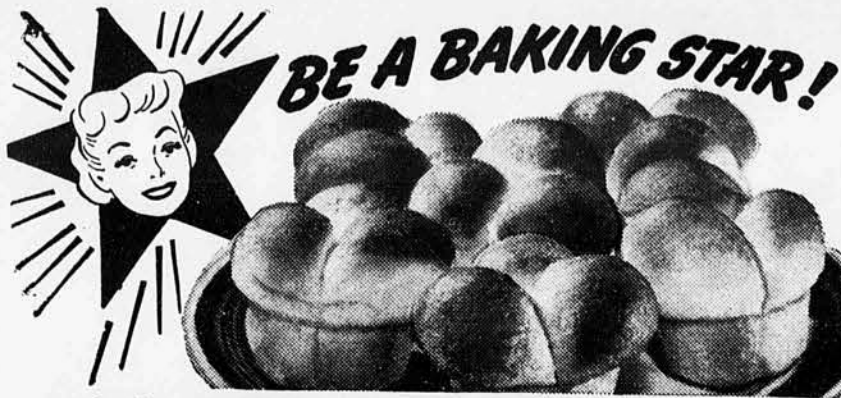
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"How did you make these delicious rolls so quickly?" everyone will ask when you use the Star recipe below. The recipe is quick... easy. Red Star, the Big, Fresh Yeast Cake, is larger... for faster rising. Get Red Star Yeast and be a baking star.

**Kay Rogers JIFFY ROLLS**

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>TRY THIS NEW RECIPE</b></p> <p>1/2 cup milk<br/>2 tablespoons sugar<br/>1 1/2 teaspoons salt<br/>3 tablespoons shortening</p> <p>Scald milk, add sugar, salt, shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water; add to milk mixture.</p> | <p>1 cake Red Star Yeast<br/>1/2 cup lukewarm water<br/>3 cups sifted flour</p> | <p>Add 1 1/2 cups sifted flour. Beat until smooth. Add remaining 1 1/2 cups flour gradually—stirring. Knead well. Shape into Clover Leaf Rolls in greased muffin pans. Cover and let rise in warm place away from draft until dough doubles in bulk. (This will take 1 hour to 1 1/2 hours). Bake in moderate oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 16 rolls. To make 32 double recipe. (Note—be sure to use Red Star Yeast—the larger yeast cake for faster rising).</p> |
|--|---|--|

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For BAKING**

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## Before It's Too Late

(Continued from Page 1)

crop altho plenty of moisture is available. This year wheat at the station on summer-fallow plots is in much better condition than where continuously cropped, which indicates, says Mr. Bruns, that giving the soil a rest helps build up fertility.

Dramatizing the need for better crop practices in the county, Mr. Cooper arranged for a 3-day program, which was held June 13-14-15. During this period prominent agronomists talked at various meetings and the program was climaxed by a tour of various farms where recommended practices are being followed. Especial effort was made to get landlords and "city" farmers to make the tour so they could learn first-hand what practices, old and new, are needed to maintain soil fertility.

Many farmers in the county are awakened to the danger confronting agriculture in that area and have made or are making adjustments in their crop programs. "We've got to adopt new practices or get out of these hills," says Clement Johnson, a young farmer living in a section of the county most seriously affected by loss of soil fertility.

Mr. Johnson wanted to plant 10 acres of alfalfa on a poor slope last fall but was afraid he couldn't get a stand, so experimented only on 3 1/2 acres in a gully. He first put on 100 pounds of phosphate, a 2-year application, and planted inoculated seed. He got a wonderful stand altho planting was late due to weather conditions. He now believes that by growing sweet clover, and using lime and phosphate, he can

get an alfalfa stand on his poorest slopes. He got equally good results using 45 pounds of phosphate an acre on wheat last fall and 70 pounds an acre on Balbo rye, altho he now believes 45 pounds would have been sufficient.

A brome grass strip about 100 feet wide and 80 rods long has been established right in a wheat field on a 2 1/2 per cent slope on the farm of Carl Oberst. His field had been washing badly and contouring the last 2 years was not sufficient to stop it.

Mr. Oberst wants to build terraces but had no grass outlets, so the brome grass previously mentioned was established for this purpose and also to serve as temporary pasture.

Brome grass is fairly new in McPherson county but does well there when following alfalfa or clover, or where manure is applied on the grass during the fall. Clarence Gustafson got 3 times as much growth on brome by use of manure, he reports. Alfalfa can be planted with brome, using 4 to 6 pounds to the acre. Brome seed will go thru a phosphate drill in good condition but not thru an ordinary wheat drill as it bridges over unless constantly agitated, farmers state.

Harry Ledell put in 3 plow terraces on a 1 1/2 per cent slope and planted wheat on the contour with a 10-inch drill. Following a 3-inch rain the field was examined and it was found that most of the water had not reached the terraces as the drill furrows acted as small terraces. The plow terraces have a broad base and channels so all implements can be taken over them at any angle.

### Crops Need a Boost

The Clarence Schmidt farm is located in the hills on very poor soil. He planted a field of brome grass last fall and got a stand that already is closing in across one gully and beginning to stop erosion. He plans to use this as a turkey range next year, but says he will have to apply some nitrogen to hold the stand. Farmers in the county report that both alfalfa and brome make a good first year's growth without phosphate, but that they peter out the second year unless given a boost. Mr. Schmidt also is doing terrace work on the farm.

First acreage seeded back to native grass in McPherson county, to the knowledge of the county agent, was put in this spring by Al Dean, who seeded 30 acres to native grass using 15 pounds of bluestem, 4 pounds of grama, and 3 pounds of buffalo grass seed an acre. Mr. Dean also reports he had wheat last year that wouldn't have been cut had not phosphate been used.

Carl Swenson says he had one field next to an abandoned farm that was almost ready to join its neighbor. He put it into sweet clover for 2 years, then followed with wheat, which made from 17 to 21 bushels an acre last year.

Emil Johnson has had a 6-bushel-an-acre average increase on wheat for 6 successive years by using 45 to 50 pounds of phosphate an acre, applied with a phosphate drill.

Paul Danielson is using 50 pounds of superphosphate an acre, mixed with the wheat in the drill, and drilled 5 acres of Pawnee wheat for certification in 16-inch rows to make rouging more effective. He plans to increase his present 14 acres of sweet clover and to use more brome grass.

Steve Meyers says there was some criticism in 1936 when he installed a series of terraces. Now his neighbors are all planning to have them as he hasn't had any ditching in his terraced fields while some farms have ditches which can no longer be farmed across. He is planning additional terraces, including one 80-acre field that will be put back to grass. "That one field should never have been broken and now is so bad I'll have to terrace be-



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### "Beauty" Aids

We still have a limited supply of leaflets, "Homemade Beauty Remedies." Anyone wishing a copy may order it from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It is free.



fore I can even get grass to stick," he reports. He uses sweet clover in his rotations.

L. T. Miller doubled his wheat yield on 8 acres last year by following sweet clover. Ed E. Goering has an upland field of sweet clover planted in the spring of 1944. One side of his phosphate drill was working and the other side wasn't. Clover on the phosphate side was about 14 to 15 inches high by the middle of May this year while the unphosphated strips were only 3 or 4 inches high. He used good, inoculated seed, and the only limiting factor was the phosphate, applied at a rate of 45 pounds an acre.

R. H. Peterson is trying to build back a farm heavily infested with bindweed. He started clean cultivation on 15 acres, then added 15 acres each year, overlapping the first acreage so he was always starting one plot and finishing another. His first 15 acres produced 35 bushels of wheat an acre after the second year's cultivation, while another acreage alongside not yet worked produced only 18 bushels. "A farmer doesn't lose anything by dropping production a year or 2 to put his fields in condition," he concludes.

Rex Curtis has one field he believes would have been ruined during the last year except for his terraces. He phosphated his wheat crop last fall with 50 pounds an acre and says it is the best wheat he ever has seen on that field.

Jim Walker believes in keeping about one fourth of his land in sweet clover. He has 100 acres of Pawnee wheat this year, most of it following clover.

Royal Yoder has 20 acres of certified brome. He used 2 tons of lime and 50 pounds of phosphate an acre on both alfalfa and brome to get good stands. Farmers growing brome grass successfully say the secret is to get good scarified seed of an adapted variety, inoculate, use phosphate and pack the seedbed.

**Clover Instead of Fallow**

In an area of much abandoned land, Martin Rasmusson has been able to maintain fertility by using clover or alfalfa with row crops and wheat to support a cattle program. He recommends clover instead of summer fallow and is supported by the college, the Soil Conservationists, and the Canton experiment station in adopting this practice for McPherson county.

Ed Boesker planted 20 acres to brome grass a year ago last fall, another 20 acres last fall, and is planning another 50 acres this year. Last spring he pastured 30 head of cattle on 20 acres from the first of April until the middle of June, then from September 1 to December 1 he pastured 40 head of 2-year-old steers. A patch of 2 acres pastured 4 cows from the first of April to the first of December last year. "Brome gives me twice as much pasture as any other grass and cattle put on fat better on brome than on native grass," says Mr. Boesker.

The answer to an adequate seed supply of adapted good varieties is in developing local seed growers, thinks Mr. Cooper. Every effort is being made to do this in McPherson county, and eventually it is hoped there will be sufficient locally grown certified seed of all crops to meet the needs of the county.

The most graphic illustration of good and bad crop practices can be seen on top of a hill a few miles north of Mc-

Pherson. On one side of a township road lies an entire abandoned farm that has been out of production for 3 years. Just across the road is one of the best wheat fields in the county. The difference is that sweet clover was used on one farm and continuous cropping of wheat on the other. It is as simple as that. Clement Johnson knew what he was talking about when he said, "We've got to adopt new practices or get out of these hills." Some farmers already have "gotten out" and their farms stand out like ugly scars on the landscape. The future of our agriculture depends upon those remaining being determined not to "do too little, too late."

**Price Ceilings Being Violated**

WHEN Kansas farmers buy or sell farm equipment above price ceilings, they are playing into the hands of unscrupulous traders who make most of the illegal profit, and farmers generally are the losers, says

the OPA, in a nation-wide appeal for voluntary compliance.

"Such transactions," explains the OPA, "whether they are made thru auction sales or from farmer to farmer, bring a dislocation of machinery, contribute to inflation, and do not add one machine to the supply. Many farmers are told by traders that they can replace used machinery sold at high prices by new machinery at less than they got for the old. Nearly always such farmers part with their old machinery and then are left holding the sack."

This is especially true in Kansas in regard to combines. Traders from states further north have taken thousands of combines out of Kansas in the last 2 or 3 years, leaving Kansas farmers in a critical position for this year's harvest. The immediate high profits made out of these machines now are offset by the sad fact that they cannot be replaced. Farmers who parted with their combines may lose several times the profit thru grain they will be unable to harvest on time, if at all, this year.

Such a condition is typical in all

**Good Care Important**

Since new floor coverings are likely to be scarce for some time, it pays to keep a good rug repaired, or to rejuvenate an old one. Farmers' Bulletin 1960, "Carpet and Rug Repair," gives equipment, materials, and picture and text instructions on mending both pile rugs and hooked and braided rugs. Please address your order to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for bulletin F-1960. Price 5c.

lines of machinery, where it is taken out of proper channels of commerce.

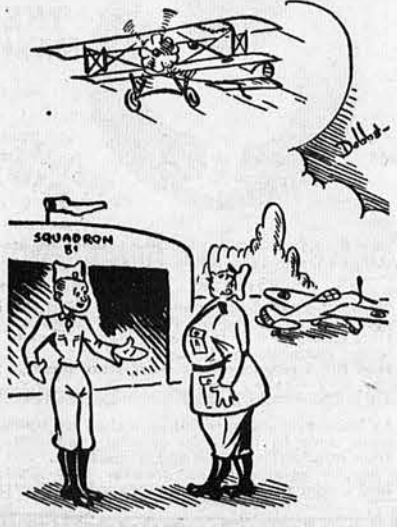
The OPA is doing everything possible to inform farmers of the results of such operations and to win their voluntary compliance. Farmers are urged to give their local boards cooperation in this matter to "clear up" a very unsatisfactory condition that threatens all farmers.

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**USE THIS RECIPE for FRESH BERRY JAM**



- 6 Cups Ground Berries (Any Variety)
- 8½ Cups Sugar
- 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash, stem, grind 3 qts. fully ripe berries, or crush completely so each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure exactly 6 level cups crushed berries (fill out last cup with water if necessary), into large kettle. Add M.C.P. Pectin, stir well, bring to a boil stirring constantly. NOW, add sugar (previously measured), mix well, bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing ½-inch for sealing with fresh paraffin. (NOTE: For Strawberry Jam, add ¼ cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)



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## Our Chicken Dream Fizzled

By LETITIA BROWN

RAISING chickens for profit is not always what it is thought to be—even if it's done on a very scientific scale. This is the story of a very disillusioned family, which moved from Kansas to an apartment in Chicago, then decided to go into the chicken business as an easy method of "getting rich in our spare time."

So, we figured closely after answering various advertisements for the price and kind of day-old chicks. We were flooded with catalogs and, after careful study, decided to make a modest start by ordering 500 Rhode Island Reds.

In a short while we would really get going with 2,500 chicks on hand, and 100 to sell each week. This was supposed to net us \$25 a week after all expenses were paid. That looked reasonable, for when we bought chickens we paid anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Ours would weigh 3 pounds and we would get at least 25 cents a pound, which we considered a very modest price.

### Equipment Come Next

Where to keep them was the next question, and we decided on the basement. The next thing was to get equipment, so trips to all the leading stores were made and expenses began to soar. Armed with credit, we bought everything on the installment plan. Windows were curtained to prevent curious peeping by the neighbors, and walls were thick so sounds would not penetrate.

Our fine oil heater was moved from the living room to the basement, electric extensions made, and battery guaranteed to accommodate 1,000 chicks installed.

The chicks came and how they grew. One sack of feed lasted no time; one a week at first, then one to 2 a day. It nearly took our breath away the way they ate, and the basketfuls of refuse that had to be carried out and burned twice a day nauseated the brother who was supposed to provide the brawn. Cleaning was incessant, and still the chicks grew.

Then our troubles really began. For some reason our chicks lacked feathers on their backs. We were told there was no market for barebacks. We tried to eat all the ones that lacked feathers. When they got too many for us we started repaying friends

for past favors by giving them dressed chickens until the entire family was sick of pin feathers and the constant mess. We wished we had never seen a chicken.

Each looked at the other accusingly. Who had suggested this idea anyway? Still the chicks grew until the second battery would not hold them and we let about 100 out on the basement floor. Oh, the mess and confusion. Then we thought of the attic. Why not? There was such a nice airy space flooded with light. After much more purchasing of material and expense for carpenter work, everything was in readiness. The chickens were caught and carried up 2 flights of stairs. The family breathed a sigh of relief—our chicken troubles were over.

Imagine our amazement when we entered our living room to hear a rumble resembling distant thunder. The chicks surging back and forth over their floor of wire netting made a terrible racket and thoughts of company dropping in became a nightmare.

Then cannibalism became rampant in the flock and each chicken seemed intent upon eating the others. It took all of us to carry out the wounded and bleeding. Our afternoon naps were abandoned and we now got up in the morning with the chickens as their noise eliminated all peace.

### Out of Attic and Back Again

When hot weather came the attic was stifling so the flock was transferred again, this time to a makeshift pen in the backyard as we had no heart to spend any more money for equipment. Each night we had to bring them all in as the city cats were very fond of poultry. Then came a downpour, the chickens all huddled together up to their wings in water. Back to the attic they went, no one would buy them, and the cost of feed was enormous.

All our friends and neighbors continued to get presents of chickens—anything to get them off the feed bill. It now is a year since our venture in the chicken business and we still are paying installments. Just 2 more installments and the chickens will be ours. Then we can retire—from the chicken business.

*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. This chicken story is the first winner; now, let's have one from you. Send it to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.*

### The Right Time

The best time to conduct a cockerel-selection program to improve quality of chicks produced is during the hatching season and thru spring and summer months, states M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College Extension poultryman.

Major points to consider in selecting prospective breeding cockerels are early feathering, good fleshing, early maturity, and rapid growth. It is advisable to keep at least 3 cockerels at 8 to 12 weeks old for each breeding male needed next fall so culling can be done later.

"The small amount of time devoted to selecting prospective breeding cockerels while chicks are being developed will pay big dividends in improving a breeding flock," says Mr. Seaton.

### Need Poultry Meat

The supply of poultry meat is not adequate to meet government and consumer needs. Poultry producers

### Good Flytrap

The flies are here! Want to make a trap that is effective? It is a simple matter if you follow instructions given in our leaflet, "The Homemade Flytrap." A copy will be sent free upon request as long as our supply lasts. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

can supply more meat by marketing young cockerels at heavier weights.

"The maximum income over all costs for heavy-breed cockerels hatched before April 1 will be obtained by marketing the surplus cockerels when they weigh between 3½ and 4 pounds," according to M. A. Seaton, Extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Some producers market heavy-breed cockerels under 3 pounds, but these birds should be fed for a few weeks longer. This procedure will result in more poultry meat during the period when a critical shortage exists, contends Seaton.

### Trap the Pests

My method of ridding our place of sparrows is to tack a dozen mouse traps on top of posts or up in the barn where the sparrows nest. Then I put 2 or 3 grains of sorgo on the trigger that has a little glue on it so that the grains will stick. Traps on the ground are dangerous as little chicks will be killed.—J. O. Shoop, Rocky Ford, Colo.



**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.

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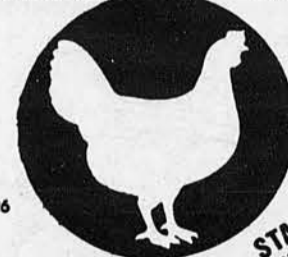
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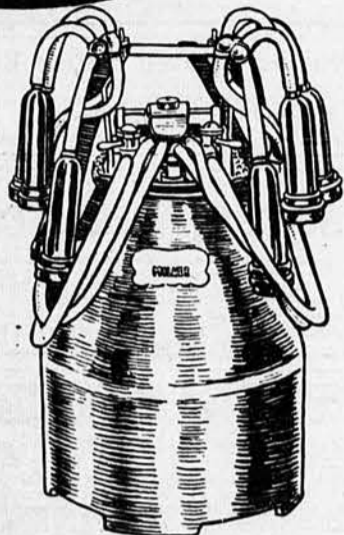
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OTTAWA MFG. CO. D611 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

## Too Many Bureaus

(Continued from Page 5)

years to transport our army to Europe. Now we must move 3½ million men half-way around the world in 10 short months. If there are any doubts in anyone's mind about the size of this task, they will be removed by next August."

In his dual capacity Colonel Johnson has clamped down on regional and state fairs, and on all county fairs not entirely local in character—meaning that they will not call for railroad or highway transportation.

As convention chairman, Colonel Johnson "requests" that regional and state and nonlocal county fairs be not held this year.

As ODT director, Colonel Johnson states that transportation facilities will be denied—and he has power to enforce such orders.

War Mobilizer Judge Fred M. Vinson has caused Colonel Johnson some grief. The Colonel has banned church and businessmen's conventions as well as state and regional fairs. But just before the fair directive was given out, Judge Vinson lifted the ban on horse-racing and dog-racing and night clubs.

A statement by Rep. Clifford R. Hope, Fifth Congressional district of Kansas, in the House of Representatives last week is one of the mildest complaints on record—the letters coming to Washington from fair managers and church people are some of them what the "pulp" magazines describe as lurid.

"Immediately after VE-Day the Office of War Mobilization announced the ban on horse-racing and dog-racing had been removed," said Congressman Hope.

"On June 1, the Committee on Conventions issued a statement to the effect that no state or regional fairs were to be held this year. There is no way of reconciling these two orders unless we accept the theory that horse- and dog-racing, which are at least 95 per cent gambling and perhaps 5 per cent sport, are more essential in the war effort than are state and regional fairs, which are educational and constructive in their nature. It is said it is necessary to save rail transportation for movement of troops and supplies. This despite the fact that race horses are being shipped all over the country by rail transportation, and very few persons who attend state fairs use rail transportation. . . If the ban on fairs is to stand, let's close the race tracks."

Here is a layman's suggestion. Why not change the name of state fair and regional fair to racing association, and then run the fairs as side shows?

As a farm problem, the food question did not greatly worry city folks. They have heard about the farm problem for so long that it has become like the weather—just a subject for discussion, but nothing much we can do about it.

But now that it has become a food shortage, the city consumers are getting decidedly interested. And those who were not worrying a month or so ago, have been introduced to Old Man Worry by the OPA.

The OPA has thrown a flock of inspectors into the field to check up on locker space and how much meat is held in lockers. All over the country these checkers have set up offices, and are requiring holders of lockers to come in and be checked up. So far as known no subpoenas have been issued (OPA may not have the authority to do that "on suspicion"), but the inspectors are giving housewives and some "heads" of families the first, second or third degrees, depending upon whether the inspector favors a hard or soft war for meat eaters.

Farmers who have been deluged with bulletins and forms and regulations and propaganda these past years may, if they have time after dark, indulge in a chuckle over the fact that the city consumers are getting their dose of regulations, inspection, and "you're guilty until you prove yourself innocent."

While the OPA is getting hard-boiled with consumers, the WFA is softening them up with soothing propaganda, by pointing out how much

worse off some folks overseas are in the matter of food.

A chart from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the basis for one piece of consumer-softening. This chart shows, for instance, that calories per capita for the United States last year totaled 3,250 compared to 3,080 before the war, and will be only 3,050 this year. But just look at the world:

Canada, prewar, 3,080¼; last year, 3,230. United Kingdom, prewar, 2,990; last year, 2,940. Denmark, prewar, 3,200; last year, 3,000. Czechoslovakia, prewar, 2,800; last year, 2,450. Germany, prewar, 2,850; last year, 2,500. Austria, prewar, 2,800; last year, 2,450. Italy, prewar, 2,600; last year, 2,250. Norway, prewar, 3,000; last year, 2,200. France, prewar, 2,800; last year, 2,150. Netherlands, prewar, 2,900; last year, 2,100.

And—"In 1945-46 Continental Europe will have the least domestically produced food since the war began."

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

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

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RAIN COATS—No. 1 Heavy weight, good condition. \$3.50 No. 2 Medium weight, good condition. \$2.50 No. 3 Repaired Coats. \$1.50

ARMY SQUAD TENTS. \$19.50 16 ft. by 16 ft. and 12 feet high—4 foot side walls. Weigh 100 lbs.

HEAVY DUTY TARPULINS—Water and mildew proofed, 12 oz. Canvas (new). Strongly made. Price 10c square foot. Write for list of sizes. Tents and tarpaulins not prepaid.

Sikes Store Co., Leonardville, Kan.

**BUYERS PAY THE AUCTIONEER**

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

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

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

**Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer** Alden, Kansas

**SHROPSHIRE**

We are consigning our 1943 Topeka and Hutchinson champion ram and 3 excellent yearling ewes to the Midwest Sale in Columbia, Mo., on June 29-30.

H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Greencastle, Mo.

**Dairy CATTLE**

**AYRSHIRE BREEDERS Attention!**

If you wish to advertise your herd by consigning a few animals, one or more, to the **CENTRAL KANSAS DISTRICT CONSIGNMENT SALE** to be held at the State Fair grounds next October, write to G. Fred Williams, Route 2, Hutchinson, Kan. The sale committee must know soon to allow time to route the inspector and save mileage.

**Offering Brown Swiss Bull**

Registered, 16 months old. Dam's record 911 lbs. butterfat in 292 days as a 4-year-old. Other bulls 6 months old. Also females.

**EARL WEBBER** (Reno County) Kansas

Arlington

**Guernsey Herd Sires**

We have a number of young bulls of serviceable age from high-producing cows and proven sires of the best Guernsey families and bloodlines obtainable. If interested in a future herd sire of this quality, contact

**JO-MAR FARM, SALINA, KANSAS** Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

**GUERNSEY INCOME**

The GUERNSEY Brand and Breed Program is the farmer's assurance of future income. Read "How The American Guernsey Cattle Club Helps To Make Breeding Fascinating and Profitable." This valuable FREE booklet will pay you dividends. Send Now!

**THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB** 253 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

**HOLSTEINS SELL WELL**

Surplus Holsteins find quick buyers readily—The proven production ability of this great breed makes them popular with both producers of dairy products and breeders. Practical dairymen vote Holstein overwhelmingly.

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**BULL CALVES FOR SALE**

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

**H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

**Registered Holstein Bulls**

FOR SALE 2 to 15 months old, from classified and tested dams. Carnation and Trilene breeding.

**KENNETH W. PHILLIPS** Route 4 Manhattan, Kan.

**Registered Holstein Bulls**

—for sale, 2 to 11 months old. Sire now being proven. Herd average 514.5 fat, 2x—10 months. Classified 83.5. Some dams from great cow families. Prices reasonable.

**Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith County), Kan.**

**CAREYLAND FARM REGISTERED JERSEYS**

Postwar plans are in order. Include a type and production-bred Jersey bull in your plans for your future dairy herd. We can furnish them from baby calves to 10 months old.

**CAREYLAND FARM** McPherson, Kan.

**Sparkling Colonel of Oz** WENT TO COLORADO . . . and **Sparkling Adon of Oz** WENT TO OREGON!

**ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS**, Hutchinson, Kan.

**CHOICE JERSEY BULLS**

Ready for service. Excellent breeding and good quality.

**BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, SYLVIA, KAN.**

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

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

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**Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer** Alden, Kansas

**LEGHORNS WHITE LEGHORNS** PROMPT DELIVERY! ORDER FROM THIS AD!

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| Baby Pullets \$15.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia | Straight Run \$10.00 per 100 FOB Sedalia | Broilers \$4.95 per 100 FOB Sedalia |
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Book Orders Now for 4 Week Old PULLETS July—August—September Delivery WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

**RICE LEGHORN FARMS** Box 419 Sedalia, Missouri

Brood-Stock 250-350 Egg-Sired large White Leghorns \$8.25. "AAA" Pullets \$14.95. Cockerels \$24.50. White Rocks \$8.75. Started Pullets. Catalog. Moss Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.



**Dual-Purpose CATTLE**

**RED POLLS**

**For Quality Meat Plus Quality Milk**  
High in vitamin "A" content. Get the facts about these naturally hornless Dual-Purpose Cattle, renowned for uniform type, solid-red color, adaptability, and economical conversion of grass and rough feed into a two-way profit. National Show and Sale September 6 and 7, fairgrounds, Lincoln, Nebraska. Literature and sample copy of Red Poll News mailed free.

**RED POLL CATTLE CLUB**  
3234 Starr Street Lincoln 3, Nebraska

**Milking Shorthorns**

Classified for TYPE . . .  
D.H.I.A. Tested for PRODUCTION

1 dark-red horned bull, 15 months old, and 1 dark-red horned bull, 10 months old, out of cows from dam and sire. 1 dark-roan polled bull, 10 months old, out of a good-uddered cow that classified "good plus." One good 10-year-old roan cow, just fresh, a nice milk cow of real double-deck type. Priced at reasonable prices.

Dwight Alexander, Geneseo, Kan.

**ELDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM**

Home of cattle with production and quality. T.b. 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 the most noted Eastern herds. Home of two National Champion cows—each the product of several generations of Duallyn breeding.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

**Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bull**

Dark red, 18 months old. Sired by College Judge and out of a good R. M. cow. Also helper calves.

ROY HUBBARD, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

**MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULL**

Nice reddish roan, 10 months old. Dam weighed 1,800 pounds. Calf will be priced right.

A. P. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KAN.

**Beef CATTLE**

**CHILEN ANGUS FARM**

Offers correct-type registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls at consistent prices, in age from 8 to 24 months, sired by Applewood Bandolier. Herd established 30 years.

FRED P. CHILEN, Miltonvale, Kansas

**LATZKE ANGUS FARM**

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

OSCAR C. LATZKE, Junction City, Kan.

**Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE**

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

L. E. LAFLEN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

**Registered HEREFORD BULLS Always**

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

T. L. WELSH, ABILENE, KAN.

**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, WELINGTON, KAN.

**Polled Hereford Cattle Reduction**

35 cows bred many with calves at foot and bred to Plato Domino A. 2nd Bull Harmon. Also 8 bred heifers and 12 yearling heifers. For sale one or all.

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

**Must Reduce Size of SHORTHORN HERD**

2 herd bulls, Proud Gold Spur and Gold Count.  
6 young bulls, 8 to 14 months old.  
30 cows from first-calf heifers to 7 years old, with calves at foot or bred to above bulls, to freshen later.  
10 heifers, 8 to 16 months old. Every female but two bred by us. Best Scotch breeding represented. The bull Proud Gold Spur, sire of much of the offering, carries the blood of 6 generations of Tomson breeding. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser.

A. K. SNYDER, WINFIELD, KAN.

**Livestock Advertising Rates**

1/2 Column Inch . . . . . \$2.50 per issue  
1/4 Column Inch . . . . . 3.50 per issue  
Per Column Inch . . . . . 7.00 per issue  
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.  
Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

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

**IN THE FIELD**



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

**HAROLD TONN**, livestock and real estate auctioneer of Haven, reports having recently sold at auction the Truesdale Estate consisting of about a section of sandy pasture land at \$36.75 an acre. The land had been appraised at \$30 an acre. The price received, comments Mr. Tonn, reflects the increased interest in livestock in this part of Kansas.

**M. H. PETERSON**, of Assaria, and **AMOS RYDING**, of Falun, have purchased from John Yelek, of Rexford, the dark-red Milking Shorthorn bull Prairie Darrell. His dam is the Register of Merit cow Island Flossie, with a senior yearling milk record of 7,962 pounds of milk and 341.37 pounds of fat. His sire was a Canadian bull with a high rating as a sire of uniform heavy-producing females.

**EARL WEBBER**, of Arlington, is rapidly taking his place among the most successful registered Brown Swiss breeders of the state. He owns the world champion 2-year-old cow of the breed from the standpoint of production. She has 705 pounds of butterfat in 305 days. The Webber herd had the high cow for the district association in 4 out of 5 months so far this year. Fourteen cows are now in milk.

**E. C. LACY AND SON**, Shorthorn breeders of Miltonvale, report having had one of the best years since the herd was founded. They sold about 20 bulls during the season and many females to old and new customers. The herd now numbers about 140 head that are kept on 2 different farms. This includes about 30 young calves. The calves sired by their new Prince Peter bull and out of Glenburn Destiny are unusually promising.

On his farm 11 miles south of Clay Center, **PAUL WILLIAMS** is specializing in registered Poland Chinas. The herd was established about 5 years ago. He has about 60 or 70 spring pigs sired by his herd boars Statewide, a son of Nationwide, and Grand Selectee, a son of Selectee. His sows are bred along the same lines and an effort is being made to establish and maintain a type of Poland that will meet with the approval of farmers, and those who buy hogs from a pork-producing standpoint.

**CHARLIE and CLEVELAND WHITE**, of Arlington, with the help of an older brother, carry on their big farm, and care for 125 head of Shorthorns, 75 Ayrshires, a dozen head of horses and colts, hogs and chickens, and 1,000 spring fries are now ready for market and 500 others just starting to feather. The boys milk 20 cows, have a few steers on feed and have sold more than \$800 worth of setting eggs since January 1. They do their cooking, washing, and can their vegetables and cure their meat. There is no cutback on this farm. They are always on the alert for better methods of doing things.

The **KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN** district shows opened at Wakeeney May 21. Altho 75 head had been listed for the show, heavy rains of the night before reduced the entries to 27. E. L. Wolf, of Quinter, showed the grand champion bull and L. Brehm, Collyer, the grand champion female. Great Bend show entries totaled 52. H. H. Cotton, of St. John, showed the grand champion bull, and Bissel and Clark had the grand champion female. Sixty head were shown at Hutchinson. Grand champion bull went to Joe Hunter, Geneseo, and H. E. Stuckey, Moundridge, on a bull owned jointly. Joe Hunter won grand championship on female, selling her after the show for \$1,000 to R. E. Gracy, of Roscoe, Tex. The Marysville show, scheduled for May 25, was canceled on account of rainy weather. Eight herds were classified and reclassified during the week.

In these times of high overhead, including help, dairy profits are only possible where the highest-producing cows are kept. **JO-MAR FARM**, at Salina, is a good example with from 50 to 75 cows constantly in milk. Expenses go on every day whether production is high or low. To keep up and increase production nothing is more important than the use of strictly top sires. Argilla Fashioner 232614, senior sire in the Jo-Mar herd, is owned jointly by Kansas State College and Jo-Mar Farm. He has 5 daughters who have an average production record of 13,442 pounds of milk and 717 pounds of butterfat. All immature records but one. Three of these cows have records of more than 800 pounds of fat and one of them has 906. In the herd are several of this bull's daughters now of breeding age, and they are being bred to a young bull purchased from the J. C. Penney herd in New York. This bull is a line-bred descendant of the noted bull, Langwater Valor. The young bull's name is Foremost Comet 2nd. His 3 nearest dams have an average milk record of 18,136.5 pounds and 892 pounds of fat. And his 16 nearest dams average well over 800 pounds of fat. This combination of high-production breeding will make Guernsey history for Kansas in the very near future.

**Trend of the Markets**

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

|                               | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed . . . . .         | \$17.65  | \$17.50   | \$16.85  |
| Hogs . . . . .                | 14.50    | 14.50     | 13.55    |
| Lambs . . . . .               | 15.50    | 16.10     | 15.75    |
| Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. . . . .     | .24 1/2  | .25       | .22      |
| Eggs, Standards . . . . .     | .34 1/2  | .33       | .32 1/2  |
| Butterfat, No. 1 . . . . .    | .46      | .46       | .46      |
| Wheat, No. 2, Hard . . . . .  | 1.81 1/2 | 1.77 1/2  | 1.69     |
| Corn, No. 2, Yellow . . . . . | 1.15 1/4 | 1.15 1/4  | 1.13 1/2 |
| Oats, No. 2, White . . . . .  | .75      | .73       | .82 1/2  |
| Barley, No. 2 . . . . .       | 1.15     | 1.03      | 1.16 1/2 |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 . . . . .      | 25.00    | 24.00     | 33.00    |
| Prairie, No. 1 . . . . .      | 18.00    | 18.00     | 18.00    |

For almost 30 years **FRED CHILEN** has been breeding registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle on his farm at Miltonvale. During the years he has met and overcome many obstacles that would have discouraged the average man and defeated his goal. But Mr. Chilen has faced the problems and now has one of the good herds of the locality. He has culled closer than have many breeders, but the smaller herd is having better care than in other years and none of the quality has been lost. The young bulls and heifers now on hand were sired by the well-known sire Applewood Bandolier, and the cow herd carries the breeding of the best-known animals of the entire country. During the years breeding stock has been sold in Kansas, Illinois, Virginia, and many other states.

**S. B. AMCOATS**, of Clay Center, one of the oldest continuous Shorthorn breeders in the state, dispersed his herd at private treaty last year. But like most successful breeders of livestock he couldn't bring himself to quit entirely the job he had been doing for so many years. So he left 15 or 20 head on the farm and formed a partnership with Allen Lard, the young man to whom he had rented the big farm. He and his sisters have moved to Clay Center. Recently the fifth Sni-A-Bar bull has been bought to head the new herd. He is a son of Edleyn Champion Mercury and his dam is Sni-A-Bar Lady Rothers, a daughter of the Supreme Perth Champion, Imported Calrossie Mercury. The new bull, a December yearling, has been named Sni-A-Bar Boxing Day. Mr. Lard also is breeder of registered Durocs and has about 40 good spring pigs carrying the blood of Golden Fancy, King Orion and other well-known boars of the breed.

When the late **LEON A. WAITE**, Winfield, founded his herd of registered Hereford cattle there were no high-priced buyers in his locality, so he learned to depend on home folks. By example he demonstrated the excellence of the breed he had chosen. The sales were slow at first, and prices ranged low as compared with prices of today. But invariably the more often a farmer or commercial cattle grower bought, the better bull he would select, and gradually the claim that better bulls were worth more came to be known as a fact. The herd was established on this basis and that is why the sons, Kenneth and Boyd, are so proud of their sales near home. One family of commercial cattle growers who live near have bought something like 20 bulls during the years. The brothers naturally appreciate the buyers that are willing to pay 4 figures, but they will never lose sight of the farmer who comes again and again for another and better bull than the one he bought before.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**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**  
September 4—Milton F. Hettenbach, Chapman, Kan.

**Red Polled Cattle**  
September 6 and 7—National Red Polled Show and Sale, Lincoln, Nebr. F. A. Sloan, Secretary, 3234 Starr St., Lincoln, Nebr.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.  
November 28—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

**Percheron Horses**  
September 4—Milton F. Hettenbach, Chapman, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**  
August 15—Fred Farris and Sons, Faucett, Mo.  
August 23—Neosho Valley Duroc Breeders' Association, Erie, Kan. James Milholland, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kan.  
October 6—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

**Berkshire Hogs**  
August 31—Shadowlawn Berkshire Farm, Holton, Kan.

**Hereford Hogs**  
September 4—Milton S. Haag, Holton, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**  
October 12—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.  
October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
October 29—Wayne Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

**Sheep**  
July 25—Reno County Ram Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. H. H. Schrag, Sale Manager, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

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

**HOGS**

**Duroc Spring Boars and Gilts**

We have a few March and April boars and gilts sired by Roi-O-Head and Perfect Square (champion of Southern Duroc Show) and out of good brood sows. All bred gilts are sold or spoken for.

Herman Popp, Haven, Kan.

**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.

**Select Duroc Spring Pigs**

by Orion Cherry, Orion Compact and Masterpiece priced at \$30 per head for this month. These are the deep-bodied, wide-backed, smooth-sided, good-doing kind. (4 miles north of Alta Vista.)

Robert H. Zimmerman, Alta Vista, 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.

**Reg. Durocs** Choice quality spring gilts and boars. Outstanding bred gilts to farrow in September. Well-known bloodlines. Medium type. Write for prices.

MILLER FARMS, MERIDEN, 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.

**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.

**ETHYLEDALE 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.

**10 Bred Spotted Poland Gilts**

Registered and bred to "Keepsakes Pride," junior champion Kansas Free Fair 1944. Due to farrow in September. They are well marked, real farmer type with lots of quality. Double immune. Farm location—1/2 mile west and 2 1/2 north of Elmton, Kan., on all-weather road. Visit us or write to:

H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON  
Topeka, Kansas

**Try SLATER BROTHERS' SPOTTED POLANDS**

For sale: Bred gilts. The wide, deep, short-legged, easy-feeding type of this breed. Bred to Sunny Boy, a Feeder King boar and out of a Crest Line dam. Gilts are of the breed's foremost bloodlines. Inquire or visit us.

SLATER BROTHERS, SAVONBURG, KAN.

**BLETSCHER'S SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**  
Spotted Poland China spring boars, best of breeding and of good farmer type. Eligible to registry. Vaccinated. Call at farm. No Sunday sales.

Henry G. Bletscher, Bala, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS**

Fall boars, serviceable age, and spring boars ready to ship. Best of breeding and good individuals. Dale Konkel & Sons, Haviland, Kan.

**O'HARA'S POLANDS**

Will net greatest profit from your grain. Offering weaning pigs, and gilts and yearling sows bred for September litters. Our herd now at home in Jewell County.

RAYMOND O'HARA, JEWELL, KAN.

**Nation Wide Poland Chinas**

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

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

**BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS**

**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.



**J. C. BANBURY & SONS Offer 10 Modern Polled Shorthorn Heifers**

10 to 14 Months of Age

The finest lot in UTILITY, TYPE and BREEDING we have ever produced.

**ALSO 10 BULLS**

(Unrelated to Heifers)

Prices generally on Bulls and Heifers, \$200 to \$400. Write for price list. We take this occasion to thank all of our old and new customers.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kan.**  
22 Miles West and 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan.





**The Story of THE CAPPER FOUNDATION**

tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made "like other boys and girls." It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to The CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**New Tank Bottom**

To repair the bottom of a galvanized steel water tank, size 2 1/2 by 8 feet, I went to a lumberyard and bought 50 pounds of hard asphalt at 2 cents a pound. After leveling the tank I heated the asphalt in a large paint pail until liquefied, poured it onto the tank bottom, left it to harden, and my tank was as good as new. This job of putting in a new bottom by a metal worker would have cost \$7 (when they got around to do it) and at present steel is difficult to get.—G. R. E.

**Late Chick Trouble?**

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

ONE of the worst troubles of raising late-hatched chicks is the ease with which they contract coccidiosis. It used to be an old belief that thunder caused losses from diarrhea and coccidiosis. Of course, thunder had nothing to do with late chick losses—but the kind of weather which accompanies thunderstorms does have a lot to do with chick losses. The warm, moist days when it is almost impossible to keep chick houses thoroughly dry is the best weather in the world to start an outbreak of this trouble. Dampness around water fountains, or damp litter where the chicks roost, or chicks running outside on bare wet ground, or drinking out of puddles of water that stand after rains, or running outside in damp weather and then coming into unheated houses and piling up and getting overheated—these are all ideal conditions for producing a violent outbreak of coccidiosis.



Mrs. Farnsworth

**May Develop Overnight**

June is an especially difficult month to start chicks if the weather is rainy and warm. Coccidiosis may develop almost overnight, in what has been a fine-looking lot of chicks. The first inkling of any trouble is some chicks standing around humped and sleepy looking, with rough, ruffled feathers, and a "don't care what happens attitude" towards eating and living. Their appetites leave suddenly. If there are bloody droppings it is practically a certainty the trouble is coccidiosis.

Some of the best time-proved ways of avoiding an outbreak of coccidiosis is never to overcrowd late-hatched chicks. Give them plenty of room. Watch them at roosting time to see that they do not pile in corners. Avoid overheating—in fact only a very little heat that merely takes away dampness is needed by June chicks, unless it is a month of below normal temperatures. Keep chicks confined to their brooder house of mornings, when rains come during the night or whenever it is possible to keep them in after a heavy rain. Especially is this best if chicks must range on bare ground. A grassy range is one of the best guards against diseases of any kind, and especially is this true in rainy weather.

There are products on the market the last few years that are an aid in controlling coccidiosis. Among the newest of these are some that contain sulfur or sulfaguanidine. Using some of these products occasionally when the weather is damp and warm may help in preventing an outbreak of coccidiosis. Some of these products are easily fed in dry mash and a treatment 2 or 3 days a week is a good thing when conditions are favorable for this trouble to develop.

**Wire Platform Helps**

When chicks are on range, and the feeders and fountains are located outside, it is a good practice to move them each week to a different location. This keeps the ground from becoming contaminated, and avoids any moldiness that might be caused from feed collecting under the hopper. The feed hopper should be built so rain cannot get into it to cause moldiness. Wire platforms are excellent on which to set the feeders and fountains. They eliminate dampness around the fountains, and if sand is put under these platforms there are no places for water to stand. Wire floors in brooder houses, coops or summer shelters are excellent for sanitary conditions. They help in eliminating cleaning, and keep the houses cooler as well as cleaner. Green, tender grasses are an aid in growing late-hatched chicks. Many times in late summer the grass becomes tough and unpalatable. Good forage keeps the chicks healthier and they are real feed savers. If the grass happens to be a crop high in protein content, like rape or Sudan, the saving in feed requirements is greater.

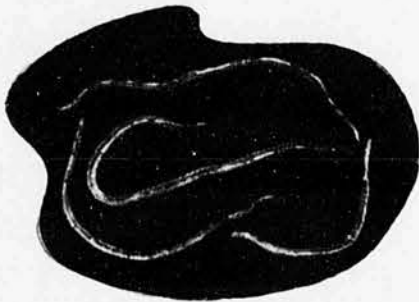
**Make Poultry Silage**

We should be looking forward to next winter, too, when thinking of greens. How about using some of the tender greens for silage and preserving them for next winter's layers? Clippings from the lawn or first cutting of clover or native hay will make good silage. Most any greens that are immature and low in fiber are excellent for this purpose. Finely cut material packs better and if a green-feed cutter can be used so much the better. Immature grasses, especially legumes, do not have enough carbohydrates to be preserved in their own juices, so a preservative must be added, such as molasses or phosphoric acid. Water is added to these preservatives to get equal distribution in the silage. A moisture content of 65 per cent is recommended for the material used.

**Produces More Eggs**

Poultry silage may be put up in wooden barrels or in old oil drums or in small silos. The containers must be airtight and silage must settle uniformly without air pockets. This prevents mold forming. When the container is full, a lid just smaller than the diameter of the container is put on top. The lid then settles as the silage settles and reduces spoilage from mold forming on the top layer. It doesn't take a lot of silage to help a lot when there are no other greens available. A feeding of 5 to 8 pounds to 100 hens a day, given in troughs or on top of the dry mash in winter, seems to pep up the layers, keeps them healthy and produces more eggs when they are needed.

**WORMS**



**RUIN YOUR FLOCK and STEAL YOUR PROFITS!**

When worms attack, there's disaster ahead! No need to tell you how worms sweep through flock after flock, leaving a trail of stunted, droopy, unthrifty birds... that just don't grow or gain as they should. Feed is wasted, resistance lowered... birds often become easy victims of disease.

That's why it is so very important to act promptly. Start going after round and pin worms when your birds are 8 weeks old! Get a can of Gland-O-Lac MICULES... from your dealer. Simply mix the MICULES in with the regular mash, and feed in the usual manner. The MICULES granules get those round and pin worms in a jiffy... often within an hour or two.



**QUICK - EASY INEXPENSIVE**

One day's treatment with MICULES takes care of the whole flock... saves time, saves labor... the birds treat themselves. A 1-lb. 4-oz. can is enough for 250 birds, and costs only \$3. At your local hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer. Better get a can of MICULES today... the supply for this season is limited.

**THE GLAND-O-LAC COMPANY**  
1818 Leavenworth Street Omaha, Nebraska

**MICULES**

**THE GLAND-O-LAC FLOCK TREATMENT FOR ROUND AND PIN WORMS**



Photo from Portland Cement Assn

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With feed so scarce, it is vital to save all you can. On a concrete feeding floor, cattle eat better and get fatter—and feed is not wasted.

Conservative livestock men report that the concrete feeding floor produces an average of \$5.00 extra profit per head of cattle. This comes from faster, cheaper gains, increased value of manure, savings in labor and bedding. And the concrete feeding floor is far more sanitary than the disease laden "sweep in" type.

**THE MATERIALS USED FOR MAKING CONCRETE ARE EASILY AVAILABLE**

See your Lehigh dealer for more information on how to increase production with concrete construction.



**LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
ALLENTOWN, PA. • CHICAGO, ILL • SPOKANE, WASH.

**For the Homemaker**

We have selected from a list of publications issued by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. D. A., the following bulletins especially for women. They may be ordered free from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will be given prompt attention.

- No. L-112—Cooking American Varieties of Rice.
- No. L-213—Sour Cream—How to Prepare and Use it at Home.
- No. FB-1778—Fabrics and Designs for Children's Clothes.
- No. FB-1831—Judging Fabric Quality.
- No. FB-1877—Buying Boys' Suits.
- No. FB-1925—ABC's of Mending.
- No. FB-1954—Making a Dress at Home.



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### Marketing Viewpoint

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

*Will wheat prices stay at the ceiling during harvest time?—D. A.*

The recently announced wheat loan rates for 1945 and the revised wheat price ceiling will tend to set the upper and lower limits of wheat prices. Prices for lower grades of wheat and wheat of low protein probably will decline from the ceiling during the period of heavy movement. It is reasonable to expect that the amount of the decline may be equal, at least, to cost of storing and holding wheat until next winter or spring. Prospects for a limited supply of high protein wheat may cause prices of the best quality wheat to remain at the ceiling limit even if the general level of prices declines.

If the shortage of boxcars or shortage of labor in terminals for unloading cars results in wheat piling up at local shipping points local prices may decline more than terminal prices.

If the Commodity Credit Corporation purchases substantial quantities of wheat in terminal markets for the army and other governmental agencies, prices may be supported above the level established by the loan rate.

*I know of a farmer who has gone to the Kansas City market to buy sows for production purposes, and who has paid more than ceiling prices in order to outbid slaughterers for these animals. Is this in violation of ceiling-price regulations?—L. M.*

No. This purchaser has not violated price regulations because ceiling price regulations do not apply to animals sold for breeding purposes. These regulations also do not apply to animals sold for slaughter by members of youth organizations such as the Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs, providing they are in compliance with certain rather definite stipulations.

*I have read articles in papers that indicate that large stocks of wool have been accumulated by the Government as a result of the wool-purchase program. Wouldn't this be a good time to reduce these supplies by putting more civilian clothes on the market? A person can scarcely find wool clothing on the market at this time.—H. F.*

Your suggestion is very good. However, one reason more woolen goods for civilians is not available is because so much of the equipment and labor in textile mills have been reserved for making cloth for military use. Despite the fact that fighting is ended in Europe, military orders for woolen goods have been larger this year than during the corresponding period in 1944. However, the number of laborers employed in the industry has decreased from a peak of 192,000 in December, 1941, to 146,000 in February of 1945. More goods probably could be made for civilian use if more labor was available.

### Removes Tar

To remove tar from your auto saturate all spots with linseed oil. Let stand for a few minutes, then with a cloth soaked in the oil, wipe carefully. Wipe with a dry cloth to remove the oil. You will be surprised how quickly and easily the tar will be removed.—E. L.



"Didn't I warn you about using those green saplings for these supports?"

# PETE SMITH LIKES "WINGS"



Pete Smith, Jr., Garden City, Kansas, farms 960 acres and has used nothing but Wings Motor Oil for more than five years. He says, "I am well satisfied with Wings Motor Oil and would not be interested in any other brand. Wings stands up and gives me perfect satisfaction."

William Knott, 492 Elpyco, Wichita, Kansas, has driven a '41 Chevrolet 80,000 miles with "Wings" motor oil. He says, "My '41 Chevy has used nothing but 'Wings', yet it had no repairs for the first 66,000 miles and then only a set of rings and the bearings tightened. I'm sold on Wings."

Wings Motor Oil has found favor everywhere; and while farmers are enthusiastic in their praise for "Wings", it is likewise popular with pleasure and business vehicle operators, too. Here's a sample of "Wings" satisfaction from City Purchasing Agent at Wichita. He says, "Your Wings Motor Oils and Greases have always measured up to all of our requirements. I am pleased to say we are more than satisfied with your products, the courteous service rendered by your plant and, further, the economy of using Wings. We use Wings in 25 cars and 15 motorcycles continually. It's dependable always."

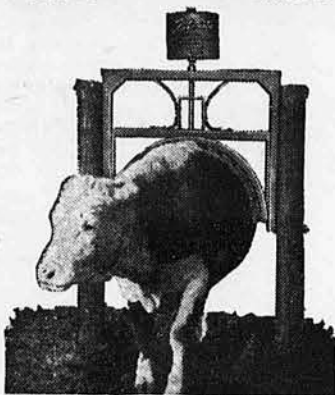
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RILCO Rafter Arches, because they combine wall and roof into a single unit, offer a continuous framing member from foundation to roof ridge. This form of construction eliminates the joining of roof to sidewall which is the weakest point of ordinary construction; gives a stronger, wind resistant building. More usable space results because the interior is virtually free of posts and braces.

RILCO glued laminated wood rafters are engineered for the job—for gothic arch barns, machine sheds, poultry and hog houses, other farm structures—delivered ready for correct assembly in a few hours. Anyone handy with tools can build right with these factory-built rafters.

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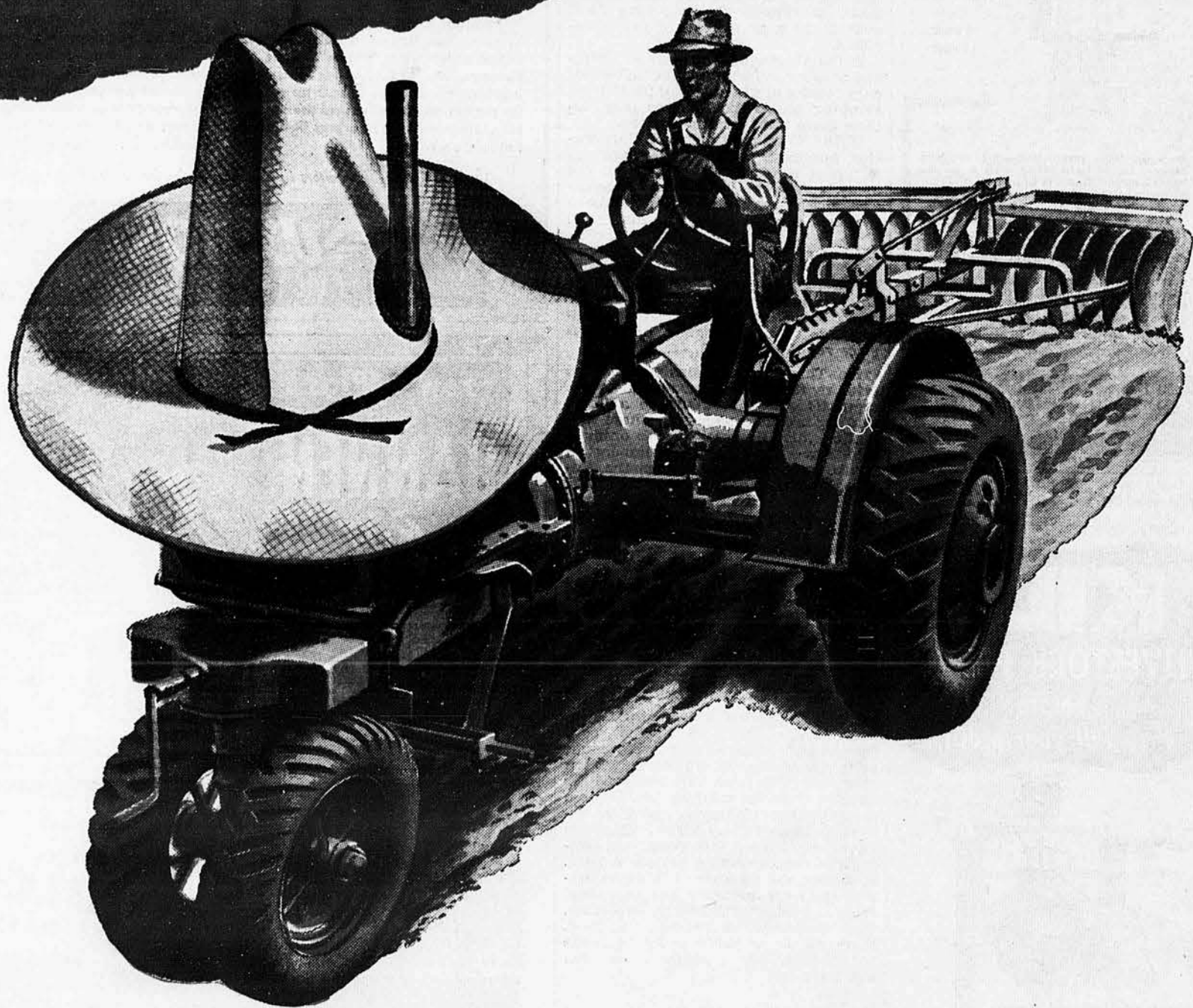
A high speed, one-man driller equipped with fast new type auger. For any row crop tractor. Easy to operate from driver's seat. Make big money doing custom digging. Fully guaranteed. Write for details.

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Better use an oil that will hold its body *in spite of* heat; an oil that will form less carbon to cause knocks and foul spark plugs; an oil that fights formation of sludge, corrosive acids and varnish; an oil that can help

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