





# 2 LABOR SAVERS EVERY FARMER WANTS

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 \* FORKS  
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 and  
 \* LOADS



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GRINDS ENSILAGE 15000 LBS. PER HOUR

PROFIT MAKERS  
 SAVE TIME AND LABOR  
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WRITE FOR LITERATURE AND NAME OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER

In these days of labor shortage and peak production the smart farmer wants efficient machines that he can operate with little or no help. These two devices will pay for themselves in labor saving alone. They will do difficult jobs easily and quickly.

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 1521 McLEAN BLVD. WICHITA, KANSAS

## Uncle Sam Says . . .

### Wrong Address

Because of incorrect addressing, 15 per cent of all overseas mail never reaches Servicemen.

### Fight Black Market

Three million bulletins listing top ceiling prices for all cuts and grades of meat have been distributed recently by the OPA. Idea is to help consumers smash the black markets by keeping them informed on prices.

### Save Canned Milk

Institutions and industrial users will not be permitted to use red points for canned milk now, except where fluid milk or adequate substitutes cannot be obtained. The action is to save canned milk for infants and invalids.

### A Good Record

When it comes to saving cooking fats, farmers are ahead of city folks, says OPA. Farm collections of fat run from 20 to 30 per cent above city collections.

### Use FSA Loans

More than 37,500 families have purchased farms thru FSA ownership loans in the last 7 years. More than 1,000 already have paid off in full, altho loans are based on a 40-year period.

### Cull Out Spots

Presence of blood spots in fresh eggs is hereditary, says the U. S. D. A. Culling all birds which lay such eggs is recommended.

### Holds the Flavor

Tablets of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) may be used to hold color and flavor in home-canned peaches, pears and plums, experiments show. Ascorbic acid acts against oxygen, so prevents unpleasant darkening and change of flavor in fruit at the top of the jar.

### Home-Grown Camphor

A small African herb, camphor basil, may be raised commercially in the U. S. to supply camphor which formerly was imported from Japan. From 10,000 to 20,000 acres of this crop would be needed to supply home markets.

### Livestock Needed

In the next 18 months UNRRA will require some 25,000 bred heifers and utility cattle, a few bulls, stallions, rams and boars for breeding purposes, and about 25,000 draft animals. These will be shipped to liberated countries, where up to one third of all livestock has been lost. Good quality livestock is needed. For details write H. W. Paresius, Director Food Programs, FEA, 515 22nd St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Want a Job?

A booklet entitled "Guide to Foreign Employment Opportunities," now is in the hands of U. S. Employment Service interviewers. If interested, you can find out which government agencies and industrial firms want workers for foreign service and what the jobs are.

### Rate Farmers Higher

Farmers now have an AA-2 preference rating for buying necessary farm production supplies. This action places farmers on the same preference level as other war-supporting industries. Now, on orders backed by certified orders from farmers and retailers supplying farmers, wholesalers have an AA-2 rating that can be used in obtaining farm supplies.

### More Jar Lids

A 10 per cent increase in the quota of zinc for making screw tops for home canning has been allotted from the period thru September 30, says WPB.

### Students From China

A group of 593 young Chinese technicians, selected for special training in American industry, transportation and agriculture, have arrived in the U. S. Their training is intended to increase China's effort in the war against

the Japs. Another group of 144 already is here studying, and a third group of 280 is expected later in the summer. Each trainee is a college graduate with at least 2 years of experience in his field. All speak English.

### Less on Menu

Hotels, restaurants, and other public eating places had to take a cut July 1 in their share of red points. Many will get about 20 per cent less meats and fats, about 12 to 15 per cent less canned fruits and vegetables, and about 20 to 25 per cent less sugar.

### Ordered Too Much

The surplus property resulting from this war will be enormous. It will total an amount said to be equal to one third the value of every man-made article—from the smallest pin to Boulder Dam—which this country had less than 10 years ago.

### Whittlers Still Whittled

Pocketknives for civilians will continue scarce. Continued high demands by the Armed Forces are expected to keep pace with any increase in production. All possible knives will continue to be diverted to cattlemen and other essential users.

### Meat Supply Down

Total supply of meat available during the third quarter of 1945 is estimated at about 9 per cent less than during the second quarter.

### Encourage Canning

Community canning centers will be continued this season to encourage increased canning of fruits and vegetables. Civilians are urged to follow their early gardens with late plantings of crops that will grow thru August and September.

### Farmers Help

More than 10,000 farmers now are serving on local War Price and Rationing Boards, and 1,220 are members of 61 OPA district farm advisory committees. Forty-five of the OPA national industry advisory committees have 357 farm members.

### Mighty Big Job

Under price control, OPA has had to determine fair and equitable price ceilings on the products and services of 6 million farmers, 184,000 manufacturing plants, 200,000 wholesale establishments, 1,770,000 retail establishments, and one million service establishments.

### Coming Back

Restrictions have been lifted on use of iron and steel for 24 household articles, including carpet sweepers, hand clothes wringers, can openers, garment hangers, breadboxes, cannister sets, carpet beaters, dustpans, fly swatters and washboards.

### Senator Capper on Radio

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

## KANSAS FARMER

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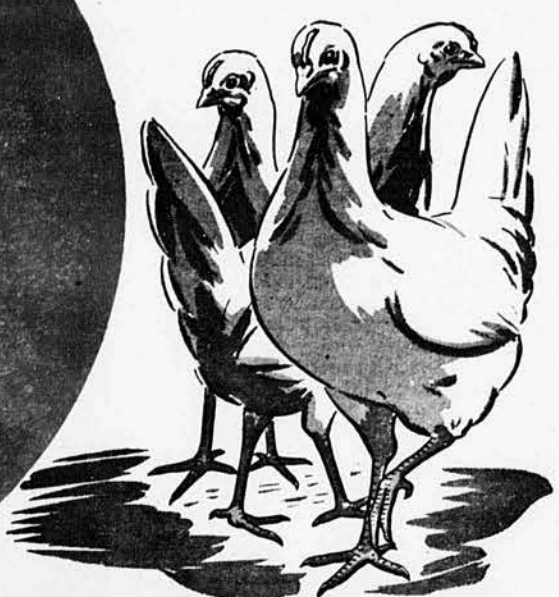
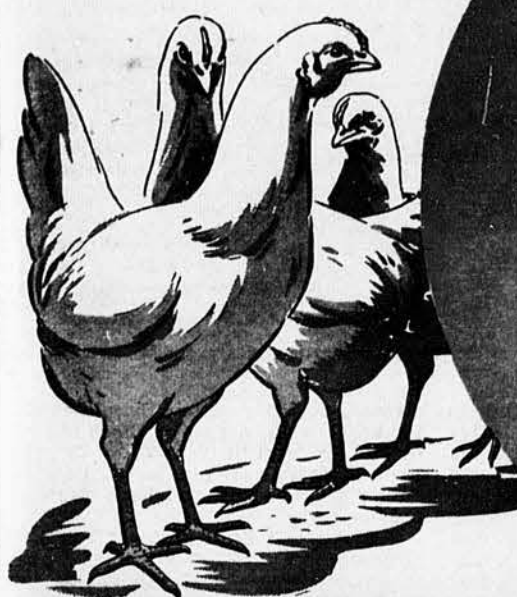
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Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.





The Pullet that LAYS is the Pullet that PAYS!



# STALEY'S PULLETT PELLETS

## The BIG Thing in a Pullet's Life

Here are four good, sound reasons why you should feed Staley's Pullet Pellets to your flocks this season:

- 1 Staley's Pullet Pellets are economical to feed. Fed half-and-half with grain, starting when birds are 14 weeks old, it takes only about 4 1/2 lbs. of Pellets to bring along a pullet to the laying house. And the cost is about the price of half a dozen eggs. That's real economy!
- 2 Staley's Pullet Pellets are easy to feed. They're clean, compressed little nuggets of nutrition . . . no waste.
- 3 Staley's Pullet Pellets do not force birds or "burn them out." Makes early layers able to withstand heavy, sustained egg production.
- 4 The name "Staley" always is a guarantee of high-quality, dependable feeds . . . a trademark that stands for dependability and responsibility.

### READ WHAT USERS SAY:

**OWES IT ALL TO PELLETS**  
I bought 75 small chicks on February 18 and had good luck with them. I had 35 lovely pullets. By September, they were laying nice large eggs. I owe all of it to Staley's Pullet Pellets. Pullets not only lay better, but have fine plumage, large bones, and gorgeous red combs. I certainly can recommend all of Staley's feeds in every way. I have been a user for 7 or 8 years.—C. T. Burton.

**72 DOZENS EGGS A WEEK!**  
After selling my roosters, the pullets were moved to the laying house and fed Staley's Pullet Pellets. By the first of August my pullets seemed to be well developed and started laying. The first day of September I got 100 eggs from my 250 Rhode Island Red Hens. By the 15th of October I was selling about 72 dozen eggs each week.—G. A. Cooper.

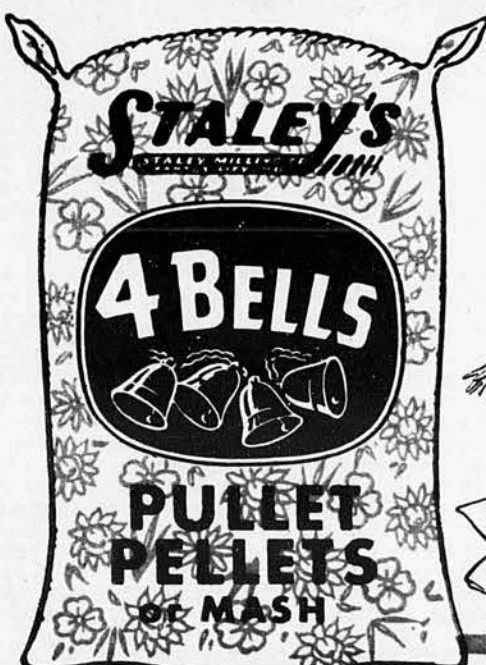
**ECONOMICAL—NO WASTE**  
I find Staley's Pullet Pellets to be the most efficient, economical feed I have ever fed. My chickens will leave their whole grains for them. There is no waste to this

feed—they get every pellet.—Mrs. Grant Dillon.

**HIGH IN VITAMINS**  
I like Staley's Four Bells Pullet Pellets because they are high in vitamins and nutrition and low in price. My pullets reached high egg production when eggs were highest in price.—Mrs. Lola George.

**BEST SHE EVER USED**  
I first fed Starter and then Growing Mash and then I changed to Staley's Pullet Pellets. It is the best feed I have ever tried. My pullets are 5 months old and they are laying. I have the largest pullets I have ever raised at their age. I think it pays to feed the best.—Mrs. John Stephens.

**SEES MARKED IMPROVEMENT**  
Have been feeding Staley's Starter and Growing Mash all season to my flock of White Leghorns. When I heard about Pullet Pellets I decided to try them. Have fed three sacks now. My pullets are developing rapidly with bright red combs and pretty white plumage.—Mrs. E. L. Brown.



## Get Patterns! at No Cost . . . . . Save Staley Analysis Tags!

Now you can get patterns . . . the very latest creations in dresses, aprons, blouses, skirts, suits and home accessories . . . at no cost. Here's how:

Just save the Analysis Tags from two 100-pound bags of Staley's Pullet Pellets or Mash. Then select the pattern you want from Staley's big Pattern Book and mail the two tags, together with the pattern number and size, to Staley Milling Company, Kansas City 16, Missouri. The pattern you select will be sent to you postpaid at no cost.

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**FREE PATTERN BOOK**—Contains 102 pattern suggestions, sewing hints and valuable information for every home-maker. If you don't already have yours, just send a postcard to Staley Milling Co., Dept. C, Kansas City 16, Mo., for your Free copy of this interesting book.



## STALEY MILLING COMPANY

Kansas City 16, Missouri

45-25

Feed one-half pullet pellets and one-half grain from the time pullets are fourteen weeks old until they start to lay!



## Speed in Handling Grain

Loader Moves 150 Bushels in 20 Minutes

WHEN it comes to laborsaving ideas, M. L. Meyer, of Rooks county, ranks high. His latest and most popular invention is a portable grain loader. It hoists grain off the ground or out of a bin into the truck.

This loader was made by putting a 5-inch auger inside a 6-inch well casing. The casing is 10 feet long. The gear drive on the top end of the loader is made from the differential spider gear and pinion from a Model "T" Ford car. A ball bearing takes the end thrust and runs in a grease-packed case. An air-cooled gas motor supplies the power. It is mounted with the auger on small skids so it can slide over the edge of a truck or bin into the grain. As the grain pile lowers the pull of the auger and weight of the loader will force it into the grain.

The only hand labor required is in keeping the grain pushed up around the loading end, and in spreading the grain in the truck. Speed of loading is about 150 bushels every 20 minutes.

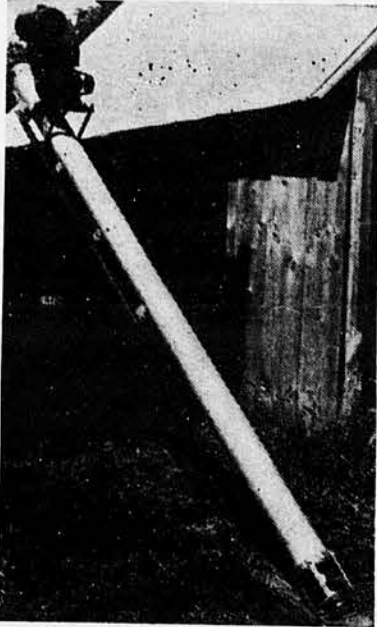
Mr. Meyer also has his system for unloading grain from the truck into a bin. He uses a small auger in the truck bed to carry grain thru a trapdoor in the truck floor and into a funnel that feeds a second auger carrying the grain to a portable blower. This blower puts the grain into the bin.

Another idea used by Mr. Meyer is a reduction sprocket on a wheat drill to slow seeding rate on feed crops to about one seventh of the rate used for wheat. He has a deep-furrow drill. On this he put in extra counter-shafts with the reduction sprockets that allow seeding of sorghums at a rate as low as 2 3/4 pounds an acre, using all holes at 14-inch spacing.

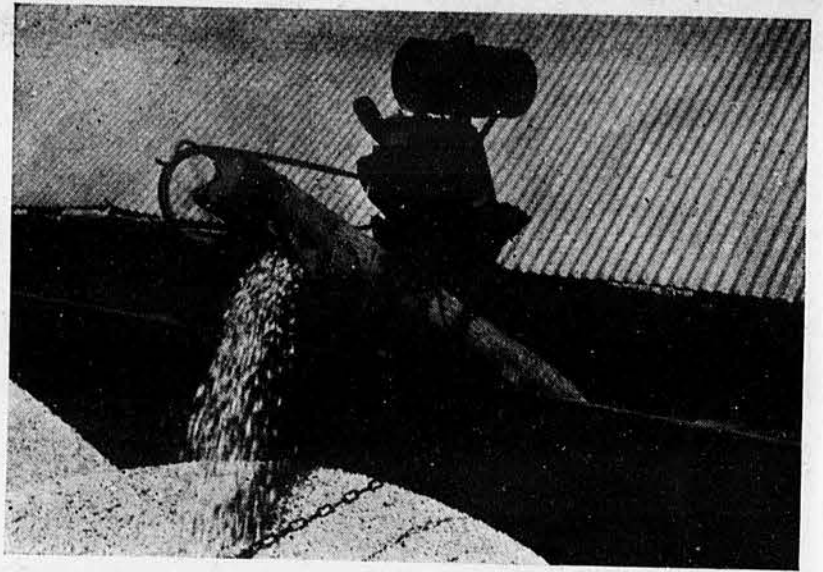
The advantage of this idea is that it fits contour farming. He harvests his sorghum crop with a grain combine for use as feed in the silo. The only drawback to the system is that a hard rain immediately after seeding will

cause weeds to outgrow and ruin the sorghum crop. Under such conditions Mr. Meyer says it is necessary to reseed.

A successful back-scratcher for cattle is another Meyer idea. He bolted 2 angle irons to the fence perpendicular to the ground. Sides of the angle irons have a number of holes to allow raising and lowering of a shaft in between. To the shaft is attached a section from a combine rim, the outer end supported by a chain that goes back over the top of the fence and hooks behind the fence. As the cattle grow the scratcher is raised so it always is at the correct height.



An over-all view of the M. L. Meyer grain loader, which will load 150 bushels in 20 minutes from bin to truck.



Close-up of Meyer loader, showing small gas motor that operates auger inside casing.

was built up, with many operating in it. Now, all at once, it's difficult, after 4 years, to reverse and wipe the black market out. And, another thing, you'll always find the black market thriving when food is really short. When people have enough anyway—and only go into the black market for extras—it's easier to control. But where people just simply don't have enough food, the black market is hard to stamp out.

"Then," he continued, "another fourth of all the slaughter here is by farmers for their use, which doesn't go to the ordinary consumer. It's legal but keeps that much out of the cities. The farmers eat pretty well. They don't like to let their food go. So we get that much less."

"That means, then, that the ordinary consumer here gets less than the normal slaughter from two thirds of prewar numbers, to allow for building up herds—less a fourth to the black market, less a fourth to the farmers—which doesn't leave much."

The result is that the people in Paris and the other cities in France are living on a diet today of around 1,500 calories—or about half what we in the United States have.

If meat and other foods can be shipped into France from the rest of the world, France can build back her livestock industry more quickly. It is figured now that it will take 4 or 5 years to build back the hog and poultry numbers in France, and 7 or 8 years to build back their cattle numbers.

It doesn't seem that they will need to import breeding stock from here to rebuild their herds. They have kept the best stock for their nucleus. If they have plenty of feed that will be better than imported breeding stock. Their own types are acclimated and are the kind they want. It takes a lot of shipping space to send over live animals in ships. By sending food and feed instead, we can help them to rebuild probably more rapidly than by sending live breeding stock.

Food prices, like other prices, in Paris today are high. A good meal costs \$20 to \$25. I looked at the prices in the windows as I walked along the

streets. A little sleazy handkerchief for \$1.50 or \$2. A pair of shoes for \$25 to \$30. A necktie for \$5 to \$8. The French people do not have the consumer goods on hand. Hence the high prices.

I drove one Sunday from Paris to Brussels in a car. I saw wooden boxes of ammunition piled high beside the road—piles as high as my head, at frequent intervals, on both sides of the road, for 20 miles. And I saw it piled along the side roads across the countryside.

And as we drove we met convoy after convoy of huge trucks hauling tanks, hundreds of them—and we passed other convoys going back—hundreds of them. All burning gasoline, all using rubber tires. And overhead the bombers and the great fleets of transport planes burned more tons of gasoline.

I marveled at the thousands and thousands of tons of these supplies—steel, rubber, oil, food—that it takes to run such a colossal war. And I marveled that there could be any at all of these supplies left at home after all that I had seen abroad. And I knew I'd seen only a glimpse at that.

### I Got Into Trouble

This running around in cars got me into trouble in Holland. I was in the military headquarters in Holland, about 25 miles from the Rhine. The Germans were on the other bank of the Rhine.

"Let's drive toward the river and see how far we can go," I suggested to Jerry Gaspard, our Agricultural Attache. Jerry had just received his car from home. He had no Dutch papers for it—only his Virginia license plates. We started out. We came to a bridge that had been blown up. As we detoured around it, the Dutch soldiers stopped us. We showed our passports and our Virginia license plates. They understood neither and so let us go on. I wished somebody would stop us—after all there was a battle ahead.

The next village was half destroyed. The Dutch soldiers there simply puzzled over our Virginia plates and let us go on. The next village was three-fourths destroyed. From here on we saw no civilians. The farms were abandoned, the houses and barns destroyed. Still they didn't stop us!

The next village was completely destroyed. We could see the bridge over the Rhine—one section blown up. Finally a Dutch officer who spoke English came out from a ruined building and politely bawled us out. We had no business there at all. We were right on the bank of the Rhine—and the Germans were only 600 yards away, on the other bank, occasionally shelling the village. I got out only long enough to pick up a couple of antitank shells for souvenirs and then we drove away from there as hard as we could go. We were babes in the woods, civilians who had blundered—with our Virginia plates—right up to the German lines!

But only a few miles back we saw the Dutch farmers already returned to their farms, carrying on under German fire.

That experience showed me two things. One was that I had no business being there at all. The other was that the European farmer, given a fighting chance, will build back European agriculture as quickly as he can. It is up to us, and the rest of the world, to help him have that chance by supplying food, feed and equipment.

## How the Wreckage Looks

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

This is the third and final article in a series by Mr. Flood, telling about the wreckage in Europe, how things are over there in France, Holland, Belgium and Germany.

SINCE my recent return from Europe, farm people often ask me: "What about Europe's livestock now? Is it about gone? How long will it take to rebuild the herds?"

The situation varies by countries. But in general, for Europe as a whole, livestock numbers are down. Especially beef animals, hogs, poultry and sheep. In most of Europe the meat animals have been reduced in favor of dairy animals.

"When it comes right down to a critical emergency of producing the most food possible from a given amount of labor and land," they reminded me in Europe, "well, it isn't done thru meat animals, of course. An acre of land will produce much more food in the form of direct food crops like potatoes and vegetables and grain. And, then, if it is fed to animals you can get more food by feeding it to milk cows than to any meat animal. So we've shifted away from meat animals. We've had to over here to get enough to eat."

Even in Britain, where an already high food production rate to the acre (higher than ours prewar) has been greatly increased during the war—even there, the beef and hog and poultry numbers are down well below prewar, in order to get the most actual food possible from their limited acreage and labor. It makes a far less tasty diet, but it produces more food.

The effort now is to get the herds built back. How long will that take? Let's look at France, for an example.

### Must Rebuild Herds

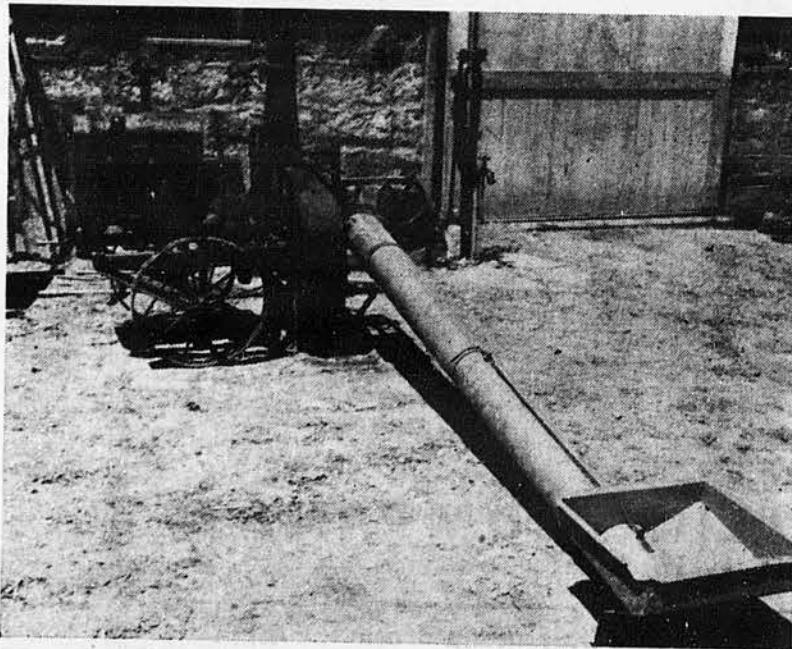
There are about two thirds the numbers of livestock in France as prewar. Normally France is just about self-sufficient in livestock and livestock products, exporting little and importing little.

"That means, then, that you folks here in Paris can eat about two thirds

as much meat as prewar?" I asked a fellow in Paris who knows about such things.

"I wish we did," he told me. "But this is the way it is. You see, France should rebuild its herds. To do that means a lower slaughter rate than normal. So we can't kill two thirds as many animals as we did prewar or we'd never gain back our numbers."

"Then, about one fourth of all the livestock slaughter here is black market, clandestine, which doesn't reach the normal consumer. So we get still less, by that much. The black market thrives here in France for many reasons. For one thing, you see, all during the 4 years of Nazi occupation here, it was patriotic to deal in the black market. We were obstructing the Germans. And so a big business



For unloading grain from truck to overhead bins, Mr. Meyer built this portable blower, which is easily moved anywhere in the lots.



# FARM MATTERS

## As I See Them

I BELIEVE everyone acquainted with what is going on is much pleased with the way Clinton P. Anderson, the new Secretary of Agriculture, is taking hold of things. And this despite the fact that enthusiastic friends—including President Truman at the White House—"oversold" Secretary Anderson even before he was sworn in.

Fortunately, the American people at bottom have a good deal of common sense and did not expect steaks to appear on every table miraculously within a few days after Secretary Anderson took office.

There is a healthy spirit in the Department of Agriculture itself. Reports I get are that the department is on its toes looking forward to getting more things done. And this spirit is in evidence despite the fact that the department is facing a pretty thoro going-over and reorganization.

Much of the expressed confidence in the new secretary and his promised reorganization in the department itself, I believe, is due to the fact that President Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, now here on leave, is heading up the committee on reorganization. "Milt" Eisenhower had been in the department 20 years up to the time he left to become president of Kansas State College at Manhattan.

Starting as special assistant to Dr. W. M. Jardine, when Doctor Jardine left Kansas State to become of Secretary of Agriculture, the Abilene, Kan., boy has worked up to and held a number of top-flight jobs, all of which he handled successfully. Men and women in the department feel that Mr. Eisenhower knows what is what, as well as who is who in the department. And that reorganization he sponsors will be sound and efficient.

The understanding here is that President Truman has passed the word down the line that Secretary Anderson is in charge of the food situation. That while the White House was largely instrumental in persuading Congress not to enact the legislation that would have made Secretary Anderson pretty much independent of OPA, OEA and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the heads of these agencies have been told that Anderson is in charge and that his word goes. At any rate it is understood on Capitol Hill that so far at least these agencies are co-operating with Secretary Anderson to an extent they never did with Secretary Wickard, Chester Davis or even Marvin Jones. I hope this really is the situation.

That does not mean the millenium has come for the American farmer in his relations with Government and government controls. Shortages of machinery, transportation—both rail and automotive—and labor are going to be very serious in the months ahead. And the drive to meet the huge food demands from all parts of the world in the immediate postwar (European) period, of course, raises the problem of probable surpluses some day when the rest of the world gets back on a production basis. But the new secretary intends, I am certain, to insist that the Government live up to its earlier promises to support prices for 2 calendar years after the war ends while adjustments may be made as are necessary.

Meanwhile the financial position of the American farmer today undoubtedly is the strongest it has been in years—unless a farm land boom, now

in progress, goes into the wild inflation stage. Farmers' assets total around 90 billion dollars; by next January should be some 96 or 97 billions. Biggest item is real estate—50 billion dollars. It is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that 5 billions of this is from rise in land values the past year—should not be counted upon too heavily if you ask me. BAE probably is correct in saying this exceeds, on the average, values justified by long-time earning power. Better be careful about extending land holdings at high land prices. Farmers have cash on hand close to 12 billion dollars and hold 4 billion dollars in government bonds, or probably a little more than that since the Seventh Bond Drive.

Farm debts are listed by the BAE at less than 12 billion dollars including \$5,200,000,000 of mortgage debt. This has dropped 20 per cent in the last 5 years. Land Bank mortgages, by the way, have dropped 40 per cent. Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation loans have dropped 50 per cent, commercial loans 16 per cent, insurance companies off 5 per cent, and individual lenders about 7 per cent during the war years. Farm Security loans have increased sharply.

There will be a huge farm market for all kinds of goods as soon as production turns from war to peacetime goods. Meanwhile it still is a good idea to pay off debts where dollars are plentiful.

### A Big Responsibility

I KNOW all of my Kansas farm friends were deeply interested in the United Nations conference at San Francisco. What the work done there will accomplish remains to be seen. But I say the United Nations organization can be made to work successfully. It will work if the people of the world make it work. It will work if the responsible governments, including the United States, use the sane judgment they are capable of using.

Main purposes of the United Nations organization, as you well know, are to ban war forever. To preserve peace in the world. To guarantee security of nations—and individuals. To foster human progress. I know you agree with me that it is time for responsible nations to pledge themselves to these high ideals.

Now, as I see it, each one of us must have a definite part in banning war, in preserving peace in the world, in guaranteeing security of nations, in fostering human progress. How well we measure up to this is a big responsibility!

We are not going to be called upon as individuals to settle world problems. I don't mean that. But we will be called upon as a nation of free individuals to make decisions that will ban war, preserve peace, guarantee security and foster human progress. Whether we make the right decisions as a nation will depend on the moral as well as the physical strength of our country. It will depend on the kind of world leadership we exhibit.

Looking at it this way brings the responsibility of citizenship pretty close to each one of us. It challenges us to search out our duties as citizens of the greatest country on earth. It makes us face realistically the multitude of problems here at home; problems that must be solved if we are to be the strongest possible United States of America, morally as well as physically.

Where to start in solving so many problems is a very difficult problem in itself. But there is a good starting place. That starting place is to set up a goal banning the things that make a country weak.

I am sure every one of us will have his particular list of abuses that must be banned if we are to make this country as wholesome and strong as it can be. There is only one I wish to point out here. That one is misunderstanding among the three major groups in this country—industry, labor and agriculture. It must be banned, and all three groups must co-operate in making it their common goal for any real success. Each must understand the viewpoints of the other two. No group can long prosper by fulfilling unreasonable demands at the expense of the other two.

Labor and industry should be deeply concerned over the welfare of agriculture; I mean every laboring man and every worker and every executive in industry. I want them to know more about the problems the farmer faces. I want them to realize that if farm prices are ruinous, farmers simply cannot buy the things industry manufacturers. In that case the industrial income drops off sharply and results in laboring men losing their jobs. If anyone doubts that, let him look back to the days of 25-cent wheat.

Also, I want labor and industry to realize that our United States provides a market for all but a fraction of the products of our farms. This should make it crystal clear that we cannot give away the American market in favor of low-priced foreign foods. Cheap foreign food that would rob the American farmer of his income, would bounce right back and knock our laboring men out of their jobs.

In all fairness, I wish to say it is essential for farmers to understand and be concerned over the welfare of the 60 million workers in this country. They provide the market for farm products. If 10 million or 12 million workers are out of jobs, farm prices are bound to drop. And resorting to a government program to feed low income or jobless people isn't the answer we want. We tried the experiment of spending ourselves out of debt, and it didn't work. If anyone doubts that, let him take a look at how much this country owes. Even if we do "owe it to ourselves," it must be paid.

We need labor and industry and agriculture pulling together to ban a lot of things that weaken this country. Clearing up any misunderstanding among the three—each trying to see the others' viewpoints—to my mind is the place to start solving our internal problems. And being strong within, this nation will be in position to make decisions that will ban war, preserve peace, guarantee security and foster human progress.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## Rags to Riches, Riches to Rags so Quickly

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By 1948, the population of the United States will be around 140 million—an increase of 7 million over when the war started.

Seven million more mouths to feed, by American farmers or South American farmers.

Clinton P. Anderson, the new Secretary of Agriculture, made a talk to the Advertising Federation of America at New York City last week. Among other things he said:

"Right now, the demand for food exceeds the supply. We are facing the

fact that many items of what America likes as its daily diet are in short supply. We are eating our reserve stocks of meat, poultry, eggs, sugar, lard and canned goods.

"But the strange thing is we run from rags to riches, from riches to rags, so quickly. Only a few months ago, we had more lard than we could store and some went to waste. We had so many eggs that whole trainloads of them

rotted on railroad sidings—if we are to believe rumors around the Department of Agriculture, a whole trainload disappeared into thin air one busy day. It was only a few years ago we were paying people not to produce sugar.

"Mine will not be a bare-shelf policy for fear of surpluses. That's number one. Number two is closely related. I want to see the Government fulfill its promises on price supports to the

farmer so he will be protected lest his patriotism and hard work become the instrument of his own destruction."

Recalling he was speaking to advertising men, Anderson also noted that if a manufacturer undertook to make 1,000 or 100,000 airplane parts, and the war should suddenly end, he knows the Government will guarantee him against loss on his contracts.

"Has the farmer anything comparable?" queried Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. "He has not. The manufacturer's materials are avail-

(Continued on Page 14)



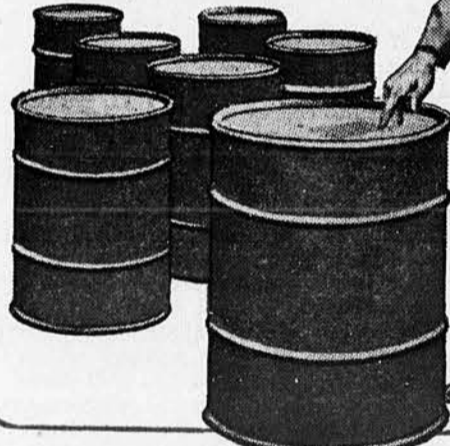
**What do you mean:  
"Get 16% more work\*  
per gallon with  
Standard Power Fuel†  
than with gasoline"?**



**JUST THIS, MR. POWER FARMER. IT MEANS THAT IF YOU PLOW 100 FURROWS WITH GASOLINE, THE SAME QUANTITY OF STANDARD POWER FUEL WILL PLOW 116 FURROWS ... OR ...**



**TO PUT IT ANOTHER WAY, YOU'LL SAVE ONE DRUM OF FUEL IN EVERY SEVEN BY USING STANDARD POWER FUEL INSTEAD OF GASOLINE.**



**AND BESIDES, YOU CAN START YOUR 2-FUEL TRACTOR ON IT UNDER NORMAL FIELD CONDITIONS—GET SMOOTH IDLING, FAST WARM-UP TOO!**

\*Maybe we were too modest when we said: "Now get 5.2 to 11% more work per gallon with Standard Power Fuel than you do with gasoline." That's what our tests had proved—but we knew we were conservative. Then along came a famous tractor maker who tested our fuel and got 16% more work per gallon! We quote from his report. "The Model . . . tractor used in our test actually plowed 16 percent more ground per gallon on power fuel (high volatile distillate) than on gasoline."

Even if you take the most conservative figures, the fact remains that you can do substantially more work per gallon and make worth-while savings by using Standard Power Fuel in your 2-fuel tractor. You also get these advantages: it gives full power under peak or variable loads; it helps maintain uniform speeds with less stopping to change to lower gears; it does not cause harmful crank-case dilution when proper operating temperatures (190° to 200° F.) are maintained; and it gives fast warm-up and smooth idling, too.

Get details from your Standard Oil Man and start saving with Standard Oil.

Buy more War Bonds.

†Standard Power Fuel is sold throughout Standard Oil (Indiana) marketing territory except in Colo., Wyo., Mont., and Nebr.



**STANDARD OIL COMPANY** Serving Farm Front Fighters





# You Saved 150 Lives

By MERTON EARL

IS FARM accident prevention worthwhile? Are the lives of 150 persons worth saving? Apparently farmers of Kansas think so. Because that is about the record in life saving that has been made during the last 10 years in the Sunflower state.

During 1934, Dr. Earle G. Brown, then secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, brought to the attention of the Kansas Safety Council the record of farm accidental deaths. At that time they averaged slightly more than 100 annually for a 5-year period. Using the Board of Health figures as the basis for an energetic farm accident prevention program, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and his fellow members of the Kansas Safety Council, attacked this problem with such success that for the 10 years ending with 1944, the average death rate has been lowered to a fraction more than 85 each year. The council claims a saving of 15 lives of farm people annually for the 10-year period for a total of 150 persons. Who will deny it?

The Kansas program has attracted nation-wide attention since this work was started here. The National Safety Council has inaugurated a nation-wide farm accident prevention program. A National 4-H Club Farm Safety Contest is now conducted and the Extension Department in the Department of Agriculture in Washington is constantly adding to its farm safety activities. Perhaps the total of lives saved by the Kansas program should be boosted still more.

However, this would be difficult to prove because Kansas has been the only state with a record of experience in accidents that gave a reliable indication of the total of these deaths. Until recently, the Kansas State Board of Health has been the only state agency of this type which compiled extensive fatal-accident records.

### Kansas Leads the Way

Senator Arthur Capper recently commented on this fact before the Department of Agriculture Safety Council. The Senator stated: "One thing needed to make the campaign effective is accurate statistics on farm accidents. I'm almost ashamed to tell you that most of the figures on farm accidents are the result of reports collected by just one state out of 48. But again, I am proud to tell you that one state is my home state of Kansas."

Eliminating farm accidents is not easy. Farmers are widely scattered and each one is lord of his domain. Generally speaking, he is responsible to no one for the way he conducts his farming operations. So accident-prevention ideas commonly used in other industries will not apply to farming. The only worth-while approach is thru education. And Kansas has found the young people of the farms the best medium thru which to conduct an educational program.

The program was begun with publication of a Farm Safety Primer, 100,000 copies of which were prepared and distributed thruout the state, largely thru 4-H Clubs. A contest for the 4-H Clubs was included and a series of awards were presented. Read-

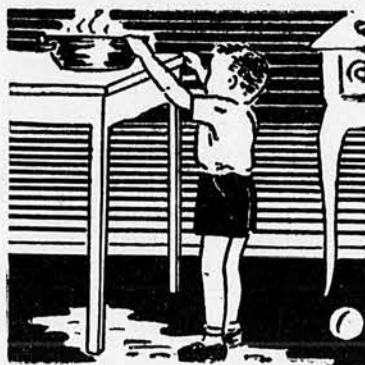


Gravity Pull. Overhead storage of lumber, shafts or rods should be done with care.

ers of Kansas Farmer will have noted annual stories about this contest, with pictures of the various award winners. Kansas Farmer has regularly offered \$50 gold watches to the boy and the girl winners in this contest.

Incidentally, M. H. Coe, who was State 4-H Club leader for Kansas during the earlier stages of the Farm Safety program in Kansas, has since become director of the Farm Safety Division for the National Safety Council, at Chicago.

The first publication of the Kansas Farm Safety Primer was exhausted in about 3 years and a second edition of 100,000 copies was issued. When this was exhausted, the form of the publication was changed and an attractive 2-color booklet, illustrated with line drawings, was prepared in the publicity department of Kansas



Inquisitive? Yes! Children enjoy warm water for bathing; scalding water may fatally injure them. Prevent childhood injuries.

State College. Again 100,000 copies were printed and distributed. At this writing, the council is making plans for publication of a new booklet within the next year. This Kansas Farm Safety contest is being continued almost in its original form.

Last year a farm-home safety program was inaugurated under direction of Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader. Certificates are awarded by the Safety Council to all women who complete a safety inspection of their homes. The purpose of this program is to call the housewife's attention to the danger points within her home. It is known that once these danger points are discovered, correction will soon follow when practical.

John M. Ferguson, farm machinery specialist in the Extension Department at Kansas State College, conducts a series of farm machinery schools thruout the state during the winter each year. For the last several seasons, he has regularly included educational material for farm accident prevention in each of these schools.

About 2 years ago, the Sears Foundation came to Kansas to film sound moving pictures on the subject of farm accidents. With the help of the State Board of Health, State Board of Agriculture, the Extension Department of Kansas State College and the Kansas Safety Council, a very entertaining and effective movie was produced. It now is being circulated thruout the United States. Showings in Kansas are booked thru the film library in the State Board of Health.

Another farm organization doing an important job in educating to prevent farm-work accidents is the Future Farmers of America. Demonstrations of safe farm practices are regu-

larly included in the program of the local organizations.

All of the described activities are designed to bring to the attention of farmers, the importance of working to prevent farm accidents. When it comes to the actual prevention, however, accidents can only be prevented by the people who cause them. Therefore, to the farmers themselves goes the actual credit for saving the lives of 150 of their fellow workers during the last 10 years.

The program of farm accident prevention has obtained such widespread support that a National Farm Safety Week is annually proclaimed by the President of the United States. Presi-



The mouth makes a handy nail pouch; but holding nails in this way is dangerous. One slip, and nails will puncture the holder.

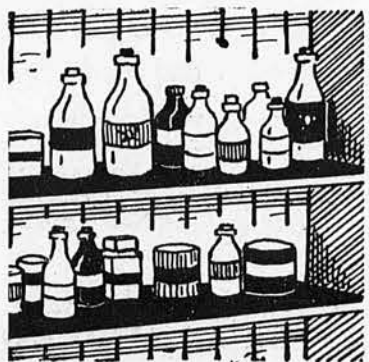
dent Truman recently designated the week of July 22 as National Farm Safety Week for 1945. Gov. Andrew F. Schoepel subsequently issued a state proclamation for Kansas asking for Kansans' observance of this week. And a National Farm Safety Week committee, under the direction of Chairman Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, has been working to publicize this program in Kansas. Other members of this committee include Ben Ludy, manager of Radio Station WIBW; J. Howard Rusco, secretary of the Kansas Press Association; Harold Harper,



It is wise to fasten doors and gates either "shut" or "open." Loose, they are a source of danger.

president of the State Farm Bureau; E. K. Dean, president of the State Farmers Union; and Dean H. Umberger, director, Extension Division of Kansas State College.

All in all, it appears that never again will work accidents on the farm be the neglected subject they once were. The nation, from the President on down, is now working to prevent these needless tragedies and unnecessary material waste. And, remember, it started in Kansas.



Label for Safety. All poisonous liquids should be labeled to prevent "accidentally getting" the wrong bottle.

# Until Dinner Is Ready

### Fruit Competition

Due to air transportation, Americans may soon be sinking their teeth in such foreign food treats as mangoes, mongoseens, cherimoyas and passion fruit. Will this mean they will want less of the old American staples such as apples, pears, peaches and plums?

### Versatile Crops

Part of all starch made from corn, and the white potato and sweet potato can be made into plastics and has a similar fibrous behavior to cellulose. From a ton of sweet potatoes about 30 pounds of a new high-grade protein, about 60 pounds of soluble sugar, and about 30 pounds of pectin can be taken and still leave a quantity of pulp usable for livestock feed.

### Steam Peels Onions

U. S. D. A. engineers have developed a simple machine that will peel onions. It uses a steam jet driving down from a point above the onions, opening the onion, and driving off the skins by steam blast. Not recommended for home use.

### Fertilizer Helps

Citrus trees suffer less frost injury when well fertilized and sprayed. Fruit injury from frost is less in well-nourished trees, due in part to the heavy foliage protection and greater recovery following injury.

### Borax Helped

Small scale tests with borax by the Bureau of Animal Industry have proved beneficial against coccidiosis. Success was obtained either by mixing 2 per cent borax with mash feed or a solution of 0.3 per cent of the chemical in drinking water. Treatment must extend more than 3 days for beneficial effect to show.

### Sirup From Wheat

Wheat sirup now is being made commercially at the rate of 1 million pounds a month, with a market value of from 8 to 10 cents a pound. Sugar from wheat, like corn, is dextrose, and 1 bushel of wheat will produce 30 pounds of starch, or about 28 pounds of crystalline dextrose. It is believed the most logical area for producing wheat sirup is in the Pacific Northwest, where wheat has consistently sold for less than corn delivered from Chicago. Sugar, furfural and lignin also now can be produced from corn-cobs, cottonseed hulls, flax shives and wheat straw thru a new discovery.

### Need Electricity

Altho we have a good start on rural electrification, it is said that after the war private utilities and REA still can find 123,900 rural homes in Kansas and 268,500 in Missouri that could use electricity.

### May Check Planes

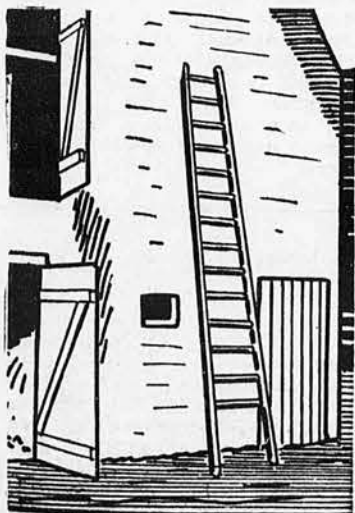
There may be a plant disease inspector at every airport some day. Greatly increased air travel after the war will mean that planes from foreign countries or from one part of the U. S. to another will carry many plant diseases with them. The job of control will be multiplied many times.

### "Milk" Bristles

Now they can make paintbrush bristles from milk casein. Pilot plants have been set up to try out the process. Normally this country imported 6 million pounds of hog bristles from the Orient. Casein brushes cannot be used for water paints and cannot be stored in water. They clean well with paint remover and may be kept in turpentine.

### To Harvest Guayule

The Government will cash in on its guayule rubber crop in the next 2 years, at which time all of the crop in the continental U. S. will be harvested and processed. The stockpile of natural rubber is in the danger zone—95,000 tons at the end of 1944 and estimated to fall to 55,000 by the end of this year. This compares to the 1942 supply of more than 600,000 long tons.



The habit of leaving ladders to lean against buildings should be broken. Children try to climb them.



One Thing... .. You Can be Sure of!



**ANACONDA**  
will never offer a  
"wartime quality"

of  
**Anaconda**  
**45% TREBLE SUPER PHOSPHATE**

When more folks want your product and you can produce less than is needed—there is always the temptation to make more by the "circus lemonade" method.

Anaconda pledges that they will *not* do this! We will produce as much Anaconda Treble Superphosphate as we can . . . but it will always be the same top, unequalled quality as it was in peace-time.

To make a lesser quality would reduce crop yields and increase farm work, and this we will not do. We urge every farmer to use his Anaconda Treble Superphosphate carefully and wisely and to remember the two plus values in every bag:

**THE VALUE OF ANACONDA "CARRY-OVER"**

Anaconda Treble Superphosphate has a proved "carry-over" . . . an extra supply of plant food which crops will not use this year and will help to produce crop results next year. If you phosphated "heavy" last year and can't get as much this year, you can depend upon this "carry-over" to help out.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF "MINOR ELEMENTS"**

In Anaconda Treble Superphosphate there are certain so-called "minor elements" . . . important to best plant growth. Such elements as Copper, Iron, Magnesium, Zinc, Manganese, Sulphur, Chromium, etc.,—while not necessarily present in all phosphates—are present in Anaconda Phosphate. They have a definite job to do in plant production.



**A BOOK TO READ**  
...and keep...and read again!

"Pay Dirt"—a 32 page book that gives you the *Facts* about your soil and about *Postwar Farm Planning*. You can have a copy *Absolutely Free* just by sending a postcard request to us. Nothing to buy. Just write to—

**ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.**  
PHOSPHATE DIVISION  
Anaconda, Montana Box E-1

**Wheat Insurance Rates Set**

Deadline for Sign-up August 31, or Before Seeding

COUNTY AAA committees now are establishing individual farm wheat yields for crop insurance. As reported earlier in *Kansas Farmer*, wheat growers have the choice of insuring either 50 per cent or 75 per cent of their average yields.

Each farmer can get the wheat yield for his farm at the AAA office.

Premium rates will be uniform for all farms in the county with two exceptions: Some farms have a higher risk or hazard than other farms. It is expected premium rates will be increased on farms under these circumstances. Also, some farms may benefit by the premium-reduction plan.

This premium-reduction plan provides two ways by which premium rates might be reduced:

In the first case, if a farmer pays a premium for 5 years, and does not have a loss during that time, the premium is reduced 10 per cent for the sixth year. A man who had wheat insurance under the old wheat program and did not have a loss, probably would have some credits toward the time when the premium-reduction plan would benefit him.

The second way by which a farmer might benefit from the premium-reduction plan will be when he has paid premiums totaling enough wheat to the acre to cover the production insured in his contract. When this occurs, and if the farmer has not had a loss, the premium rate is reduced 50 per cent.

Farmers will be given the opportunity to purchase wheat crop insurance in all counties in Kansas. The insurance must be purchased on the 1946 wheat crop before seeding, and before August 31, 1945. All county AAA committees have the responsibility for conducting the sales program. A very intensive campaign will be carried out during August.

Following is the table giving, county by county, the average crop insurance yield, and the maximum premium rates for the 75 per cent coverage and the 50 per cent coverage:

ACTUARIAL TABLE FOR KANSAS WHEAT CROP INSURANCE

County	Check Yield, Bushels	Premium Rate, 75% maximum coverage, Bushels		Premium Rate, 50% maximum coverage, Bushels	
		75%	50%	75%	50%
Allen	12.7	1.1	.3	1.1	.3
Anderson	13.6	1.2	.4	1.2	.4
Aitchison	15.3	1.5	.5	1.5	.5
Barber	12.0	1.3	.5	1.3	.5
Barton	12.1	1.5	.6	1.5	.6
Bourbon	12.2	1.1	.3	1.1	.3
Brown	18.5	1.4	.4	1.4	.4
Butler	12.8	1.2	.4	1.2	.4
Chase	18.4	1.4	.4	1.4	.4
Chautauqua	12.1	1.3	.4	1.3	.4
Cherokee	11.7	1.2	.4	1.2	.4
Cheyenne	S.F. 16.0	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5
	C.C. 8.0	1.5	.9	1.5	.9
Clark	S.F. 13.5	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.6
	C.C. 9.9	2.3	1.4	2.3	1.4
Clay	14.6	1.3	.4	1.3	.4
Cloud	13.1	1.5	.7	1.5	.7
Coffey	14.1	1.4	.4	1.4	.4
Comanche	S.F. 14.0	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.6
	C.C. 10.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
Cowley	13.1	1.2	.4	1.2	.4
Crawford	11.8	1.1	.3	1.1	.3
Decatur	S.F. 12.4	2.4	1.3	2.4	1.3
	C.C. 7.2	1.5	.8	1.5	.8
Dickinson	15.5	1.2	.5	1.2	.5
Doniphan	16.3	1.4	.4	1.4	.4
Douglas	15.3	1.5	.5	1.5	.5
Edwards	10.5	1.6	.6	1.6	.6
Elk	12.6	1.1	.3	1.1	.3
Ellis	9.8	1.8	.8	1.8	.8
Ellsworth	12.0	1.5	.7	1.5	.7
Finney	S.F. 12.5	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
	C.C. 7.5	1.5	.9	1.5	.9
Ford	S.F. 13.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5
	C.C. 8.8	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.3
Franklin	13.6	1.4	.4	1.4	.4
Geary	17.1	1.5	.5	1.5	.5
Gove	S.F. 12.0	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.3
	C.C. 6.9	1.6	.9	1.6	.9
Graham	S.F. 11.5	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
	C.C. 7.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
Grant	S.F. 11.0	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.1
	C.C. 6.5	1.3	.8	1.3	.8
Gray	S.F. 12.5	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.3
	C.C. 8.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
Greeley	S.F. 10.0	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.2
	C.C. 4.9	.9	.5	.9	.5
Greenwood	13.4	1.1	.3	1.1	.3
Hamilton	S.F. 10.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0
	C.C. 6.9	1.2	.7	1.2	.7
Harper	12.9	1.2	.5	1.2	.5
Harvey	13.9	1.4	.5	1.4	.5
Haskell	S.F. 12.0	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.3
	C.C. 7.5	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0
Hodgeman	S.F. 12.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5
	C.C. 7.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0
Jackson	14.2	1.4	.4	1.4	.4
Jefferson	15.8	1.6	.5	1.6	.5
Jewell	11.3	1.7	.8	1.7	.8
Johnson	14.1	1.6	.5	1.6	.5
Kearny	S.F. 11.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0
	C.C. 7.5	1.2	.7	1.2	.7
Kingman	12.1	1.1	.4	1.1	.4
Kiowa	S.F. 14.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.6
	C.C. 10.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
Labette	11.3	1.0	.3	1.0	.3

Lane	S.F. 12.0	2.3	1.3
	C.C. 6.9	1.7	1.0
Leavenworth	14.6	1.6	.5
Lincoln	12.1	1.5	.7
Linn	12.9	1.2	.4
Logan	S.F. 12.0	2.3	1.3
	C.C. 5.6	1.5	.8
Lyon	14.5	1.4	.4
McPherson	14.4	1.3	.5
Marion	13.5	1.2	.4
Marshall	15.4	1.5	.5
Meade	S.F. 13.5	2.5	1.5
	C.C. 8.7	2.0	1.2
Miami	12.8	1.2	.4
Mitchell	12.3	1.7	.8
Montgomery	11.4	1.1	.3
Morris	14.9	1.2	.4
Morton	S.F. 9.0	1.6	.9
	C.C. 5.0	1.0	.6
Nemaha	16.6	1.3	.4
Neosho	11.4	1.1	.3
Ness	S.F. 13.0	2.5	1.5
	C.C. 8.2	1.7	1.0
Norton	S.F. 11.5	2.1	1.2
	C.C. 7.4	1.5	.8
Osage	14.0	1.4	.4
Osborne	10.7	1.7	.8
Ottawa	13.6	1.4	.6
Pawnee	11.1	1.6	.6
Phillips	8.9	1.6	.7
Pottawatomie	17.4	1.4	.4
Pratt	12.5	1.4	.5
Rawlins	S.F. 14.8	2.5	1.4
	C.C. 7.8	1.5	.8
Reno	13.5	1.2	.5
Republic	13.5	1.6	.7
Rice	13.1	1.4	.5
Riley	17.6	1.4	.4
Rooks	8.2	1.6	.7
Rush	10.4	1.9	.7
Russell	11.0	1.7	.8
Saline	14.0	1.3	.6
Scott	S.F. 12.5	2.2	1.3
	C.C. 6.2	1.4	.8
Sedgwick	13.8	1.4	.5
Seward	S.F. 11.0	2.0	1.2
	C.C. 7.6	1.7	1.0
Shawnee	17.3	1.4	.4
Sheridan	S.F. 12.0	2.5	1.4
	C.C. 6.6	1.6	.9
Sherman	S.F. 13.0	2.3	1.3
	C.C. 5.7	1.2	.7
Smith	9.8	1.6	.7
Stafford	12.4	1.2	.5
Stanton	S.F. 10.0	1.9	1.1
	C.C. 6.5	1.2	.7
Stevens	S.F. 11.0	1.8	1.0
	C.C. 6.7	1.4	.8
Sumner	12.2	1.2	.5
Thomas	S.F. 13.0	2.3	1.3
	C.C. 5.7	1.2	.7
Trego	S.F. 13.0	2.5	1.4
	C.C. 8.2	1.7	1.0
Wabaunsee	17.5	1.4	.4
Wallace	S.F. 11.5	2.0	1.2
	C.C. 5.8	1.0	.6
Washington	14.1	1.3	.4
Wichita	S.F. 11.5	1.9	1.1
	C.C. 5.8	1.3	.8
Wilson	13.3	1.3	.4
Woodson	12.1	1.2	.4
Wyandotte	16.6	1.4	.4

\* S.F. means summer fallow.  
\* C.C. means continuous cropping.

**Pays \$1 an Hour**

When chickens will pay a farm wife \$1 an hour for her spare time they certainly have a place on the farm, thinks Mrs. Orville W. Griffith, Jr., of Graham county.

For the last 2 years Mrs. Griffith has had an average of 176 laying hens which have produced 166 eggs each a year. Her flock has made a profit every year for 6 years, starting with a \$48 profit the first year she tried and increasing to \$399.41 last year on fewer than 200 hens. She takes only an hour a day for care of the flock, which means more than \$1 an hour for her time on the basis of last year's prices.

Mrs. Griffith buys straight-run chicks and sells the cockerels as broilers. All chickens and eggs used in the home are charged against the project at market prices. All feed except concentrates is grown on the farm, but charged against the chickens at market prices. Until a year ago the flock was fed mash, but now is on whole grain, which Mrs. Griffith likes better as it saves labor. Wheat, kafir and milo are fed free-choice in open hoppers.

**Need Storage Space?**

When remodeling, the booklet, "Storage in Rural Homes," will be found very helpful. Many suggestions for step-saving in the kitchen, bedrooms, living-room and laundry have accompanying illustrations. A free copy of this Kansas State College Extension publication is available as long as the supply lasts. Address Bulletin Service, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, and ask for Circular No. 141.



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## Keeps B-29 Brakes in Shape "when the Heat is On"

When a B-29 "Superfortress" comes roaring out of battle into a short, emergency landing strip, fifty tons of airplane must be braked to a stop...fast.

No ordinary metal can curb such tremendous landing momentum.

As the brakes take hold, friction generates sudden heat. Conventional cast iron brake drums would get out of shape...possibly jam, or fail.

That's why a braking surface made of an alloy cast iron containing NICKEL is bonded to a steel drum—making a bi-metal brake drum that will not crack under sudden temperature changes which cause distortion and wear. NICKEL is the metal that gives alloys stamina to withstand severe service.

## ...just as it Fights Distortion in Big Bus Brakes

The sure, rapid action of the brakes of a heavy truck or bus is a similar example of NICKEL's ability to make cast iron stand up against the distortion caused by heat. Here, too, brakes have got to hold...or else. In this and dozens of ways, versatile NICKEL is your "Unseen Friend"...part of everybody's everyday life...like the hair-spring in your watch or the steering knuckles on your car.



The International **Nickel** Company, Inc.  
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International Nickel—world's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and the Platinum metals...the producers of INCO Nickel Alloys, including MONEL and INCONEL.

**CUT MORE WOOD  
TO CUT THE  
PAPER SHORTAGE**



# KEEPING Records IS THE KEY to Farm and Home Improvement

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

THEIR farm and home office is the backbone of the farm and homemaking enterprises on Etheldale Farm, in Lyon county near Emporia. There is little question on this matter in the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Scheel. For 9 years, they have been members of the farm management association, and for 7 years their record books have been maintained and later used for future planning.

They have a place for these record books as well as all other farm business equipment. In the corner of the large kitchen-dining room they have established their business center. There, the 4-drawer metal filing cabinet is located, the roll-top desk, the letter and stationery file, the typewriter and the radio.

These folks believe that farm and home operations, large and small, can be better managed if a place is set aside for keeping records—a place for that purpose and that alone. But it seems that despite the recognition of this fact, that a large percent of the greatest business in the world, farming and homemaking, is carried on without busi-

The business center on Etheldale Farm consists of metal filing drawers, desk, correspondence file, typewriter and radio.

ness methods. It deserves, in their opinion, to be more ably managed.

Mr. Scheel is a Hampshire hog breeder and secretary of the Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association. This necessitates keeping records. In the top drawer of the file are found the hog records, pedigrees, sale records, letters of inquiry and breeding records. Next, below, are crop reports, farm management news letters, REA board records and school records.

Since Mrs. Scheel is a breeder of White Leghorns, she must of necessity keep records as well. In the third file, she keeps these breeding records, business correspondence and miscellaneous mate-

rial to which she often refers; clippings of various subjects of interest, her recipe file, bulletins on the recommended practices for freezing, canning and meat curing. The fourth is the "dead file" for out-dated records.

Pencils and paper and a record book are considerable incentive to record keeping and budget making, if all may be found in the same place. The Scheel's business center is this place. Their records tell which enterprises make money and how much, where different management is needed and why.

The radio at the business center brings market reports, news and entertainment in the room where the most working hours are spent.



## BRINED Vegetables

A Real Boost to Winter's Menus

Before putting vegetables into the light salt brine, they are steamed for 5 minutes, then cooled.

The vegetable is covered with cheesecloth and a plate is put on top, weighted with a glass jar full of water.

has been boiled and cooled to prevent spoilage. When ready to use, rinse the corn in cold water. Add fresh water and bring to a scald. Drain and add hot or cold water and bring to a boil. Drain and season as for fresh corn.

### Brined Snap Beans

Pressure cookers are still not available for all and a weak brine plus vinegar is a safe preservative—safer, than canning them in the boiling-water bath.

Snap beans may be used whole or cut into pieces. Blanch or scald them for 5 minutes in boiling water, then cool at once. Sterilize the stone jars and pack the beans firmly into them until they are nearly full. Place on top, several layers of clean white cheesecloth and tuck it down the sides. On the top of the cloth, place a cover that fits the jar loosely. A china plate will serve the purpose. Weight this down with a fruit jar full of water.

The next step is the preparation of the brine. Dissolve  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of salt in 1 gallon of water to which has been added 1 cup of vinegar. Mix enough of this brine so that it totals about one half the volume of the vegetables in the jar.

Pour the brine over the beans until it comes up over the weighted cover. Store in a cool place. Within a few days a white scum will appear on the surface. Keep the scum removed—this is important. Do this by means of lifting the cloth cover carefully so that the scum is held on it. Wash the cover, the cloth and weight and replace them. It may be necessary to repeat this at about 2-day intervals.

After 2 weeks, the beans are ready to process.



BRINING is old-fashioned—our grandmothers brined vegetables before canning came into vogue. But, like bustles, the fashion returns again and again in modified form and well it might, for brining within certain limitations adds a variety to what might otherwise be a monotonous winter diet.

Corn especially is grand if brined without fermentation. Home canners, who in previous years canned all the corn, now are brining part of the winter's supply for the sake of variety. It is easier to brine corn than to can and there is less danger of spoilage.

### Brined Corn

Husk the ears of corn and remove the silk. Cook on the cob in boiling water for 10 minutes to set the milk. Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp knife and weigh it. Then, weigh out one fourth as much salt as corn. In a sterilized stone or glass jar, gallon size or larger, place the corn and the salt in layers, ending with salt. Cover with a sterilized cloth and a large plate and weight down with a jar full of water. Do not use a limestone rock as it will dissolve in the salt brine. Store in a cool place. If the jar is not full, you may add more corn and salt from day to day. The brine will rise quickly and if it dries down, add brine by dissolving 1 cup of salt in 4 cups of water. Be sure that the water, however,

Pack clean glass jars with the beans and fill to about one fourth to one half inch of the top with the brine from the stone jar. If necessary, make new brine, using the same recipe. Partially seal and place the jars in the boiling-water bath and process 25 minutes for pints and 30 minutes for quarts. This does not take the place of cooking, however.

When ready to eat, rinse in water, cover with fresh water and cook until tender. They may taste slightly acid due to the vinegar, but if this does not seem undesirable, do not wash it away. Most of the acid flavor can be removed by more thorough rinsing, altho this reduces the food value of the beans.

### "In the Jar" Sauerkraut

The sauerkraut season is near and a part of the cabbage doubtless will be used for kraut. To make it in the jar is a timesaver—no transferring to another container. Allow  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons of salt for 5 pounds of cabbage. Shred the cabbage into a large enameled pan. Add the salt and mix. Use glass jars and use only glass lids as the salt will corrode any metal. Pack the cabbage lightly into the jars with a wooden spoon. Soon the brine will form but if it does not cover, make and add more. Do this by mixing a quart of boiled, cooled water with 2 tablespoons of

[Continued on Page 11]



## Refrigerator Helps

If the refrigerator door is leaking air, test by closing the door on a piece of paper about the same thickness of a dollar bill. When the paper pulls out easily there is a poor fit at that point. Test in several places around the door. To remedy this trouble, adjust the door latch or have it adjusted by a serviceman. The door may need a new rubber gasket. The old one usually may be removed by taking out the screws.

Any refrigerator must have room around it for free circulation of air. Allow a 12-inch space above and a 4-inch space at the back and sides. If placed too near a stove it will require more than the usual amount of electricity or fuel. For thriftiness of operation, have all foods on a tray ready to place inside so the door will not remain open longer than necessary.

## Cookers Tested

In the last 3 months, 372 pressure cooker gauges have been tested in Butler county by Vernetta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent. This means that 372 farm women will be certain of the gauge readings when they do the year's canning. Some gauges were in bad condition and these cases owners were advised to buy new ones. In most cases, however, the adjustment in reading was calculated and then recorded.

Miss Fairbairn did the actual testing at club meetings while the women polished the sealing edge with graphite and oil. They were given instruction on cleaning the petcock and the safety valve, and questions were answered regarding the care and use of the cookers. She typed the gauge reading on a tag which was then tied on the cooker lid for permanent use during the canning season. In this way, the reading adjustment necessary could be seen at a glance.

## Vinegar Flies

ARE ANNOYING

The tiny brown flies that gather around any overripe fruit in the kitchen, and are often drowned in the vinegar bottle, are both a nuisance and a mystery to the homemaker. They seem to come from nowhere into her well-screened kitchen and often disappear just as mysteriously. They will appear in droves and settle on fruit peelings.

These are fruit flies or vinegar

## Misses' Two-Piece



4614  
SIZES  
12-20

No side seams →

Cleverest idea yet! Blouse is just one flat piece. Pull it over your head, wrap to the front and tie in a perky bow at waist. It has a separate dirndl skirt. Comes in misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 skirt requires 1 3/4 yards of 35-inch material; blouse 1 1/2 yards.

Pattern 4614 will come to you for 20 cents. Write to Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

files which breed in decaying vegetable matter and are attracted to fermenting fruits. They cannot be kept out of the house if they are on the outside, for they are so small they will go right thru the screen.

The surest way to hold them in check is to keep all garbage and fruit peelings cleaned up thoroughly and removed daily. Keep vinegar under cover. Keep the garbage can covered while it stands in the kitchen.

## Timely Talks

Pork liver, which is valuable for iron and vitamins, will have a delicate flavor if scalded before it is cooked.

To keep brown sugar soft and easy to handle, keep it in the breadbox.

Home-rendered lard will keep better if put into several small containers rather than in a large one. Lard must be well covered and kept in a cool place—do not expose it to air.

Plan plenty of garden space for the vegetables high in food value—toma-

atoes, Swiss chard, beet greens. Second in importance are green beans, carrots, lettuce, spinach and turnips.

Try using paper clips to fasten the edges of the cloth together when sewing a long seam. This will save basting.

Be on the lookout for food spoilage and waste in your home. Let "lick the platter clean" be the motto.

The coldest parts of your refrigerator are beside the ice or the freezing unit and in the bottom. These are the desirable places to keep raw meats, milk and cream.

## Cooker Time Here

If steam has been leaking from the rim of your pressure cooker, note whether the sealing ring has been bent upward from constant use. This does not harm the ring and after it is turned over it is as good as ever. First remove it from the cover, then reinsert it in an upside-down position. The ring may bend slightly downwards, but after placing it in the cover,

press it with your fingers to as nearly a horizontal position as possible.

If the gasket has shrunk and does not fit all the way into the groove, remove it and gently stretch it like a rubber band.

If a new ring is needed, try first the dealer where the cooker was purchased and if he does not have a replacement, write directly to the manufacturer.

## Brined Vegetables

(Continued from Page 10)

salt. Partially seal the jars, set in an enameled pan and store at room temperature for about 10 days. When the bubbling stops, complete the seal and store in a cool place.

For an extra word of caution! If sauerkraut is made in the fall it will keep indefinitely. If it is made in the summer it should be canned and processed in the boiling-water bath, 25 minutes for pint jars, 30 minutes for quart jars and 35 minutes for 2-quart jars.

# GET MORE JAM AND JELLY Than Ever Before!

**— in Less Time**  
**— with Less Work**  
**— at Less Cost**

M.C.P. PECTIN jells more fruit or juice than any other pectin you can buy... doesn't "boil away" costly ingredients... so you get more glasses from same amount of fruit. M.C.P. also saves you time and work... and you're sure of results—fine, rich jams and jellies with natural fruit flavor.

### USE THIS RECIPE for FRESH PEACH JAM



4 Cups Ground Peaches  
6 Cups Sugar  
1/4 Cup Lemon Juice  
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash, peel, and remove pits from 4 pounds fully ripe peaches; grind the fruit. Measure exactly 4 level cups of the ground peaches (add water to fill out last cup, if necessary) in a large kettle. Add the M.C.P. Pectin and lemon juice, stir well and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), continue stirring, and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing 1/2-inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.



MAKES MORE JAM OR JELLY FROM SAME AMOUNT OF FRUIT THAN ANY OTHER PECTIN YOU CAN BUY!

SAVE FOOD—BUY WAR BONDS



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**MACA...**

The Amazing Fast Dry Yeast!  
Use Just Like Compressed Yeast

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• Maca saves you extra trips to the store because you can always keep a handy supply on your pantry shelf. For your complete protection, we date every package.

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Your grocer may be out of stock right now, because Maca is serving the armed forces. If he is, ask for Yeast Foam (Magic Yeast). It, too, gives bread and rolls a wonderful old-fashioned flavor.

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## Tired Kidneys Often Bring Sleepless Nights

Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don't work right in the daytime, many people have to get up nights. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't neglect this condition and lose valuable, restful sleep.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may also cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness.

• Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

## Peaches, Pears, Plums May Be Canned With Little Sugar



SUGAR rationing has hit farm and city homemakers alike, leaving many wondering how fruit may be safely preserved for winter use. Of course, any fruit may be canned without sugar, but this will be unnecessary in most cases. Studies have been made of preserving with small amounts of sugar and the addition of various amounts of sirup. The amount of sirup will depend upon the kind of fruit. The proportion of sugar to sirup, for instance, is different for peaches than for pears.

### Canned Peaches

The following will make a thin sirup:

6½ cups water      ¾ cup light sirup  
2 cups sugar

The sirup may be mixed and stored in jars in a cool place. Heat it to the boiling point before using. Prepare the peaches and pack into glass jars. Fill to within one half inch of the top with the hot sirup. Seal according to the type of lids used and process in the boiling-water bath for 20 minutes.

### Canned Pears

The following recipe will make a thin sirup:

6½ cups water      ¾ cup dark sirup  
2½ cups sugar

Process exactly as for peaches but increase the time to 30 minutes.

### Canned Plums

6½ cups water      ¾ cup light sirup  
2 cups sugar

Prepare the plums and pack into glass jars. Fill to within one half inch of the top with the hot sirup. Seal according to the type of lids used and process in the boiling-water bath for 20 minutes.

### Peach Jam

4 cups chopped ripe peaches      ¾ cup sugar  
4 cups dark sirup      1 cup liquid pectin

Mix the peaches, sirup and sugar in a large saucepan. Bring quickly to a rolling boil. Boil for 1 minute. Remove from the heat and stir in the liquid pectin. Skim until free from foam. Pour into hot sterilized glasses. Seal immediately with hot melted paraffin.

### Pear Preserves

1½ cups dark sirup      1 lemon, sliced  
6½ cups diced pears      thin  
1½ cups sugar

Mix the sirup and sugar in a large saucepan, bring quickly to a boil. Add the pears and lemon. Boil rapidly for about 15 minutes until fruit is clear and sirup thick, stirring very frequently to prevent scorching. Pour into hot sterilized glasses and seal immediately with a thin layer of hot melted paraffin.

### Spiced Pear Jam

3½ cups chopped pears      1 teaspoon of mixture, clove, cinnamon and allspice  
1 box powdered fruit pectin      4½ cups sugar

To the chopped fruit, add the spices. Add the pectin, mix well and put over a hot fire. Stir and bring to a hard boil. At once, pour in the sugar and stir constantly. Continue stirring and bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from the fire, skim and pour into hot sterilized glasses. Seal immediately with hot melted paraffin.

### Hold Clinics

IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

During May and June, Margery Shideler, home demonstration agent for Franklin county, tested the gauges on 153 pressure cookers belonging to farm women. She was assisted by Grace Mather, home economist for the Farm Security Administration. They taught the women how to clean the safety valves and how to keep them in good condition. At each of the 7 clinics held in the county they discussed handling all types of jars.



Success is Simple...  
The BernARDin Way!

1 Seat on jar the triple-coated (white enamel, on gold lacquer, on tin) BerNARDin lid, with built-in rubber ring.  
2 Screw BerNARDin Band over lid just firmly tight—do not re-tighten. Can by approved method\*, and leave jar upright, overnight.

**ECONOMY!** Next day, remove bands and save for use again and again. In canning, as many lids are used as jars. But only as many bands are used as in a day's canning.

**And Test for B-I-N-G!** After removing bands, TAP each lid and LIFT each jar by lid, as pictured above. If sound is B-I-N-G and lid holds tight, seal is OK. But if sound is dull thud, or lid is loose...better serve contents at table or re-can in fresh, unblemished jar.

Ask your grocer for "Bing Test" BerNARDin Lids and Bands. Fit all Mason Jars!

\*64-PAGE CANNING GUIDE Complete. Colorfully illustrated. Compiled by noted authority. Send 10c to: Bernardin Bottle Cap Co., Evansville, Indiana.

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# Fresh Fruits Go by Air

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

TRANSPORTATION of perishable food by air is not just around the corner. It actually is here. For some time now regular daily flights have been made from West Coast producing areas to eastern markets. But to better forecast the future of air freight for perishables, and to gauge the part airplanes will play in postwar transportation, a 90-day test period was inaugurated July 1. These 12 weeks will see virtually all fresh fruits and vegetables grown in the West, not less than 72,000 pounds a week, shipped by air to eastern terminals.

During the test period the fruits and vegetables will be packed and shipped in especially designed containers—lettuce individually wrapped in cellophane, plums in 1-pound, 2-window boxes and carrots in 1-bunch cellophane bags. Studies will be made concerning the details of packaging, precooling and handling. These 3 months probably will show an accumulation of the most important data and information ever compiled on the air-freight question.

The whole future of perishable air transport might well be determined by these experimental flights, which call for checks and tests on preparation, packaging, loading, handling and distribution. Accurate records are being kept of arrival condition, consumer acceptance and other points which will determine the relative success of this method of shipping for each commodity.

An interesting assortment of fresh stuff will be shipped, such as nectarberries, ripe papayas and Natal plums and things entirely out of season. Experiments on the benefits of tree-ripe fruit such as figs and tomatoes are being conducted. Commodities like spinach, peas, cauliflower, asparagus and sweet corn will be prepared at the point where grown for final consumption by trimming, shelling and husking, saving long preparation by busy housewives.

In this series of test shipments a Consolidated-Vultee 104 cargo plane, carrying a pay load of 18,500 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables, is to make 3 round-trip flights a week from

California to Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Shipments carried by this giant transport are being supplemented by regular shipments carried in Douglas DC-3s carrying a pay load of 6,500 pounds.

Perishables were flown to Cleveland the first 2 weeks of the test. There a check was made on the sale of each lot of merchandise to determine whether housewives prefer air-borne fresh fruits, vegetables and melons to perishables moved by less rapid transportation. After Cleveland, operations were centered upon the second of 6 eastern terminals where a similar 2-week test was made. A change was to be made each fortnight to another city until each market has had an opportunity to try and to compare air-borne perishables.

Fruits and vegetables, however, are not the only foods destined in the future to reach consuming centers by air. Quality meat will be flown to markets all over the world, and the quality will be improved thru careful handling and fast air service. Meat will be trimmed and dressed to decrease the weight load, thereby saving the housewife considerable time and trouble in preparing meals. Precut, trimmed and attractively packaged in cellophane or plicofilm, meat of the highest quality will find its way to remote communities and points far outside the United States.

The Air Transport Command has literally paved the way for global aviation after the war. Due to the efforts of that fabulous organization, there now exists an efficiently planned chain of airfields around the world. The giant planes of tomorrow, carrying agricultural products from the 4 corners of the world, will make good use of these airfields equipped today with experienced ground crews and trained meteorologists.

Present-day Skymaster service, circling the globe in 6 days, will be duplicated after the war by great transport planes with transoceanic flying range and multiton cargo capacity. These leviathans of the air will open up new frontiers and stimulate world trade undreamed of before.

## Keep Cool

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN spring is late in its progress and successive days bring only dull skies and low temperatures, we are inclined to long for heat. When it comes it may bring with it dangers.

Summer heat undoubtedly is good for our bodies. People who have been unable to shake their bodies free from winter's ailments rejoice in the life-giving sun rays that make supple their joints and muscles. Children play out of doors with greater comfort. It is taken for granted that young children will develop structure and weight as summer comes. It also is a time of health improvement in many respects. Colds are less frequent. Asthma is relieved. There are some ailments that seem to be more common, such as whooping cough, measles and other common infections. The child attacked may yet profit by the warmer days and make quicker recovery because of opportunities for sun cure.

Even when in good health certain persons have strong body odors. Such individuals should be especially careful about what they eat and drink as summer heat creeps on. A diet rich in meats and other nitrogenous foods is more likely to produce odors than one consisting largely of vegetables and fruits. The cleansing bath that may have been taken once or twice weekly in winter becomes a hygienic necessity every day. It is highly important to make frequent changes of clothing, both under and outer garments, if one would have skin health in hot weather.

Summer heat may be disastrous to

invalids and old people when it reaches its extremes. This applies especially to those who have been weakened by disease, and to young infants who have had attacks of intestinal trouble. It has been found in our large cities that great improvement is effected where it is possible to obtain the benefit of temperatures artificially lowered by air conditioning. All homes do not have such benefits accessible, but in cases of extreme illness they are important and every effort should be made to get them.

Deaths are occasioned every year by reason of exposure to high temperatures. These may be classified as heat apoplexy, heat stroke, sun stroke, thermic fever or heat collapse. Every working man doing hard labor, indoors or out, should know about the virtues of common salt in preventing heat collapse. You can get salt in tablets which may be carried in the pocket, or you can carry with you a salt shaker with a slide in the top. Whenever the worker in a hot, humid atmosphere takes a drink of cool water, salt should be added. This is because the activities of a man doing hard work under high temperatures cause him to lose the salts of the body thru profuse sweating. The moderate use of common table salt will, therefore, head off attacks of heat cramps and heat collapse that may be so dangerous.

### Water Supply, 50c

A never-failing water supply, at a cost of about 50 cents a year, has been enjoyed on the Arthur Kobler farm, Graham county, since 1898.

The supply comes from a large spring along a creek near the Kobler farmstead. An automatic ram was placed 7 feet below the head of water coming from the spring. This ram lifts

the water some 30 or 40 feet to a large storage tank near the house. Enough water for the family and about 100 head of cattle could be supplied by this spring as it runs 24 hours a day.

### Eat Turkey Eggs?

You may be eating turkey eggs some day. The new Beltsville small white turkey has a stepped-up egg production several times that of the present strains. Most turkey hens lay 40 to 60 eggs a year, while the new strain lays as many as 211.

Turkey eggs are about 1½ times as large as the average hen egg and have a somewhat tougher shell. In taste and color of yolks and whites the 2 are much alike, and weight for weight have about equal nutritive value.

Chickens still are the cheapest producers because they take less feed for an equal amount of egg.

## NEW Sargent Hydraulic TRACTOR LOADER

LIFTS  
2000 LBS!  
11 FT. RANGE

Simple to Operate

Sargent actually does work of 10 men! Loads manure, baled hay, lumber; pulls posts, moves small bldgs., excavates for cellars, fills ditches, washouts.

Sweep Rake attachment also available.

Easy, simple to operate. Can be put on tractor by one man in 30 minutes! Raises anything up to 2000 lbs. Twin Hydraulic lifts keep load balanced in all positions. Write today for FREE PICTURES, details. McGRATH MFG. CO., Dept. KZ, 4680 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.

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You can rely upon Champlin HI-V-I . . . the new fighting aviation oil . . . to stand up and lubricate thoroughly even when the going is toughest and hottest.

For Champlin HI-V-I (High Viscosity Index) is refined by an entirely new and different dual solvent process . . . from 100% Paraffin Base Mid-Continent Crude . . . the finest obtainable. This new process produces a uniform stability which resists terrific temperatures.

It's the reason why with Champlin

HI-V-I in your tractor, you run less risk of motor failure . . . less chance of scored pistons, stuck rings and valves . . . during these long, boiling hot, hard working summer days.

So from now on buy Champlin HI-V-I, the new fighting aviation oil. Available from friendly Champlin dealers or service stations. CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY, Enid, Oklahoma. Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of Petroleum Products Since 1916.

REMEMBER, the Armed Services have first call on all Champlin Products.

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







### 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.

### Rags to Riches

(Continued from Page 5)

able for making something else. Suppose the farmer has responded to the appeal to produce more pork. His sows are bred. The little pigs will come. He can't turn off a spigot. When he goes into a crop year, he has to keep going. . . . That's why the farmer needs to know the American Government means to stand by its promise of price supports." But right now, he emphasized, the

job is to produce enough to meet needs.

Farm land prices in South Carolina have gone up 96 per cent above the 1935-39 average. And now are 224 per cent of the 1912-14 average. In the country as a whole, farm land values are up 52 per cent over 1935-39; are 26 per cent above 1912-14. Prices increased 11 per cent for the year ending March 1, 1945; increased 5 per cent from November 1, 1944, to March 1, 1945.

Moving across the Nation, from California eastward, here are the increases in farm land values as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1935-39 to March 1, 1945:

California, 60 per cent; Nevada, 34; Utah, 38; Colorado, 86; Nebraska, 22; Kansas, 46; Iowa, 49; Missouri, 54; Illinois, 63; Indiana, 81; Ohio, 67; Pennsylvania, 42.

Peak of the farm land boom following World War I (1920) shows the percentage increases over 1912-14 for the same states:

California, 67 per cent; Nevada, 35; Utah, 67; Colorado, 41; Nebraska, 79; Kansas, 51; Iowa, 113 (more than double); Missouri, 67; Illinois, 60; Indiana, 61; Ohio, 59; Pennsylvania, 40.

Moving over from 1920 to 1933, here is what happened to farm land values in these same states:

Pennsylvania dropped from 140 per cent of 1912-14 to 78 per cent; Ohio, from 159 to 59; Indiana, from 161 to 53; Illinois, from 160 to 54; Missouri, from 167 to 55; Iowa, from 213 to 58; Kansas, from 151 to 70; Nebraska, 179 to 69; Colorado, from 141 to 54; Utah, from 167 to 83; Nevada, from 135 to 65; California, 167 to 115.

A little study of these figures explains why farmers and others are worrying about what they think is likely to follow the farm land boom that has a much bigger start today than it had a year before the end of World War I.

Protests from backers of state and regional fairs that they should be allowed to operate this year, since railroads were allowed to transport dog and horses (and race track followers) to dog and horse races, did not get the ODT to soften its heart and permit the state and regional fairs. But ODT did emulate Pharaoh of old, and shut off railroad transportation for the races.

Persistent efforts to get permission for the Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, to operate as a Shawnee county (local) fair finally got a tart retort from ODT's Col. J. Monroe Johnson that Topeka is too big a place to operate a local fair.

Incidentally, Colonel Johnson only repeated what the Indians told the early settlers in Kansas; that where Topeka now is the Kaw river was "too-beega" to be crossed afoot.

### Happy Birthday

For the thirty-eighth year happy children chaperoned by their mothers and an occasional father, gathered at Topeka to celebrate Senator Arthur Capper's birthday. For the third year in the 38, the Senator was not on hand to receive birthday congratulations on July 14. Important work in Washington kept him from attending this all-important day.

The weather was beautiful, with no rain, and the children turned out by the thousands. There were long lines headed toward the ice-cream stands, still longer ones formed for the rides—the Ferris wheel, kiddy auto ride, merry-go-round and the whirlwind.

Teams of boys played baseball and softball on Ripley Park diamonds. Eight teams of 6th to 9th graders had arranged games on the baseball court.

A radio broadcast by the Senator especially for his birthday party was presented to the audience at noon. WIBW entertainers were at hand in the grandstand and proved a popular part of the day's program.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that retail costs (average) of food for a family of 3 in May this year was at the rate of \$460 a year. This compares to \$317 in 1940; \$276 in 1933; \$435 in 1929; and \$568 in 1920. Farm value of the same foods for 1920 was \$245, the same as the rate for the first 5 months of 1945. Farm value for 1929 was \$183; for 1933 was \$90; for 1940, \$128. Farm value estimates adjusted by products.

Farmer's share of consumer's food dollars, same years, was: 43 cents in 1920; 42 cents in 1929; 40 cents in 1940 (after 7 years of Government help for farmer); rate of 54 cents so far this year.

Organized labor, taken generally, does not approve of the appointment of former Representative - Senator Justice-Assistant President Byrnes as Secretary of State; hopes Harry S. Truman will live out his term as President. But C.I.O. is glad that after it couldn't get Henry A. Wallace nominated for Vice-President at Chicago in 1940, the nomination went to Truman instead of Byrnes.

Look for more and bigger and more bitter strikes all over in the next 2 years. Organized labor wants to get in strongest possible position while there is a labor shortage, against what it feels will happen when there is a labor surplus, not many months away.

Veterans Administration, labor leaders, management, are trying to work out the ticklish problem of seniority rights of returned veterans who return or go into industry. Under seniority system, workers with longest service (seniority) are farthest away from the bottom when lay-offs come. Law requires veterans to get their jobs back, but war workers don't want them to get seniority credit for time spent in service at \$50 a month. And the veteran who spent 4 years in service, and gets his first job in industry after returning, under the seniority system is the first to be laid off. A lot of dynamite in the seniority question.

### Catch the Mud

To avoid accumulated mess around the shoe scraper at the back door, an old oil can may be placed below the scraper to catch the mud as it falls from the children's shoes. The can may be fastened to the step with a single nail, then it can be quickly and easily removed to empty.—Mrs. C. B.

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1 cake Red Star Yeast	1/4 cup brown sugar or molasses	bowl. Cover and let rise in warm place (80-85 degrees) until dough is double in bulk (about 1 1/2 hours). Turn onto lightly floured board and knead well. Divide dough into two equal portions and shape into balls. Let rest for 10 minutes. Shape dough into two loaves, place in greased loaf pans (8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 1/2). Cover. Let rise until light. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) for 10 minutes. Then reduce heat to moderate (375° F.). Bake 40 minutes.
2 tablespoons lukewarm water	1 cup water	
1 cup milk	3 cups rye flour (loosely packed)	
2 tablespoons shortening	1 tablespoon grated orange rind	
2 teaspoons caraway seed	3 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour	
1 tablespoon salt		

Crumble yeast in 2 tablespoons lukewarm water. Scald milk. Add shortening, caraway seed, salt, sugar or molasses and water. Cool to lukewarm. Add yeast, rye flour, and orange rind. Beat well. Add all-purpose flour gradually to make stiff dough. Turn onto floured board and knead well. Place dough in slightly greased

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# Big Demand for Capons

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

WILL you have late-hatched cockerels that will make good capons? If you are in a position where you can caponize these cockerels and feed them until 8 or 9 months old, they will almost certainly meet an excellent demand. Since turkey meat will not be so plentiful for civilians, capons can be made to fill the demand for good dinners.



Mrs. Farnsworth

There is no better meat than well-fleshed capons. It is true they are not quite such efficient users of feed as turkeys. But they have the advantage of not roaming so far away from home, and they can run with other poultry better. The largest capons do compare in size very favorably with small turkey hens, which make them in good demand from small families. Even Leghorn capons, which reach a weight of only 5 or 6 pounds, will meet a good demand this year.

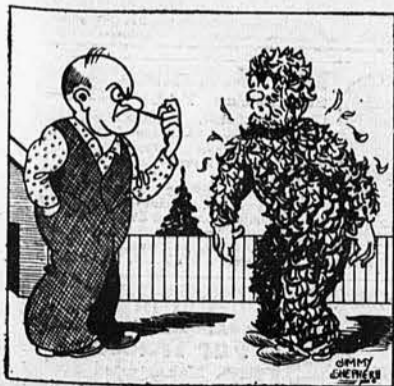
In tests made at one of the state experiment stations it was found with capons that it takes about 7 pounds of feed to each pound of gain. But this varies with different breeds and with different methods of handling. For instance, if there are good green pastures available it will save about 20 per cent of the cost of rearing. A good growing mash and plenty of corn and oats, both hopper-fed and kept before the capons all the time, with plenty of greens, make an ideal combination for rearing them. Some growers, however, use a wet mash once a day in the afternoons to whet the appetite. This wet mash consists of a portion of the regular growing mash mixture moistened with milk or semi-solid if possible. Water may be used. Plenty of solid yellow corn towards the last of the feeding period is one of the best feeds. It helps give good yellow color to the flesh as well as to fatten them.

### It Requires Experience

One thing that keeps many people from raising capons for market is that the operation looks rather difficult. There usually are some deaths and there is a small per cent of slips. There may not be anyone who has had caponizing experience who will do the work, altho in some localities there are people who make a practice of caponizing at around 10 or 15 cents a head. As with most any kind of unfamiliar work, it does require experience to become a successful caponizer. Since some losses are to be expected in the beginning these can be used for the table, since the bird, as a rule, bleeds to death. Directions that come with the capon tools should be followed.

The young cockerels are in the best stage to caponize when they weigh between 1½ and 2 pounds, or as soon as comb development starts. Only healthy, well-grown cockerels should be used for capons, for it is important that they have the vigor and strength to stand the operation and then to grow into large birds of good bone and weight. The highest price to the pound is paid for those that reach a weight of 8 pounds or more.

As the weight falls below 8 pounds there is a drop of 1 or 2 cents a pound.



If it's O. K. with you Boss... Tomorrow I think I'll pick th' chicken first and then tar th' roof.

So in selecting cockerels to be made into capons, one should select a breed that is capable of making this weight. The White Jersey Giants and Brahmans make the largest of capons and usually always make good average weights. The White Plymouth Rocks, Barred or Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires, and Wyandottes are all favorite breeds, altho they do not have quite the weights of the larger breeds. The strain of chickens sometimes has as much to do with the weight attained as does the breed, for some strains are larger and better-weight birds than are other strains of the same breed. So it pays to know something of the strain of birds from which you expect to caponize the cockerels.

Proper handling of the cockerels before the operation will have much to do with success. They should be starved for at least 18 hours, so the intestines are empty which allows the operator to see better into the body cavity. After operating they should be placed in a dry place with plenty of clean, dry litter on the floor, and where there are no roosts from which they may jump and injure themselves. They should roost on the straw for a week or 10 days. They should be fed immediately after operating, some soft feed such as a moist mash is best. In another day or two they may be put back on their grain and dry mash feed.

### Watch for Wind Puffs

The principal thing to watch for is the development of wind puffs. These form under the wings where the incision is made, and is caused by healing too quickly. The cockerels should be looked over daily for wind puffs for several days, and the skin should be punctured with a knife to let the air escape. Once healed and back on feed the capons grow rapidly. They are good foragers, altho as they put on weight and come to maturity they become more inactive.

The true capon never develops comb or wattles. They have a smaller, more refined looking head. They are very gentle and easily handled. In most every lot of capons will be found a few fowls that develop comb and wattles and resemble uncaponized males. These are known as slips. These slips may show up at different stages of growth, depending on the amount of testicular material that was left when the operation was imperfectly done. Some birds may be almost mature and ready for marketing before these slip characteristics appear. Usually, however, the buyer will pay several cents more per pound for these slips than he will for cockerels.

Early hatched cockerels that are caponized are usually ready for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets, but as there are usually all the turkeys on the market that can be taken by the trade, buyers would rather see capons held for the January and February markets, or even until Easter. In all cities there are buyers who make a specialty of buying capons, either alive or dressed. Hotels and restaurants are good markets for direct marketing. Find your buyers before dressing capons, and ask them for instructions for dressing them, as capons are dressed sometime with some of the feathers left on the body. This year, with a shortage of other poultry meats, there should be a brisk demand for capons. They can't be beaten for de luxe dinners, and they likely will never be produced in sufficient volume to flood the markets.

Capon tools of different brands are on the market. The newer sets operate from electricity or batteries. These are quicker and more efficient, but may be somewhat more difficult to use until one becomes accustomed to them.

### Jug Protector

A wide band cut from a truck or similar inner tube is all that is needed to make a good shock absorber for a stone water jug. A small slit in one side of the band large enough to admit the neck, and a longer slit in the other side to make two strips across the bottom completes its preparation. The rubber also serves to help secure the sack, or other cloth, used to keep the water cool.—B. E. M.

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KILLS ROUND WORM (Ascarids) Larvae

IT PAYS TO GIVE **TONAX** THE TONIC AND CONDITIONER

### Broiler Profits Almost Assured

(Continued from Page 1)

but realized they also had an obligation to take part of the risk. They solved the problem by working out a plan that put the producer into partnership with the company on his broiler project.

A flock owner who will take care of his flock and who is reliable can start a broiler project with the company. He gets all his chicks from the company hatchery. All his feed needs, based on the number of chicks taken, are figured by the company, which keeps him supplied with the proper amounts. Usually feed is delivered to the farm on a schedule without the flock owner having to order each time. A rigid outline for feeding and sanitation is provided for the flock owner.

#### Equipment Is Checked

Before chicks are turned over to the grower, his brooder houses and other equipment are checked by the company. Everything must be in order and all precautions taken against diseases before getting the chicks. "It doesn't pay either the farmer or the company," says Mr. Freeman, "if conditions are not favorable to success." Flock owners are dropped by the company if they fail at any time to follow sanitation or feeding outlines agreed upon.

All birds in the projects are given starter mash for 2 weeks, then grain and starter until 2 pounds of starter to the bird have been fed. If grain is plentiful, a concentrate is fed with grain. If grain is scarce, growing mash is most often used.

When chicks are about 6 weeks old, buttermilk with wet mash is hand-fed once or twice a day, depending on labor conditions on the farm. Grain and mash are fed free-choice at all times. If fed right, chicks will reach a 3-pound average at 12 to 14 weeks old, and will consume 3½ to 4 pounds of feed to each pound of live weight. This varies some with seasons and conditions on the farm.

Broilers brought into the plant at marketing time are put in batteries. Then they are fed a final conditioning ration of buttermilk fattening mash for from 3 to 5 days.

Since the company provides all the feed on these projects, you might well conclude that the object is to load the farmer up with expensive feed. As a matter of fact, the company urges maximum use of pasture and grain

plus healthy chicks and sanitary conditions to insure use of a minimum of purchased food. Remember, they are partners with the producer, who must make a profit to stay in business.

Flock supervision is given by the company at all times. This includes culling, blood testing, and information on feeding and diseases. Company representatives are subject to call by the farmer for special problems at no cost.

The company culls the flocks at broiler age and will leave the best pullets on the farm for layers or breeders if the farmer wants them. Broilers are bought by the company, which guarantees to buy them at the time chicks are purchased by the producer. These broilers are graded and paid for on a grade basis. Your reporter saw only 5 No. 2 birds out of 1,600 being graded at the plant during his visit. All hatching eggs used by the company are purchased from co-operating producers.

#### Will Lease Equipment

If the grower is unable to finance enough brooder equipment to handle a profitable project, the company will lease equipment to him. But he must agree to buy the equipment at some future time. The chicks and their feed also are partially financed by the company. All settlements are made at the time broilers are marketed. Thus, producers do not risk all the capital and can carry larger projects.

Under this partnership program, farmers in 6 counties are taking part in broiler production. The plan is growing steadily as more flock owners see the success of their neighbors. Two broiler projects a year on each farm are recommended, followed by a turkey project. Turkey projects also are partially financed by the company, which urges farmers to use the same equipment as for broilers. Some farmers are producing up to 60,000 broilers a year, plus their turkeys. This puts their equipment to use almost the year around.

Is there danger of overproduction? Company officials say not. They claim there always is a market for good-quality broilers, even when chickens are plentiful. Their local market is within a 75-mile radius of the plant, but the bulk of the broilers go to the big eastern markets.

First farm co-operator in the project was M. B. Johnson, Cloud county, who has been raising broilers for 9 years. He usually produces 3 batches a year totaling up to 20,000 birds. Taking 3 months for each project, he has 3 cash incomes a year and still has time in between to clean up his equipment. "My broiler projects give me working capital for the rest of my farm operations," says Mr. Johnson, who farms 400 acres.

But that isn't all the story. Mr. Johnson puts all the poultry manure back on his soil and gets twice as much alfalfa hay as before on fields so treated. He uses Sudan and alfalfa pasture for his poultry and figures profits at from 4 cents to 27 cents a bird over the 9 years. Last year he bought 475 tons of feed for poultry alone.

#### Lost 4,600 Birds

"I wouldn't be in the poultry business on a large scale," says Mr. Johnson, "if it wasn't for 2 things—financial help from the company and a guaranteed market for the finished birds."

Then Mr. Johnson told how he lost 4,600 birds in a flood a few years ago. "That flood had me flat on my back financially," he recalls. "But company men came out and helped me clean up the mess and then refinanced my project. I was back in business 2 weeks later."

After raising from 2,500 to 12,000 broilers a year for 7 years in addition to wheat farming, Gus Liedtke, of Cloud county, has about decided to give up the wheat. "I was talked into this broiler deal against my better judgment," he stated. "But only 2 or 3 batches of those chickens have failed to make money in the 7 years, and I never have lost any money on them. I usually market better than 90 per cent of my original chicks.

"This year I lost only 43 out of 2,500. Profits on my early projects averaged about 10 cents a bird, but now are running around 20 cents. Only last year I lost money on my wheat crop and

the broilers were all that kept me from going in the hole."

Most farmers feel that fewer than 1,000 chicks will not pay for the trouble of a broiler project. The company will not put out fewer than 500 to a farmer and recommends more. With broilers, it is quantity that counts, plus using your equipment as much as possible during the year. Depreciation on equipment is less when it is being used all the time and profits are more certain.

#### A Good Cash Income

The day your reporter visited the Concordia plant Orville Cory, Cloud county farmer, was marketing his birds. He started with 2,000 chicks and marketed 1,901 birds for \$1,648.56. That is a nice cash income if multiplied several times during the year.

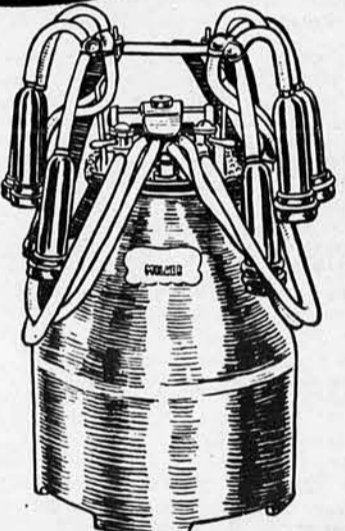
All broiler projects are handled under a written marketing agreement between farmer and company. This agreement sets out the obligations of both parties and makes them full partners, rather than just buyer and seller.

Because the company has a financial interest in every project, company men take a personal interest in the farmer and his success. Many farmers told of incidents in which personal service and interest by company representatives had saved them money or prevented heavy chick losses.

When times were tough a few years ago, the company cut its profits to give flock owners more, say these farmers. In other cases they have gone out of their way to make the projects profitable to the producers. The result is that there is a close bond between the company and its co-operators.

Here, at Concordia, industry and the farmer are going down the trail hand in hand to greater profits for all.

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**IN THE FIELD**



**Jesse R. Johnson**  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

Many Kansas Hampshire hog breeders have desired to attend a National Hampshire Type Conference. But in the past these important breed events have been held in other states and the distance, along with the time necessary to go and return, made the trip under wartime travel restriction almost an impossibility. This year Kansas will be the state where this important breed event will be staged. The place is the 1,000-acre KMBC Service Farms, at Stanley. The dates are August 7 and 8.

Because of the wartime restrictions on travel, a Hampshire Type Conference cannot be held this year. A special ruling has been issued, however, permitting sales and shows in which all animals entered will be sold. The Herd Spotlight Sale and Show with bred sows and bred gilts, junior boars and gilts selling and showing from herds thruout the Midwest will feature the 2-day event. A showing of the sale entries with type discussions will be held on the mornings of August 7 and 8. The discussions in connection with the placings will be just as instructive as a type conference. The actual selling will occupy the afternoon of both days.

The type discussions will be conducted by the type committee of the Hampshire swine registry, and will be carried on as nearly as possible on the same basis as in the regular Hampshire Type Conference. A special souvenir catalog is being prepared of the show and sale and is free for the asking. Write the Hampshire Swine Registry, 915 Commercial Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

W. R. HUSTON writes that he bought 4 sows from big Duroc breeders along with other purchases and has new blood in his herd. The blood of Big Perfection Orion and other famous sires. There are 270 pigs by several different boars. He says he was never before better situated to supply the needs of his old and new customers. Visitors are always welcome to visit the farm at Americus.

I have just received a letter from ALVIN WARRINGTON of Leoti. He is a breeder of registered beef Shorthorns, and just now he is in the market for 10 head of females if he can locate what he wants. Says if they are good he wouldn't be too particular as to ages. Mr. Warrington has made a success in breeding and selling Shorthorns. He is a close student of pedigree and knows good cattle when he sees them.

Earl Davis, tester for the SMITH-JEWELL DAIRY ASSOCIATION, reports some good records recently made in the herd of CLARENCE QUINN, Bennington. One 3-year-old cow in her second lactation period produced 6,608 pounds of milk and 257.1 pounds of fat in 82 days. A 4-year-old cow gave 10,420 pounds of milk and 467.8 pounds of fat in 126 days. A heifer in her first lactation period had 4,755 pounds of milk and 169.7 pounds of fat in 90 days. All on twice-a-day milkings.

GLENN WISWELL, junior partner of the firm of A. L. WISWELL AND SON, of Olathe, writes interestingly of the present and past in the livestock and farming field. Too much rain, but plenty of good Poland China pigs. The new venture in the field of Milking Shorthorns is proving to be very alluring. Purchases have been made from Henry Haag, of Holton, and Max Crain, of Osage City. The 100 spring pigs are sired by Hallmark, the high-priced boar, Lad Buster Western Master Watchart, and other worth-while sires.

The KANSAS HAMPSHIRE swine breeders met at the farm of the secretary, Dale Scheel, Emporia, on June 20. Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville, was elected president; Dale Scheel, Emporia, secretary; R. E. Bergsten, Randolph, first vice-president; and Earl H. Kelly, Stafford, second vice-president. Only one director, Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, was elected for the coming year. If enough breeders will consign good Hampshires a fall sale will be held and definite plans are under way for a bred gilt sale next February. E. M. Harsch, secretary of the national association, was present.

On his farm adjoining the town of Haviland, DALE KONKEI, has been breeding and exhibiting registered Spotted Poland China hogs for 20 or more years. For the last several years his sons have been active partners. His principal herd sire is Ambition 2nd, a grandson of the noted boar Rebo. The junior herd boar, Top Rowe Flash, is a full brother to Silver Rowe, the \$820 boar of recent sale. Most of the spring pigs were sired by a good son of the State Fair grand champion, Silver Ace. Choice sows and gilts have been bred for fall and the show herd is being made ready for fall shows.

J. E. HUGENOT, of Minneola, says, "The best wheat insurance a farmer can have is Milking Shorthorn cattle." For many years Mr. Hugenot was something of an exclusive wheat grower. But about 9 years ago he added Milking Shorthorns as a sort of sideline. Now wheat is of secondary importance on the Hugenot farm. During the time he has purchased 7 fe-

males and has used 6 bulls with high-production ancestry. In 1941 he milked an average of 12 cows from which was marketed \$2,380 worth of cream, besides what was used by the family. During the same period he fed out and marketed 180 head of hogs that helped create a market for the skim milk. Since establishing the herd, \$6,754 worth of bulls and females have been sold, largely to buyers living in his section of the state. The herd now numbers about 80 head. His principal herd bull is a good son of Kingsdale Pride 13th. The herd is largely of Brookside and Hollendale breeding.

On their Baca county ranch, J. W. STUART AND SON maintain one of the good herds of registered Hereford cattle to be found in Eastern Colorado. The altitude is well suited for growing good, rugged, fast-maturing beef cattle. Long, cool summer days make for more continuous grazing. And it has long been a marvel how cattle thrive in that section of the country, even when grazing conditions have been so unfavorable as in past years. The Stuarts take pardonable pride in their Herefords. They have spared neither time nor cash outlay in getting breeding stock capable of herd improvement.

SHADOWLAWN FARM, a few miles north of Holton, continues to be the breeding place of quality registered Berkshire hogs. A large per cent of the farm is seeded to grass with fenced-in pastures suited for proper division of pigs in growing season, and a good acreage of oats. Nothing seems to stand in the way of success. Eighty spring pigs now are in the pastures and 65 head of bred sows and gilts are making ready to help overcome the national pork shortage. The pigs were sired by and the sows are bred to 3 different boars. One of them is a son of Bar None, said to be one of the great sires of the breed.

The KANSAS STATE FAIR has become a wartime casualty.

Sam Mitchell, State Fair secretary, announced the 1945 exposition has been officially canceled by action of the Kansas Board of Fair managers because of wartime transportation difficulties.

Final cancellation of the event, scheduled for September 15 to 22, was withheld as long as possible in the hope transportation problems might lessen.

It will be the first time since 1901, when the Central Kansas Fair Association was formed, that no state or district fair will be held in Hutchinson.

For more than a dozen years D. P. EWERT, of Hillsboro, has specialized in Milking Shorthorns. During the time he has endeavored to stay pretty close to the best dual-purpose type. He has about 40 head on hand. Many of them, especially the younger ones, were sired by Re Count, a son of the good R. M. cow, Re Lillie, owned by Harry Reeves. His junior herd sire is Grand View Maperton, sired by the A. N. Johnson Maperton bull and out of the grand champion cow, Liberty Toots. Mr. Ewert has purchased breeding stock from many of the state's best breeders. Among them are Gage, Reeves, Johnson and Strickler. At present there are 6 Register of Merit cows in the herd. Calfood vaccination has been practiced for over 7 years.

For more than 6 years the LYN-LEE farm, located at Hillsboro, has been breeding registered Guernsey cattle. Young bulls have gone out to help build better grade dairy herds and to head registered herds already established. The herd now numbers about 55 head with the bull, Gaylord Sultan, in service. This bull has sired 2 crops of calves on the farm and already has demonstrated his ability as a sire. For service on this bull's helpers, a grandson of Langwater King of the Meads has been purchased and brought to the farm. About 20 cows now are in milk. The herd has been on test most of the time since 1940, with herd yearly averages up to 350 pounds of fat. Calfood vaccination has been practiced for several years, with annual testing as a safeguard against disease.

MILTON F. HETTENBACH, of Chapman, is a breeder of registered Polled Hereford cattle and registered Percheron horses. The Percherons are used for carrying on the farm work. During the years, careful attention has been given to securing a type suited to farms of the size of the one on which they are grown. Old and unsound horses have been eliminated and the present lot of about 20 is sound and as well bred as any to be found anywhere. The Polled Herefords number about 40, headed by Major Harmon and E. T. R. Worthmore, both sires of good breeding and quality. The foundation for the herds came from leading herds of the territory. A small band of Palomino mares registered in the P. H. A. also are on the farm, with a stallion of excellent type and action.

The HEIDEBRECHT STOCK FARM, at Inman, for so many years headquarters for registered Percheron horses, now is well stocked with registered Milking Shorthorns and Duroc hogs. The farm and stock are owned jointly by Gus and Curtis Heidebrecht and their families, who share in the enthusiasm so necessary for the breeding and care of good livestock. There are about 35 head of cattle, headed by a high-record bull from the famous Hollendale, Iowa, herd. Included in the herd are 8 Register of Merit cows and 9 that classify "Good Plus." The herd, with fair care, will make an average yearly fat production of over 300 pounds. About 65 head of registered Durocs, 45 of them spring pigs, make up the swine division. Many of the brood sows were sired by Model Prince 3d, sire of the noted boar, General Doug. A nice lot of fall-bred gilts are by a son of Golden Fancy.

The growing popularity of KANSAS Ayrshires and breeder interest was demonstrated by the successful spring shows recently held. In spite of limited transportation and the busy season, attendance was good. In the 4 shows 175 head were exhibited by 82 individual exhibitors. There were 34 entries at the eastern show held at Horton. Richard and Raymond Scholz, Lancaster, had the grand champion bull and female. In the Hillsboro show, with 28 entries, grand champion bull and female went to P. H. Penner, of Hillsboro. In the Hutchinson show, with 55 entries, both championships went to Fred Williams, Hutchinson. Arkansas City had 55 entries. Grand champion bull was shown by Wallace Mueller, of Arkansas City, and grand champion female by Gotlobb Brothers, Arkansas City. Up to March 20 there were 87 classified Ayrshire herds in Kansas.

On his 600-acre farm 3 miles from Mankato, E. D. LAVINE, former merchant, now is busily engaged in the business of breeding registered

E. A. DAWDY, Holstein breeder of Sallina, writes as follows:

Find enclosed check to cover my advertising in recent issue of Kansas Farmer. I really got results and sold everything I wanted to sell. You can recommend to Holstein breeders that if they have anything they wish to sell that is good—put an advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

cattle. The farm is equipped with a water system for the barns and lots. Big ponds are made possible by erection of 5 dams. Fifty acres of fine alfalfa, with about the right division of pasture and farm land, and plenty of energy, means success is not just around the corner—it is already here. The foundation for this herd was selected from such well-known breeders as CK Ranch, Brookville; Howard Carey, Hutchinson; Jansonious Brothers, Prairie View; Fred Cottrell, and others. Domino breeding predominates. The present herd numbers about 50. Several choice females recently have been purchased from the herd of Mrs. Thos. Taylor and Son, Great Bend.

Twenty years ago A. E. EMRICK established a small herd of Milking Shorthorns on his farm in Baca county, Colo., near where the town of Pritchett now is located. The start was small. But during the years he has brought to the farm and used 7 herd bulls, all of them from high-producing ancestors. He now has in the herd 7 Register of Merit cows and a lot of their near descendants. The present herd bull, a magnificent roan weighing a ton, is now in service. He comes from the John Hoffman herd at Ensign, Kan., and is a son of an imported bull that has been grand champion of Kansas. The Emrick bull is named Marbars Spangled Banner. Fifteen cows are now in milk on the farm, and many to freshen later on in the early fall. Mr. Emrick says his cows are exceptionally high testers, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. The entire Emrick family is interested in the cattle, including 2 sons now overseas.

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16	1.60	5.12	21	2.40	7.68
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Wanted to hear from owner of farm for sale for fall delivery. Wm. Holly, Baldwin, Wis.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

September 4—Hiram Fairley Farm, Burr Oak, Kan. Sale at Mankato, Kan.

**Guernsey Cattle**

September 24—Jo-Mar Farm, Roy E. Dillard, Manager, Salina, Kan.

October 18—Lynn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**

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

October 23—Frank J. Finkelstein (dispersal) Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

October 25—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Secy., Nickerson, Kan.

November 12—North Central Kansas Breeders Consignment Sale, Washington, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

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

**Hereford Cattle**

September 15—J. W. Stuart & Son, Pritchett, Colo. Sale at Sale Barn, Lamar, Colo.

October 19—Harvey County Hereford Breeders, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary, Moundridge, Kan.

**Polled Hereford Cattle**

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

**Shorthorn Cattle**

November 1—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.

November 2—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle**

October 3—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Fairbury, Neb. Max Kimmerring, Secretary, Beatrice, Neb.

September 27—A. E. Emrick & Sons, Pritchett, Colo.

November 9—D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kan.

**Percheron Horses**

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

**Berkshire Hogs**

August 31—Shadownlawn Berkshire Farm, Holton, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**

August 15—Fred Farris and Sons, Faucett, Mo.

August 23—Neosho Valley Duroc Breeders' Association, Erie, Kan. James Millholland, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kan.

August 24—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

October 1—Schulte's Duroc Farm, Little River, Kansas.

October 6—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**

August 8—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan. Night sale. American Royal Sales Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.

August 7 and 8—Hampshire "Spotlight" Show and Sale, KMBC Service Farms, Stanley, Kan.

**Hereford Hogs**

August 20—Southwest Hereford Hog Assn., Kansas City, Mo. G. F. Hall, Secretary, Irving, Kan.

September 4—Milton S. Haag, Holton, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**

August 18—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb. Sale at fairgrounds, Fairbury, Neb.

October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.

October 22—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe, Kan.

September 1—Paul Bogart, Holt, Mo.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**

September 24—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

October 29—Wayne Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

**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.

**Shropshire Sheep**

July 24—H. L. Ficken, Bison, Kan.

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320 Acres, stock farm, 12 miles from Emporia, highly improved, good road, electricity, \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**Beef CATTLE**

**Polled Hereford Cattle Reduction**

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

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

**POLLED HEREFORD BULLS**

Three years old, Advance Domino, Mischief Maker and Kendale breeding. Produce excellent calves. J. M. Parks, 1305 Wayne, Topeka, Kan.

**Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns**

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

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Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2807

**For Sale—Polled Shorthorn Bull**

Offering one extra good Polled Shorthorn bull. 15 months old, ready for service. Color is red.

**EARL J. FIESER, NORWICH, KAN.**

## HOGS

**Fiesers Offer**

**Spotted Poland Chinas**

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

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

**Spotted Poland Bred Gilts**

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

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

**Spotted Poland Chinas**

Bred gilts. The wide-as-a-wagon, deep-sided kind. Mortgage lifters. Bred to "Sunny Boy," none better bred. Act quick for choice. Also spring pigs.

**SLATER BROS., SAVONBURG, KAN.**

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

Bauer Brothers' Poland China Bred Sow Sale will be held at the Fairgrounds, Fairbury, Neb., August 18. Featuring the services of "Midwest," the breed's greatest herd boar. Watch the August 4 issue for our sale advertisement. Write now for sale catalog to **BAUER BROTHERS, GLADSTONE, NEBR.** (Just over the line in Nebraska)

**Nation Wide Poland Chinas**

8 top fall gilts bred for fall to a son of Nation Wide and 50 weaned pigs sired by him. Immuned. 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. Friced to sell now. Paul Williams, Clay Center, Kan. (11 miles south of town.)

**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.

**DUROCS THAT PLEASE**

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

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

**MILLER Offers**

**DUROC BRED GILTS**

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

**CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.**

**DUROC BRED GILTS**

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

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

**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.

**50 Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts**

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

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

**MILLER FARMS, MERIDEN, KAN.**

**BERGSTENS' Correct-Type HAMPSHIRE**

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

**R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS**  
Kansas

**ETHYLEDAL FARM**

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

**DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.**

**Beef CATTLE**

**LATZKE ANGUS FARM**

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

Envious Blackcap 6th.

**OSCAR C. LATZKE, Junction City, Kan.**

**Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE**

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

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

**Registered HEREFORD BULLS Always**

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

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

**LAVINE'S CORRECT-TYPE HEREFORDS**

Foundation stock selected from leading Kansas herds. Domino blood predominates. Inspection invited. Stock usually for sale.

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



**SHEEP**

**Cooper County, Missouri  
Hampshire Sheep Auction**

Sale held at the Davis-Johnston-Patrick sales pavilion 3 miles west of Boonville, Mo., Friday, Aug. 10  
Time—1 p. m.

40 RAMS — 60 EWES

All of Mt. Haggin breeding. Winnings of this association at the Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Columbia, Mo., June 30. Members of our association won first ram lamb; second, third, fourth, seventh and eleventh yearling ram in a class of 33.

For sale catalog write to W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.  
COOPER COUNTY HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION  
Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

**Registered**

**HAMPSHIRE RAMS**

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

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

**SHROPSHIRE  
RAM  
AUCTION**

At Farm, 1 1/2 Miles West of

**Bison, Kan., Tuesday, July 24**

40 Head of

Registered Shropshire Rams

These rams are 1- and 2-year-old and most of them sired by the champion ram, H. H. Chappell 764.

H. L. FICKEN, BISON, KAN.



**Shropshire Rams FOR SALE**

Offering registered yearling Shropshire rams. Good quality and breeding.

D. V. Spohn, Superior, Nebr.

**Chappell's Shropshires**

We offer an outstanding lot of yearling rams and ewes sired by Chappell 691 and Shultz 338. We invite correspondence and inspection.

H. H. Chappell & Son, Green Castle, Missouri

**REG. SHROPSHIRE**

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

**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. Literature and sample copy of Red Poll News mailed free.

RED POLL CATTLE CLUB  
3234 Starr Street Lincoln 3, Nebraska

**Registered**

**Milking Shorthorn Bull**

Gold Mine Andy M2087783, bred by Irvin F. Meyer, McGregor, Iowa, calved October 15, 1941. Good but cheap.

A. C. BROADBENT

Jefferson - - - Kansas

**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  
Route 3 Great Bend, Kan.

**Duallyn Milking Shorthorns**

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

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

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

**HORSES -- JACKS**

**QUARTER HORSES**

7 Spring Colts sired by a Palomino half Arabian and half quarter stallion, by good quarter mares. Double breeding. Chestnuts, sorrels and duns. These colts are extra nice. A few others—geldings 1 to 4 years old.

ABE FRIESEN, Ashland, Kan.

**BERT POWELL**

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

The **HIRAM FAIDLEY FARM**, located at Burr Oak, is the home of one of the good registered Aberdeen Angus herds in Kansas. This farm was homesteaded in 1874 by the man for whom the farm was named, and consists of nearly 400 acres. It is well balanced as to pasture and farm land, with abundance of living water and improvements suited for the care of good cattle. The herd now numbers about 50 head. The present senior herd bull, Applewood Bandaler 38th, is a line-bred double Marshall. He follows Applewood Quality 3d, grandson of Quality Marshall 3d, one of the great sires of the breed. The junior herd sire is Faidley Revolution, a grandson of Black Cap Revolution. More than 20 April and May calves are now in the pastures with their mothers and from the standpoint of breeding, quality, and uniformity are unusually promising. Mr. and Mrs. Verne Gimple own and manage this good herd and both are justly proud of what has been accomplished in a few years. They invite inspection of the cattle and how the herd is managed.

**Trend of the Markets**

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.65	\$17.65	\$16.40
Hogs	14.50	14.50	14.35
Lambs	17.00	15.75	13.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.24	.23 1/2
Eggs, Standards	.35	.34	.34 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.70	1.72 1/2	1.62 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/4	...
Oats, No. 2, White	.74	.79	.78
Barley, No. 2	1.17	1.20	1.17
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	24.00	22.00
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	18.00	14.00

**Dairy CATTLE**

**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

**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.

**Holsteins Cut Replacement Costs**

Long life means less outlay for replacements. Holsteins continue to produce consistently at 12 to 15 years of age. 21 registered Holsteins show on official test 800 pounds butter fat at 12 years, or over.

Write for free booklet.  
FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL, WRITE OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 2015

**BULL CALVES FOR SALE**

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

**Want to Buy HOLSTEINS**

Wanted 8 or 10 high grade, first calf Holstein heifers, due to freshen in August or September.  
CECIL COLE, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

**ZANTHRA OF OZ 396796**

promises to be one of the greatest Jersey sires ever bred in the Middle West. Rotherwood-bred, he is owned jointly with us by Frank Young, of Cheney, Kan., and John Rhodes, of Beatrice, Nebr.

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.

**CHOICE JERSEY BULLS**

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

**August 4  
Will Be Our Next Issue**

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by

**Saturday, July 28**

★ AUCTIONEERS ★

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

**GUS D. HEIDEBRECHT**  
GENERAL AUCTIONEER  
Specializing in purebred livestock sales.  
INMAN, KANSAS. -- TELEPHONE 1206



**LARGE RANCHERS  
ENDORSE  
"WINGS"**

Crofoot Bros. of Matfield Green in Chase County operate three ranches. They use seven tractors, six trucks, three cars and various other farm equipment, and they have lubricated with "Wings" motor oil for 10 years. E. C. Crofoot, who incidentally is Representative from the 54th District, has this to say about "Wings": "We are well satisfied after 10 years of using Wings in all our equipment. We do not hesitate to recommend Wings because we have always had very good results."

J. R. Smith, Route 1, Yates Center, Kansas, is likewise an enthusiastic Wings user. He says, "I farm 320 acres

of small grain and I use 'Wings' exclusively in my combine and car. The car has never needed repairs and I have just put rings in my combine motor after five years use. That's keeping repair bills to the very minimum. Wings suits me fine."

Then there's Fred Bishop at Rose, Kansas, who has used "Wings" motor oil in trucks and cars for over 6 years. He likes it because it never fails him. He says, "I'll never use any other oil. 'Wings' is excellent." Mr. Bishop ought to know because he certainly gives it a work out in all kinds of weather—under all conditions.

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



**FREE 2-Day Hog School**

**AUGUST 7 and 8**

**KMBC SERVICE FARMS, Stanley, Kan.**



Practical hog raising discussion . . . Conference on most profitable hog type . . . Lessons from dressed hog carcass . . . Judging contests . . . National Hampshire Hog Show.

All planned to be of the most help to hog-raising farmers wanting to increase profits . . . Expert practical hog producers and judges will explain every detail.

**100 BREEDING HAMPSHIRE AT AUCTION**

2:30 p. m., Aug. 7—40 bred sows and bred gilts

2:30 p. m., Aug. 8—35 open spring gilts; 25 boars

All from the best herds to guarantee the most for your money.

This is the wartime version of the famous National Hampshire Type Conference . . . Morning programs start at 9:00 a. m. . . Lunch served on grounds . . . Don't miss either big day. Your postcard request will bring big FREE Souvenir Catalog and Program from

HAMPSHIRE SWINE REGISTRY  
904 Commercial Bank Peoria, Illinois

**BUY  
by Mail**  
You can buy to particular advantage from this sale offering on your mail order sent to Jesse R. Johnson, in care of KMBC Service Farms, Stanley, Kan.

**The 8th Annual Reno County Ram Sale**

State Fair Grounds

**Hutchinson, Kan.,**

**Wednesday, July 25**

Time—1:30 p. m.

12 Shropshires . . . 10 Hampshires

8 Southdowns

The kind that have Type, Size, Quality. An inspected sales offering: All rams have passed inspection of committee of three County Agents.

An opportunity and the place to secure rams for those who want the best. For catalog or other information write to the manager—

H. H. SCHRAG, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.  
Auctioneer—Harold Tonn

**Try O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires**

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



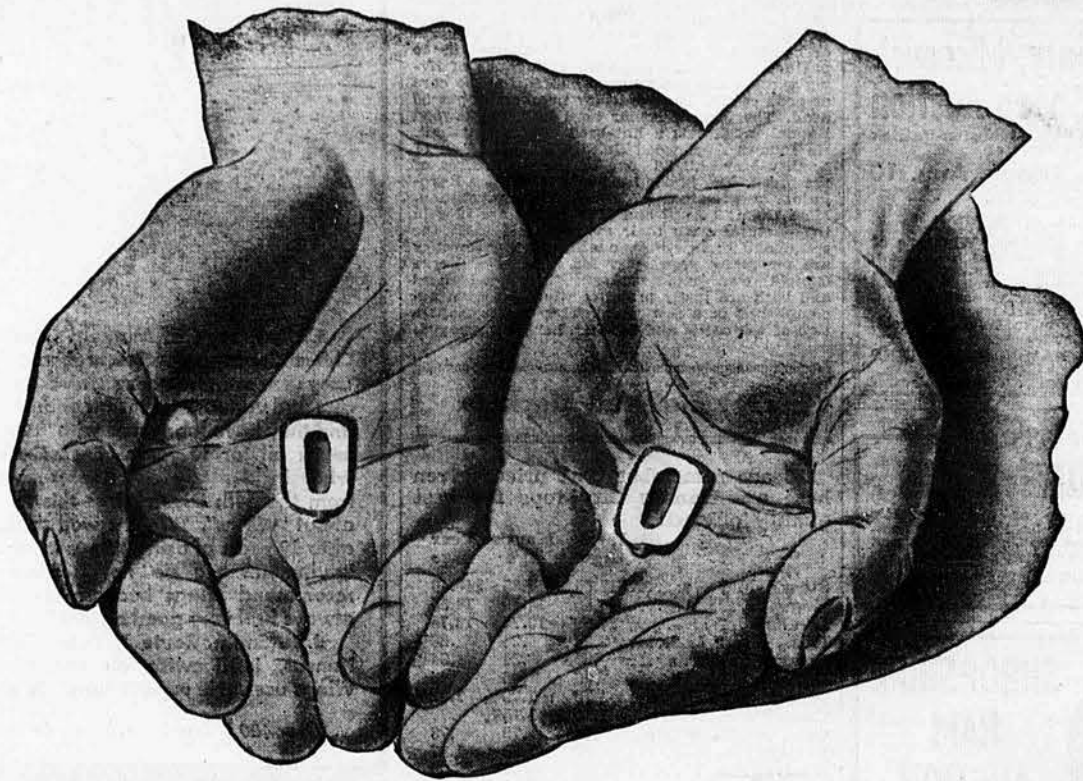
**Buyers Pay the Auctioneer**  
If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.  
**HAROLD TONN**  
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

**Chas. W. Cole  
Auctioneer**

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







# Even King Solomon Couldn't Tell the Difference

**ILLUSTRATED ABOVE** are two kernels of corn. One kernel is from an ear of skillfully bred, high-producing Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn. The other kernel was removed from a hybrid seed ear of doubtful breeding and questionable results.

Which is which? There is not a man on earth—nay, not even wise old King Solomon—who could distinguish the difference by outward physical appearances.

Unlike buying a suit, or a dress, the senses of sight and feeling play no part in the wise selection of hybrid seed corn.

On what basis then, should hybrid seed corn be selected? The only answer to that question is: **CONFIDENCE**.

One must have confidence in the integrity, honesty, ability, resources and experience of the producer.

Does he bear a good reputation for the scope, thoroughness and intelligence of his corn-breeding and research work? Does he

enjoy an enviable reputation for the skill and care with which his seed crop is produced and processed? Has his product generally done better than any claims made for it?

**Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn is a product you can buy with ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE.** Back of every bushel of Pioneer is one of the industry's oldest and largest private corn research and breeding programs. Every bushel of Pioneer comes from a properly-isolated,



Raymond F. Baker, Pioneer's Chief Corn Breeder, inspecting *Tripsacum* grass plants, which some scientists believe were the original plants from which our present corn was developed.



Pioneer's completely equipped pathological laboratory, where corn plant diseases are carefully studied, is an important adjunct to Pioneer's endless research for new and better hybrid corn varieties.

thoroughly-detasseled (12 to 15 times) seed field. Every bushel is hand-sorted—**EAR BY EAR**. Every variety is truthfully represented—every bushel is honestly sold.

In the purchase of hybrid seed corn—the most important thing to look for is the producer's name on the seed bag. If the name on the bag of hybrid seed corn you purchase is **PIONEER**—we honestly and conscientiously believe your choice will prove a wise and **PROFITABLE** one.

# PIONEER

## HYBRID SEED CORN

BETTER PIONEER HYBRIDS COME FROM ENDLESS RESEARCH



For complete information and data on Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn varieties best adapted to your area—write to

**Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company, Coon Rapids, Iowa**