

Upper 6.7

Cap. 2

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



After one-year's growth, this shelterbelt on the E. F. Lutz farm, in Stafford county, shows excellent condition.



A windbreak deserves much credit for garden success on the V. E. Hornbaker farm, Reno county.

SHELTERBELT *No Cure-All* But Look at the Results

TEN years of experience with shelterbelts have convinced farmers in Central and Southwest Kansas that trees alone will not solve all their erosion problems. But when combined with proper tillage and cropping methods, they play a major part in stabilizing agriculture in those areas. This is a healthy conclusion, say soil conservation officials, who recall that many folks thought the shelterbelt program would be a "cure-all" when it was started back in 1935.

Twenty-five miles of shelterbelt trees were planted in Kansas that first year, and planting has proceeded steadily since we learned trees will grow if given proper care. When the program was taken over July 1, 1942, by the Soil Conservation Service a total of 3,548 miles of shelterbelt, covering 44,483 acres on 5,960 farms, had been planted. These were made up of 39,864,221 trees. Some 350,000 to 500,000 additional trees were planted by the SCS from 1943 thru 1945. Before 1942, the SCS had planted 4,620,000 trees and shrubs in districts, camps, and demonstration projects for a total of 4,212 acres. Of the shelter-



This view, south of the Henry Nottorf farm home, Dickinson county, shows ornamental cedar windbreak protecting house.

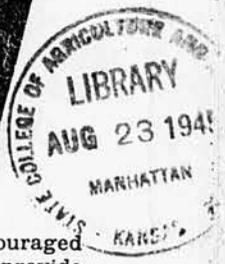
belt plantings complete failures and abandonments have been reported only on 134 miles on 235 farms.

But field shelterbelts form only the basic framework of the trees needed on the plains, say government officials. Other tree plantings needed are shelters for feed lots, community forests, farm wood lots, post plantings; windbreaks to protect homes, schoolhouses, recreation centers, churches; roadside plantings, municipal park and street plantings, and ornamental plantings to beautify home surroundings.

This job is so vast that most of it will have to be done by private initiative, and much already has been done on this basis. Most farm-

ers with shelterbelts have been so encouraged they have gone ahead on their own to provide home or feed lot windbreaks and ornamental plantings.

Some of the most constructive work in the shelterbelt program has been done by township tree committees. These are made up of 3 or 4 farmers who outline on township maps where they think shelterbelts are needed. These community planting plans were followed as nearly as possible then in laying out belts on individual farms. By following a plan in planting the maximum benefit can be obtained. These township tree committees estimate that about 20,000 miles of shelterbelts are needed for all [Continued on Page 18]

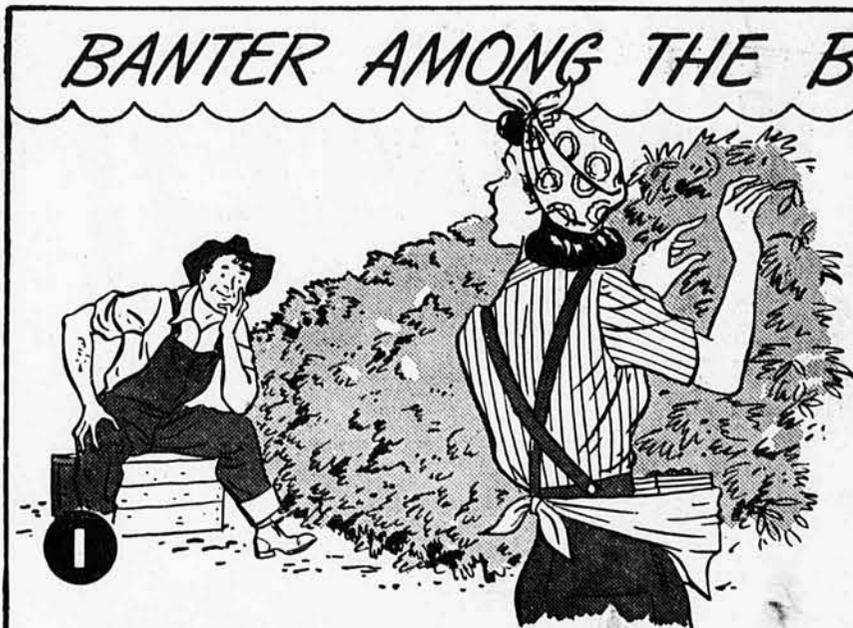


Shelterbelts give field protection, but good rotations and tillage practices also are needed for best results.



The L. E. Frisbie plantings, Pratt county, changed a prairie home into a place of trees and shrubs for better living.

BANTER AMONG THE BERRIES



JUNE: Say Handsome, I thought you said you needed help with these berries. How about getting busy yourself and quit that day-dreaming!

JOHN: I was just thinking of how you remind me of a Safeway store.



JUNE: Why, how romantic! There's one on practically every corner. They're all nice and square. And you walk up and help yourself. I never in all my life —

JOHN: Hey, let me explain!



JUNE: Talk fast, Romeo.

JOHN: What I meant, you're like Safeway because they help a farmer most when he needs 'em worst. Like when there's a surplus, they put on those farmer-consumer sales, and without busting down prices, too.



JUNE: Well?

JOHN: Well, I've sure got a surplus of work with this berry-picking, and here you are, helping. Being friendly and on the job like Safeway. See?



JUNE: I guess so. But just the same, as soon as the berry season's over, I'm going to town and buy some clothes that won't make me look square and . . . well, square.



The Safeway Idea Works for All Growers

Fred Arnold, of the Pittsburg-Gilmer section of Texas, speaks with the authority of many years' farming experience, "Over the years, the Safeway people have taken a lot of my sweet potatoes. They always insist on quality, sure, but they always pay the going price or better. I believe efficient distribution like Safeway's — with less costs along the way — is a real benefit to both growers and consumers."

SAFEWAY THE NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORES

NOTE: Better than a third of our customers are farm folks. Find out why. Trade one full month at your Safeway grocer's — and see how much you save!

Right-Hand Man To Jake Mohler

ROY FREELAND, of Topeka, has been named assistant secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, according to an announcement by Secretary J. C. Mohler. A young man, Mr. Freeland is well known in Kansas agricultural and livestock circles. His background and experience qualify him exceptionally well for the position. He was born in Atch-



Roy Freeland.

ison county, reared on a Kansas farm, was graduated from Kansas State College. At college he was especially active in crop and livestock work, and outstanding as a member of the livestock judging team that won national honors.

After finishing college, Mr. Freeland was with the Corn Belt Dailies for a time; served briefly in succession as county agent in Allen, Butler and Brown counties. Then as associate editor of KANSAS FARMER for 4 years he visited every county many times. He resigned editorial work to operate his Atchison county farm, and at present is employed by the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

Mr. Freeland was chosen from a rather extended list given consideration, and it was a case of the job seeking the man.

Good for Samme!

Dear Editor—I believe readers of Kansas Farmer would be interested in the record of Samme Steinmetz, 10, in the 6th grade next year at Oberlin Consolidated School. Samme has done a real job of paper collecting for the Government. He gathered together and turned in 2,029 pounds of scrap paper during the last school year, and was the recipient of a certificate of merit from the War Production Board for outstanding aid to the war effort.

Living on a farm near Oberlin, Samme is active in the Olive Jayhawkers 4-H Club, and is carrying two projects this year. One a purebred Shorthorn baby beef, and a large garden. He was one of three in Decatur county to win the Sears Roebuck gold award pin for his garden in 1944. On a recent 4-H tour, his leader told him his calf this year is one of

the best trained in the group. When help became so scarce that Samme's father couldn't hire an extra hand, Samme pitched right in and is running the tractor on "relief shifts." When asked what implements he can operate, Samme replied, "Everything but the lister. I can't come up to dad's straight rows."

Samme also is interested in poultry and has helped his mother raise a flock of leghorns for egg production. During these summer months, besides helping his mother and father, Samme already has started collecting scrap paper for the coming school year.—Mrs. A. W. B., Decatur Co.

Good Neighbors

Dear Editor—A few days ago I read in the Ketchikan, Alaska, Chronicle where thousands of acres of dead-ripe wheat remained uncut in Western Kansas. Today I noted in the Edmonton, Alberta, Journal where the first 13 of 80 Canadian combines to be shipped from Weyburn, Saskatchewan, to help harvest the Kansas wheat crop were on their way. The combines, on good neighbor duty, will assist in cutting the 200-million-bushel Kansas crop and then return for the Canadian crop by September 15.

It was good to know that even people way up in this frontier neck of the woods are interested and concerned about crops in Kansas. But, most of all, it was good to know we have a Northern neighbor willing to come to the rescue when we need help to save the crops.

Here's hoping you save the wheat crop!—Lieut. Cecil E. Barger, Prince Rupert Sub-Port of Embarkation, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Once Not Enough

Once-a-season culling of the poultry flock is wasteful of feed and reduces the profit built up before June 1, says E. R. Halbrook, Kansas State College Extension poultryman. "A sound laying flock management program requires removal of hens as they stop laying from June 1 until about September 1. Stoppage of production can be told by a fading of the color in the comb and wattles and appearance of pigment in the beaks and shanks of yellow-skinned varieties. Examination of birds showing these external changes usually will show the abdomen contracting or becoming hard." Mr. Halbrook recommends that such birds should be removed from the flock since, in most cases, they will not return to production for 5 or 6 months.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

Kudzu Failed

I would like to have a bulletin or other information on the culture of Kudzu for Kansas.—J. G. M., Neosho Co.

Kudzu is widely used in the Southern states where there is little danger of severe cold weather. It will not stand heavy freezing and therefore is not suitable for Kansas conditions. It has been tried at this station but failed to survive the winter sufficiently well to maintain itself from year to year. You would do far better with sweet clover for temporary pasture, or with a permanent pasture of the tame perennial grasses such as are discussed in our circular 206.—K. L. Anderson, K. S. C.

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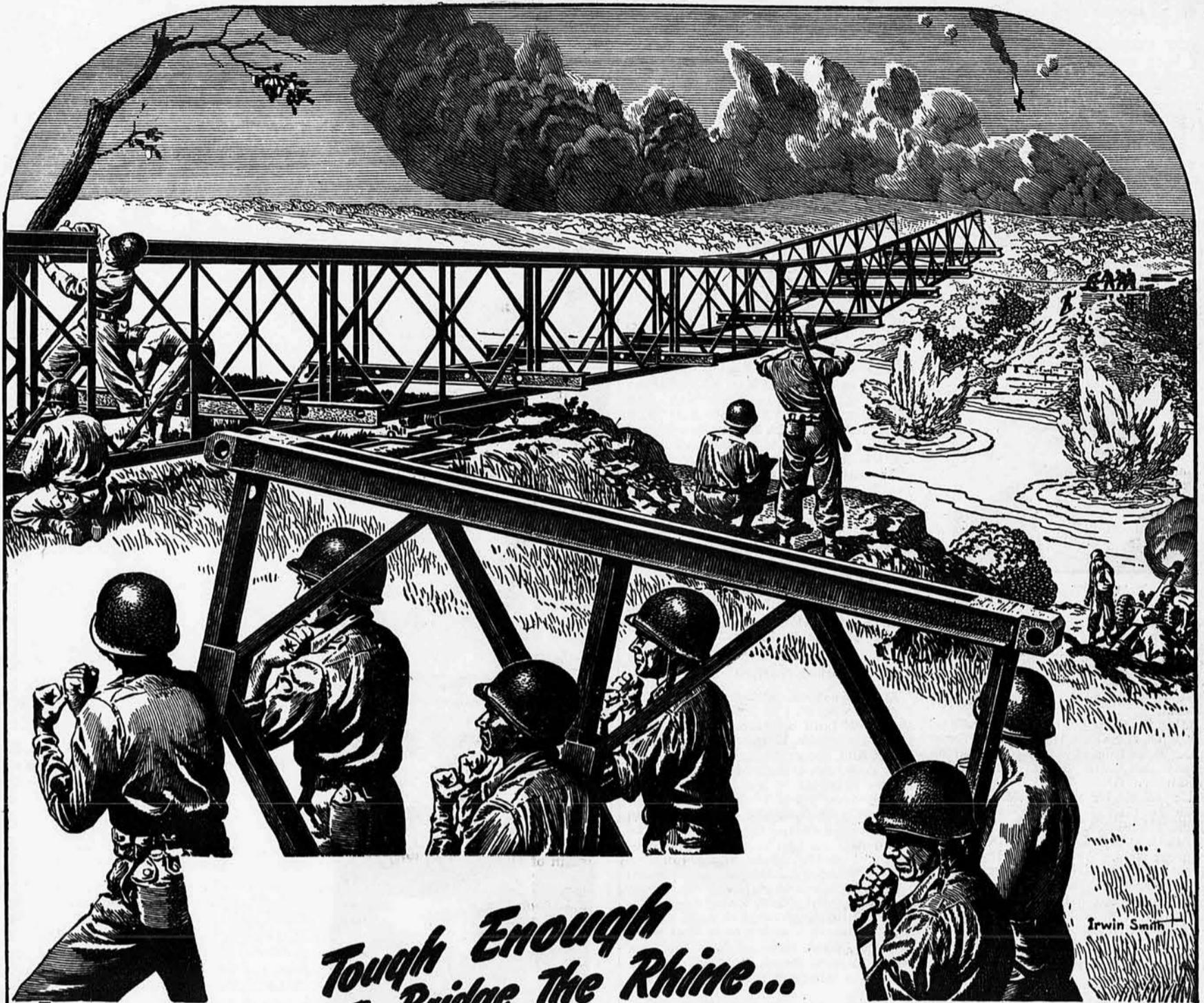
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Tough Enough To Bridge The Rhine...

When our armies began the final push into Germany, nothing could stop them — not even blown-up bridges. For the Engineers were ready — with the now famous Bailey Bridge Sections.

These light but tough pieces of “overgrown Erector sets” were moved up, by truck and by night. At a signal, Army Engineers assembled them *by hand*, slipped bolts into ready holes. In crossing streams and small rivers no supports were needed—the bridges were simply edged out from shore on rollers when assembled. For the Rhine crossing, Bailey Bridge Sections were straddled over pontoons or demolished bridge piers.

How could such light structures take such stress? *This metal was a Nickel Alloy Steel ... extra strong ... easy to weld into sturdy sections ... because it contained Nickel.*

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Wheat Growing Down South

A Comparison of Argentine and Kansas Production

By J. A. SHELLENBERGER
Kansas State College

HOW does wheat farming in Argentina and Kansas compare? This question is frequently asked. There is a general impression here that there is much similarity between the agricultural conditions in the grain-growing areas of Argentina and Kansas. Actually, however, the differences between these two great wheat-producing regions are far more evident than are their similarities. For example, they differ in geographical location, climate, soil and farming practices.

Argentina is nearly one half the size of the United States and is the second largest country in South America. Although it is less than 1,000 miles wide—about the distance from Denver to St. Louis—nevertheless, Argentina is large because it has a total length of 2,300 miles. A good idea of its size can be gained by imagining a map of Argentina placed over a map of the North American continent. When both maps have been drawn to the same scale it will be found that Argentina will extend from Hudson Bay to Central Mexico. Obviously, many types of climate, ranging from semi-tropical to arctic, are to be found in a country which extends such a great distance north and south.

All Near Chief Port

The grain-producing area of Argentina is situated in the east-central portion of the country and comprises about 200 million acres. Most of this grain belt lies within a radius of 350 miles of the capital city and chief port of Buenos Aires. The wheat-growing region of Argentina is much more centralized than is the case in the United States where wheat is produced from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

The 35th parallel can be considered as passing thru the center of the Argentine wheat belt. In the Northern Hemisphere the corresponding location would be south of the state of Kansas and comparable to Northern Texas or Central Oklahoma. However, this comparison of geographical location does not imply a similarity of climate. The climate of the Argentine cereal belt is mild and not subject to extremes of temperature such as occur in the United States. Only in exceptional years does the ground freeze and usually only light frosts occur in winter. What damage is done by cold is caused by late frosts which sometimes catch the grain in blossom or in the dough stage of maturity. Winter-killing of wheat is very light. Also, 100 degrees is the upper temperature limit and this is reached only in exceptional years.

For example, in Buenos Aires the mean annual temperature is 63 degrees, which includes a range from a mean of 50 degrees in winter to a mean of 77 degrees in summer. The mean annual temperature for Kansas is 54 degrees, but in this state, temperatures have been known to vary from 116 degrees in summer to 34 degrees below zero in winter.

More Rain Than Here

Rainfall varies in the Argentine grain belt from about 40 to 18 inches annually. In the vicinity of Buenos Aires, the annual precipitation is 34 inches. The precipitation in Kansas is exceedingly variable, ranging from 16 or 18 inches in the west to 40 inches in the southeast, but the average for the entire state is 27 inches. On the whole, Argentine wheat receives more moisture than the wheat of Kansas, and altho Argentina occasionally suffers from drouth, nevertheless, there is never a complete crop failure thru-out the entire wheat-producing area because of lack of moisture.

The greatest similarity between Argentina's grain-growing region and that of Kansas is in the physical features of the landscape. In both localities wheat is grown on a vast, relatively level, almost treeless expanse of land. In Argentina, this is called the pampa and in our country, it is known as western prairie. In Kansas, the land is made up of several soil types, in which various combinations of loam, clay and sand exist. In contrast, the

soil in the grain belt of Argentina is composed for the most part of from 7 to 12 feet of alluvial soil. The land does become somewhat sandy toward the west and south of the central agricultural area.

Most of this rich, valuable land is in the hands of comparatively few people. Consequently, the farms are very large, frequently as large as 125,000 acres. The agricultural system on these large farms is very different from that practiced in Kansas. In Argentina, the landowners engage in livestock production almost exclusively and the cereals are produced by tenants who lease land from the owners on a share-crop basis. Since the tenant cannot own the land, no effort is made to construct permanent buildings or to improve the land. One of the most conspicuous differences between traveling thruout the grain-growing region of Argentina as compared to Kansas is the absence of farm homes, barns, sheds and silos in Argentina. Of course, the landowners live in magnificent homes, and in surroundings which frequently are among the most beautiful and improved in the world.

Use Tractors and Combines

The cultivation and harvesting of wheat in Argentina is similar to the methods used in Kansas. Use of farm tractors and combines is common.

About 60 per cent of Argentine wheat is exported to European countries where hard wheats are required to blend with the soft wheats of Europe. So the Argentine Department of Agriculture has been working to improve marketing conditions by encouraging the production of better wheats. It is realized that the reputation of Argentine wheat on the export market can be maintained only if quality wheats are grown. Therefore, the government is continuously supporting research designed to improve the wheat varieties of the country. Legislative measures have been taken to prevent poor quality wheat from being exported. At present, 12 wheat varieties are on the recommended list and all of these are hard wheats. But despite the efforts made to grow only hard wheats, about 65 per cent would be graded soft red winter by our grain

standards, and only 35 per cent would be graded hard red winter. Both spring and winter wheats are grown in the same area and no distinction is made between these classes in the Argentine grading system.

The average protein content of Argentine wheats is about 12.5 per cent which is not much different from our hard winter wheats of the Midwest.

The test weight of Argentine wheat averages about the same as Kansas wheat, but never reaches the lower extremes which occur in the United States because neither rust infection nor hot winds are as prevalent there.

Most of the Argentine wheat is handled in bags. Bulk shipping and storage are only now beginning to become popular. The crop moves rapidly after harvest from the farms to terminal elevators at the ports. The average haul from farm to ocean or river ports is only 150 miles. Because of the mild climate and long growing season, the harvest period is spread over a much longer time than is customary in Kansas, and hence the extreme harvest rush is not so marked. The average wheat harvest in Argentina is about 245,000,000 bushels, while the average production in Kansas is 140,000,000 bushels. Thus, Kansas grows more than half as much wheat as is produced in the entire Republic of Argentina.

Fertile soil, good climate and a low standard of living for farm employes help to keep the production costs of wheat down to a minimum. They account for the fact that Argentine wheat is usually quoted slightly under Canadian, Australian or United

Patches and Darns

Due to the scarcity of materials, there is much altering and mending necessary these days. "ABC's of Mending," a U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1925, is quite complete with illustrations on plain and complicated darns and mending. Besides subjects on clothing and hosiery repairs there are several pages devoted to blankets, linens, curtains, window shades and slip covers. The supply of these bulletins is limited so we advise sending your order soon to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order by number.

States wheats. The margin of difference is not great because transportation rates, farm machinery and elevator costs, and the sack handling of grain tend to increase the market prices of Argentine grain.

In conclusion, it can be said that the average Kansas wheat farmer is in a much better economic and social position than the typical Argentine farmer.

Blue Paint for White

To give white house paint a much whiter color, add a little blue paint. It works the same as bluing in rinse water.—Mrs. N. H.

The Country School

*"Still sits the schoolhouse by the road,
A ragged beggar sleeping;
Around it still the sumacs grow,
And blackberry vines are creeping."*

THESE famous lines by John Greenleaf Whittier, do not apply to the Beulah schoolhouse of District No. 107, Lincoln township, Republic county. For Beulah is in good repair and well preserved despite her 50-odd years or more. The schoolhouse and grounds are electrically lighted; thanks to the REA and to the donation of work by certain of her friends.

Every year, on Saturday evening of about the third week in August, Beulah schoolhouse is the scene of a merry crowd. For that is the date of the annual school reunion, which has been held every year since the turn of the century. Anyone who has ever at-

tended Beulah school or been one of its numerous teachers, is a Beulahite. The evening is spent visiting, playing games, and singing the old, old songs we used to sing when we were children.

Old Father Time waves his magic wand, the years slip off and it's: "Make me a child again just for tonight." Imagine, if you can, grandpas and grandmas singing lustily such songs as "Twenty Froggies Went to School," "Hark the School Bell Now Is Ringing," "Auld Lang Syne," "Trill Bird Up in the Apple Tree." The one most favored is "Baby's Whisper." The Beulah song, composed by Dorris Dewey Smith, and sung to the tune of "School Days," goes something like this:

*"Beulah, Beulah, dear old school of ours;
Each year we gather from far and near,
Fond mem'ries cherish, our hearts they cheer.
Singing the songs we used to know
Helps us forget our care and woe;
O Dear Beulahites! We love you so!
As back to reunions we go."*

There is no need for the modern cinema here tonight; nevertheless, pictures, reel after reel, are flashed on memory's screen. Sometime the roll call is answered by each one giving an event that stands out in his experience at Beulah.

About midnight refreshments of ice cream and cake are served. This is followed by a short business meeting, officers are elected for the coming year, then the secretary reads the letters and cards of greeting which the absent ones have sent. Each letter will then be given to someone in the crowd who volunteers to answer it.

'Tis time now for the crowd to disperse; but not before the "Good Night" song has been sung; which you will agree is a very fitting close for such a memorable evening.

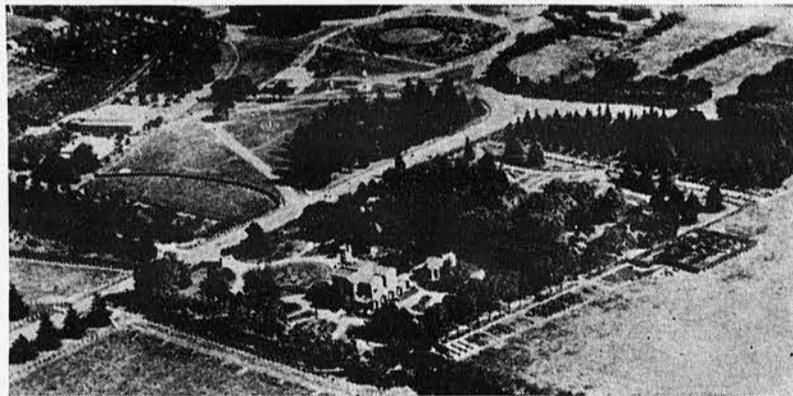
*"Again the parting hour has come,
Again we think of home sweet home;
But linger still with fond delight
To say the gentle words good night.*

Chorus

*"Good Night! Good Night!
We leave our joys to memory bright
Sweet slumber soon will o'er us fall
Good night, good night, good night
to all."*

—A Beulahite.

Editor's Note: No doubt many Kansas farm families have had true human interest experiences that would make good stories. Kansas Farmer will pay \$5 for each short true story accepted and printed. This is another winner; now, let's have one from you. Send it to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Typical beautiful home and landscaped surroundings of the land-owning class in Argentina.



The humble home of an Argentine share-crop wheat farmer.

THANK God, World War II has come to an end for all practical purposes. Pray God, World War III is many generations removed.

Altho the collapse of Japan will end the war between the Axis and the United Nations, we must face the fact that World War II has created almost as many problems as it has solved.

What kind of a Europe will finally emerge from the chaos, destruction and confusion in the wake of World War II no one can predict.

The menace of Germany has been removed. But so has the influence of England, France and the Scandinavian countries as stabilizers in the European community of Nations.

Russia has emerged as the dominant, perhaps the only, major power on the Continent of Europe. England's influence in Europe is dependent now upon the backing of the United States and the sufferance of Soviet Russia.

In the Orient the Japanese menace has been removed. China, as a nation, is only a potential force in Asia. Here, as in Europe, Russia has emerged from World War II as the dominant power.

What will be the future of British relations with India; how well Britain and Russia can reconcile their interests in the Mid-East; whether Britain and Russia maintain an armed truce in the Mediterranean, or the Mediterranean becomes an international sea, free to all; whether Russia can replace Germany as the industrial provider of Europe—upon the answers to these questions will depend largely the peace of the world for decades to come.

The atomic bomb that wiped out most of Hiroshima in a few hours last week; that brought Russia into the Pacific war weeks ahead of schedule; that signed the death warrant for Japan's imperialistic ambitions, has created a New World politically, militarily and (down the road) economically.

Unless the peoples of the world, thru their leaders, are able to control the use of this force and put it into peaceful channels, the discovery of how to shatter the atom could be the worst curse ever put upon mankind. I am glad that we discovered the secret first; beyond that there is little cause for exultation in the destructive power of the atomic bomb.

I had hoped to spend 2 months at home in Kansas this summer, but the sudden turning of the Japanese war has cut down that time considerably. Congress must reconvene again almost immediately to consider legislation to bridge over the period of reconversion to a peace economy for the United States. Uncle Sam has been taking roughly one half of the total production of goods and services in the nation for the last 4 years. That condition has come to an abrupt ending. Five or 6 million war workers must go into other lines within the next 6 months. Eight million to 10 million servicemen will be returned to civilian life in the coming 12 months; most of them within 6 months.

Productive and distributive activities and facilities of the Nation must be transferred from production for destruction to production for use. Reconversion of our industrial plant will take some time. The shorter the time required, the less diffi-

WASHINGTON, D. C.—You can get, and perhaps have, all kinds of estimates and even predictions as to how many tens of billions of American dollars are to go overseas in the immediate postwar years. There is talk of 5 or 6 billion dollars for Britain; that Russia has been negotiating for another 6 billions.

Of direct loans of this size by the United States Government to Britain and Russia, there may be more talk than substance. Russia is rather canny about borrowing from other nations, on the basis of past history. And the



cult the problem of supplying the backed-up needs of our people for goods and homes and comforts of life; also the less difficult it will be to keep production and consumption in balance.

The extent of co-operation among Government, Industry, Management, Labor and Agriculture in meeting the problems of reconversion will determine largely whether we can retain free enterprise and dignity of the individual in this country of ours. Europe is going Communist; England is going Socialist. Whether we can stand against a world trend toward subordination of the individual to the State is doubted by many people. I feel we should make the attempt. If we do not make the attempt successfully, we will have lost about everything we have declared we were fighting for in this war.

Except as the future of farmers is tied up with the rest of our people, the immediate problems of agriculture are less pressing than those of the industrial section of our national economy. The world is short of food, and will be for a year or 2 ahead. There will be a demand for every pound of food the American farmer can produce.

After the period when Europe's demands for American foodstuffs return to normal, the prosperity of the American farmer will depend largely upon the prosperity of the workers in the United States.

The future picture of American agriculture will be painted against the background I have just tried to describe.

How Much Production?

I KNOW Kansas farmers, even before this harvest season is over, are getting ready for next year's production. It isn't long until wheat-seeding time. That naturally brings up the question of how much total farm production will be needed. Will current shortages last at home thru another year? Will our Armed Forces, and Lend-Lease and hungry people in Europe need so much food thru another year? Will prices hold up thru 1946?

The answers to these questions are anyone's guess. But there are several important points to take into consideration when a person makes up his mind about how much to plant or how much livestock to feed.

There doesn't seem to be much question about present food shortages digging in pretty deep. Official Washington sees little relief in sight for the next 12 months. Demand will be greater than supply for meats, fats, vegetable oils, sugar, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, poultry, eggs, canned fruits and canned vegetables; also for foods using large amounts of sugar in processing them. If we are that short on such foods, it seems reasonable to believe we will be using up our usual storage or carryover supplies. In that event, we will need part of next year's production to replenish this carryover.

Certainly farmers cannot be blamed for shortages. New record production has been the rule on the farm every year of the war. It is true production on farms this year may be 3 or 4 per cent lower than in 1944, but it still is 33 per cent above the 1935-39 average. I am satisfied that shortages of foods check right back to official Washington, where some bad decisions have been made on production control and on price control.

One big reason for the shortages is the fact that somebody in Washington months ago simply overpromised the United States on the point of feeding other countries.

I liked the way Secretary of Agriculture Anderson came right out to correct this mistake as soon as he took over his new office. He said very frankly that America cannot feed the world. "We've got to make that clear and positive from the outset or we are inviting an awful lot of misunderstanding, trouble and ill will, but we must do what we can." That is his statement. While it is rather late, an honest statement of that kind is far better than lavish overpromises that are unfulfilled.

Briefly, it looks to me as if trying to meet reasonable promises on Lend-Lease and helping to feed Europe's hungry will be considerable of a drain on our best production thruout 1946. We will do what we can to help Europe get back on its feet. Of course, I think there is a limit to how much we should give away. The more you do for some folks, the more they expect, you know. And I think we have been rather gullible in the past on several counts.

All in all, with food shortages at home apparently staring us in the face for another year, our Army of Occupation in Europe to feed, our Army and Navy and Marines and Airmen in the Pacific needing tremendous amounts of foods; and with Lend-Lease promises to keep as best we can, I would say full production is the course to follow another year. With such heavy demand, it seems probable that prices will be strong, perhaps without using Government supports. It is scarcely probable that Europe can become too self-sufficient in another year. Or that food demands will drop off immediately in the Pacific area.

Specifically for wheat, pretty much the same rule should apply. The Kansas goal for seeding this fall is 13 million acres; this is a drop of 626,000 acres from last year's seeding goal. If all the hazards a wheat crop faces are escaped and we get another near record yield, it may be needed. First for home use, as food, seed, carryover—and feed. Good authorities are a bit worried about the feed supply in Kansas and in the U. S. Looks as if a good deal of wheat will be needed as feed to avoid a feed shortage next spring. Then we are likely to have strong demand from Europe for wheat and flour and, of course, from our Armed Forces around the world.

That seems to be the picture right now. I hope farmers will have fewer worries another year in meeting high production goals—worries about weather, help and adequate machinery. It's time things eased up a little.

Arthur Capper

England Wants a Gift, Not a Loan

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

English position perhaps is well summed up by Sydney Campbell, Reuter (roughly corresponding to our Associated Press) Financial Editor, in The New York Times of July 4.

"One thing should be made clear about the present discussions in the United States about a loan of \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 to Britain. . .

"Britain would almost certainly refuse any such loan, however big it

might be or however low the interest rate. . .

"A 'grant in aid,' such as is apparently favored by some influential Americans, including Winthrop Aldrich and the president and vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve bank, would, of course, be accepted.

"Britishers would regard that in terms of the United States and possibly others of the United Nations tak-

ing over their fair share of the common war debt, which at present is piled on Britain's back alone."

Americans who are aware of the fact that the national debt of the United States by the end of the war will be \$300,000,000,000 or better, probably won't get the English viewpoint that "the common war debt (which) is at present piled on Britain's back alone," as explained by Mr. Sydney Campbell, of Reuters. Common impression is that our war debt is three or four times the size of Britain's—as it is.

(Continued on Page 17)

Handy Ideas

Safe Method

To remove a light bulb that has broken off in the socket turn off current, insert a cork and unscrew.—J. H.

Paraffin Frog

If holes are punched in a paraffin disc (which has sealed a jelly glass) it will float in a bowl or vase of water and serve as a "frog" for floral arrangements.—F. C.

Paint Clotheslines

A part of my clothesline had been rusted for a long time, so I removed the rust with some steel wool, then painted it with aluminum paint and saved the price of new wire.—R. L.

Handy Rack

I screwed cup hooks into a wooden coat hanger and use it for a rack on which to hang kitchen spoons, or strings and other things in the barn.—Mrs. R. C. B.

Cap Shoe Scraper

Nail used bottle caps, inside up, to a sturdy board about 4 by 12 inches. Fasten this cap-studded piece near the doorstep and use for a shoe scraper.—Mrs. L. H. M.

For Sick Room

A washboard slipped between the back of a pillow and the pillow case makes an ideal head and back rest for patient who may sit inclined. The pillow stays in place.—Mrs. H. L.

Holes Easier Bored

A drop of oil on the piece of hard wood where a hole is to be bored is a big help in getting the bit to take hold. More oil added to the hole as it is drilled makes the job surprisingly less difficult.—B. E. M.

Protects Fence

Right along and under my woven wire fences I have sprinkled a strip of soil a foot or so wide with tractor and car crankcase drainings. It kills grass and weeds, has lengthened life of fence by preventing some rusting, and I can mow right up to the base strip without danger to the sickle bar.—R. C. S.

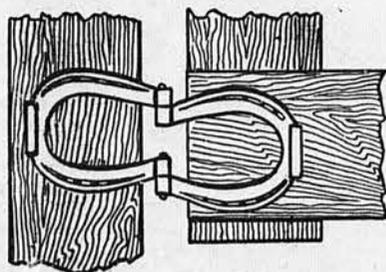
Chicks Don't Smother

We have had no trouble with our growing chickens piling up in a corner and smothering since we made triangular frames of light lumber covered with netting. The frames are set across the corner of the brooder house with the top point slanting back into the corner. As the chickens push against one another, the back ones climb the frames instead of being trampled.—B. E. M.

Good Storage Bags

I use the heavy paper bags in which clothes are returned from the cleaners to store bedding. Place it in the bag and seal the ends with gummed paper, scotch tape or adhesive, being careful that there are no breaks or cracks in the bag if the bedding is woolen. For moth prevention, be sure that the articles are clean and that the bag contains moth preventives; also, that every little pinhole in the bag is sealed.—Mrs. H. E. W.

Sturdy Gate Hinges



Stout gate hinges may be made in the farm shop from old horseshoes as shown in illustration. Spread the nail holes with a punch to take large spikes or small bolts for attaching hinge to gate or post.—E. R. G.

Before purchasing hybrid seed corn—there are certain important questions you should ask—and to which you should receive honest and straightforward answers.

Q. Is it safe to attempt the purchase of hybrid seed on the basis of appearance?

A. Absolutely no. The physical appearance of hybrid seed corn tells nothing about its quality.

Q. What is the soundest basis upon which to buy hybrid seed corn?

A. The skill, experience, integrity and honesty of the producer. In other words, **CONFIDENCE** in the producer is the only sound basis upon which to purchase hybrid seed corn.

Q. Of what is this **CONFIDENCE** comprised?

A. A number of things—of which the following questions and answers are among the more important.

Q. How long has the producer been in business?

A. With particular reference to Garst & Thomas—they have been producing Pioneer since 1931—the early beginning of the hybrid seed corn industry.

Q. Is the producer making a sincere, year-to-year effort to improve his varieties?

A. Pioneer maintains one of the oldest and largest private corn research and breeding departments of the hybrid industry. The men who "head-up" Pioneer's corn research work have a total combined experience of nearly 100 years.

Q. Just how extensive is the corn research work carried on by the producer?

A. In the case of Pioneer—hundreds of thousands of hand pollinations are made each summer. Approximately 1,400 different inbreds are worked with—and about 1,000 new hybrids are developed annually.

Summed up, briefly—the most important thing to look for in the purchase of hybrid seed corn is the producer's name on the bag. If the name is **PIONEER**—it is a hybrid you can buy with **CONFIDENCE**—plant with **Pleasure**—and harvest with **PROFIT**.

Q. Just how well are the seed fields isolated?

A. Garst & Thomas seed fields more than meet all requirements with reference to their proper isolation.

Q. How thoroughly are the seed fields detasseled?

A. It has been a Garst & Thomas policy to go through every seed field just as often as is necessary to do the most perfect job, humanly possible.

Q. How modern are the producer's facilities for properly processing the seed crop?

A. It is not in any spirit of bragging when Garst & Thomas state that they operate the largest individual hybrid seed corn processing plant of the entire industry—with a potential capacity of a half million bushels.

Q. Just how carefully is the seed processed?

A. Every bushel of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn produced by Garst & Thomas is hand-sorted—**EAR-BY-EAR**. Every bushel is carefully dried, expertly shelled, accurately graded and dust-treated.

Q. How well is the seed tested for germination?

A. Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn is exhaustively and completely germination-tested—both warm and cold. This past Spring again proved Pioneer's strong vigorous germination.

Q. Do customers continue to buy—year after year?

A. The real answer to the Extra Profit possibilities offered by Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn is the fact that the great percentage of Pioneer Customers continue to buy—and plant **PIONEER**—year after year.

PIONEER HYBRID SEED CORN
 BETTER PIONEER HYBRIDS COME FROM ENDLESS RESEARCH



For complete information on Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn varieties best adapted to your area—see your local Pioneer Sales Representative—or write to

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 HYBRID CORN COMPANY • COON RAPIDS, IOWA

A NEW PLANNING GUIDE IS READY FOR YOUR USE



**145 DESIGNS
BLUE PRINTS
AVAILABLE!**

**WEYERHAEUSER
4-SQUARE
FARM BUILDING
SERVICE**



Events are happening fast. The day when building restrictions are lifted and lumber is more widely available may arrive sooner than you expect. You'll want to be ready with some definite plans for a modern efficient building.

Anticipating your interest in planning, your 4-Square lumber dealer has available right now the new design section of the 4-Square Farm Building Service. This helpful service is in his office ready for you to use.

There are 145 designs of farm buildings and equipment. The illustrations are large, the descriptions complete, the blue prints easy to read. Together they give a complete idea of the kind of building you can obtain.

The time spent in studying these plans now will help you select the size and type of building that will best fit your needs.



Lumber will be Available!

The scarcity of lumber for domestic use, will quickly disappear when war needs are satisfied. There is ample timber. But war needs come first and they are taking the best and very nearly all the lumber being made, just as they are taking the best of everything for our fighting men. There is plenty of timber in our great forests to satisfy normal needs. Lumber, the best and most economical building material, will again be available. You can count on it for your building needs. Accordingly you can select plans now for good lumber-built buildings.

FREE BUILDING BOOK—If you'd like to have a preview of the Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service so that you can go over these designs in your home, write for your free copy. You'll find it full of new and proved ideas. Simply name the buildings in which you're interested.



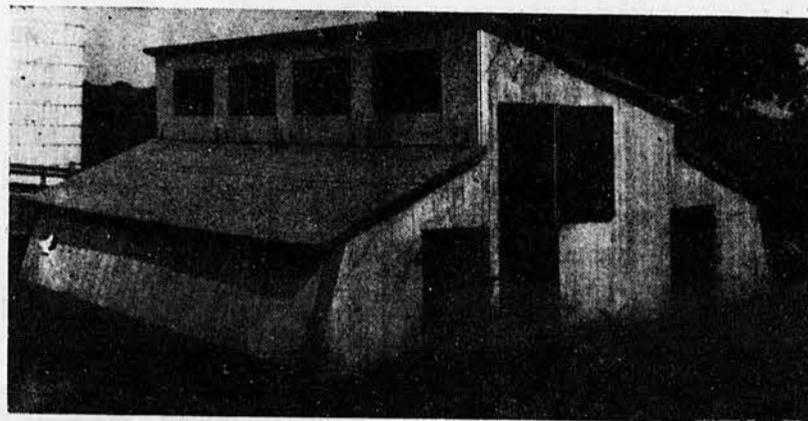
SOUND MOVIES FOR FARM MEETINGS FREE!
Tell your program chairman about these interesting and dramatic films telling the story of America's Forest Industry, a division of agriculture. There are two full-length movies, "Trees and Men" and "Trees and Homes". Both are sound films, one in color, one black and white. These movies are free for farm meetings. Write for descriptive folder.

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**WEYERHAEUSER
4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES**

Grass Cuts Grain Cost

Also Rescued a Field From Destruction



Roy Gilliland, Jackson county, has had good luck with this 6-sow, portable-type farrowing house. It can be moved to the pasture in summer for a range shelter.

SAVING about 35 per cent on grain feeding by allowing his hogs to graze all year on a mixture of alfalfa, lespedeza and brome, is reported by Roy Gilliland, purebred Berkshire breeder, Jackson county. He also believes that green feed and exercise increase the vigor of the sows and pigs, increase the size of litters born, and the number of pigs to a litter weaned.

Two years ago he bred 30 sows and they produced fall litters of from 8 to 14 pigs, with an average weaning of 8 to the litter, almost 2 to the litter above average. Mr. Gilliland allows 20 acres of pasture to 50 head of mature hogs and states that his grazing program saves plenty of labor. Allowing plenty of pasture and keeping it clipped to prevent it from becoming woody is the success of his program. Last winter, he said, the hogs would root thru 6 inches of snow to get at the grass beneath.

Where Cockleburs Once Grew

Grasses have proved real friends to Mr. Gilliland and have done much for his farm, which was badly eroded and run-down when he took it over in 1936. He now has a stand of alfalfa that will make 1½ tons an acre growing right on top of a knoll that grew nothing but cockleburs when he started in 1936. He limed and phosphated his land and used small grains the first 2 years to help clean up the farm, in addition to applying manure about every year.

He has lespedeza and brome grass in 12-foot turn-rows about all his grain fields, including corn. These grass turn-rows protect the edges of the fields, which usually do not produce well anyway, prevent knocking down and destroying valuable grains, and afford additional hay. He also plants brome around his alfalfa fields to use as topping material for the stacks. For hay he likes alfalfa with a small amount

of brome and for pasture brome and lespedeza with only a little alfalfa.

On one field brome grass has helped fill up a 5-foot deep draw until he now can mow over it. This draw carries drainage off 30 acres and rapidly was destroying the field for all farming purposes.

Altho he has 70 acres of legumes now for pasture and hay, Mr. Gilliland is thinking seriously of carrying his program of letting livestock do the harvesting still further. He plans to strip-crop pasture and small grains, letting livestock pasture all of it. They won't get the full grain value but will save harvesting costs and will tramp enough seed into the ground to reseed and provide fall grain pasture, he believes. He tried this with oats and found it worked well.

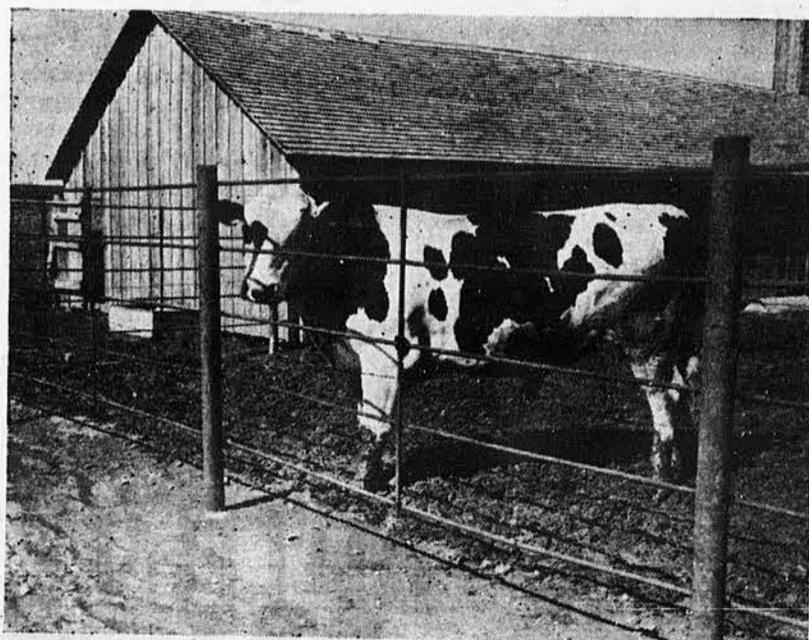
Mr. Gilliland prefers the modified A-type farrowing house but has had very good success with an unusually designed 6-sow portable-type house. The inside walls are grooved for partitions to separate the 6 pens and the center has a 6-pen pig brooder in which is used a 200-watt bulb. Two litters came one winter when the temperature was 9 degrees below zero, says Mr. Gilliland, who adds that he wouldn't have saved a pig without the brooder. The house can be opened up and used as a range shelter in the summer.

By using a good grazing program with his hogs, Mr. Gilliland practically has eliminated trouble from parasites and diseases common where hogs are confined to close quarters.

Better Than Tacks

When putting a picture inside the frame, I use strips of adhesive tape to bind the back. I have found this holds better than tacks and keeps out dust.—Mrs. E. L.

It's Bull-Tight



No danger of the bull getting out of his pen to hurt anyone on the farm of Stanley Kubin, in McPherson county. He is kept in a special bull pen that is strong and secure. The pen, 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, was made from oil-well casing and pump rods welded together. Cost of welding was \$25. The rod and material cost 2 cents a foot, making a total cost of about \$75 for the pen. It is neat, safe and long-lasting.

Uncle Sam Says . . .

More Hybrid Corn

Annual hybrid corn estimate claims 64.1 per cent (60,347,000 acres) of total corn area in 1945. Ten years ago it was 1,140,000 acres, or 1.1 per cent. The 10 high states in hybrid percentages are: Iowa, 100; Illinois and Indiana, 98; Ohio, 96; Minnesota, 91; Wisconsin, 89; Missouri, 88; Nebraska, 85; Michigan, 80; New Jersey, 76.

Farm Fat Saving

Next 6 months are most critical of all in fat salvage. Supply lines are longer, reserve stocks low, and almost impossible to convert edible fats into inedible uses now.

End to Chiggers?

Dimethyl phthalate, developed by U. S. D. A., will repel chiggers and mosquitoes. Safe to use on human skin, says Food and Drug Administration. When properly applied to clothing it assures safety from mites and chigger attacks, acting as a barrier and a killing agent as well; effective at least 2 weeks. Don't try to pronounce it until after the war. Armed Forces using all of it now; civilians will get it later. By that time they also may have a common name for it.

Vegetable-Leaf Meal

Waste material from vegetable processing plants put thru a drier, coarse stems screened out, and the balance ground into a meal high in protein and vitamins, gives good results as livestock feed. Broad leaf wastes like broccoli and beet tops are dried best without chopping, but pea vines and carrot tops are chopped. Broccoli leaf meal fed broilers gave the meat a desirable flavor.

Swords Into Plowshares

In an exhibit U. S. D. A. asks these questions about the salvage of used war equipment: Can landing mats be used for stock pens and emergency roads? Can airplanes be used more for dusting, spraying, seeding and fertilizing? Can portable tool shops be used for farm equipment repair? Can smoke generators be used in frost protection and for conveying insecticides? Can airplane pre-heaters be used for drying hay and grain? Can flame throwers be used for clearing land or controlling weeds?

No doubt somebody will try them.

"Booby Trap" Pennies

One billion dollars a year is needlessly being spent by the American people for overcharging payments on food. It is "a penny overcharge here and a penny overcharge there" that housewives feel are too minor to call to the attention of the merchant. This is an inflationary danger that shoppers should stop paying.

War Dollar

Here is where our war money goes. War Department spends 53 cents; Navy Department 29 cents; Lend-Lease 8 cents; Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration 5 cents; 3 cents for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its affiliates. Then 2 cents goes to Department of Agriculture, Federal Security Agency, Federal Works Agency, National Housing Agency, Department of the Treasury, Aid to China, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of Justice, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Panama Canal, Smaller War Plants Corporation, Executive Office of the President and others.

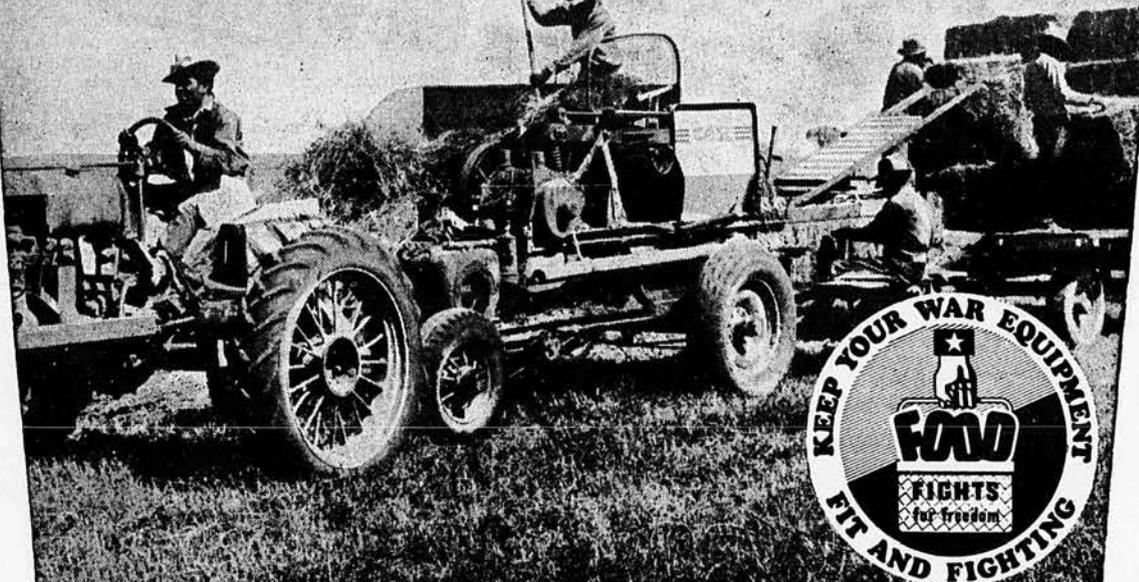
Veterans' Preference

Under the veterans' preference program for farm machinery, the preference certificates may be issued to any veteran who owns a farm, or operates a farm as a tenant, or who is a share-cropper, provided the standards are met regarding the veteran's need for the equipment.

Leather Fertilizer

Interesting to note that dollar-and-cents ceiling prices have been established for the sole leather scrap that is made into leather board and fertilizer and used for chemical purposes. Apparently hides are used "squeal and all."

The Farmer lands a Haymaker... on the Enemy's Chin!



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KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT
FOR
FIGHTS
FOR FREEDOM
FIT AND FIGHTING

Yes, the farmer delivers a smashing blow to the enemy every time he harvests a crop . . . for food and ammunition fight side by side on the front line. An Army cannot *fight* without ammunition. It cannot *exist* without food!

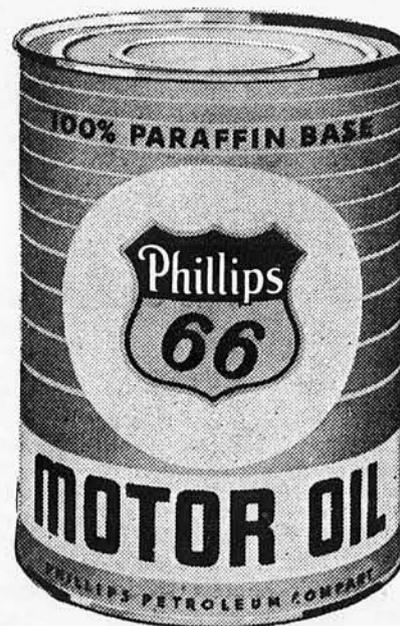
Because the farmer realizes the vital importance of his war job, he has loyally and patriotically increased his production, in spite of mounting hardships and handicaps . . . in spite of the vagaries of the weather, in spite of manpower shortages, in spite of the lack of labor-saving equipment.

And because present farm machinery is now practically irreplaceable, intelligent farmers are being even more careful than usual about proper lubrication. More and more farmers are using Phillips 66 products and many are availing themselves of the expert advice of the Phillips 66 Distributor when it comes to choosing the correct lubricant for a particular job.

As you probably know, Phillips makes a wide variety of oils and greases for all sorts of different uses. However, if you want a quality motor oil, we tell you frankly that Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our best. It is not only the highest grade . . . but the greatest value . . . of all the oils we offer to farm car-owners like yourself. Remember to ask for Phillips 66, if you want our very best.

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This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.



For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY

"First Aid" for a Broken Ankle

By RUTH McMILLION

AN EXAMPLE of rural co-operation was seen recently in Clark county when 21 neighbors, 13 tractors and a number of pickups came to the John York farm and plowed 350 acres for him in 11 hours. Due to his misfortune in breaking his ankle, he was laid up.

Altho Mr. York likes to leave a sterling impression with those inquiring, by telling how he was hoeing in the garden and fell over the hoe, the truth is a bit more colorful.

On a recent Sunday while roping a calf at the Protection roping club, Mr. York broke his ankle as he jumped from his horse to tie his calf in record time.

When the men planned for the day's work each brought his lunch. A gas truck was on hand to refill each tractor during the noon hour, Mr. Pike was on hand to take pictures, Reverend Mullendore, pastor of the Ashland

and Sitka Methodist churches, and Stacey Burns, prominent Clark county implement dealer, were "water boys" and in much demand not only in that capacity but as tractor hands as well. At one time 10 tractors were plowing one land.

Mr. and Mrs. York were deeply appreciative and highly complimented by the generosity of their non-isolationist neighbors.

Like Rye Grass

Rye grass is a new perennial pasture crop that is beginning to show up in Labette and other Southeast Kansas counties after proving successful in Oklahoma during the last 6 or 7 years.

Here is the experience of several Labette county farmers with this new pasture crop: Les McDowell seeded 70 acres the middle of September and in



Twenty-one neighbors, with 13 tractors and several pickups came to John York's rescue when he was "laid up" on his Clark county farm.

November was running 70 head of dairy cattle on it. "The crop was a life-saver to me," is his comment. Charles Piper has had 20 acres for 5 or 6 years and the second year sowed lespedeza with it to spread the pasture season. It has proved very satisfactory.

Roy Nelson said the fall army worms and grasshoppers ruined his wheat and rye pasture last fall but rye grass on 20 acres came thru in good condition. He pastured 25 head of cattle and calves on it for about 4 weeks, and 25 head of hogs for 3 weeks.

"Rye grass is the best fall pasture

I have found," he remarked. Before seeding he put 125 pounds of phosphate on to the acre. Before turning hogs on the pasture he had been self-feeding corn and protein. "Those hogs almost quit eating protein after going on that rye grass pasture," he discovered.

Mr. Piper has been able to maintain his rye grass-lespedeza combination without trouble. If a farmer just wants pasture the rye grass comes on in the fall for fall, winter and early spring pasture. It heads about the same time as wheat. If spring pasture is not needed, the farmer can cut off a seed crop. Rye grass doesn't shade out the lespedeza and the lespedeza pasture follows or will provide a second seed crop. A big advantage is that the combination gives a year-around cover.

Builds His Soil

Carl O'dell, Coffey county farmer, has just completed a 5-year soil conservation program on his home 80 acres. He now has a windbreak with trees 25 feet high, all of his land has been terraced and limed, and all has been in alfalfa and sweet clover.

Mr. O'dell likes to follow sweet clover with alfalfa, stating that sweet clover breaks up the subsoil and allows more moisture to penetrate and remain in the subsoil. Alfalfa following sweet clover on his farm has produced 1½ tons an acre on the first cutting. Alfalfa following wheat and corn has made one ton.

A quarter-section purchased recently by Mr. O'dell also will get a 5-year treatment. Thirty acres will be seeded back to bluestem pasture. A new pond will be built and all cultivated ground will be terraced. Crop rotations will include sweet clover and alfalfa. All soil is tested and treated with lime before sowing either sweet clover or alfalfa. Phosphate is put on the alfalfa each spring.

Melons Did Grow

Altho he had been told he couldn't grow watermelons in Allen county, Orville Hawk decided he just had to give it a try so he made preparations in 1943 for a crop in 1944.

In the fall of 1943 he plowed one half acre and worked it 2 or 3 times next spring with a tandem disk. On May 20 he planted his hills 14 to 15 feet apart and tended with a tandem disk as the hills were checkrowed. Some hoeing by hand around the hills had to be done but all cultivation was stopped on July 4, after which weeds were allowed to come up and shade the melons. If the patch is too clean, says Mr. Hawk, the wind will roll the vines and the sun will blister the melons.

The largest melon in the Hawk patch weighed 51½ pounds and average weight of melons was 38 pounds. From his small patch he marketed about 7,000 pounds of melons at an average price of 2 cents a pound. Result: He took in \$135 from the half acre, and planted 2 acres for 1945.

Mr. Hawk also planted an acre of sweet corn, 3 varieties mixed, and sold \$80 worth of corn. He could have sold more, but all 3 varieties ripened at one time and lack of labor prevented him from picking almost half of the production.

3500 DeKalb Trained Dealers Help You Grow Better Corn



DeKalb Corn Breeders and Research workers train DeKalb dealers in every phase of corn culture. Improvements and advancements in seed breeding, soil preparation and better corn farming methods are studied in detail so that this valuable information may be passed along to customers as a part of DeKalb Service.

What's new in hybrids to meet local conditions is always ready for farmers to see at his DeKalb Trained-Dealer's Proving Ground. Here he will find comparisons in varieties just as they would appear on his own farm. This is another feature the DeKalb dealer maintains to help farmers grow better corn.



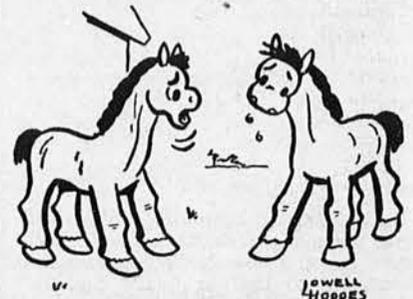
In just a few years DeKalb Trained-Dealers have brought to thousands of farmers, through advice and helpful counsel, the benefits of DeKalb Hybrid Seed Corn. One of these dealers is your neighbor. Let him advise you!

At harvest time the DeKalb Trained-Dealer will be found checking the yields of the DeKalb varieties in his proving ground. This gives him the information needed to make recommendations about varieties in his community. And every farmer can see for himself varieties actually grown—and tested—right in his own neighborhood.



DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, DEKALB, ILLINOIS

DEKALB The GREAT YIELDING CORN



"Keep an eye on that new hired hand . . . they say he chews plugs!"

Reno 4-H Doubles Membership

Better Crops and Livestock Are the Results

MEMBERSHIP in Reno county 4-H Clubs has continued to mount this year. Reaching the record high of 604 members, Reno now stands second only to Sedgwick county in the state. Last year Reno ranked fourth, following Sedgwick, Shawnee and Dickinson.

Enrollment in Reno county has increased 98 per cent in the last 2 years, says Leslie P. Frazier, county club agent, and 300 additional boys and girls have benefited in the training of 4-H Club work. The 1943 enrollment was 304 members.

The purpose of 4-H Club work is to bring the latest and best agricultural and home economics practices to boys and girls thru trained 4-H Club leaders.

Results of 4-H Club work can be recognized thruout Reno county by the better livestock and crops raised, and by the better practices employed in their production. Also, better cooking and sewing practices in many homes in Reno county can be traced to a girl's experience in 4-H Club work. In addition, improvements in home beautification, room improvement, rural safety, conservation, and health have resulted.

This larger 4-H program has been made possible by support of the civic and business organizations of Hutchinson and Reno county, as the Interclub Council which sponsors the annual achievement banquet, the Chamber of Commerce and many others.

First in enrollment in Reno county is the Arlington 4-H Club with 53 members. Leaders of the Arlington 4-H Club are Mrs. Don Warner and Joy Layman. Second is North Reno with 39 members, led by Mrs. C. J. Gilkison and C. L. Clevenger. Third is the Haven 4-H Club with 38 members, whose leaders are Mrs. H. C. Seck and Erhart Tonn.

The 4-H program is sponsored by the Reno County Farm Bureau in cooperation with the Extension Service of Kansas State College.

There is much enthusiasm in club work again this year, and 4-H members and leaders are looking forward to one of the best county 4-H Fairs they have ever held, August 30 and 31.

The fair where each 4-H member exhibits his calf, lamb, dress, cupcake, or whatever project he has worked with this year, is one of the highlights of the year. It is at the fair that members compare their products, and where they set their standards of quality for various products.

The Victor 4-H Club was organized this year and now has 34 members. They recently held a carnival and received over \$100. This fund will be used by the club to promote the 4-H program.

Much of the credit for the increased enrollment goes to the leaders and officers who set membership goals in their clubs, and then held membership nights to interest new members. It also was the leaders and officers who helped the members with their project work. Encouraging good project work, good livestock, crops, and home economics practices, which are the basis of 4-H Club programs, also helped the clubs grow.

Outstanding 4-H events and activities helped to stimulate interest in the communities in 4-H Club work. Nineteen of 21 clubs in the county presented Model Meetings in the Model Meeting Contest in January. These were attended by 500 members, parents and guests. Some 248 persons attended the annual achievement banquet and 1,200 persons attended the county 4-H Fair, where 311 members last year exhibited 810 different items. Then 300 persons attended the Spring Festival held March 10.

Sulfa Drugs Better Than Ever

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IN ALL the history of medicine no other drugs have been found that so definitely check the malignancy of pneumonia as the sulfa group. But it is not alone in lung fever that sulfa drugs triumph. Other diseases hitherto of great malignancy—brain fever, blood poisoning, dysentery, gonorrhoea, syphilis, infected wounds of soldiers, diseases at which, but a few years ago, the older doctors looked gloomy and the younger hastened to split responsibility by calling a consultant—in these the sulfa drugs have now cut the mortality rate incredibly and brought joy to thousands of homes.



Dr. Lerrigo

Not only have the wonder-working drugs cured those dangerously ill, but they also have been effective with the "carrier." By this I mean those supposedly healthy persons who, with every apparent evidence of good health, still harbor in their persons the malignant bacteria that start the disease in contact cases. These carriers are being treated successfully by the sulfa group.

For the patient seriously stricken by an infection it seems that these drugs slow down the action of the attacking bacteria; they check bacterial development, interfere with their usual growth and rapidity of multiplication; retard all of their activities. The bacteria find the opposition thus smother their development so that they cannot throw out the poisons with which they aim to overwhelm the life forces of the patient. Thus by the aid of the drug he is given a chance to rally while his own fighters—the phagocytes of his blood cells—destroy the invading organisms. In short, he gets well!

Do the "miracle drugs" still work successfully? They have now been widely used for 10 years. Are they getting results? Do doctors rely upon them? Can we depend upon the won-

ders said to be worked in caring for army wounds? A decade having gone, are they still potent? To which we answer: Better than ever!

Sulfanilamide and sulfapyridine, the first of the group to attract special attention, have been improved upon in many respects. Sulfonamide compounds since developed are less dangerous in their use by human beings. So many have been evolved (nearly 3,000) that we cannot attempt to list all of the variations and improvements known to the pharmacists and practitioners of medicine. Those in most common use in addition to sulfanilamide and sulfapyridine are sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, sulfaguanidine and sulfamerazine.

Altho of great importance to the doctor, it is of no great importance to you as a patient which drug is selected for your particular use. You will have to let your doctor make the choice. It is true that some are given credit for being much less dangerous. But you may feel confident that your physician will not willingly administer any remedy that will do you harm instead of good.

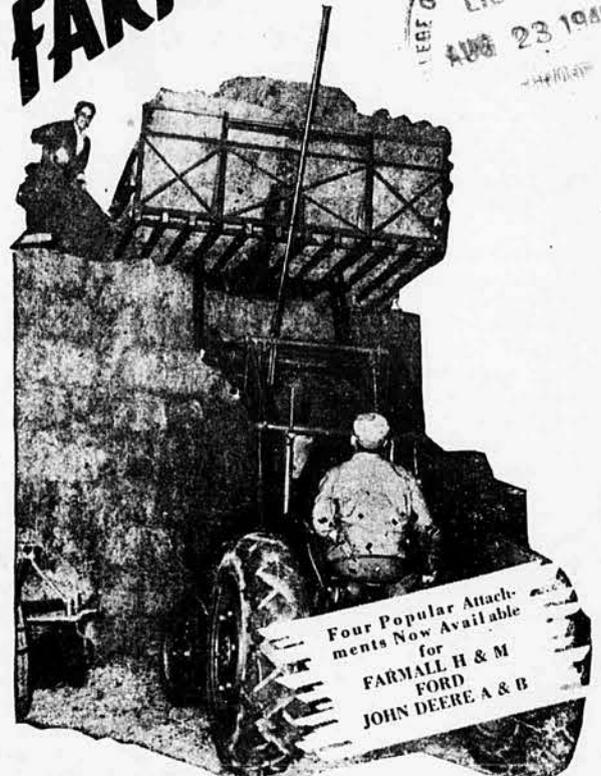
Needs Liberal Diet

My baby, 11 months old, has been raised on the bottle and still lives on it. She is quite constipated and a tablespoonful of castor oil scarcely helps her. Please suggest some plan to help her.—Mrs. H.

You should not confine her to the bottle, but give rather a liberal diet, at 11 months. She may have cereal (see that it is very thoroly cooked), dry bread with a little butter, zweiback, vegetable soups made with milk, and chicken or mutton broth. You also may give her gelatin, cornstarch pudding, custard and applesauce, well cooked. Introduce the new foods carefully, increasing the variety and amount only as you see that she bears them well. Gradually take away her bottle and teach her to drink her milk from a cup. Give her plenty of water to drink.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

2 LABOR SAVERS EVERY FARMER WANTS



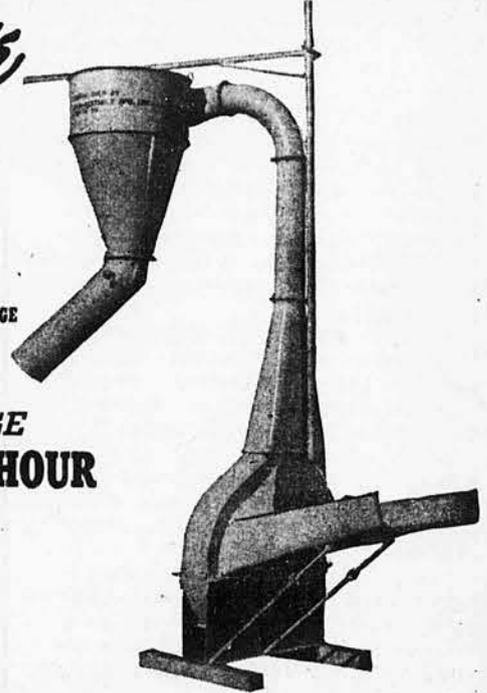
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Mother, What Is a ... PLAIN CHILD

By HELEN GREGG GREEN

AT A SMALL dinner I heard a charming woman tell the story of a child who looked into a mirror and asked, "Mother, what is a plain child?"

"A plain child, dear, is one who is not pretty, but who, by improving her personality and character may become beautiful," answered the mother, not suspecting what was behind the question.

A year later this same youngster picked up a mirror and scrutinizing herself, announced, "A year ago I was a plain child, but I think I am looking better now, don't you, Mummy?"

Upon inquiry the mother discovered that her small daughter had overheard adults talking and one of them had whispered, "Myra is a nice child, but so plain!"

Does this not teach us we should watch our conversation in the presence of children?

My next-door neighbor knew her mother was always disappointed in her appearance. She, too, had been a plain child with the disadvantage of having a beautiful sister.

One day, like Myra, she confided to her mother.

"I'm not beautiful like Donavee, am I?" she asked her mother, an extraordinarily attractive woman, who looked embarrassed and seemed at a loss for a reply. Finally she managed, "Well, Stacie dear, you're very cute!"

"Young as I was," said the girl, "I knew 'cute' was a word that did not compare with 'beauty.' Then and there an inferiority complex was born that has taken a long time to overcome."

Thinking over these stories I have decided that if a child is considered plain or just "cute" it usually is the fault of the mother.

Since beauty gives children self-esteem and confidence, exactly as it does adults, is it not important that we, as parents, help in every possible way to foster this feeling of personal power in our youngsters?

Beauty does not mean chiseled perfection of features and body, but the radiant loveliness of the sturdy, healthy body and mind which every child may possess. Angelo Patri defines it "the overflow of a full spirit, of a soul that unites the healthy body and cultivated mind which alone produces the attractive human being." He believes that even small children, by instilling in them the desire for correct posture and continuing with training in this direction, may possess what is known as "a good presence."

Children are trained to be gentle thru example; thru patient teaching and insistence upon the value of good manners which are, after all, mostly the habit and thinking of others.

Every step in the right direction should be noticed and commended, so that confidence and a feeling of security in one's self may be instilled in a child.

In my younger days parents believed in the "pretty is as pretty does" theory and compliments were rare. Well do I remember having been invited with my father to a friend's house, while mother was out of town.

Being included with the grownups for an evening, and feeling mature and important having my handsome father all to myself, must have brought out the best side of my personality, for father later told mother, "Helen was actually brilliant!" To this day I remember the compliment with pleasure. But why not give words of appreciation like this to children frequently?

Any child who feels glowing and emotionally satisfied as I must have felt that night could never be plain

It is the rightful heritage of every child to be attractive. Beauty and grace of body, mind and soul may belong to your child if you devote time, attention and thought to the encouragement and development of these fine qualities.

or just cute. Except for a beautifully-formed body and a lovely skin of which I was then unaware, my appearance was anything but outstanding. But evidently for that one night I acquired a sort of distinction, which should have been given a greater opportunity of growth.

The realization that one is of great importance to others is essential for the development of a satisfying emotional life. Emotional poise and health are factors in making a child attractive; as anything which contributes to his well-being adds charm, vigor and interest to his personality and character. Where circumstances cause failure in supplying these needs the child always is the loser.

Dressing children attractively enhances their feeling of confidence. Since every child has one or more beautiful features, and some have many, why not play up the child's good points and play down the bad ones? Every one of us has some drawbacks. But if we are convincing in our clothes, personality and character we can almost charm others into thinking our liabilities are assets.

Parents should watch and guide children's diet, rest periods and exercise. All are great contributors to healthy good looks if properly supervised. Nothing else, however, in a child's beauty schedule will take the place of fresh air and sunshine. Just



as sun baths properly taken are important, so are tub baths and showers. Cleanliness is always an aid to beauty.

And last but not least let us remember that "glamour is when the outside of the package exceeds the inside." Let us help our children to build beautiful characters and worth-while personalities, teaching them the hum-drum decencies of life; to think of others and serve them, to be affectionate, compassionate, kind and understanding. So that when the question is asked, "Mother, am I a plain child?" you can truthfully answer, "No, dear, you are a beautiful child!"

★ ★ ★

In homes all over this country, the mental health of children is being developed, some good, some bad. Difficulties and bad traits are not inherent in children. We admit from the outset that the home conditions under which children grow determine whether they develop into happy or unhappy adults. It goes without saying that children are happier and healthier, hence more beautiful, in homes where love and affection exist, where gentleness reigns.

Have you, as a reader, had any interesting experiences which illustrate the points brought out by Helen Gregg Green, the author of this story? At some period in the development of your children, did you help them develop a feeling of security, a feeling of confidence in you as their mother? Have you had an experience which by your tact and ingenuity and understanding, directed a son's or a daughter's poor habits into a set of good habits, which in the long run made the child acceptable to his family and friends? Did your child become self-reliant, sure of himself, and happy in his relations with you and his friends?

We would like to receive letters from readers on this subject. Perhaps you have handled some phase of child development so well that your account of it will help others. Let us hear from you. Five dollars will be paid for the best letter published; \$1 for all other letters printed in Kansas Farmer.—Florence McKinney, editor Women's Department.

TIME MARCHES ON

A Bible entry—'Born a boy'
A warm bootee, a rubber toy,
A little coat, a velvet cap,
A question-box on grandad's lap,
A dog, a trike, a broken sled,
A new doghouse, all painted red,
A pair of boots with worn-out toe,
A schoolgirl friend in calico,
A stepping out, coming in late,
A bunch of flowers for his date.
A book of law, a college pin,
A trip back home with his sheepskin.
A shower of rice—honeymoon,
A bungalow, a baby soon.
A toil and sweat to meet the bills,
A doctor called to cure the ills,
A joy, a grief, a tear, a pain,
The earth to be a boy again.

—Bertha Delaney Miller.

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Test for B-I-N-G! After removing bands, TAP each lid. If sound is B-I-N-G, seal is OK. But to make doubly sure, LIFT each jar carefully by lid. If test-sound is dull thud, or lid is loose...re-can or serve immediately.

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Soapmaking Is Revived

Scarcity and Hoarding Demand It

THE grocer's bare soap shelves testify to a shortage—genuine or otherwise—still a shortage. In this case, farm women, at least those with a supply of fat, have the advantage of being able to make their soap, and already many have made plans to do so.

Making soap sounds simple, only 3 ingredients and the whole process short, in so far as time is concerned. But those with experience can testify that several things can go wrong with the process and the results can be pretty bad. On the other hand, the best homemade soap, where everything goes just right, is unsurpassed in quality for ordinary laundry purposes. And some farm homemakers long have taken considerable pride and personal satisfaction in their homemade soap. Well they might, for the art of making soap is as important in the field of the homemaker's talents as making a tailored suit or the best of angel food cakes.

Laundry Soap

Recipes vary little and from that standpoint there can be no cause for failure.

6 pounds fat 2½ pints soft water
 1 can high-grade lye

This will make 9 pounds of soap. Measure the water in a stone or enamel jar. Remove the cap from the can of lye and as you pour it into the water, hold a newspaper between you and the container. When lye can is completely emptied, put the newspaper over the top of the jar, lift it and shake carefully to prevent the lye forming an ice-like coat on the bottom. Cool to 70 degrees before using. A cool base-

Stir slowly and evenly. Bring slowly to the boiling point and it will blend into soap. Pour it gently back into the box. The bulk will be greater than before, but the soap content will be the same.

Don'ts in Soapmaking

The recipe as already mentioned can scarcely be the cause of a failure. However, there are other causes. First and most frequent is the quality and kind of fat used. Poultry fat will not make good soap. Drippings must be purified, and rancid fat must be washed before starting the process. A piece of raw potato dropped into hot fat will help to clarify it. Strain any impurities out thru a piece of fine muslin. For rancid fat, boil it in a mixture of vinegar and water (1 part of vinegar to 5 parts of water). Let it stand until it gets cold and the fat will collect at the top. Remove it without mixing it with the water, just underneath. After this step, pour the fat over an equal quantity of boiling water, stir it well and cool it. The impurities dissolve and settle to the bottom. The fat collects on top and may be taken off when it hardens.

Use rain water or other soft water for soapmaking. Wait at least 2 weeks before using and store in waxed paper in a dry place.

Notice Gas Fading?

Have you ever had a rayon dress turn an off color for some unaccountable reason? It is likely it was caused by atmospheric gas if the material had any blue dye whatever. The dress may not be a blue color to your eye, but nevertheless it may contain some blue pigment.

It happens to acetate rayons and can be prevented by giving the dress a final rinse in a solution of washing soda, a heaping teaspoon to 1 quart of lukewarm water. If the garment is not washable, it should be stored in a cloth bag, when not being worn. A paper bag tends to increase gas fading.

Soap Savers

Are you interested in saving soap? Who isn't? We have just prepared a leaflet giving 7 rules for saving the soap supply. These rules may all be easily applied on washday in any farm home. A copy will be sent you on receipt of 3 cents to cover cost of mailing. Write to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ment will chill the mixture or it may be set in a pan of cold water.

Melt the fat in an enamel pan or crock. If several kinds are used, mix thoroughly with a wooden spoon and cool until the spoon begins to leave a track in the mixture.

At this point, pour the lye mixture into the fat in a thin stream, stirring very slowly and steadily and in one direction. It should continue to be stirred until all the lye has combined with the fat and the mixture appears to be honey-like. If at this point the mixture becomes as thick as cream or salad dressing it should be poured immediately.

Before the soapmaking started a wooden box should have been prepared. This box should be deep enough so it will more than hold the mixture and make convenient size bars. Line this box with cotton cloth which has just been wrung from warm water.

Pour Soap Gently

The soap mixture should be poured gently into the box. Do not jar it or flop the mixture for separation of the fat and lye may take place. Then cover the box with a blanket or rug to keep in the heat. The banging of a door or too heavy steps may be dangerous.

Test the Soap

At the end of 24 hours, cut a corner out of the soap. If there is neither grease on top, nor liquid at the bottom, turn the soap out and cut it into bars with a string or a fine wire.

If there is a film of grease on top of the soap, allow it to stand 48 hours more. Then cut the soap. If liquid is found at the bottom at the end of 24 hours, cut the soap with a knife in small squares and let it stand until all the liquid is absorbed. If after standing the liquid is not absorbed into the soap, shave it into a kettle. Add the liquid and 7 pints of water.

Even an AMATEUR can be SURE OF SUCCESS!



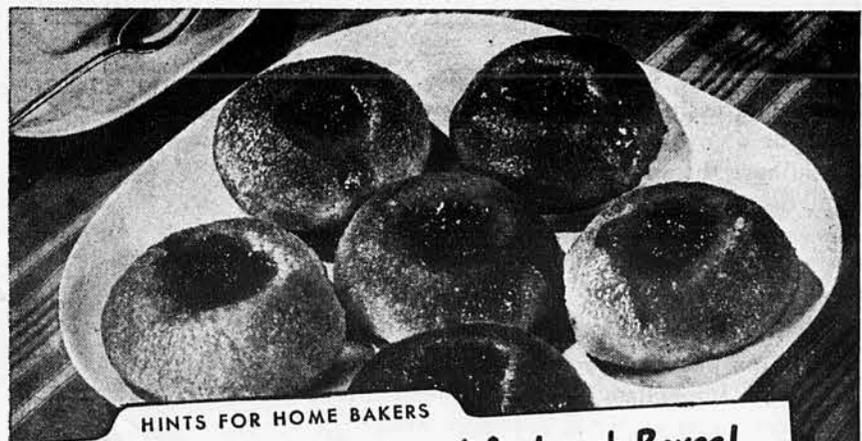
USE THIS RECIPE for FRESH PEACH JAM

4 Cups Ground Peaches
 6 Cups Sugar
 ¼ 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 ½-inch for fresh paraffin.



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Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with EXTRA vitamins A & D

FILLED BUNS

2 cakes Fleischmann's Yeast
 1 cup lukewarm water
 ¾ cup shortening
 ¾ cup sugar
 1 teaspoon salt

2 eggs, beaten
 ½ teaspoon nutmeg
 Few drops lemon extract
 1 cup milk, scalded and cooled
 9 cups sifted flour
 1 cup jelly or jam

Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast in lukewarm water. Cream shortening, sugar and salt; add well-beaten eggs, nutmeg, flavoring and lukewarm milk. Add to yeast. Add 3 cups flour and beat well. Add remaining flour; turn out on floured board and knead lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Cover and set in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 2 hours. Turn out on floured board and shape into round rolls. Dip in granulated sugar and set on well-greased baking pan ½ inch apart. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Make an indentation in center of roll, fill with jelly or jam. Let rise again until light, about 15 minutes. Bake in moderate oven at 400°F. about 20 minutes. Makes 4 dozen.

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Try side-dressing as a means of getting your phosphate down when it does the most good. If you have the attachments, you will find that applying Anaconda Phosphate this way is economical, and a labor saver, too. Crop results are uniformly good!



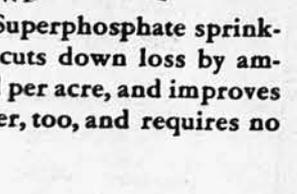
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Hay crops produce an increased yield when Anaconda Phosphate is applied after the first cutting. Quality of hay is improved, too!



Apply With Manure

Manure ordinarily is short of enough phosphate. A coal scuttle full of Anaconda Treble Superphosphate sprinkled over each load—or as it leaves the barn—cuts down loss by ammoniating, reduces the number of loads needed per acre, and improves crop yields. It makes your phosphate go further, too, and requires no extra time or labor to apply to your soil.



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Wheat Honors To McPherson

BLUE-RIBBON wheat honors for Kansas go to McPherson county this year, Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, chairman of the Executive Committee for the Hard Winter Wheat Improvement Program, announces. McPherson was awarded this honor over the other 25 competing counties because of the extensive interest of farmers, millers and grain dealers in growing and distributing certified seed wheat.

Throckmorton's announcement followed a meeting of the executive committee of Kansas Hard Winter Wheat Improvement Program, attended by A. L. Clapp, secretary of Kansas Crop Improvement Association; Dr. John H. Parker, director; L. L. Compton, L. E. Willoughby and E. A. Clevenger, all of the agronomy staff of Kansas State College.

McPherson's county agent, Jess Cooper, supervised the county contest between the 24 growers, as well as the county achievement banquet, where awards were made to winners. Seed from these high-producing fields is practically all spoken for now, Cooper reports.

The winning field in the contest was grown by Royal Yoder, of Conway, who grew a 29-acre field of the Pawnee variety. Second place went to Phillip Spohn, of Windom, on his field of Pawnee; third place went to Paul Danielson, of Lindsborg, who also grew Pawnee.

Prizes in War Stamps were sent these growers by Cliff Skiver, who succeeded Dr. John H. Parker as director of Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, as of August 1.

A list of Kansas farmers who had their wheat fields inspected for certified seed has been released from the office of A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. It lists 1,021 wheat growers from 92 counties, the largest number ever enrolled in production of certified seed in the history of the association, Clapp said.

Pawnee, the new variety that has made such an excellent performance record in Central and Eastern Kansas, was grown by 654 growers; 218 grew Comanche, the variety recommended for the Western area of the state, and 120 grew Tenmarq.

Reno county headed the list of certified seed producing counties with a total of 55 growers having fields approved for certification for seed purposes. Next in line was Cloud county with a total of 41 growers, and in third place was Republic with 40 growers.

This preliminary list was published for the first time this year to answer the hundreds of inquiries coming in regarding the sources of the popular new wheat varieties. The final list is ready now, Clapp added.

You Are Invited

Kansas farmers and ranchmen are invited to attend the Annual Range Improvement Field Day and Chuck Wagon Feed, to be held October 6, at the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla., and on the Southern Plains Experimental Range near Fort Supply, Okla.

Results of past studies and several new lines of investigation will be presented to the public at that time. These will provide practical information bearing on the many grass utilization problems that will be found thruout the Central and Southern Great Plains.

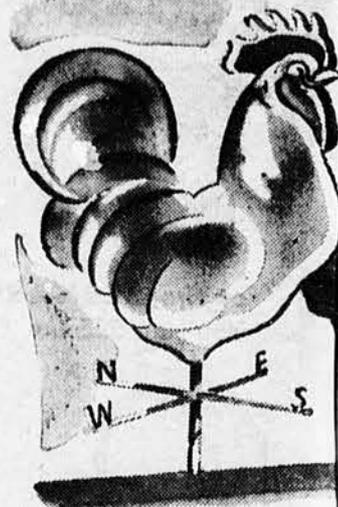
Cattle gains on grass at the experimental range this year averaged 2.33 pounds a head a day for the 69-day period April 22 to June 30. These results were on 450 head of yearling Hereford steers carried on native and reseeded ranges.

Grow Good Seed

Reno county farmers are making every effort to make that county entirely self-sufficient in the matter of certified seed supplies for adapted varieties of crops, reports Don W. Ingle, county agent.

Sixty-eight farmers in 1945 made application and tendered fees for certification of adapted approved seed, and a number of producers report their entire certified crops have been contracted for, principally in the county. A total of 53 growers in the county had applied for certification on the new Pawnee wheat, and it is hoped enough seed has been harvested to plant the entire 1946 county crop with locally-grown certified seed. Reno county is a leader in many important agricultural activities.

Watch Your Hens



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Thousands of progressive poultry raisers use and recommend this handy tonic appetizer for birds of all ages. Many report enthusiastically how birds perk up—get more out of feed. Hatcherymen and feed dealers recommend Avi-Tab, too.

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Proper Sanitation Pays!

Disinfect poultry houses with powerful, pleasant Par-O-San. You'll enjoy its pleasant, clean smell. Powerful, yet safe. Stainless. Economical. Use as a spray or swab.

★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS



BE A BAKING STAR WITH RED STAR YEAST

Kay Rogers QUICK EASY BISCUIT RECIPE

This Star biscuit recipe comes in handy when you need 36 biscuits . . . quickly . . . easily . . . each one a yeast cake is larger . . . for faster rising.

HARVEST HONEY BISCUIT

- 1 cake Red Star Yeast
- 1/4 cup lukewarm water
- 2 cups sour cream
- 3 tablespoons sugar

Crumble yeast in lukewarm water. Scald cream. Add sugar, salt and soda. Cool to lukewarm. Add softened yeast and half the flour, beating well. Add remaining flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead well. Shape into round biscuits and place in greased pan.

FREE! STAR RECIPES Write to Kay Rogers, Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Cincinnati, Ohio

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HARVEST
HOME
BISCUITS

RED STAR YEAST EASY RECIPE!

Have a lot of folks to feed... it makes them eat and light. Red Star, the Big, Fresh Yeast and see how light biscuits can be.

BISCUITS
2 teaspoons salt
1/2 teaspoon soda
3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
(approximately)

Water and let rise until double in bulk (about 1 1/2 hours). Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 18 to 22 minutes. Makes 3 dozen biscuits. NOTE: Excellent biscuits may also be obtained by using condensed milk plus 3 tablespoons of melted butter instead of sour cream.

For these new, easy-to-make recipes. Write for Red Star Yeast, Dept. A-845, Red Star Yeast Co., Racine, Wis.

ED STAR
IN ORANGE OR
TOMATO JUICE

How Valuable Is a Good Cow?

NO ONE knows what a good cow is worth," says Joe Hunter, of the Retnuh Farms, Geneseo. After seeing cattle sell at all kinds of prices, Mr. Hunter decided to see whether he could get some idea. So he checked the record of Retnuh Stylish Maid No. 1503407, a purebred Milking Shorthorn foundation cow in his herd.

This cow, says Mr. Hunter, was born June 24, 1927, and never has been given any special care. Her first calf was born February 28, 1930, when she was 2 years, 8 months and 4 days old. She has had 17 calves to date, including 9 females and 8 males, and only one set of twins. She was allowed with the herd bull at all times.

Every female was retained in the herd until 1943, when 2 daughters were sold. Bulls from her have gone into herds in Texas, Colorado and Kansas. In every instance where a bull was used there was improvement over the dams. Retnuh Stylish Maid was classified "very good" at 15 years old and none of her daughters classified have rated below "good plus." Two daughters were classified as "excellent."

Since 1936, when D. H. I. A. records were started on the farm, Mr. Hunter says Stylish Maid's direct offspring retained in the herd have brought profits over feed costs of \$3,143.38. Twenty-four granddaughters and grandsons have been sold for \$5,345, 8 sons for \$865, and 2 daughters for \$600. This makes a total of \$9,953.38.

Stylish still is producing at the age of 16 years. There are 6 other daughters and 14 granddaughters still in the herd. "Not knowing what the bulls from this cow have been worth to other herds in dollars and cents, I am still wondering what a good cow is worth," says Mr. Hunter.

Didn't Waste Time

When he purchased a somewhat run-down 160-acre farm recently, Harry Snyder, of Coffey county, didn't waste any time starting to build up the soil.

A 5-acre field of cropland was badly gullied. It now has been transformed into an acreage which can be driven over with a car. A total of 5,900 feet of terraces were constructed with a 4-foot one-way plow and the field now is seeded to soybeans.

Construction of the terraces took 32 hours of labor and a total fuel cost of \$9.84. They have 18 inches of unsettled height, are 4 feet wide at the top and 4 feet wide in the channel, with an overall width of 32 feet. This makes them eligible for the ACA payments of \$1.50 per 100 feet.

Mr. Snyder was fortunate in that most of his terraces had well-covered pastures in which to drain. Because of extensive fall in the terrain, it was necessary to build several small dams in the field. These will silt over in time and can be farmed.

The entire plan for the 160-acre farm includes building of a farm pond, terracing 100 acres, and performing tillage operations on the contour. Legumes, including sweet clover, alfalfa, soybeans and lespedeza, will be used in crop rotations. Lime, and phosphate will be applied where tests indicate the need. Pastures will be mowed when weeds are in bloom, grazing will be held down and lespedeza will be sowed to help grass make a comeback.

Set Wheat Goal

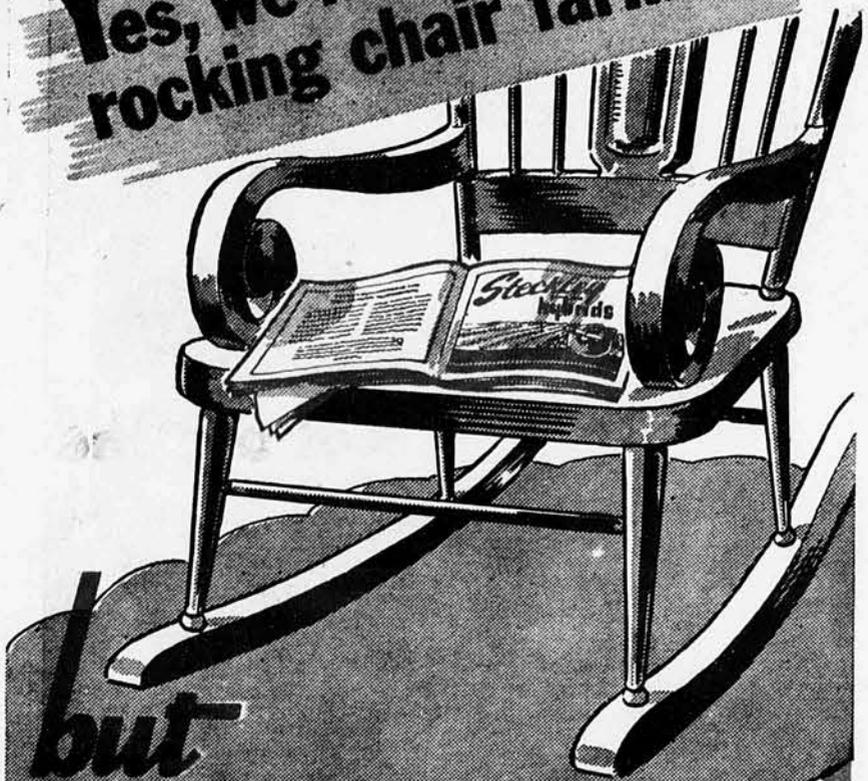
A wheat goal of 13 million acres for harvest in 1946 has been set for Kansas by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 626,000 acres less than the 1945 harvest.

Kansas farmers will set their own farm wheat goal, says Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas State AAA Committee. The 1946 state goal allows for the necessary rotations and other vitally needed crops, along with a suitable summer-fallow acreage for all Western Kansas counties.

Farmers can make plans for wheat production with assurance of at least 90 per cent of parity thru their Commodity Loan program.

Disappearance of wheat during 1945 may exceed the 1945 national yield. The greatest difference in use of wheat this coming year probably will be in experts—expected to greatly exceed those of 1944-45 because of European food needs. With a smaller corn crop indicated for 1945, large quantities of wheat again may be needed for livestock feed.

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rocking chair farmer,



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the "Tops" for CROPS!



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FARMERS TO BENEFIT from new telephone developments

The telephone company is preparing a wide-range program to extend and improve farm telephone service. The goal is to bring telephone service to the greatest possible number of farm families.

Before the war, new devices and methods to serve rural areas were being tested and developed. Among them are stronger wire that takes fewer poles, a new type of wire to bury underground, a way to send telephone conversations over electric power lines, and possibly a radiotelephone system to reach out-lying regions.

Just as soon as the war permits, we'll be hard at work on the farm job. It's not a new job—nearly 400,000 farm families have had telephones put in since 1940. But there's room for many more, and room for improvement. We're exploring every means of making farm telephone service better and easier to get.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



Washes Separator by Quick Method

Makes an Unavoidable Job Much Easier



Mrs. Homer Milbourn, Eldorado, brushes the cream and milk spouts of the separator while the bowl is running down.

TIME- and energy-saving methods and devices are popular with women everywhere these war years. Washing the cream separator is an endless chore, a "must" that can never be avoided, even postponed. Anything that can be done to shorten the job is a boon to the busy Kansas farm homemaker.

Mrs. Homer Milbourn, R. 4, Eldorado, uses the 2-minute method which involves use of a wetting agent. Certain routine steps must be followed carefully if the new technique is to turn out well.

First, Mrs. Milbourn allows all the milk to leave the supply tank, stops the crank and rinses the supply tank with a cup of warm water and shuts off the faucet. Then, directly over the float, she adds 1 pint of warm water to clean the machine of cream. Next, she puts 1 tablespoon of the wetting agent in the supply tank and follows this with a pail of warm water—120 degrees—just too warm for the hand. After this dissolves, it goes thru the separator while the bowl is running down. While it is running thru, she brushes the inside of the tank and the cream and milk spouts.

So far, this is a hurry-up job—the quicker the better. Now, she pours

the solution from the machine into a dishpan and dismantles the separator. The float and the covers go into the supply tank. On opening the bowl, the discs will usually be clean, but occasionally there may be a slight smear on a disc. If so, she puts them down in the water and runs the brush thru them. She looks them over well and puts them into the supply tank. The slime on the remainder of the parts is soft and is easily brushed off. After all the parts are in the tank, she pours on a kettle of boiling water and drains them so the parts will dry rapidly.

The wetting agent has the advantage of working well in hard water, leaves no fatty residue or mineral deposit and rinses out freely. There are a number of popular brands which may be purchased in most stores.

Mrs. Milbourn admits that she does not finish in exactly 2 minutes, but agrees that the method is an enormous help in getting a tedious daily job done well. It is an enormous improvement over the old time-honored routine followed by so many.

Girl's Jumper

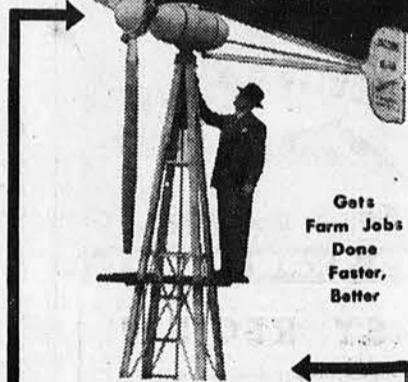


9376
SIZES
6-14

Beguiling little jumper to give her a well-dressed look. Pattern 9376 has jumper, blouse, hat, embroidery transfer. It comes in girl's sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 10, jumper, 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material. The hat requires 1/4 yard and the blouse 1 yard of 35-inch.

For this pattern, send 20 cents to Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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MINNEAPOLIS 11, MINNESOTA

England Wants a Gift

(Continued from Page 6)

But what Campbell has in mind is that it is Britain that owes money abroad to the tune of \$15,000,000,000, while the United States Government's national debt held by foreigners is supposed to be almost nil. That is one reason, perhaps, why Lord Keynes (the Englishman who has been doing the fiscal thinking for the late Mr. Roosevelt and the late Secretary of Treasury, Henry Morgenthau) has been industriously selling Americans on the belief that the United States' national debt is not a debt at all, "because we owe it to ourselves." Keynes sold Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Morgenthau that idea; also Mr. Alvin Hansen, money expert for our Federal Reserve bank. They have been selling us.

Anyway, a lot of American dollars are going abroad in the next few years, in addition to some \$11,000,000,000 of American private investments overseas at present. As noted before, Congress in the closing days of the late lamented session provided about \$13,500,000,000 for loans and investments abroad from the Federal Treasury thru the Export-Import Bank (\$2,800,000,000), International Monetary Fund (\$2,750,000,000), and the International Bank (\$3,000,000,000 plus \$5,000,000,000 government-backed securities bought by Americans).

Explanation of the International Bank statement just made is this: United States subscribes just under \$3,000,000,000 to the bank's capital. Thru repeal of the Johnson Act, the American market is thrown open to securities of all nations and their governmental units that belong to the Bank and the Fund; the Bank will back such loans to the amount of \$5,000,000,000. Whatever foreign securities are sold to American investors beyond the amount backed by the Bank, and thereby backed by the Government, will be under the good old slogan, let the buyer beware.

Lend-Lease deliveries to the amount of \$4,375,000,000 are scheduled up to next June 30; these may or may not be extended. There is something like \$30,000,000,000 of Lend-Lease expenditures authorized if all funds available were to be used. Then there is a little item of \$1,250,000,000 of funds voted

to UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation purposes abroad; Congress may or may not appropriate additional funds for UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration).

Tying all these together, the Administration hopes to provide enough American dollars (plus imports from abroad) to carry \$10,000,000,000 of exports annually. That is the program.

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economics Administrator, a few days ago released a report summarizing United States government transactions abroad from July 1, 1940, to March 31, 1945. Summarizing the Crowley summary:

Thru March 31, Uncle Sam supplied \$39,000,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease aid; estimates reverse Lend-Lease amount to \$5,500,000,000 in that period.

In addition, principally thru the Army, \$373,000,000 relief supplies were shipped abroad. Relief shipments have been pretty heavy since March 31, due to devastation and destitution in liberated areas.

Also, Uncle Sam has some \$858,000,000 of government advances and loans outstanding abroad. United States has built installations in foreign lands (principally air fields and bases) costing \$1,800,000,000.

In all, Crowley reports United States has disbursed (in addition to the foregoing) some \$11,400,000,000 abroad during the war period thru March 31. Over half this amount, Crowley says, was spent on supplies and materials, much of which has been processed in the United States. Then \$4,000,000,000 of it went to pay United States personnel overseas, including members of the Armed Forces. He says that two thirds of the Armed Forces payments have been remitted home by members of the Armed Services since mid-1944.

Farm real estate values continue to go up. Latest report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows the increase in farm land values for the United States as a whole has been 57 per cent (over the 1935-39 average), up to July 1, 1945.

The increase since July, 1944, has been 11 per cent, bringing the U. S. farm land index to 130 (based on values of 1912-14 equal 100).

That is, farm land values now are 30 per cent higher than in 1912-14, but 57 per cent higher than in 1935-39. In 1920, the index went to 170 (1912-14), compared to the present 130. In 1933 the index dropped to 75.

Kansas farm land values have gone up 50 per cent in World War II years; Ohio up 69 per cent; Missouri up 54 per cent. However, Kansas farm land values today are only 14 per cent higher than just before World War I; Ohio 22 per cent up from pre-World War I; Missouri farm land values actually average 9 per cent lower than in the year preceding World War I.

Here is what happened to farm land values in some selected states, (index refers to 1912-14 equal 100).

Ohio—Today, 22 per cent higher than 1912-14; 69 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index 159, in 1933 was 59.

Indiana—Today, 27 per cent higher than 1912-14; 85 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index 161, in 1933 was 53.

Illinois—Today, 12 per cent higher than 1912-14; 64 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index 160, in 1933 was 54.

Iowa—Today, 9 per cent higher than 1912-14; 51 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index 213, in 1933 was 58.

Kansas—Today, 14 per cent higher than 1912-14; 50 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index 151, in 1933 was 70.

Missouri—Today, 9 per cent below 1912-14; 54 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index 167, in 1933 was 55.

Arkansas—Today, 68 per cent higher than 1912-14; 80 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index was 222, in 1933 was 80.

Oklahoma—Today, 33 per cent higher than 1912-14; 46 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index was 166, in 1933 was 76.

Colorado—Today, 12 per cent higher than 1912-14; 93 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index was 141, in 1933 was 54.

Nebraska—Today, 12 per cent below 1912-14; 25 per cent higher than 1935-39; 1920 index 179, in 1933 was 69.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson is touring farm states, explaining to farmers that continuance of good farm prices and market for high production depends upon full employment in industry and business at high wages. The drive is on to pass the Murray-Wagner-Patman so-called "full employment" bill, thru which Government will insure jobs and purchasing power if industry and business do not.



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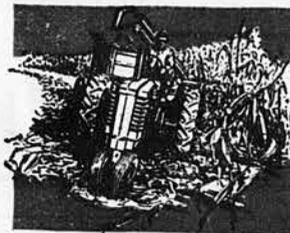
THIS evening—look over the acres that make up your farm; the crops maturing in the field; the stock in the feed lot and the pasture. Ask yourself this question and answer it frankly, sincerely: "Am I doing everything I should do to protect my land?"



● The John Deere Disk Tiller, long a popular tillage tool, is shown here building a terrace on the contour.

Think it over before you answer; think of your responsibility toward the land you farm which is held in trust for other generations of farmers—your sons, perhaps—and their sons.

If your answer to that question cannot be a definite "yes", why not see the county agent or soil conservation engineer now, and ask his advice on a soil-saving program for your farm.



● The new John Deere pickers—typical of the entire John Deere Quality Line, fit well into soil conserving practices.

Present Equipment Fits the Program

NO revolutionary suggestions involving great expense will be made—in fact, you'll find that practically all of your present farming equipment is fully adapted to

the soil conserving practices recommended for your farm. As to the program itself, most farmers who have adopted conservation farming say it's easier on them, easier on equipment, easier on the fuel bill and, in most cases reported—more profitable.

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Moline, Illinois

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Responsible For
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PRODUCTION
of Our Championship
Brown Swiss"

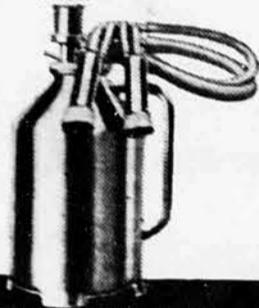


Report Forest H. Foutz & Son, owners
MAYFAIR BROWN SWISS FARM, Parker, Indiana

"We like our Low-Vacuum Hinman very much and believe it responsible for the high production we are obtaining from our championship Brown Swiss.

"O.D.'s Cinderella's Nancy 80513, a 4 year old, has just finished a record of 19,368 lbs. of milk, 719.7 B.F. on 2X milking. This cow was Grand Champion at the Indiana Brown Swiss State Show this year over 78 other contestants. Four of my cows took 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the 500 lb. B.F. Class at this same show. All this production was on 2X milking.

"Then we have the only cow classified 'excellent' on her mammary system in Indiana in 1943—Kings Beauty's May 89990. The Low-Vacuum Hinman certainly gets the results on her. This should give you a good picture of why it's safe to use the Hinman on udders like these.



"Of course, there are other reasons why we wouldn't be without our Hinman. Our son, 13 years old, operates the milker as well as I do. It milks fast and dry, handles and washes easily."

*These are extracts from a letter sent us by Mr. Foutz. A copy of his letter will be sent to anyone interested in Hinman performance.

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Oneida, N. Y.

HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER

Avoid HOG CHOLERA LOSSES!



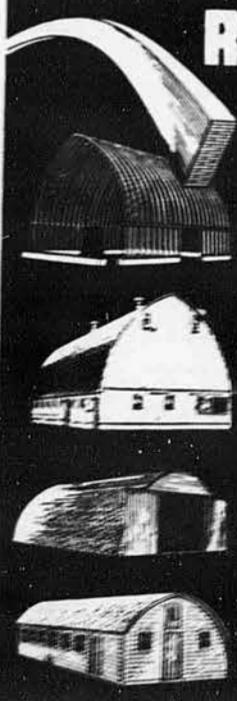
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Shelterbelt No Cure-All

(Continued from Page 1)

purposes in the Kansas shelterbelt zone.

Lincoln township, in Edwards county, has set a goal of a shelterbelt for every half mile of crop land. The south part of the county already has reached 60 per cent of its goal.

First shelterbelt completed in 1935 was on the Mamie Axline Fay farm, in Pratt county. This shelterbelt, a mile long and 10 rods wide, today is a young forest. Trees are 35 feet tall and give protection to the soil and crops, cover to wild life and, like an insurance policy, become more valuable each year.

In addition to many protective values, farmers are beginning to cut catalpa and black locust posts from belts planted in 1935 and 1936. Housewives are making jelly from plums picked from the shrub rows of many belts.

O. P. Linscheid, Reno county, says: "I have had many compliments on my shelterbelt planted in 1936. Cottonwoods are 35 feet tall in the low places, but did not do as well over the top of the hill. Honey locusts are nearly as tall as the cottonwoods." This belt runs along the north side of the farmstead and makes an excellent wind-break for buildings, livestock and poultry. "I feed my sheep and cattle behind the belt in winter, and the chickens spend most of their time in there during hot summer days," says Mr. Linscheid.

Planted 3,600 More Trees

C. L. Ary, Edwards county, planted a half-mile shelterbelt last year, planning eventually to use it as shelter for several thousand turkeys on range. Because of too unfavorable weather, and the fact he was too busy to give it proper care, the belt did not survive. Undaunted, he planted 3,600 more trees last spring. Mr. Ary plans for 3 shelterbelts and will strip-crop in between.

A mile-long shelterbelt along the south side of a section on the M. W. Oliphant farm, Edwards county, is giving protection to the fields on both sides. It also is serving as a permanent snow fence for a road formerly blocked during winter.

The Harry Speck one-half mile shelterbelt, in Edwards county, was a big plum producer in 1941. The family used all the plums they wanted and let neighbors pick all they could use. Mrs. Speck exhibited jelly at the Great Southwest Fair, Dodge City, as proof of her shelterbelt plum crop.

C. R. Wheaton and sons, Ray and Bill, of Edwards county, farm fields on both sides of an east-west shelterbelt planted in 1935, and say they haven't had a crop failure on either side of the belt since it got large enough to provide protection. The program on this farm has had its problems, however. Two years ago the Wheatons pulled out all the cottonwoods and replanted with cedars and black locust. They found that Chinese

elm and cottonwood in the same belt were unsatisfactory, claiming that the elms rob the cottonwoods of moisture and add to borer infestation. The elder Mr. Wheaton believes every half section in that area should have a 20-foot shelterbelt. Also that the acreage taken by the trees is more than offset by the protection given adjacent fields.

Before the Wheatons got their shelterbelt and started strip-cropping in 15-rod strips with wheat and milo they had to work their fields the year around to hold the top soil. Now they keep crop residues worked into the surface and never have an entire field bare at any one time. As a result they now plant their wheat and forget about it until harvest.

How Much Time and Labor?

We asked Herman Cudney, of Edwards county, how much time and labor it took to establish and maintain his 2 miles of shelterbelt. He planted 80 rods of shelterbelt in 1935, another half mile in 1937 and another half mile in 1938. Three fourths of a mile of his 2 miles of belt was put in at his expense. He said he hoed the belts twice a season for the first 2 years and cultivated 4 times a year the first 4 years. The cedar rows received cultivation an extra year or 2.

"Most of the weeds can be eliminated with a grape hoe but some hand hoeing is necessary the first 2 years," says Mr. Cudney. Grape hoes usually are owned by the conservation district. He considers the time well spent and would plant his shelterbelts over again at his expense, if necessary.

"When the hot, dry weather hits, you can tell the effect of the shelterbelts a long distance into the fields," says Mr. Cudney. "But we still need to strip-crop and leave the crop residue in the top soil." His only field showing wind erosion last year was a 100-acre wheat field planted solid. Mr. Cudney also has 6 or 7 acres of black locusts for posts and this lot supplies all he needs. He likes black locust posts better than hedge as they take the staples better and the trees mature more rapidly.

Strategic plantings of thick tree belts around farm homes and barns are said to save fuel and feed. An L-shaped belt on the north and west sides of a home may effect fuel savings up to 35 or 40 per cent, according to Forest Service tests in prairie states.

One of the bright spots in future development of shelterbelts in Kansas after the war is the improvement made in planting methods. When the program began it took a 15-man crew a day to plant a 10-row belt a mile long. Now a tractor operator and 2 men on a mechanical tree planter can set out the same size belt in a day. Because of this speed-up and the success of established belts, you may look for a tremendous expansion in planting following the war.

Let Pasture Do the Job

SOWING some crop for fall and winter pasture is recommended as an important part of any hog program by Carl Elling, Kansas State College Extension sheep and swine specialist. He advises using balbo rye, wheat, or oats for pasture until December 1.

"Fall pasture is important in helping fall pigs get a good start, and also is important in fattening out spring pigs," says Mr. Elling.

There are many advantages to a pasture program for hogs, Mr. Elling points out. Improved sanitation; value of nutrients in the pasture, which could mean a 10 to 15 per cent saving in grain consumption; protein in a highly digestible and very palatable form; and fertility returned to the soil in manure.

Pasture also is a great source of the right kind of minerals, and will make up for some minerals and nutrients lacking in the self-feeder.

Summing up pasture value, Mr. Elling says hogs will be kept in a better physical condition, if on pasture. They will make better returns from grain consumed, there will be fewer pig losses, and the number of possible runty pigs will be reduced.

Soft corn may play a large part in the hog program this coming season, Mr. Elling believes. Should there be a lot of soft corn it will be difficult to sell as a cash crop. Fed to hogs it gives good results. Soft-corn feeding however, will require protein supplements and minerals, just as does hard corn. "But hogs fed on soft corn will sell just as high as when fed on hard corn and at less cost."

High grain prices and the labor shortage are holding down hog production at present, says Mr. Elling. Kansas was called on to increase the 1945 spring farrowing by 30 per cent and only managed a 6 per cent increase. Breeding indications are that the fall litters will be about 25 per cent above last year. This still means Kansas is behind, but indicates hogs will continue strong in price.

Saves Loss of Feed

Many times stock eating around a strawstack undermines it enough so it topples over causing loss of good feed, and sometimes calves or hogs are smothered by it. A picket or woven wire fence stretched around the base of the stack will prevent this.—L. R.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

The price of wheat is now \$1.42 at the local elevator and I would like to know what the outlook is for the future. Are prospects such that it would pay to store it and pay the usual storage rate?—C. F. K.

There probably will be no decided price advantage in holding your wheat. But there are good prospects that the price will advance enough in the next 60 to 90 days to make it worth while to hold for a short time. You mentioned that the local price is \$1.42. I assume that this is about 6 or 7 cents under the ceiling price. Because of the extremely heavy requirements for the

Army and relief shipments to Europe, the high rate of mill activity and the prospect that some wheat will be bought by feed mixers, it seems to me almost certain that the lower protein wheats and the lower grade of wheat will strengthen during the next few weeks and by October may be back to the ceiling limit.

If the price reaches the ceiling there will, of course, be no advantage in holding except as a matter of convenience, such as postponing income into a new tax year. There is relatively little prospect that prices will decline. A sudden end of the Pacific war might weaken prices temporarily. But in general an end of the war in the Pacific probably would have an effect similar to the end of the European war.

A recent lamb crop report indicates that the spring lamb crop is small this year, which would indicate a small number of breeding ewes. What is the outlook for sheep production following the end of the war?—L. M.

During 1944 the number of stock sheep and lambs in the United States declined from 45,232,000 head on January 1, 1944, to 41,315,000 head on January 1, 1945. This was the largest drop in numbers of stock sheep in any one year since the turn of the century. The spring lamb crop this year in 13 western states was the smallest since 1937, but only 2 per cent smaller than in 1944. However, when Texas is excluded from this computation the reduction in lamb production in 12 western states is 7 per cent. Liquidation of sheep is continuing to date, and from an inventory standpoint sheep producers are in excellent position for postwar adjustments. A major unfavorable factor is the large stocks of wool held by the Government.

I have some yearling steers of good quality on grass. They are in fair flesh but not fat enough to slaughter. I must sell them before winter. I have plenty of good Buffalo grass pasture to run them thru the season. When is the best time to plan to sell them?—W. I.

It seems probable that the extra gain you would get on these yearlings by pasturing them to the end of the season would more than overcome the probable decline in price between now and the end of the grass season. If weather conditions are favorable for wheat planting, the good prospects for wheat pasture will tend to strengthen cattle prices. Even if the war should end suddenly there would be little gained by rushing cattle to market because such a rush would be the surest way of breaking the market.

Didn't Like Sheep

W. H. Smee, Rooks county, never liked sheep. So he wasn't at all pleased several years ago when 2 stray, old bred ewes turned up on his farm and just made themselves at home. He tried in every way to find their owner but without success.

A few months later his 2 ewes presented him with lambs and his problem was doubled. But, being a good farmer, he took care of them and soon learned to like them about the place. From this modest start he now has a herd of 38 ewes and 40 lambs and says his sheep are the most profitable project on the farm.

Mr. Smee uses purebred Shropshire



"Did you hear about the argument I had with my gas rationing board?"

rams and produces high-quality lambs. His flock is so good, in fact, many of his neighbors now come to him for breeding stock.

Need Something Extra

Some interesting experiments on the advantages of cow manure in the hog ration have been completed at the University of Wisconsin.

Investigators conducted a series of tests seeking how best to improve a wartime hog ration in which soybean oil meal is the only protein supplement, the rest of the ration being made up of yellow corn, 5 per cent alfalfa meal, ground limestone, and iodized salt. Such a ration, containing no milk, tankage, or other animal protein, is known to be low in B vitamins.

Among B-vitamin supplements tested, none proved better than cow manure. Trials showed, however, that

growing pigs can get by without manure if the ration contains 15 per cent ground alfalfa hay instead.

Quickest average daily gains of 1.4 pounds a head were made on a ration containing 5 per cent alfalfa plus cow manure. Conclusion is that it is important to see that hogs get either manure or extra alfalfa hay.

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Getting Fixed Up

A nice job of "making over" a run-down farm, in Phillips county, has been done in the past 2 years by the Archie Ladd family.

Some improvements made during that time include: A windbreak north of the house and lots, all farm buildings reshingled, moving in of a large granary, a new laying house, concrete walks from the driveway to the

house, water piped to the house, installation of a battery lighting system, remodeling barn and milkhouse, and construction of a new pit silo.

Added improvements on the list to be done as soon as possible are painting of all farm buildings, excavation for a basement under the home, hooking on to REA line, a brick driveway to the garage, and a new hog house.

Production plans include expanding the milking herd and hog output.

What's THE GREATEST DANGER on your farm today?



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So you're tempted to try for a quick turn-over on some more land. (Even though the price is sky high.) Or to seek inflationary rises in farm prices. Let's not forget that millions of families have to spend about 40% of their income just to eat . . . and that higher food prices for the other fellow mean he'll have to raise his prices to you.

Isn't it wisest to assume that NO wartime is a normal time? That the smart thing to do is to put yourself and your farm into permanently better shape for whatever the future holds?

Can you make your land more productive? Improve your livestock? Pay off those debts faster? Those ways you're safer no matter whether farm prices hold or drop.

How about laying aside money for crop failures or livestock losses that hit the best-managed farm? Reserves for new machinery and equipment after the war? For the kids' education? That trip you've promised your wife for years and years?

Salt away dollars for the future. Remember that War Bonds let you buy your 1955 dollars for only 75¢ today!

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Prepared by the War Advertising Council, approved by O. W. L. and the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Hendriks Stuck to His Job

Chick Feeding Idea Brought National Fame



J. A. Hendriks

AN IDEA on feeding chickens saved a county Farm Bureau and brought fame to J. A. Hendriks, Anderson county farm agent, who on February 1 observed his 25th year as a county agent in Kansas. On November 1, 1944, he observed his 20th consecutive year as agent in Anderson county, making him one of the oldest agents in Kansas in point of tenure in a single county.

Mr. Hendriks took up county agent work in 1920 in Chase county and was amazed to find that losses of all chicks hatched ran 40 to 50 per cent. He started experimenting and, after several failures, devised a method based on limited feeding that proved an immediate success.

But recognition of his work did not come until 1925. In 1924 he moved to Anderson county, where there had been 6 county agents in 7 years. The Farm Bureau had been abandoned, but 11 persons thought it was worth saving, so reorganized, and that was the meager start with which Mr. Hendriks was confronted.

Realizing that it would take something revolutionary to save the Farm Bureau, Mr. Hendriks started large-scale poultry demonstrations in the spring of 1925. Eighty persons turned out for his first demonstration on the Hendriks' method of feeding chicks.

The next demonstration was at the home of a good co-operator, Mrs. C. E. Cross, who raised more than 1,800 chicks out of 2,000 she bought. More than 200 persons turned out for this demonstration.

Kansas Farmer Told Story

It was Mrs. Cross who really turned the tide. She wrote an article on this method of feeding and sent it to the Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze, telling of her success and stating that Mr. Hendriks would send the magazine a copy of his plan if requested.

Kansas Farmer ran the story in April, telling readers the method would be sent them upon request from Mr. Hendriks. He received about 800 inquiries as a result, and many hundreds since then. The following spring Capper's Farmer gave the plan national publicity and letters started pouring in at the rate of 400 daily; largest days mail was 2,200 letters.

A large number of farm papers asked for permission to use the plan and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, included it in his publication "Poultry in Kansas."

As the result of the wide interest (he heard from poultry raisers all over the U. S. and from 6 foreign countries) Mr. Hendriks wrote an 18-page booklet on poultry feeding and management. This was copyrighted and published by Capper Publications.

As the result of Hendriks' success in poultry, the Anderson County Farm Bureau boomed and at one time there were 1,200 co-operators instead of the 11 he had originally.

While still in Chase county Mr. Hendriks started experimenting with plant breeding, using a mixed seed to develop a kafir. Later, in Anderson county, he completed its development

with the aid of Frank S. Smerchek and this kafir now is certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association as a blackhull kafir.

The Hendriks' chick-feeding program called for yellow corn, so Mr. Hendriks set out to develop a good yellow corn for his area. He bought from a Mr. Rhodes, at Coffeyville, a big, late-maturing corn with large, rough kernels. Frank S. Smerchek and his son Frank J., grew the corn on their farm and the 3 men started a 3-year selection program for an early type with a small, smooth dent kernel and a small cob. The final selection outyielded the next best yellow corn in a test-plot demonstration by 10 bushels an acre, and now is certified by the Kansas State Crop Improvement Association.

Working again with Mr. Smerchek, Mr. Hendriks was the first individual



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outside of state and federal workers to put in a hybrid-corn test. It consisted of more than 40 varieties. At that time hybrid seed was so scarce the kernels were counted out so there would be just the right number for the length of row.

Mr. Hendriks next ventured on a general farm-improvement program, using a place that was not being farmed at the time for his experiments. He purchased a fertilizer wheat drill and a low-down lime spreader. The first lime was shipped in from El Dorado and the 16 per cent phosphate used was shipped in by local freight. A field was limed and phosphated and sowed to wheat.

In the spring this field was sowed to sweet clover. For a check the phosphate was turned off on a known strip across the field. The wheat made a very good yield and the sweet clover did well except where phosphate was purposely left off. Here it was very weedy.

The following year about one half the sweet clover was plowed under and corn planted that yielded more than 60 bushels an acre. The other half of the field was left in sweet clover for seed and the yield was very good.

From this start the whole farm of 120 acres of plow land was used as a demonstration farm. Frank J. Smerchek bought a rock crusher and completed liming the farm and crushed thousands of tons for other families.

Oats Made 103 Bushels

From time to time public meetings were held on the farm, where other farmers in the county could look over the work. Thru building up these fields oats yields ran from 70 to 103 bushels an acre. Other crops did well, too, and this farm produced Kansas certified seed of blackhull kafir, atlas sorgo, A. K. and Laredo soybeans, kanota oats, and Midland yellow dent corn. A great amount of this seed was sold outside the county for general crop improvement in Southeast Kansas.

As the result of success on this demonstration farm Anderson county, in 1942, used more lime than was used in the entire state 2 years earlier.

In 1936, Mr. Hendriks had decided to do something about the poor quality of hybrid corn available in that area and began a hybrid corn-breeding program with the aid of Mr. and Mrs. Will Weik, who agreed to have the test plots on their farm.

The first year drouth hit the field and only 100 pounds of seed were produced but the Hendriks' hybrid out-yielded Midland 9 bushels an acre by comparison in the field. From this

start he developed 2 other hybrids and all 3 are doing well in the area.

The Hendriks' yellow L variety of hybrid corn has stood in first place for the last 3-year average in District 3. In Districts 2 and 5 it stands first in the 2-year average. He now is making a new early hybrid and also growing seed of Kansas 1583 and 1585.

Korean lespedeza was introduced in Anderson county by Mr. Hendriks in 1929. The first year he was able to get 10 men to buy 5 pounds apiece at 40 cents a pound. The next year he sold 1,300 pounds at 14 cents and the third year 5,000 pounds at \$5.60 a hundred-weight. This has been a fine crop in the county since.

Mr. Hendriks introduced Hong Kong soybeans to the county in 1932 and August Lickteig got Kansas certified seed. From this start Ray Moody and several others got seed and Mr. Moody and Mr. Lickteig had seed certified.

From this start Anderson county produced 17,000 to 18,000 acres in 1944, averaging about 20 bushels an acre, and the farmers will receive about \$800,000 for the crop. All the soybeans grown in Anderson county but about one per cent now are Hong Kongs.

Didn't Want Lespedeza

These are some of the serious things in the life of a county agent thru the years, but there have been many amusing or interesting incidents in connection with Mr. Hendrik's life as an agent. He recalls that one man came into his office and abused him terribly for bringing lespedeza into the county, stating that it was nothing but a weed. Of course, he has received his share of insulting and angry letters, along with many complimentary ones and many gifts sent by folks who are grateful for the help they received. Farm women have written poetry about the Hendriks' method of feeding chicks and several persons have asked and followed his advice on matrimony.

But, in telling of his experiences, Mr. Hendriks says, "Whatever I have accomplished and whatever successes I have found, have been due to the fine co-operation of the people of Anderson county and of others outside the county."

The kind of co-operation he gets from the people of Anderson county is indicated by the record of the Farm Bureau. Only 14 persons attended the first annual meeting but since there have been as high as 500. During 1944 there were 661 members in the county with only one other county in the state having a higher percentage.

Chicago Holds Two Big Shows

TWO big livestock shows are scheduled for Chicago this fall. A new show, the Chicago Market Feeder Cattle Show, will be held at the Union Stock Yards on Monday and Tuesday, October 15 and 16.

It will be sponsored by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago market, and by the Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breed associations.

A prize list totaling \$5,320 is announced for this event.

The cattle will be judged on October 15, and sold at auction October 16.

Classes will comprise carlots of steer calves and yearling steers and heifer calves and yearling heifers. There will be 20 head to a carload.



"Let me warn you, Jason. You are no longer indispensable!"

A cash prize of \$350 is offered for the grand champion carload of the show, and each of the breed champions will receive a \$100 award above the regular class prize money.

According to the management, the premium list containing detailed information and entry cards may be obtained from the show headquarters, Room 117 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, or from any commission firm on the Chicago market.

The closing date for making entries in this show will be Monday, October 8. There will be no entry fee.

The 4th annual Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition will be held at the Stock Yards December 1 to 6. This show has been held for the last 3 years in place of the International Live Stock Exposition, which was canceled in 1942 for the duration of the war.

There will be no classes for feeder cattle at the December show, says B. H. Heide, manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, and in charge of entries for the market show.

It will be confined to fat stock only, shown individually and in carlots. There also will be classes for steers, lambs and hogs shown by boys and girls—the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest, for years an important division of the International Stock Show and more recently of the the December market shows.

Premium lists for the Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition will be sent on request addressed to B. H. Heide, who reports that entries for these contests will close on November 1.

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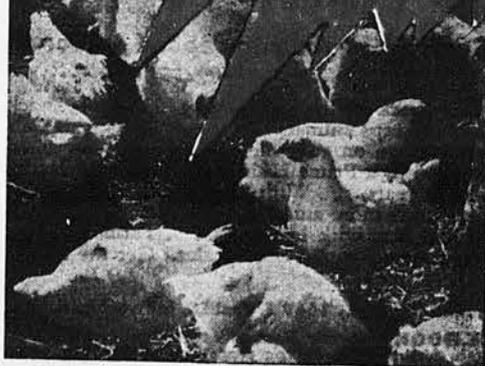
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An Important Poultry Month

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

AUGUST is the month to prepare for fall and winter. It may be that it is time on your farm to get the laying houses ready for moving in those pullets that were hatched early enough to start laying soon. It is the one month on all farms for a general culling of the old hen flock. It is the month when most farms like to vaccinate for fowl pox. It is the ideal month to treat both old and young stock for lice. A general cleaning of all houses and equipment seems to come better in August than in any other month of the year.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Dubbing the males should be done now if it hasn't already been done, and you expect to do it this year. Dubbing is cutting off the comb and wattles of male birds. This sounds barbarous, and is about in the class of cutting off puppies' tails or ears, but it does have its advantages. It is done by simply cutting them off, not too close up, with a sharp knife, shears or razor blade. If they are not cut too near the base the bleeding should not be excessive. A handful of flour or a feather placed on the wound will stop the bleeding. The operation is best done on a warm, sunny day.

While it doesn't add to the bird's appearance there are several advantages in dubbing. The large comb varieties of fowls are not so badly affected by cold weather since they haven't the large, floppy comb to freeze. Male birds that fight will not be so likely to injure one another. These things are helpful to their general health. Freezing of comb and wattles in winter affects the fertility of eggs, since male birds are inactive when freezing of combs occur. This is one of the main reasons why many hatcheries recommend dubbing. The males can eat in more comfort from the mash hoppers, especially the Mediterranean breeds.

Avoid This Trouble

Dipping birds in a sodium fluoride solution in warm weather is one certain way of ridding the flock of lice and nits so there will be no trouble from these in the months ahead. Particularly if pullets are being housed in winter houses now they should be dipped without fail on a warm day when they are moved. The old flock may be dipped, too, if it can be done without chasing them about and scaring them. If the old hens can be cooped at night and dipped early the following morning there will be very little disturbance. If they must be greatly disturbed to get the job done now, better let it go until they have finished their year's laying. Sudden changes and scaring may cause molts that will upset all production for weeks ahead.

Culling both old and young stock at this season is the best way of keeping a flock profitable. When the eggs from a flock are paying all feed expenses one cannot afford to feed a large number of hens that are not producing. Removing unprofitable hens should be a continuous process every month in the year. August is the special month for a general culling when usually there are more hens from the flock to go to market than at any other season. The poorer layers in the flock will almost invariably quit laying in August if they haven't before then.

It isn't necessary to handle every individual in the flock. You can use a flashlight and do some general culling when the hens are on the roosts. The head of the bird is a pretty good indication as to health and a tell-tale sign as to whether it is laying well. The good layer has full-blooded, waxy, velvety comb and wattles compared with the dry, shriveled comb and wattles of the nonlayer. Good layers have bright, prominent eyes, the face is full, firm and free of wrinkles. The ear lobes are large, smooth and glossy. The good layers when handled have large moist vents, with pelvic bones pliable, thin and fine. The distance from the pelvic to the keel bone is large enough to measure 4 fingers, and the entire abdomen is soft and pliable.

The nonlayer has a shrunken, tight-feeling abdomen with thick, stiff pelvic bones and hard, dry vents.

The color pigment begins to come back into the feet, shanks, skin and beaks when the hen begins to slacken in laying and the length of time they have quit laying can be gauged by the amount of yellow pigment. This applies only to the yellow-skin breeds of poultry, of course. Culling the young flock should be done, too.

Houses can be cleaned now before pullets are moved in, and the cleaning should be followed by a thoro spraying with a good disinfectant. One pint of crude carbolic acid to one gallon of kerosene is still an old standby, altho there are excellent commercial sprays on the market. A good litter on the floor goes a long way in providing exercise for the young pullets that are moved in from range. It makes them feel more at home and gives them something to do. Feeding the scratch grains in a deep litter provides exercise.

Try Built-up Litter

Built-up litter is such a labor-saver and has proved so satisfactory in helping to keep houses dry that we should plan a little ahead by starting the litter at the time the pullets are housed. Some poultry folks like to put about 2 inches of sand on the floor and then about 3 inches or more of a good commercial litter, ground corn-cobs or straw. As this litter is worn down and broken up fine, another layer is added of fresh material. This is done several times, until by the time cold weather comes the litter should be 6 inches deep at least. It will need to be raked from the back to the front of the house occasionally, and should be thoroly stirred once in a while to prevent packing. If there are damp places around the fountain they should be removed. This plan of providing a deep, fine litter should keep the house reasonably dry, and it need not be removed until next spring at least. Some folks find that so long as the litter is dry it need not be removed for a year. Especially if droppings pits are used in a laying house the litter will last longer, and the cleaning need not be burdensome. This is quite a step from the old way of cleaning poultry houses every 6 weeks, and droppings boards 2 or 3 times a week.

Where poultry disease is present built-up litter will not work so well as nothing takes the place of thoro cleaning and disinfecting. But by keeping the houses dry there is not likely to be trouble from disease. Dampness is one of the main causes for trouble.

For Nails and Screws

Are you always hunting for nails, screws and tacks when you need them? A good way to keep them so you can get to them easily, is to sort out the different kinds and sizes and put them into old tin cans, labeled for instant reading. Make a small slot in the side of the can and suspend it from nails on the wall or closet in which you keep your tools. Place them conveniently so you reach them readily without taking down the can. You'll find that you'll not only save time but money because you won't be scattering the nails and screws around to be swept out with the rubbish.—C. B.



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Stronger Certified Seed Supply

By FAYE MEYER

ABOUT 50 per cent more fields of small grain were inspected for certification this year than last by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association in the 3 weeks before harvest. This indicates farmers will have a larger supply of pure seed for future planting.

The increase was due to the fact Pawnee and Comanche, which are new varieties of winter wheat, were being certified generally for the first time.

The 5-man certification committee met in Manhattan July 7, to approve or disapprove fields which the organization's inspectors had examined. Acceptance by the committee does not mean that the grain is certified, for it must pass laboratory tests of 98 per cent purity and 85 per cent germination.

Seventy per cent of the 38,605 acres inspected in the state received favorable committee action.

Altho the association is gradually improving its standards for certification, this percentage of fields approved is about the same as before. This balance is possible because growers are improving their methods of production year by year.

Farmers who wish their grain certified must plant seed that has been certified before. They must have their fields isolated according to requirements, and free from noxious weeds with only a minimum amount of other weeds, diseases and mixtures of grain. These are the things the field inspectors look for and on which the certification committee bases its decisions for certification.

A. L. Clapp, secretary of the association, reports that most fields were rejected this year because they contained excess hedge bindweed and mixtures of other wheat varieties or field crops.

Hedge Bindweed Shows Up

This is the first year hedge bindweed has been considered a factor in the field inspection of small grains for certification. Usually hedge bindweed does not form seed before small-grain crops are harvested in Kansas.

Last year this was not true, and some samples of wheat came to the laboratory containing hedge bindweed seed.

Because of this fact the board of directors of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association decided to further protect certified seed by considering hedge and field bindweed in the same class, and not approving a field of small grain that contains them.

In addition to the new wheat varieties, Pawnee and Comanche, other small grains inspected this year are: Tenmarq, Clarkan, Kawvale, Turkey, and blackhull wheat; Neosho and Osage oats (which are new varieties), Fulton and Kanota oats; brome grass; Madrid, and biennial white sweet clover; Balbo rye; Reno winter barley, and Flynn and Beecher spring barley. Comanche and Pawnee are both

bearded, hard red winter wheat varieties. Comanche was bred by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pawnee was bred by the same organizations, aided by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The Crop Improvement Association is perpetuating these varieties by certifying seed.

"The Experiment Station Farm," says R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy, Kansas State College, "can produce only small quantities of seed. When a new variety is approved for distribution, the Experiment Station produces a relatively small increase of the seed. This first lot of pure seed is then placed in the hands of a few selected growers of certified seed for further increase. Their crop will be sold only for seed if it meets certification requirements.

"In this manner the Crop Improvement Association supplements the work of the Experiment Station by obtaining a rapid increase and distribution of the variety, without permitting it to become contaminated with other seed."

Pawnee and Comanche wheat were distributed in 1943 for increasing. Therefore, this is the first year that they could be grown in large amounts for certification.

As many as 272 fields which contained Comanche, and 781 which contained Pawnee, were approved by the certification committee. The 2 varieties covered 18,373 acres of Kansas wheat land, and comprised 74 per cent of the total acres of wheat approved this year.

Is Moderately Winter-Hardy

Comanche possesses only moderate winter-hardiness and, consequently, is best adapted to Central, South-Central and Southwest Kansas, according to L. P. Reitz and H. H. Laude, Kansas State College agronomists.

Superior characteristics of the variety are high yield, good test weight, earliness, stiff straw, milling and baking quality equal to Tenmarq, high resistance to many important races of smut, and quite a bit of resistance to leaf rust.

It is susceptible to loose smut and Hessian fly. Comanche shows more tolerance to stem rust than commercial hard wheat varieties now common in Kansas. However, it could not be said that it is "highly resistant."

Pawnee has a high yield and test weight, short, stiff straw, high resistance to loose smut, and a measured resistance to leaf rust, stem rust, bunt and Hessian fly. Mr. Reitz and Mr. Laude say that it has proved satisfactory in bread-baking trials, and has good milling qualities. The variety is reasonably winter-hardy, but is susceptible to speckled leaf blotch.

"New crops are a marked consideration in the demand for inspection this year," Mr. Clapp points out, "but good seed of old varieties is still a factor. This reflects the desire of the Kansas farmer for good seed of those crop varieties which have proved to be best for Kansas."

Some 24,843 acres of wheat passed the field test this year, 1,228 acres of oats, 344 acres of sweet clover, 405 acres of barley, 250 acres of brome grass, 222 acres of rye, and 45 acres of flax.

Members of the Crop Improvement certification committee who approved these grains are R. I. Throckmorton; Charles Topping, Lawrence, vice-president of the association; A. L. Clapp, Manhattan, secretary; C. C. Cunnig-

ham, Eldorado, director; and E. H. Coles, superintendent of the experiment station in Colby.

Field inspection of the small grains began June 8 in Cowley, Sumner, Harvey and Barber counties, and terminated in Sherman and Thomas counties June 30.

Of the inspectors, 6 were vocational agriculture teachers: Harold Kugler, Manhattan; R. M. Karns, Newton; Frank Freeman, Phillipsburg; Leonard Bird, Norton; A. G. Jensen, Effingham; and W. N. Page, Pratt; 3 were from experiment fields: A. E. Axelton, North-Central; A. B. Erhart, Southwest; and Walter Moore, South-Central; 2 from experiment stations: Alvin Lowe, Garden City; and E. H. Cole, Colby; Mr. Clapp and Walter O. Scott of the association; C. D. Davis, agronomy department of Kansas State College and L. L. Compton, Extension division of Kansas State, also helped with inspection work.

You Can Be Safe

Here are a few tips for preventing one of those disastrous accidents so prevalent on the farm:

Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place to avoid falls and falling objects.

Trim and taper door sills that project above floor level to minimize tripping hazards.

Use plenty of light in work areas and in treacherous corners.

A well-constructed, clean stairway with a strong handrail is the safest and easiest passage to the haymow.

Prohibit smoking in or around the barn. Do not strike matches in the barn. Light lanterns before entering. Hang lanterns on hooks or wires. In electrically lighted barns, fuses should be of correct size and connections well insulated.

Don't store gasoline or kerosene in the barn, or the tractor.

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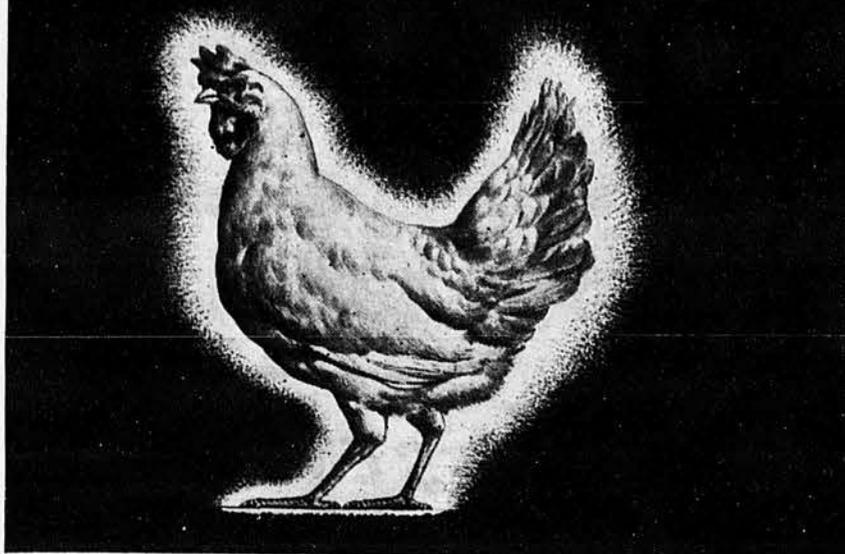


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Type Conference More Important

By BERT POWELL

HAMPSHIRE swine were in the spotlight on August 7 and 8 at KMBC Service farm, Stanley, when breeders from many states and farmers from Kansas and Missouri gathered for the National Herd Spotlight Sale, Show and Type Conference.

The big 2-day event got under way at 9 a. m., August 7, with a market-barrow demonstration. Types of barrows were compared and discussed. Following the barrow classes came the type studies and free-for-all discussions on classes of mature sows, junior yearling sows, fall yearling gilts and spring gilts. Members of the Hampshire Type Conference committee alternated in giving placings on each class, and the reasons back of these placings.

The afternoon program started with a show of all sows and gilts consigned to the building fund sale. After placing the 3 classes, which consisted of aged sows, junior yearling sows and fall gilts, they were sold and the average per head was \$192. O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, had the highest selling sow of this sale, and she brought \$495 from Janula Farm, Seattle, Wash. The evening following this sale an excellent barbeque beef lunch was served to 400 people. The KMBC Studio provided the entertainment for the evening.

The morning of the second day was taken up with type studies of fall yearling and spring boar classes. Also, a carcass demonstration was most interesting and instructive. The barrows which were studied the morning before were taken to the Swift plant in Kansas City and slaughtered. Ed Reneker, of that company, gave a lot of information as to what we might expect from certain types of hogs in carcass form.

Just after lunch R. L. Pemberton, nationally known judge and field secretary of the Iowa Swine Producers Association, placed the fall and spring classes of boars and gilts. Then the individuals of best type in each of the breeding classes, as selected by the type conference, were driven thru the sale ring under the big tent for the type conference crowd to see. After that sale of these classes got under way.

Parkfield Farm, Toluca, Ill., had the champion and the reserve champion boars and they sold for \$500 each. The reserve champion gilt was from the McGuire farm, Wisner, Neb., and sold to Mulady Farms, Elgin, Ill., for \$370. The champion gilt was the O'Bryan Ranch gilt mentioned previously, and sold for \$495. Boars averaged \$198 and gilts about \$100.

A crowd estimated at 500 attended each day. This most important of Hampshire swine events is gaining in popularity each year.

Holds More Soil

Loss of a ton of soil for every bushel of corn raised in Leavenworth county is estimated by N. L. Harris, county agent, who has been encouraging farmers in that county to seed down more acreage, both as a conservation measure and as a good business proposition.

Pointing to the value of legume and grass crops, Mr. Harris told of the experiences of 2 Leavenworth county farmers last fall.

V. C. Starns had a piece of ground which had been put down to alfalfa and brome 2 years ago. From this acreage he combined 200 pounds of brome seed an acre. This sold for 17 cents a pound, or \$34 an acre.

After removing the seed he then

was able to cut a hay crop of 1½ tons an acre and this hay had an estimated value of \$22.50 an acre for a total income of \$56.50 an acre.

Alfred Meyer put out a crop of red clover from which he harvested an unusual seed crop. The field of about 15 acres, produced slightly less than 4 bushels of seed an acre. At the ceiling price, plus government payments, the seed brought receipts up to \$1,164, or \$77.60 an acre.

Back to Grass

Twenty-five to 30 per cent of the crop land in Phillips county probably should go back to grass, thinks Theron Jackson, a large livestock operator. He is putting his theory into practice by seeding back some of his good crop land.

This year he seeded 50 acres with a mixture of blue grama, buffalo grass, sand drop seed, and crested wheatgrass, using 10 pounds of seed to the acre. Part of the land had been in barley and part in clover. All of it was steep and had been cropped steadily for a long time, with erosion serious. If he gets a good stand on this acreage he will seed back another 50 acres next year. No seedbed preparation was made. The grass was just drilled in, says Mr. Jackson. He plans to keep the grass clipped to hold down weeds and will not pasture it for 2 years until it is well established.

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Sawdust makes fine bedding for the cow stable, especially during summer. It absorbs moisture well, yet never becomes dusty, and it makes a comfortable floor for the milker's feet.—A. B. C.

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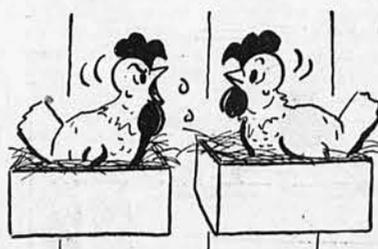
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IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

DALE KONKEL & SONS, of Haviland, will exhibit their registered Spotted Poland Chinas at the Dodge City District Show and Fair September 3 to 9. The Konkels have one of the good herds in Central Kansas, and have been heavy winners at the Kansas State Fair in previous years.

HAL RAMSBOTTOM, enterprising young Hampshire hog and Hereford cattle breeder, located at Munden, in Republic county, has 60 head of exceptionally good type and uniform spring pigs, all but one litter sired by Kansas Masterpiece. A heifer and bull calf are being conditioned for the Kansas Futurity at Hutchinson this fall. The bull is a son of Super Anxiety and the heifer was sired by Battle Domino 37th.

I recently received a very interesting letter from my old friend and advertiser G. M. SHEPHERD, of Lyons. I believe Mr. Shepherd is one of the oldest continuous Duroc breeders in the entire country. He reports 300 acres of very good wheat harvested despite labor scarcity and other difficulties. He mentions having bought several outstanding gilts last winter from which he has litters, with boar pigs good enough to take their places at the head of his herd and for his old customers.

C. E. McCLURE, Republic, is one of the substantial and reliable breeders of modern-type Hampshire hogs. He was among the first extensive hog growers in his part of the state to discover the merits of this breed from the standpoint of large litters, good grazing qualities and uniformity in both type and markings. However, Mr. McClure's extensive farming operations preclude the possibility of his spreading the gospel to any great extent. But now, as always, the visitor finds pastures and pens full of Hampshires and they always show evidence of careful handling. This year's crop of pigs number about 100 and they are of usual quality, with new breeding in order to care for old customers.

The **COOPER COUNTY MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP SALE** indicates the strong demand for this breed. With 85 head selling they averaged nearly \$50. Thirty-eight rams averaged \$52.50 and 47 ewes \$45.05. Clifton H. Davis, Archie, Mo., bought the top ram at \$120. R. R. Benton, Warrenton, Mo., bought the second top ram at \$90. The ewe top was \$72.50 and 2 Kansas buyers each purchased a ewe at that figure. These buyers were Waldo Poovey, Belle Plains, and Robert Small, Annes, R. J. Smith, of Wichita, bought 6 of the better ewes of the sale. The entire offering were straight bred Mt. Haggins. Bert Powell, Topeka, conducted the sale.

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	\$17.25
Hogs	14.50	14.50	14.50
Lambs	14.25	17.00	14.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.26	.23	.21
Eggs, Standards	.37	.36	.32 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.71	1.71	1.59 1/4
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/4	
Oats, No. 2, White	.69	.74	.78
Barley, No. 2	1.10	1.17	1.16
Alfalfa, No. 1	23.50	25.00	25.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.50	18.00	14.00

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

400 Lovely Print Percale Quilt pieces \$1.00 postpaid! 1,000-\$1.98; 100-25c. Free Patterns! Woods Remnants, Bedford, Penna.

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

FEATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Urgently Needs Feathers for Army Hospital pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Top ceiling prices. White and colored Goose—\$1.37 1/4 per lb. White and Colored Duck—\$1.10 per lb. Also goose and duck quills (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive. Midwest Feather Company, 1650 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12.

FARMS—KANSAS

80 Acres on creek, 6 miles from Emporia. 5-room bungalow, good barn, electricity, good road. \$6,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Land Man Keen, Pueblo, Colorado. Big income offers Ranches, modern buildings, water, highways, markets—7,600 acres, cuts 2,400 tons, feeds, 1,000, \$76,000; 2,100 acres Colorado Springs, \$2,000, monthly income \$37,500—terms: \$4,000 acres, part irrigated, \$300,000; Modern Fireproof Motor Court, 3 Highways, newest best furnishings \$3,000, monthly income \$37,500—terms: 10,560-acre Stock Ranch, 3 sets buildings, \$45,000.

For Rent (1944) 200-acre irrigated farm. Ample water, comfortable dwelling, immediate possession, good roads, nearby markets. Box 852, Lamar, Colorado.

Irrigated Land—Eastern Colorado. Splendid farming opportunities. Write John T. Stinson, Director, Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis 3, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

Personalized Christmas Cards 25-\$1.00. Stationery 100 sheets, 100 envelopes \$1.00—both for \$1.98 plus 50 visiting cards free. Other bargains. Printer, 311 Vermont Street, Quincy, Ill.

Beef CATTLE

Reg. Hereford Cattle Dispersal
Sales Pavilion
Lamar, Colorado
Saturday, September 15



80 Head

80 Head

Complete Dispersion

3 Herd Bulls.
5 Yearling Bulls.
20 Cows with calves at side.
Balance bred and open cows and heifers. Leading bloodlines of the breed have been used in building the herd. For catalog write
J. W. STUART & SON (Owners)
Pritchett, Colorado

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.

FOR SALE POLLED HEREFORD
herd bull, Beau Perfect 243d, bred by Lewis & Son. Keeping his heifers only reason for selling.
JOSEPH C. MAES, Bushton, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle Reduction
35 cows bred, many with calves at foot and rebred to Plato 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.

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. Chocely bred of Earl Marshall and Frazemore breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale
One red Claret, one roan Emmilene. Sons of Sni-A-Bar Strathmore. Ages 12 months.
S. B. AMCOATS or ALLEN LARD
Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

Retnuh Farm Milking Shorthorns

We have a classified and tested herd with individual cow records up to 500 lbs. butterfat. Our records in the state and district shows peak for themselves. Top quality stock for sale.
JOE HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS
Farm 2 1/2 miles east and 3 1/2 south.

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.

ELDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM
Home of cattle with production and quality. TB. and Bang's clean. Bulls, young cows and heifers for sale.
Route 3 GARY BROWN & SONS
Great Bend, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
roan, polled, March 11, '45 bull calf, 9 RMs in pedigree. Dam classified Very Good and has CCT RM with 1st calf of \$228.49 lbs. bf. average test of 4.4%. Price \$200. Leslie & Leslie, Goff, Kan.

LESLIE & LESLIE, Milking Shorthorn breeders at Goff, report heavy inquiry for breeding stock. This firm has made substantial progress in bringing the herd up to a high standard of perfection considering its size. They now have 12 head that are classified "Good Plus" and 3 that are "Very Good." Eighteen out of 20 in milk have Register of Merit records.

For Sale Extra good Lyon County Creek Bottom Farm. 535 acres. Good improvements, Electric lights, etc. 50 acres alfalfa, 175 acres plough land. Balance blue stem pasture. Everlasting running water. All well fenced.
For details address P. O. BOX 149, EMPORIA, KANSAS

100 Registered Berkshire Hogs



AT AUCTION
1 P. M., IRELAND'S BARN
Holton, Kan.
Friday, August 31

40 BRED SOWS AND GILTS

to farrow in September and October to the service of Roy's Bar None (son of Bar None, noted sire of the Berkshire breed). He sires the long, low-down, easy-feeding kind.

60 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

sired by three different boars, offering an excellent opportunity for unrelated foundation selections. The tops are included in this offering.

[This sale of exceptionally well bred and modern type Berkshires affords Kansas farmers and breeders their best opportunity for foundation and replacement stock.—J. R. J.]

Send for catalog at once

SHADOWLAWN BERKSHIRE FARM

Roy Gilliland, Jr., Holton, Kansas.

Aucts. Bert Powell, L. O. Ireland.—Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson. All mail orders guaranteed satisfaction. Send bids to Mr. Johnson or either auctioneer in my care.

PRODUCTION HEREFORD HOG SALE

Holton, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 4

(Ireland Sale Pavilion)

75 Head Registered

35 Sows and Gilts, bred to such sires as Mayberry Type D2, Chief Wonder and Royal Booster.

20 Top Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by such well known and proven boars as Prince Domino 6th and Chief Wonder. This is our first sale and we are anxious to present an offering that will be a credit to ourselves as well as this great breed. Double treated for cholera and selling in good thrifty condition for future usefulness. Bids may be sent to fieldman or auctioneers in our care.

For catalog write

MILTON HAAG, HOLTON, KAN.

Auctioneer: Col. Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



DUROC BRED-GILT SALE

At WREATH FARM, 2 Miles West of

Manhattan, Kan., Friday, Aug. 24

50 Bred Gilts by such sires as Type Corrector, Proud Pilot, Proud Lad, Golden Star and Royal Gold, and from sows that carry generations of the best proven breeding. Bred to such sires as Showman and Reconstruction 2nd.

10 Spring Boars selected for quality and type, the blood of above sires and Streeter's Monarch.

2 YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Fred Germann of Manhattan and Charles Streeter of Green, Kan., are consignors to this sale.

For catalog write

WREATH FARM, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell and Lawrence Welter

Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

For nearly 30 years Wreath Farm Durocs have had a big part in improving the commercial herds of Kansas. This is their best offering.—Jesse R. Johnson.

Paul Bogart's Poland Dispersion Sale

At farm 3 1/2 northeast of HOLT, MISSOURI, or 35 miles northeast of Leavenworth, Kan., 1 p. m.

Friday, August 31

Selling my ENTIRE SOW AND GILT HERD OF 40 HEAD. Also, my well known herd boar, LOW DOWN. The sows and gilts are sired by such noted boars as A's Defence, Sir Galahad, Low Down Master Designer, All Out and Superb. Most of these sows and gilts are mated to Low Down for September litters. Low Down needs no introduction to the Poland China breeders as he is one of the best sires of the breed.

Milk Cows, Stock Calves and Farm Machinery sells as I am devoting all of my time as fieldman for the Poland China World. I do not have time to give my Polands the attention they deserve, and they all sell. Write for catalog of the Poland China sale.

Auctioneers—

Joe Reisch and J. J. Willis PAUL BOGART, owner, HOLT, MO.



★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS and SAVINGS STAMPS ★

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
September 4—Hiram Faidley Farm, Burr Oak, Kan. Sale at Mankato, Kan.
September 15—Finis Moss, Nevada, Mo.
October 20—Northeast Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Horton, Kan. Harry Dandliker, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
September 24—Jo-Mar Farm, Roy E. Dillard, Manager, Salina, Kan.
October 18—Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 22—Walter Clark and Son (dispersal), Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.
October 23—Frank Finkelstein (dispersal), Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

October 29—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 5—Bear Creek Hereford Ranch, Ashland, Kan.
September 13—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.
November 15—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
November 16—Premier Hereford Farm, Wolcott, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
September 4—Milton F. Hettenbach, Chapman, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
November 1—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.
November 28—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
September 27—A. E. Emrick & Sons, Pritchett, Colo.
October 3—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Fairbury, Nebr. Max Kimmerling, Secretary, Beatrice, Nebr.
October 16—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson Fair Grounds, H. D. Sharp, Secretary, Great Bend, Kan.
November 9—D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kan.

Percheron Horses
September 4—Milton F. Hettenbach, Chapman, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

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

Duroc Hogs
August 23—Neosho Valley Duroc Breeders' Association, Erie, Kan. James Milholland, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kan.
August 24—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
August 25—Schulte's Duroc Farm, Little River, Kansas.
September 29—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
October 6—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
October 29—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

Hampshire Hogs
August 26—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
October 23—(night sale) Warren Ploeger, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Horton, 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, Nebr. Sale at fairgrounds, Fairbury, Nebr.
August 20—Harry L. Turner, Harper, Kan.
August 24—Gordon McLin and Son, Silver Lake, Kan.
August 31—Paul Bogart, Holt, Mo.
October 16—Ray Saylor & Sons, Manhattan, Kan.
October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.
October 22—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
August 29—Slater Bros., Savonburg, Kan.
September 24—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.
October 29—Wayne Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

★ AUCTIONEERS ★



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

Chas. W. Cole Auctioneer

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



GUŞ D. HEIDEBRECHT GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Specializing in purebred livestock sales.
INMAN, KANSAS. TELEPHONE 1206

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

HOGS



Weanlings & Bred Gilts
Ped., heavy, blocky type.
PETERSON & SONS
Ph. 1109, Osage City, Kan.

HOGS



McLIN'S POLAND SALE

Fairgrounds Sale Pavilion
Silver Lake, Kan., Friday, Aug. 24
40 HEAD, featuring the get and service of the State Free Fair grand champion, Commando.
6 Very Choice Fall Gilts bred for September to an outstanding grandson of Low Down.
17 Spring Boars — 17 Spring Gilts
They are the thicker, shorter-legged sort. Immured. For catalog write

GORDON McLIN & SON
Silver Lake — Kansas
Auctioneer—Chas. Kirkwood

POLAND CHINA HERD REDUCTION

Due to poor health I am obliged to reduce size of my Poland China herd. I will sell part or all of my proven herd sows; also my herd boar, a son of Nation-Wide. Bred and open gilts and spring boars.
Write or come and see them.
ROY ROEDIGER, LONGFORD, KAN.

POLAND BRED GILTS

Bred for early Sept. farrow to Chief of Supremacy, the top son of Chief of Staff 1944. Double immune. Priced reasonable.
Malone Bros., Raymond, Kan.



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

FANCY SPRING BOARS

sired by "Keepsake's Pride." Plenty of unrelated spring boars and gilts. Also bred gilts. All hogs are double immune. Visit or write for prices.
H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas

BEAL'S SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
March and April boars and gilts of good quality and breeding. Registered and immune.
IRWIN BEAL, MOUNT HOPE, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS
Spring farrow, grandsons of Silver Ace. Summer pigs by Silver Row Flash, full brother to the \$520 Silver Row. They are good and we will prove it at the Dodge City Fair, Sept. 3-9. Dale Kenkel & Sons, Haviland, Kan.

LAST CALL—DUROC SALE

Fairgrounds
Hutchinson, Kan., Saturday, August 25

40 Top Bred and Open Gilts
15 Selected Spring Boars
The low-down, dark-red and thick kind. Meet us on above date at State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

SCHULTE'S DUROC FARM
Little River, Kansas
Auctioneer—Gus Heidebrecht
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman
Send bids to auctioneer or fieldman in care Stamey Hotel, Hutchinson.

CHOICE YOUNG DUROC SOWS

Limited number. Bred for September and October farrow to top boars. Two outstanding herd boars, crate broke. Spring boars, top breeding and quality. None better. Write
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

ZIMM'S SELECT DUROCS

No more bred gilts at this time. Some of the best Duroc boars yet to be sold are to be found in my herd. Send an order or better yet come and inspect the herd for yourself.
Robert L. Zimmerman, 4 mi. N. Alta Vista, Kan.

Alexander's Correct-Type Durocs
Son of LO DOWN LEADER for sale. Also choice, selected Spring Boars by Orion Compact, and Golden Fancy. One extra choice litter by Juhl Bros.' \$850 boar, Lo Down Leader.
FRANK ALEXANDER, CORNING, KAN.

MILLER Offers DUROC BRED GILTS

For sale: Registered Duroc gilts bred to Orion Compact. Inquire of
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Attention! Stop! Look! Listen!
September 29, 1945, is the date of the last and final Dispersion Sale of Duroc Hogs. If you are not here sale day we both lose. For catalog address
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

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.

DUROC BOARS, AUGUST PRICES
Sired by Orion Lad. Shorter-legged and immune. Special for August. Also gilts.
W. M. ROGERS, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

BERGSTENS' Correct-Type HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire-bred gilts and spring boars. Choice quality, thick, shorter-legged type. Popular bloodlines. Prices reasonable.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, KANSAS

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

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BROOKS

Reg. Polled Herefords and Percheron Dispersal

Reynolds Sale Barn

Abilene, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 4



40 Polled Herefords

6 Bulls, from 10 months old to mature sires, including the great breeding bull, Major Harmon (sire of half of the mature females).

19 Young Cows, all bred for fall calving, most of them to B.T.R. Worthmore, son of Polled Stanway, and out of a daughter of Worthmore's Success.

8 Head of 1944 heifers, rest are calves.

20 Registered Percherons

Four spans of young matched mares, well broke, all bred to Don Again Jr. 2340, bred by Lynnwood Farm, Carmel, Indiana.



The above stallion and a fine lot of young fillies make up balance of offering.

PALOMINO STALLION — Hettenbach's Bronze Gold P.H.A. 1573, 5 years old.

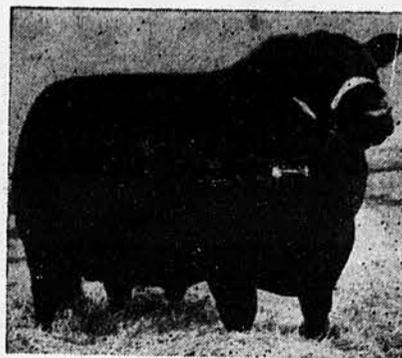
For catalog write

BLUE TOP RANCH

Milton F. Hettenbach, Chapman, Kan.

Col. Harold Tonn, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Dispersion Sale of 'Quality' Aberdeen-Angus Cattle



Ill health forces the COMPLETE DISPERSION of this, one of the finest herds in America, and they sell in strictly pasture condition. Sale held in Sale Barn at

Mankato, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 4

(1 p. m., Central War Time)

57 HEAD representing many years of careful planning, buying and mating. Representatives of many of the best families known to the breed. Only 3 females as old as 8 years—daughters of such noted sires as Winsome Page 2nd, Revolution 94th, Bandolier of Anoka 3rd. One cow by a double bred (Glenarlock Revolution 6th bull).

FEATURING the blood of the noted sire, Applewood Quality 3rd, full brother in blood (to the reserve champion carcass steer at 1938 International).

17 BULLS, many of them serviceable.

40 FEMALES including 20 outstanding good young cows, and the best and most uniform lot of young bulls and heifers we have ever had on the farm.

Both herd bulls sell, Applewood Quality 3rd 551089 and Applewood Bandolier 38th 526352.

Write quick for catalog

HIRAM FAIDLEY FARM, BURR OAK, KAN.

Leona and Verne Gimple

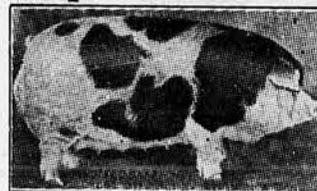
Aucts.: Roy C. Johnston, Mike Wilson; Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

NOTE: Hiram Faidley farm is priced at \$20,000. If not sold soon price will be raised or farm sold at auction.

Spotted Poland China Sale

On farm 1 mile north of Savonburg, Kansas, on all-weather road

Wednesday, Aug. 29



Conditions over which we have but little control make it necessary to make this big reduction sale. 35 bred gilts mated to our great herd sire, Sunny Boy (grand champion of Missouri 1944). The wide, heavy-shouldered, shorter-legged kind that carry the blood of Pell Mell, Victory Lad, Silver Top and Gold Bond. One gilt has a litter of 10, another has 8.

25 Spring Bred and Gilts with quality and same as above for breeding.

8 extra good cows and some stock cows. Write for catalog to

SLATER BROS., Savonburg, (Allen County), Kansas.

Auct. Col. Wm. Riley—Feldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Bids may be sent to Slater Bros., Auctioneer, or Feldman in care of First National Bank, Chanute, Kansas.

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

Dairy CATTLE

Pine Crest Jersey Farm

Offers
—a 2-Star son of the excellent Gold and Silver Medal Superior Sire, Boutilliers Ivanhoe, a proven sire with 5 daughters averaging 440 lbs. butterfat 2X, 305-day basis. Will also sell a few freshening registered heifers.

PINE CREST JERSEY FARM
J. Lawrence Byler, owner
Wellington Kansas

SPARKLING SIR PRINCE

is the junior sire in our Jersey herd. He is the most distinguished son of Sparkling Standard Sir, the great sire which heads the Jersey herd at The School of the Ozarks over in Missouri, and for which Mr. Hyer paid \$25,000. We topped the Florida sale in 1943 to purchase Sparkling Sir Prince—we paid \$1,030.00 for him and we were glad to get him at that price.

ROTHWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.

SHEEP

SUNFLOWER SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

We still have some choice yearling rams and now we offer 25 good registered ewes. We invite your inspection or correspondence.

W. A. LYTLE, Wellsville, Kansas.



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

BERT POWELL

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

Jo-Mar Farm Guernsey Dispersal

Sale on farm located a few miles east of Salina, Kan.

Monday, September 24

130 HEAD—comprising 50 cows, 20 bred heifers, 30 younger heifers and heifer calves.

6 HERD BULLS

Jo-Mar Toreador's Harvest King 299956, (son of Valor's Crusader, our foundation sire). Meadow Lodge Honesty (out of one of the highest producing daughters of Bournedale Rex). Meadow Lodge Rex's Superior (son of Bournedale Rex). Jo-Mar King's Lustre (grandson of Valor's Crusader). Jo-Mar Toreador's Irving (grandson of Valor's Crusader). Foremost Comet 2nd (from the J. C. Penney herd) and 4 younger bulls of exceptional quality and breeding.

THE FEMALES INCLUDE
12 daughters of Argilla Fashioner.
20 daughters of Harvest King.
10 daughters of Meadow Lodge Rex's Superior.

30 OR MORE FEMALES will be bred to Foremost Comet 2nd, others to Argilla Fashioner (owned jointly with Kansas State College).

VALOR'S CRUSADER will have 4 daughters, 20 granddaughters and many great granddaughters in the sale. The offering includes 20 outstanding grade cows. For catalog address,

JO-MAR FARM—Roy E. Dillard, Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

Auct. Roy Johnson—Assts., Mike Wilson, Roy Paul—Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Bear Creek Ranch Hereford Dispersal Sale

Ashland, Kan., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.

At the ranch 5 1/4 miles south and 1 1/2 miles east of Ashland. We have sold our ranch and our entire herd of registered Herefords must be sold.

108 LOTS—165 HEAD—Thrifty, real modern beef-type Herefords

56 Cows with calves on foot.

30 Cows, bred, some will calve by sale day.

23 two-year-old Heifers in calf to Double Battle by Ed Belsky's Battle Mischief 7th. Will calve September 10 to October 15.

8 Yearling Heifers by O. Prince Domino Jr. 7th.

HERD BULLS O. Prince Domino Jr. 7th, see his get, you will like him.

Double Battle by Battle Mischief 7th (dam is also by Battle Mischief 7th).

Silver Domino 51st by Real Domino 51st.

If you like good-doing, well-grown cows and thrifty-type calves, you must like these. Selling in very good flesh. 95% of the females vaccinated for Bang's. Write for catalog!

We also sell in this sale a LOT OF UP-TO-DATE Power Farm Machinery in A-1 Condition, including: Good Tractors, Pickup Baler, Hammer Mill, Grain Drills, Plows, Combine, etc. Write for list.

THIS MACHINERY SALE POSITIVELY STARTS 10:00 a. m. (Cattle sell at 1 p. m.)

BEAR CREEK RANCH, Gilbert Eisenbise, Manager, Ashland, Kansas
W. H. "Bill" Heldenbrand, Auctioneer

HAMPSHIRE BRED-GILT SALE

HIATTVILLE, KAN., AUGUST 28

We will sell another good offering of our Packer-Type Bred Gilts at the farm just north of Hiattville, Kansas. Get a catalog and profit by owning one or more of our Hampshires that have given a good account of themselves in the show ring and feed lot. Write the O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.



LARGER COWS MAKE MORE MILK

Says N. Y. College of Agriculture: "Each 100 lbs. increase in size of dairy cows means about 800 lbs. more milk per cow."

It's a fact that Holsteins which are heaviest of any dairy breed, are also the heaviest milk producers.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE

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Holstein Heifers for Sale

20 head, high grade and calthood vaccinated. 10 to 24 months old. Some of them bred to registered Holstein bull, others to Hereford bull.

CHAS. DEIBLER, R. 3, MANHATTAN, KAN.

PHILLIPS' HOLSTEINS

1 yearling bull and several choice young bulls from 6 to 10 months old. Sired by sons of proven sires. All out of yearly tested dams.

records up to 550 lbs. Priced mostly at \$150 to \$200. K. W. Phillips, E. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

Smoky Valley Registered Holsteins

Carnation Countryman in service, mating with granddaughters of Sir Billy. Bulls, calves to serviceable age, out of cows with butterfat records up to 500 lbs.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, ELLSWORTH, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

CHOICE JERSEY BULLS

Ready for service. Excellent breeding and good quality.

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, SYLVIA, KAN.



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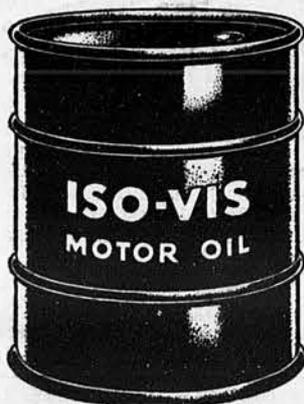


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POLARINE—medium priced motor oil—not only offers safe lubrication but also helps keep engine parts clean as it circulates.

STANOLIND—considered by many power farmers the greatest motor oil in its price class—offers economical but good protection.



Standard Greases—Superior products for cars, trucks, tractors, and other equipment. The right type and grade for every purpose.



Bovinol Stock Spray—Cuts milk losses caused by flies. High killing power, long-lasting effect, economical. Taintless when used as directed.



Finol—Oil of "1001" uses as lubricant and rust preventive. For guns, fishing tackle, scales, sewing and washing machines, motors, fans, hinges, tools, and lawn mowers.



Superia Insect Spray—Insect killer for home and milk house. Meets National Bureau of Standards' grade "AA" requirements.



Superia Cream Separator Oil—Protects bearings and cuts wear, bowl vibration, and disagreeable noises. Also used for oil-bath gears in windmills.



Mica Axle Grease—For wagons, skids, and trailer fifth-wheels. Used on plow-shares, etc. as rust resistant. Also used with hog greaser to increase hog profits.



Semdac Flor-Glaze—Self-polishing liquid wax for finished floors. Apply with flat-pad mop, or cloth—no buffing or rubbing.



Eureka Belt Dressing—Keeps belts pliant and smooth. Reduces slippage, breakage. Also used on canvas aprons of combines, binders, headers, and on corn huskers' mittens.



Harness Oil—Keeps harness soft and pliable. Protects against rotting and cracking. For black harness—Eureka Harness Oil. For tan—Compound Neatsfoot Harness Oil.



Semdac Liquid Gloss—For woodwork, furniture, and unfinished floors. Cleans and polishes in one operation. Holds down dust. Economical.

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