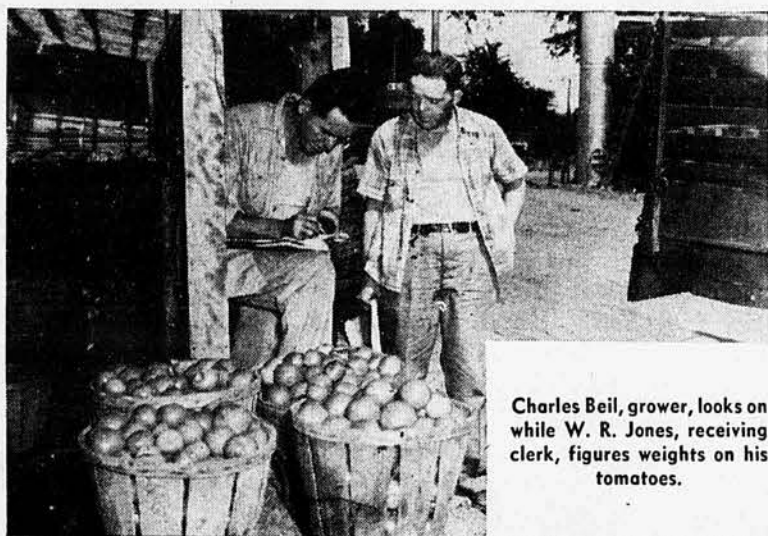


NOVEMBER 3, 1945

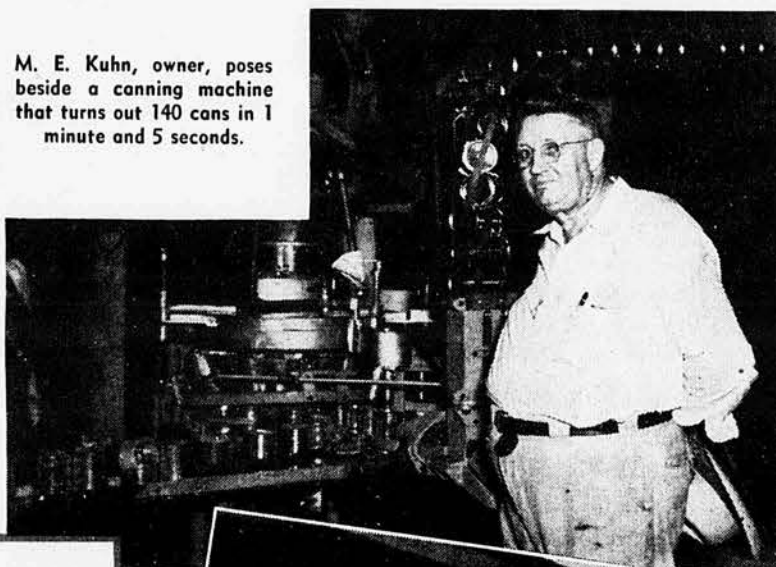
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Charles Beil, grower, looks on while W. R. Jones, receiving clerk, figures weights on his tomatoes.

M. E. Kuhn, owner, poses beside a canning machine that turns out 140 cans in 1 minute and 5 seconds.



Kaw Valley Growers

Jubilant

... Over New Outlet for Vegetables

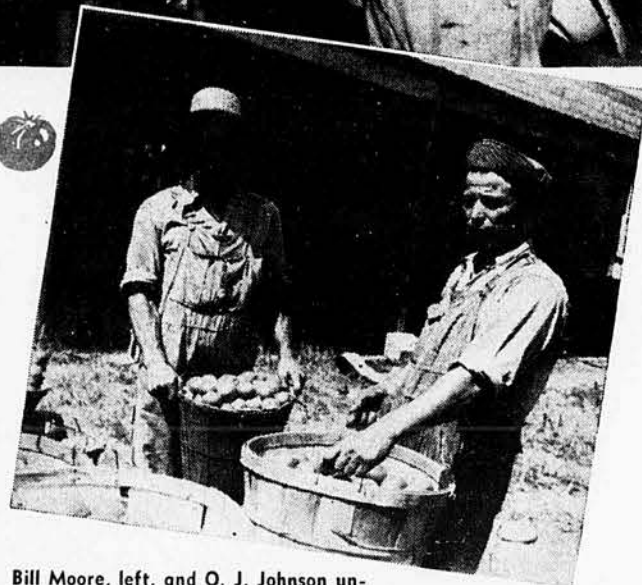
FARMERS in the lower Kaw Valley, between Lawrence and Kansas City, are jubilant over a possible new era of prosperity in that section. Their joy is the result of the location at Bonner Springs of the Kuhn Cannery, which offers a new outlet for vegetable crops.

For many years potatoes have made up the principal crop in this area, but growers have seen dark days during the last few years. When prices were good the crop was a failure. When the crop was good, prices seldom were satisfactory. As a result, potato acreage has been on the decline and growers have been uncertain about which way to turn.

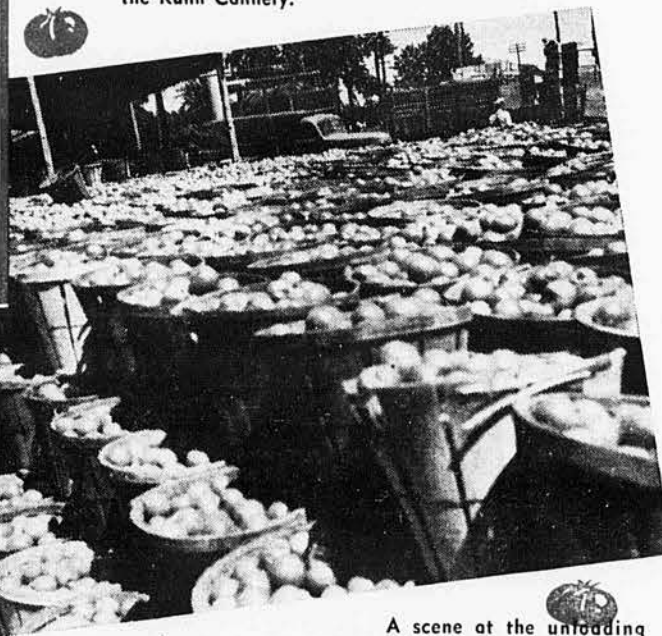
To make matters worse potato growers in the area were losing their markets. During recent years Virginia and California growers' associations have stepped in and largely taken over the Chicago, Kansas City, and Houston markets, leaving little hope that the situation ever would be improved for Kansas growers.

Part of the trouble with potato production in the lower Kaw was due to a poor grading system, and part to lack of organized selling, say some leaders. Other states worked out those problems and took over the markets.

Putting all their money and faith [Continued on Page 20]



Bill Moore, left, and O. J. Johnson unloading tomatoes grown by Krahenbuhl Brothers, of Leeds Station, Mo. Many growers from the K. C. area truck to the Kuhn Cannery.



The Kuhn Cannery at Bonner Springs, may be the first step in a program to develop the lower Kaw Valley into a large vegetable-production area, it is hoped by agricultural leaders.

A scene at the unloading dock of the Kuhn Cannery, where 300 tons of tomatoes were canned early this fall. Sweet potatoes will follow tomatoes on the canning schedule.



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Work Together

Livestock men in Mitchell county formed a livestock association this summer. J. R. Wear, Barnard, was elected president; George Betz, Asherville, is vice-president; H. C. Love, Jr., county agent, is secretary-treasurer; and the 3 directors are Ernest Deschner, Sanford Walker and Ed Eresch, all of Beloit. The constitution for their organization was patterned after that of the Kansas Livestock Association.

There are 900 farmers in the county having 5 or more head of cattle and who own a total of 30,000 head. Dues have been set at \$1.50 a year.

Original purpose of the organization was to buy a power spraying outfit for control of cattle parasites. A machine of this type already has been ordered. The group also will function as a purchasing agent of feeder calves for 4-H Club projects, and for Mitchell county farmers who desire them.

Hybrids Stand Up

Because hybrid corn stands well in the field, farmers in Northeast Kansas were not very much worried about a soft corn problem this year.

"I have all hybrid corn," says C. D. Hawk, Atchison county. "It stands up so well in the field I figure I can just let it stand and shuck it out as I need it in my feeding program." With 80 head of shoats and 12 head of beef cattle, Mr. Hawk believes he can feed out all the soft corn he might have.

This opinion of hybrids is shared generally by farmers in Northeast Kansas, who have increased their hybrid plantings to an average of about 85 per cent of the total acreage.

Corn acreage in Kansas is away down this year because of bad planting weather, but much of the hybrids planted matured, farmers say.

Lose A Leader

C. F. McCauley, of Coldwater, a member of the Kansas Master Farmer Class of 1931, died at the Wesley hospital, Wichita, on October 11. Funeral services were held October 14, from the Presbyterian church, Coldwater. He is survived by his widow and 2 daughters, Edith Louise and Helen M.

Mr. McCauley was chosen as a Master Farmer on his record of building an outstanding farm enterprise entirely thru his own initiative and ability, and because of his efforts in behalf of his community. He was master of his local Grange in 1908 and 1909, and active in church affairs.

Soy's Are O. K.

Increased use of a limited soybean mixture in rations for dairy cows has resulted in Iowa from experiments at the Iowa station.

Cracked soybeans forming about 11 per cent of the grain concentrate were used to replace linseed meal in dairy rations. No objectionable milk flavors resulted, nor was such milk more subject to oxidative processes than when linseed meal was used.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



China's Farms Are Small

They Average From 2 to 15 Acres

By DICK MANN

THERE is little chance for any great expansion of agriculture in China," says Chang L. Liu, one of 3 Chinese students now studying at Kansas State College, Manhattan. The other 2 students are Y. K. Chin and C. S. Chwang. "Altho China has a vast area of land the amount of tillable land is relatively small," says Mr. Liu. "In Northern China, except for the large grazing areas, farms average only 10 to 15 acres in size. In Southern China they average only 2 acres."

Agriculture in China is divided roughly into 2 areas—that north of the Yellow river and that south of the Yellow river, states Mr. Liu.

North of the river the principal crops are wheat and soybeans. In the southern area rice is the principal crop. Supplementary crops in the north are cotton, corn and sorghums. In the hilly regions they raise both Irish and sweet potatoes and millet.

Wheat varieties in China were developed thru selection and breeding by Chinese plant specialists. Most of the better cotton varieties are from the United States. Many years of regional tests were made to choose varieties.

Acreage of crops in China is measured by the "mow," which is about one sixth of an acre. Wheat yields average about 150 to 200 pounds a mow.

Two and 3 crops of rice a year are harvested in the south and yearly production runs 300 to 400 pounds of unpolished rice a mow.

Vegetable crops in China are about the same as in the U. S. and vary as to areas.

Livestock, except in the prairie areas, is raised on a very small scale as farms are too small for much. Most farmers, however, have a little livestock and chickens to provide products for their use and some have additional products for sale.

Drink Soybean Milk

Meat and milk form the main part of the diet in the range country of the north, but in the south farmers will not drink cow's milk, says Mr. Liu. They drink soybean milk because it is more plentiful and cheaper, saving their small amount of cow's milk to sell in the city.

Soybeans are utilized much more fully in China. They are used for milk, meal, as a curd and as the principal food other than rice. The Chinese have learned to make several kinds of bean curds not made in the United States, says Mr. Liu.

Because Chinese farmers have such small acreages, they waste no time on expansion problems. All of their efforts go to production. This means soil fertility is their main problem and every Chinese farmer puts soil fertility at the top of the list.

"Our farmers don't know the chemical formulas for fertilizers," reports Mr. Liu. "They just know by experience, handed down thru generations, what fertilizer to use on each crop and when to apply it. In China we use cottonseed cake and meal after the oil is removed as fertilizer. It contains about 5 per cent nitrogen. Some green manures are used in Southern China. A small amount of superphosphate is manufactured in China but the quantity is small and its use is limited. All old bones are ground and put back into the soil, as well as the residue from many seeds."

"How about future use of farm machinery in China?" we asked. "You can see there would be little chance for machine farming," Mr. Liu replied. "There might be some chance for machinery farming in the plains area but none at all in the south. We have too many people who must live on the land. Individual farmers cannot have large areas to farm such as you have here in the United States."

Mr. Liu could scarcely believe it when we told him that Bert Culp, prominent Mitchell county farmer, had just finished plowing 45,000 acres. "Your American farmers are very fortunate to have so much good soil," he answered. In Southern China 45,000 acres would make 22,500 farms. In Northern China it would provide a minimum of 3,000 farms.

All 3 of the Chinese students now at

Kansas State College are graduates of the University of Nanking, altho they came from different parts of China. Mr. Chin is from Hopei, North China; Mr. Liu from Sian, Northwest China; and Mr. Chwang from Foo Chow, Southern China.

Thru the co-operation of the United States Government, they were sent here by the Chinese Government to study agriculture and milling for 1 year. Five months of that period will be spent in studying milling at Kansas State College. Several months will be spent in Kansas City and Buffalo mills, where they will observe techniques and learn the milling processes.

These 3 young men have dedicated their lives to the betterment of Chinese agriculture. When they go home they will be at the service of their government, to be used in whatever way is deemed best. Their future work probably will consist of research, teaching and setting up agricultural agencies.

At present there are 160 Chinese agricultural students in the United States studying all phases of agriculture and the agricultural industry.



Three Chinese students, Chang L. Liu, Y. K. Chin, and C. S. Chwang, watch Dr. J. A. Shellenberger, head of the Department of Milling, Kansas State College, while he operates one of the machines in the department. The 3 students are spending a year in the United States studying agriculture, and then will return home to apply their knowledge in China.

Doing 3 Men's Work

Seems to Be No Trouble With Trailer Buckrake



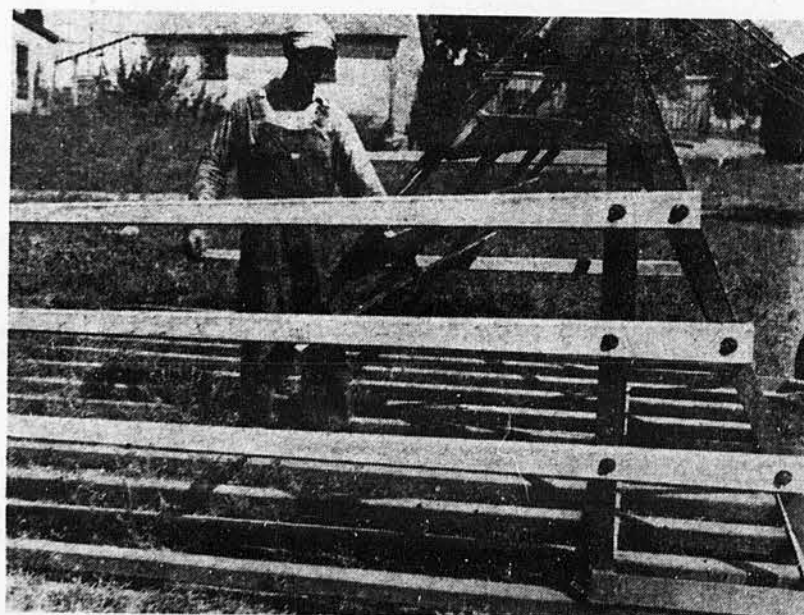
Ludwig Larson, of Atchison county, says one man can do as much work as 3 men and racks when using this trailer-type haybuck. Having the load off the tractor and trailing gives the driver more safety on the road and makes the job of getting over ditches much easier.

WITH a trailer-type buckrake, Ludwig Larson, of Atchison county, says he can pick up and bring as much hay to the barn as 3 men and racks formerly could. In addition, there is no manual labor involved.

Learning to back into a load takes a little time and even then is not as handy as a front pickup, says Mr. Larson. But after the pickup all the advantage goes to the trailer. With his load of 1,000 pounds of hay behind

him, Mr. Larson has no trouble getting over bumps or ditches, and can see where he is going when on the road. The trailer also takes the load off the tractor.

The Larson trailer has a Model-A Ford rear end for a lift. A universal joint hooks on to the power takeoff. The rake is lifted on power and can be braked to a stop and locked in any position, using the regular brakes on the Ford wheels. Operation is by means



A gate hinged at the top and with 2 metal prongs at the bottom, helps push off the load when the haybuck arrives at the barn. Here Mr. Larson demonstrates how the gate operates.

of a rope from the haybuck lever to the tractor seat.

A truck frame or any channel iron can be used for the framework of the trailer buck. Wheels should be spread 2 feet beyond car width to prevent tipping and to give the load a better balance.

The rake proper is 11 feet, 6½ inches wide with 13 teeth. Mr. Larson believes 12 teeth spaced out wider would be better. The teeth are 12 feet long with 10 feet available for carrying space.

A swing-gate arrangement at the base of the buck starts the unloading job. This gate is hinged at the top and swings free when the rake is going backwards or is in lift position. Two jointed metal prongs at the base of the gate catch in the ground when the tractor moves forward to unload at the barn. This brings the bottom of the gate out about 3 feet to start the load off the teeth. Slope of the teeth should be as flat as possible, says Mr. Larson, so the hay will load with less resistance. A near flat slope also helps in unloading as hay between the teeth will sag to the ground and catch.

Distance between the lift shaft and the power takeoff shaft should be 40 inches. The hookup between the rake and tractor should be as near the center of the power shaft as possible so both joints have a chance to break at the same angle.

Just as Much Beef

Seeding 1,000 acres of Wabaunsee county crop land to brome grass has proved successful for Art Adams, prominent cattleman. The seeding experiment included 650 acres of upland and 350 of bottomland.

By liberal use of grass, Mr. Adams winters his cattle on 5 bushels of corn-cob meal and 200 pounds of alfalfa a head. He allows 2 acres of grass to a mature animal and 1 acre to a calf. Grass farming, he says, produces just as much beef to the acre, cuts the overhead expense and conserves the soil.

Just seeding grass doesn't mean success tho, warns Mr. Adams. It takes good management with grass just as it does with crops.

DDT Did It

Elmer Imthurn, Wabaunsee county farmer, is well pleased with results he received this summer from DDT. He sprayed 225 head of beef cattle 3 times during the summer and left a few unsprayed as a check.

Those cattle sprayed with DDT, says Mr. Imthurn, were much more contented, grazed better, and showed much better fleshing at the end of the grazing season.

Paint the Hose

The garden hose that has small leaks, may be painted with a pliable roofing paint which will make the hose usable for another season.—C. E. A.

Four Points to Watch

In Selecting Livestock for Profitable Production

By F. W. BELL, Kansas State College

SELECTION of individuals by judging their strong and their weak points is the method which has been used to improve livestock for many generations. When the practices followed are based on a clear understanding of the characteristics which are essential for livestock improvement, considerable progress is made. This progress is possible because the law of animal breeding is that "like produces like" or, expressed more clearly, that the offspring tend to resemble their parents. The main reason why many livestock producers fail to achieve their goals is because they do not fully understand and apply the fundamental principles of inheritance. More study of this law might mean a difference between profit and loss on the livestock project.

In improving livestock by selection, we must keep in mind that 2 general forces are operating in animal breeding: one which causes offspring to be similar to their parents, and another which causes the offspring to be somewhat different than the parents. These 2 forces, likeness and variation, if properly guided thru selection and mating, will improve succeeding generations by retaining the more desirable characteristics of our breeding stock, and adding desirable variations as they occur.

Obviously, there is no such thing as absolutely perfect animals. But there is a great difference between livestock which has been improved thru several generations of careful selection, and those which are produced without regard to their improvement as individuals. It is equally apparent that we cannot produce animals that are exactly alike as we are able to do in making automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators or any other mechanical units. Animals are machines, and very complex ones, but each one is the offspring of two parents, rather than an assembly of parts which can be duplicated as is the case of machinery built in factories.

Combine the Desirable Features

The object of livestock selection as applied to breeding is to combine as many of the desirable features as possible in the offspring, and to eliminate the less desirable features of the parents. Therefore, if selection is to improve we must mate 2 animals, both of which show the desirable characteristics. Since faults are just as likely to be transmitted as good points, we must select parents which have relatively few faults and many desirable features.

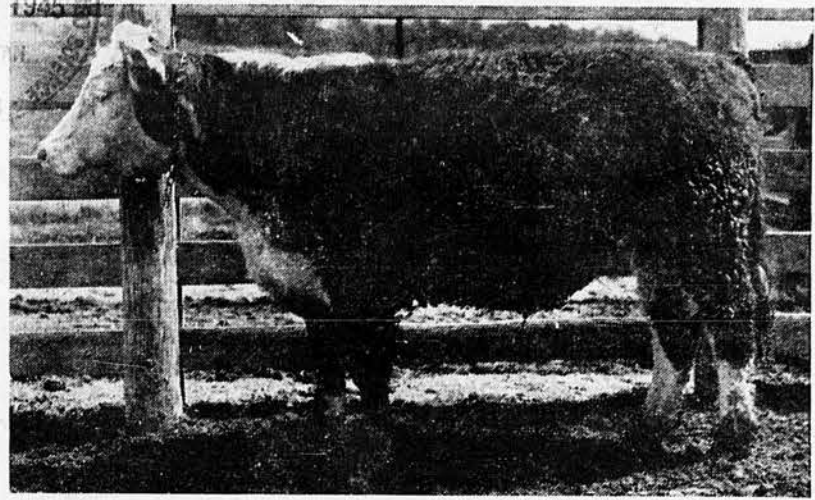
In order to be more certain that the desired characteristics of the parents will be transmitted to their offspring, the parents must have a strong inheritance for good and little for bad. In this fact lies the great value of a good purebred sire. A good individual with an ancestry of nothing but good individuals can transmit only improvement, since undesirable characteristics practically have been eliminated by

selection. For the same reason, high-grade females, which are the progeny of herds in which only good purebred sires have been used for several generations, will transmit only good features for the most part.

In selecting livestock to increase efficiency in production we should have 2 major aims. One is to increase the market value or selling price of the products, and the other is to lower the cost of production of animal products.

Principal standards on which packers determine the prices they will pay for live animals are finish, shape, quality, and dressing percentage. Naturally, producers will receive higher prices for their livestock when it comes close to fulfilling the packers standards. This is true of all kinds of meat animals, beef cattle, sheep and hogs. There are differences in the relative value of different parts of the carcasses of each kind of livestock, but the general requirements are the same for all.

To sell well on the open market, meat animals must have a satisfactory finish in order to improve the appearance, flavor, tenderness and keeping qualities of meat. As to shape of carcass, the higher-selling cattle are those which have a greater amount of meat in the higher-priced cuts which come from the ribs, loins, and hindquarters. That this improvement in shape is the result of selection rather than feeding is clearly shown by the much greater thickness of these cuts in beef steers as compared to dairy steers which have been equally well fed and finished. In fact, the same difference in width is evident in thin cattle, showing that selection for thickness of the higher-priced cuts has increased the



One of the steers which was rated at the beginning of the wintering period as a probable good gainer. The 10 steers in this lot averaged 222 pounds gain in 168 days. This steer gained 290 pounds. Note the deep body, large chest, straight legs, style and ruggedness of this steer.

cessful livestock raising than health and vigor. Only healthy animals can make good gains in weight and reach the desired finish in less time. General appearance is a good guide in selecting for health—such evidence as is shown in bright eyes, glossy hair, alert appearance, and good style. To be healthy, livestock must have plenty of room for the lungs; hence, the chest must be wide and deep, the front legs straight and well apart at floor of the chest.

The daily rate of gain in weight is another very important factor in determining cost of production. Livestock which make quicker daily gains also make their gains at less cost for feed.

A very important characteristic to select for in meat production is early maturity. Early-maturing beef cattle are those which can be fattened while

they are growing, as distinguished from the type of cattle which are hard to fatten until they are past the stage of rapid growth. Most people prefer cuts of beef from light to medium weight rather than heavy carcasses, and they want beef which is tender and of good flavor. To supply this demand beef producers must either raise small cattle, or feed the type of cattle which can be fattened before they reach full size and maturity.

Make Two Kinds of Gain

Cost of production is less for cattle of early-maturing type, provided they have enough size, since they are making 2 kinds of gain at the same time. Beef cattle which make normal growth, but lack this ability to fatten at the same time, require much longer to reach market finish, and consume much more feed in making the same amount of beef. By selecting purebred bulls of the early-maturing type to mate with carefully selected cow herds, finished beef cattle of good quality can be marketed at from 12 to 24 months old, with a very material saving in the cost of producing this beef. The characteristics of this type are evident when the calves are born. We call them thick-bodied calves, because they are smooth and compact in form, with a thick covering of muscle or natural fleshing.

A very essential feature of good meat-producing animals is their capacity for feed. By selecting for greater feeding capacity, we are able to increase the rate of gain. Greater feeding capacity requires more room in the digestive system, hence we must select cattle with greater width and depth of body.

In summary, the most important features to emphasize in selection for more efficient production are:

1. Ability to make gains at less cost.
2. Ability to fatten at any age.
3. Thick, natural fleshing, with especially good development in the higher-priced cuts of meat.
4. A good dressing percentage in cattle finished for market.



A steer rated last fall as one of the probable poorer gainers. He gained 145 pounds for the wintering period of 168 days. The 10 steers in this lot made an average gain of 167 pounds. Altho a rather blocky type, this steer lacks somewhat in depth, is too high in the flanks, and not full enough in the chest.

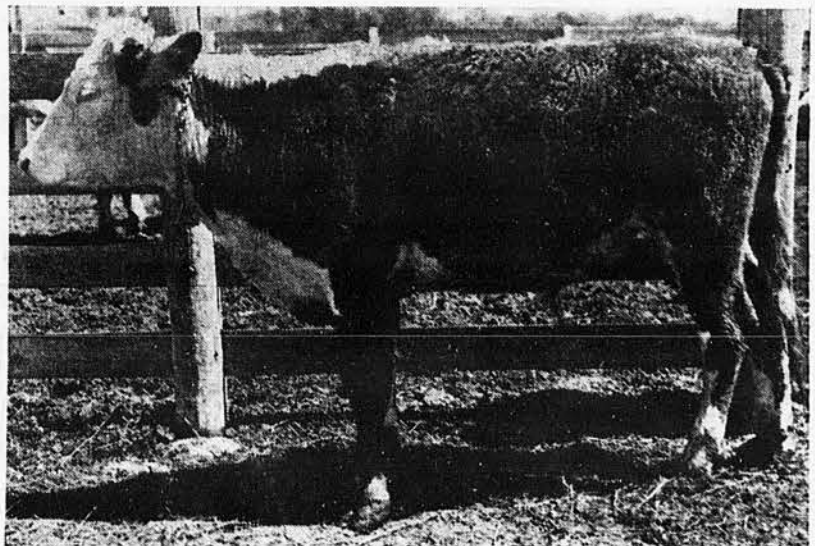
amounts of muscle, or lean meat, in these parts.

Quality of meat is determined by texture of flesh and by the distribution of the fat and lean. Smoothness of form and smoothness of fleshing in live cattle indicate quality of meat. An uneven covering of flesh shows too much fat in lumps or rolls. Quality is also shown in head, hair, hide, and bone. Coarseness in these parts indicates coarser texture of meat, as well as more waste in dressing. Consumers might eat more meat if better quality was more often obtainable.

Profits which packers get must come mostly from the sale of carcasses. The prices which packer buyers offer for live animals are determined by their estimate of the carcass grades and the dressing per cent of the cattle before them. When we realize that a difference of only one per cent in dressing means a difference of 300 pounds of beef a carload, we see how important dressing per cent is to the packer. He looks for the fine points.

What can selection do to enable livestock producers to lower their costs of production without lowering the market value of their products?

Nothing is more necessary for suc-



This steer was rated last fall as a probable poor gainer because he lacked feeding capacity and room in the chest. He also showed the same poor head, lack of style, close setting of legs and light muscling shown in this picture taken when the winter feeding period ended. He gained 45 pounds in 168 days, while the average gain of the 10 steers fed in this group was 96.5 pounds.

Note the 3 Pictures

The 3 pictures accompanying this article are of some of 50 yearling steers used in tests at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, to compare different wintering rations. No grain was fed, but the steers were full-fed silage or prairie hay with a protein supplement. After the 50 steers were divided into 5 lots as uniform as possible in weight and general appearance, the 10 steers in each lot were rated as to probable gaining ability. The ratings were made on the differences shown in heads, chests, body room, thickness of flesh and strength of legs and back.

The ratings were made in November at the start of the winter-feeding period. The pictures were taken at the close of the winter-feeding period just before the steers went to pasture.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

GOVERNMENT and government officials, from President Truman down, are so busy these days planning for the world, planning for other nations; planning for the United Nations organization to maintain a secure and lasting peace; planning winning World War III if UNO fails; planning for economic controls at home and abroad; planning for everything and for everybody, that the individual used to planning for himself may wonder whether that is either worthwhile or necessary, or even possible.

Despite all this, I am going to suggest to farmers that you do some of your own planning, individually as well as thru your farm organizations. I am a great believer in organization. But I also base my greatest reliance for the future of my country in the future of the farmers. Upon individuals taking care of themselves. A few generations of "leaning" farmers and we will have peasant farmers whether we like it or not.

The immediate future of the Kansas—the American—farmer looks favorable. Prices are reasonably good, demand is good, production is high. Mortgage debt is low, bank savings and Bond savings of farmers run into the billions. For 2, perhaps 3, years, with Government supports, plus for the first year—maybe 2—abnormal demand for foodstuffs from overseas, most farmers should be on easy street, financially speaking.

While the financial blood pressure is low is a good time for each farmer to do some planning for himself. Planning against the probability of a period of lower prices and lowered market demand; planning against the danger that economic bait and pressures will be used to bring about permanent Government regimentation of production and distribution of foodstuffs—and of the individual; planning along these lines is very much in order.

As I see it, here are some of the things you should strive to do, while they can be done:

Keep debt, especially mortgage debt, as low as possible; keep away from mortgage without crippling the procurement of necessary equipment. Be extremely cautious about creating additional debt.

Protect the soil you work. War demands have been a severe strain on soil fertility. Stop that soil erosion. Fertilize if necessary—and it is more necessary than generally is realized. Build up and maintain soil fertility; utilize sound conservation policies, individually and collectively. Work out a production program that fits your land, your own capacity, your available labor supply and the living standards you wish to maintain for your family—and protects not robs the soil.

Utilize the experience of the wartime labor and other shortages to reduce human labor, to save time, to cut costs. Mechanization is coming for the smaller farms, plan for it—but carefully.

Be wary of speculating in land values. Down the road your farm is worth what you can sell its production for, rather than the price for which you might sell the farm to some land speculator. In some regions and communities prices already are too high.

Encourage the veteran who wishes to return to the land and who knows how to farm. American agriculture needs thousands of these, needs their vigor, enthusiasm, self-reliance, their love for the American way of life.

Work, even sacrifice some, to see that the family-type farm is preserved. You want the land owned and operated and controlled by free men, not by groups, nor corporations, nor by Government or government "authorities."

Work for and see that you get adequate educational facilities for farm boys and girls. Tomorrow belongs to those who know, and who also know how to use what they know. Demand and work for prices in the market that are in line with prices paid for products and services used. Beware of falling for subsidies, "benefit" payments. (Payments for sound conservation practices in the public interest, I believe to be justified.)

The farmer is entitled to a reasonable price for his products from the purchaser; Government subsidies are political, and economic, opiates for the recipients, whether producers or consumers.

All Are Winners

I NEVER fail to get a sincere thrill out of 4-H Club reports like the one I recently received from my home state of Kansas. It tells about the 1945 winners in the Farm Safety Contest. As you will recall, this annual event is sponsored by the Farm Safety Committee of the Kansas State Safety Council. Out of hundreds of entries each year a winning 4-H Club is selected. Also, a winning boy and a winning girl are picked from the whole state.

For 1945, the Clarks Creek 4-H Club, of Geary county, won the top place as a group. Ten members of this club, accompanied by their local adult leaders, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Roesler, earned a trip to Topeka, and on to the abbreviated American Royal at Kansas City. I am sorry I could not be in Topeka to greet these fine folks. I had the good fortune to be home a year ago when another group of winners called on me. When I meet 4-H folks like these Clarks Creek 4-H members, it makes me want to bring them down here to Washington so I can show them off and brag about the fine young people we have in Kansas. I tell you there aren't any better. I never have seen a 4-H boy or girl from my home state who wasn't a credit to our state and to agriculture. And I have seen them in Washington at the National 4-H Encampment, and at a number of the big livestock shows in the United States. They are wonderful folks.

Even if I couldn't meet the winners in person when they made their trip, I do wish to send them my hearty congratulations. The group making the trip, along with Mr. and Mrs. Roesler, included Mae Baresel, Marie Baresel, Irma Baresel, Evelyn Haslett, Russell Fiest, David Rohrer, Ivan Schmedemann, Melvin Kramer, Gerald Hartung, and Otto Roesler. Charmaine Gish, home demonstration agent, was with the party. The trip to the American Royal was arranged and all expenses were paid by the Kansas Safety Council.

This club didn't win the championship place among the many 4-H Clubs participating simply by wishing to win. In all, I learn that the Clarks Creek 4-H Club members spent more than a thousand hours during the year in farm safety work.

That is a lot of time, considering that members had to keep up their school work and also help take a grown-up's place in producing badly needed food. The time was spent in giving safety talks, making safety exhibits and attending safety meetings. This required some 800 miles of travel,

so apparently they got over the county pretty well. In actual results they can count 325 accident hazards that were corrected. These were in farm homes, around farm buildings, in fields and even on highways.

That sounds like a good record to me. But it doesn't tell the whole story by any means. It simply states that accident traps were removed. It doesn't even hint at the number of people who were not hurt or crippled because of their good work and thoughtfulness. It doesn't say that lives were saved because they did something to make safety the rule in their county. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and chairman of the Farm Safety Committee, doesn't overlook this important point, however. He says that 4-H Club safety workers actually have saved 150 lives in Kansas during the last 10 years. That is a great achievement.

Now, I wish to tell you something about the individual winners in this safety contest. The winning girl is Esther Page, of Silver Lake, and the winning boy is Edwin J. Holthaus, of Baileyville. It is my pleasure to present each one of these winners with a \$50 gold watch, thru Kansas Farmer, as a token of the fine work they have done.

Miss Page belongs to the Grove 4-H Club in Shawnee county. She has been a club member 7 years, and has completed 25 projects. She has been outstanding in all of this work, and has been president, vice-president, secretary and junior leader for her club. She is a real champion.

I feel like saluting Edwin Holthaus, because he now is in the U. S. Navy. But before he went in he had done enough safety work to make anybody a champion. In addition he has carried and completed projects in everything from gardening to livestock. He knows how to handle dairy cows, poultry and the best crops for the home farm. His mother reports that Edwin did most of the farm work on the home 160 acres and on 200 rented acres, in addition to completing his project work. That is a man-size job. The fact that he earned money by husking corn to buy his first registered heifer shows the kind of man he is. He has earned highest honors in dairy showmanship, soil conservation and leadership. I am mighty proud of him.

Let me say right here also, that every 4-H Club member and every leader who took part in this safety contest is a winner. You may not have won a trip and you didn't win a gold watch. But you did help save a life. There couldn't possibly be any higher honor than that. So congratulations to all of you. Your fine work in safety is one more reason why I shall always do everything I can to support 4-H Clubs.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

When to Look for "Normal" Supplies

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here is the latest "guesstimate," taken from a recent WPB survey, as to when you may look for a "normal" supply of various goods and materials and machinery on the markets:

Farm machinery and electric motors, next June; dairy and poultry equipment, next June.

Tractors, harvesting, irrigation, tillage, planting and seeding equipment, sometime in 1947.

Household and personal equipment: Auto batteries, April; radio tubes, December (1945); bathtubs, March; kitchen equipment, March; water heaters, April; wool rugs, May; sheets and pillowcases, October; jeweled watches, June; other watches, March; alarm clocks, February; refrigerators, June.

Tools, auger bits, October; blacksmith tools, February; handsaws, February; farm hand tools, February; carpenter hand tools, January; cross-cut saws, October; scythes, January; tree pruners, December (1945); light power-driven tools, June.

Building materials, January to April; builders' hardware, January to May; sheet metal building products, March to April; plumbing fixtures and equipment, March; storage tanks, April; doors and windows, July; conduits and fittings, January to February; fluorescent and incandescent lighting fixtures, April; cast-iron pipes, June; fuses, April; screen wire,

October; asbestos shingles, January. Light trucks, June; light-heavy and heavy-heavy trucks, October.

Office machinery, August; scales and balances, October.

Printing machinery, April; weaving and yarn preparing machinery, 1950.

Biggest "if" on the foregoing estimates—and they are only estimates—seems to be labor-management troubles; in plain language, strikes.

Senator Capper of Kansas—and several other members of Congress—received a letter the other day from a storage and transfer company that does a big business in 8 states, North-

ern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. The manager wrote:

"I have called on the truck dealers in Sioux Falls who represent the various factories and received the following replies:

"International Harvester—No trucks. Factory closed on strike.

"Studebaker—No trucks. Factory on strike.

"Diamond T—No trucks. Factory on strike.

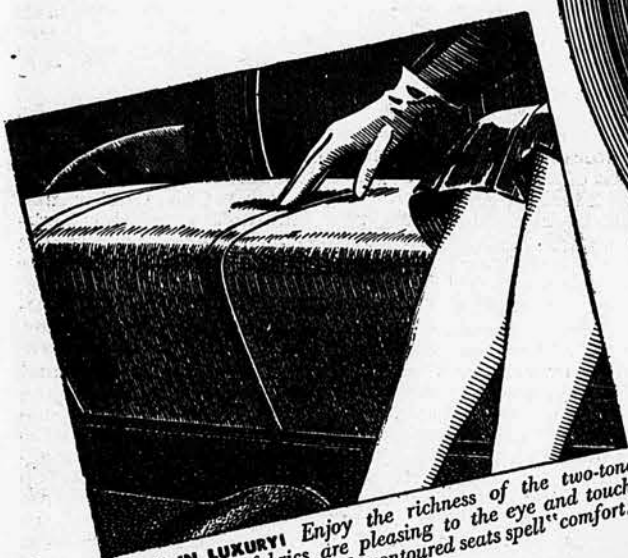
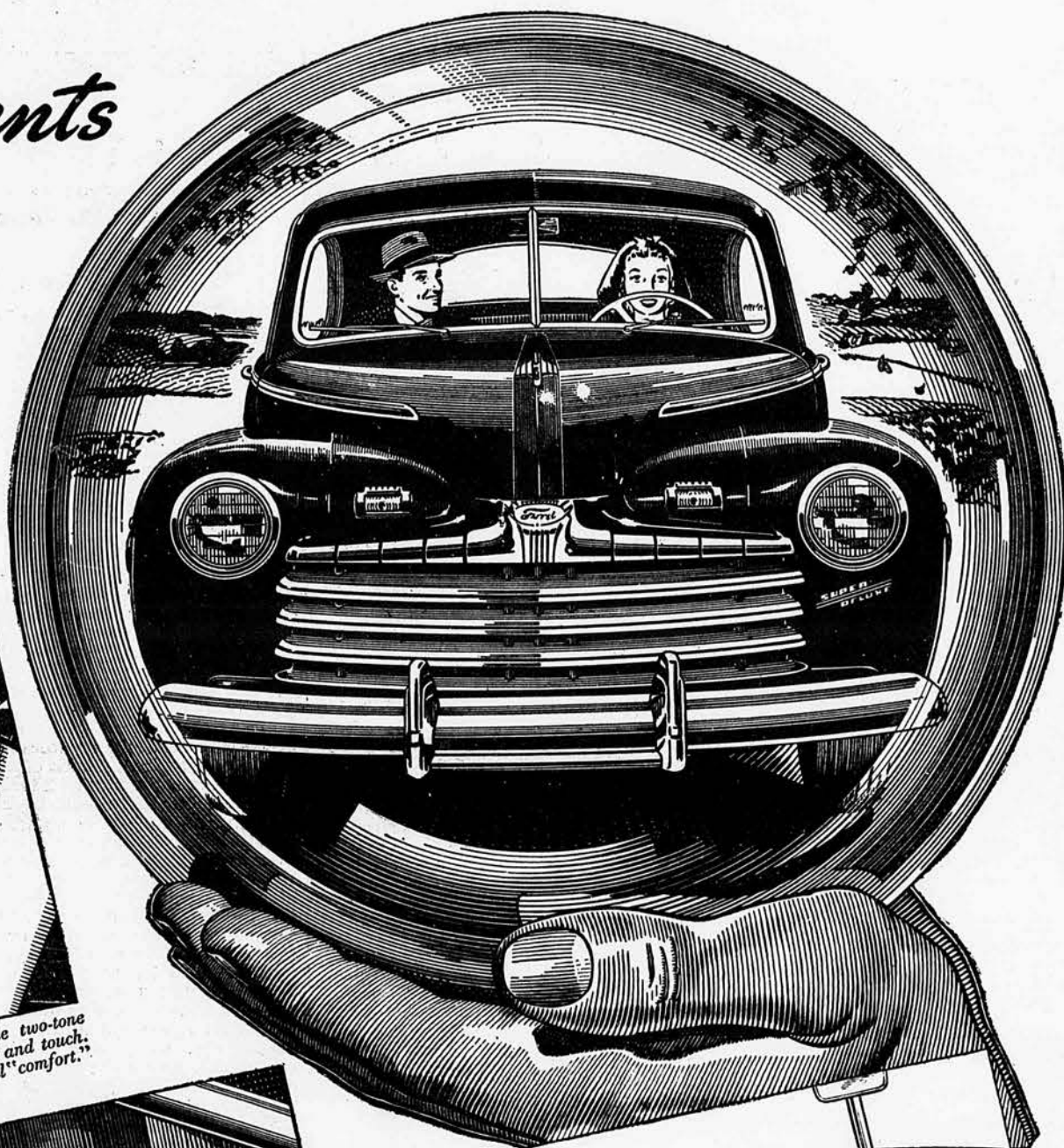
"Reo—No trucks. Factory on strike.

"Dodge—No trucks. Possibly can furnish 5 or 6 units (need 50) in 30 to 60 days.

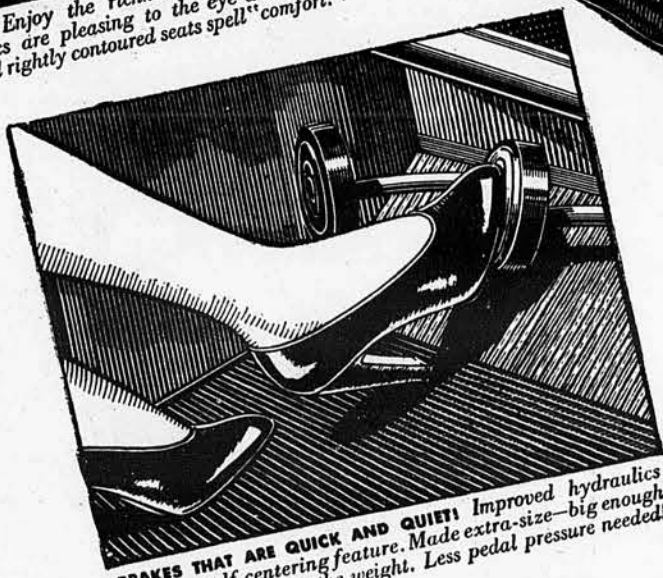
"Chevrolet—No trucks; hope to be able to furnish a few units within 60 days.

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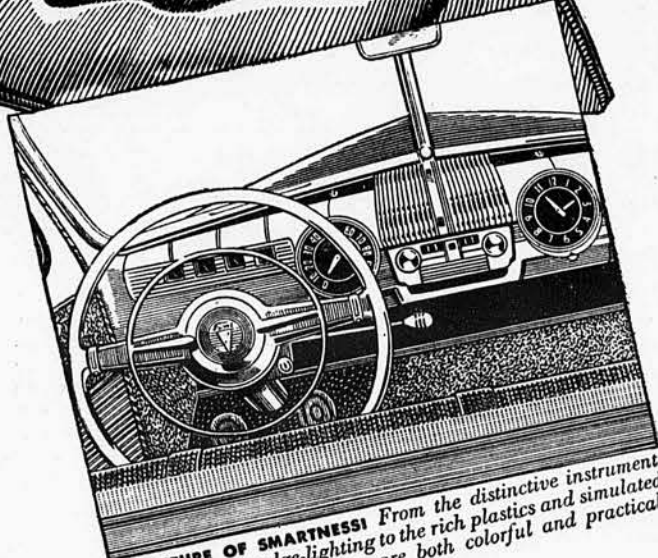
Advancements
everywhere
you look ...



RELAX IN LUXURY! Enjoy the richness of the two-tone interior. New fabrics are pleasing to the eye and touch. Smartly tailored and rightly contoured seats spell "comfort."



BRAKES THAT ARE QUICK AND QUIET! Improved hydraulics with new self-centering feature. Made extra-size—big enough to stop a car of twice the weight. Less pedal pressure needed!



A PICTURE OF SMARTNESS! From the distinctive instrument panel with new edge-lighting to the rich plastics and simulated leather trim, appointments are both colorful and practical.

Meet the new Ford for 1946! Big, beautiful—and with more new developments than most pre-war yearly models . . . It's new in style—more streamlined—with a broader hood and bright new massive grille . . . There's ten more horsepower than before—and more over-all economy

. . . And for a luxurious, level ride, this car has new multi-leaf springing. Always, you travel smoothly, gently . . . Take your choice of two great engines. The spirited V-8, now 100 horsepower—or the lively 90 horsepower Six . . . Yes, everywhere



you look, you'll find advancements . . . These new 1946 Ford cars are now in production. And they'll continue to be produced in ever-increasing numbers. See your Ford dealer, for the smartest Ford care ever.
FORD MOTOR COMPANY

There's a *Ford* in your future!

I ALWAYS LOOK FOR
THE **RED BALL** WHEN
BUYING FOOTWEAR

YES...IT'S A SURE
SIGN
OF HONEST VALUE



This familiar RED BALL trademark has been a dependable guide to honest value and dependable service for over half a century. During these recent critical war years, BALL-BAND dealers everywhere have upheld this fine tradition by doing an outstanding job of supplying the footwear needs of their customers. Surely we all owe them a vote of sincere thanks for a difficult job well done. When buying footwear, continue to look for the RED BALL. It is your constant assurance of honest value and reliable service.

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**BALL-BAND
FOOTWEAR**

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BUY VICTORY BONDS

REG. U.S.
PAT. OFF. 1938

Machinery for Every Job

Less Work, Lower Cost Farming Will Result

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**



This is the new "Farmall Cub" tractor. With a complete line of quick-attachable tools it offers the small acreage farmer the advantages of handling all field and garden crop operations with low-cost power.

SMALL farms, big farms, in-between farms will have machinery for every possible job in these postwar years. Equipment designed specifically to do certain work better and cheaper.

I can vouch for this because I have just returned from seeing a huge display and dozens of demonstrations of International Harvester Company postwar equipment. Much of it is ready and in production now. More in the experimental stage will be along in good time.

With other farm paper editors from over the United States, International Harvester folks took me out to the Harvester Farm at Hinsdale, Ill., west of Chicago, a few days ago. There we saw 49 different machines that are being produced, and 65 experimental machines; 32 tractors that are being produced, and 3 in the experimental stage; a wide variety of motor trucks, industrial equipment suitable for farm needs, and dairy and refrigeration equipment. And, as you well know, all of this represented only a sampling of the complete line.

This farm machinery is going to do a more complete job than ever before for all classes of farmers, and do it with less effort and at lower

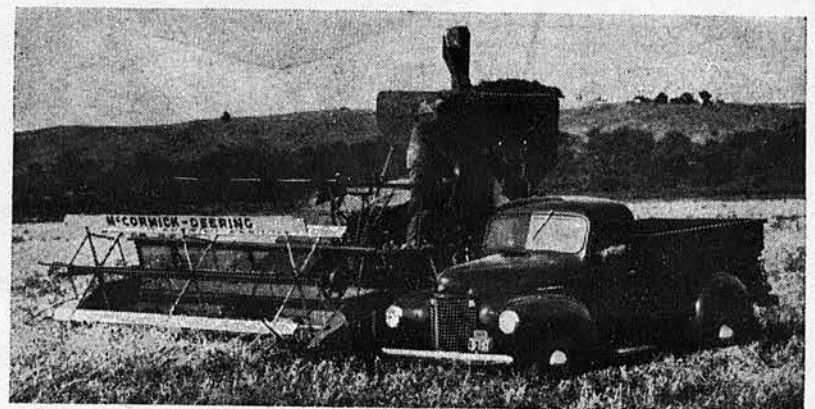
cost. Small, family-size farms will be brought into the machinery picture as completely as the larger acreages. And all of them will be using equipment designed for improved soil management and for saving soil fertility.

Brand, spanning new equipment on display and in demonstrations—machines still in various stages of experimental development; some nearly ready for commercial production—includes: Farmall Cub tractor and tools, new side-delivery rake, highway mower, dry hay chopper, green hay chopper, small hay baler, power loader, smaller self-propelled combine, smaller and lighter corn picker, cut-off corn picker, sugar beet harvester, and home freezer.

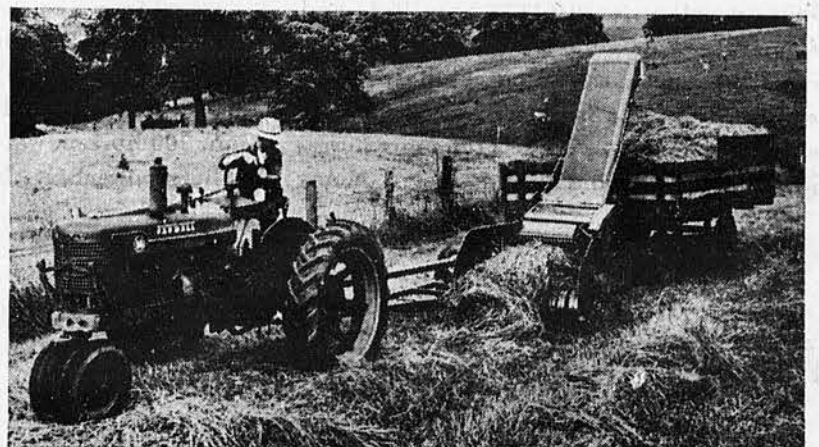
Several machines engineered and developed during the war caught the eye. They are in production, but due to raw material restrictions, comparatively few have been available for market. Here they are: One-man pickup hay baler, self-propelled combine, spreader for liquid manure and, at least of interest to us, the mechanical cotton picker.

The new Farmall Cub tractor—with its tools—was developed to make power equipment available to the

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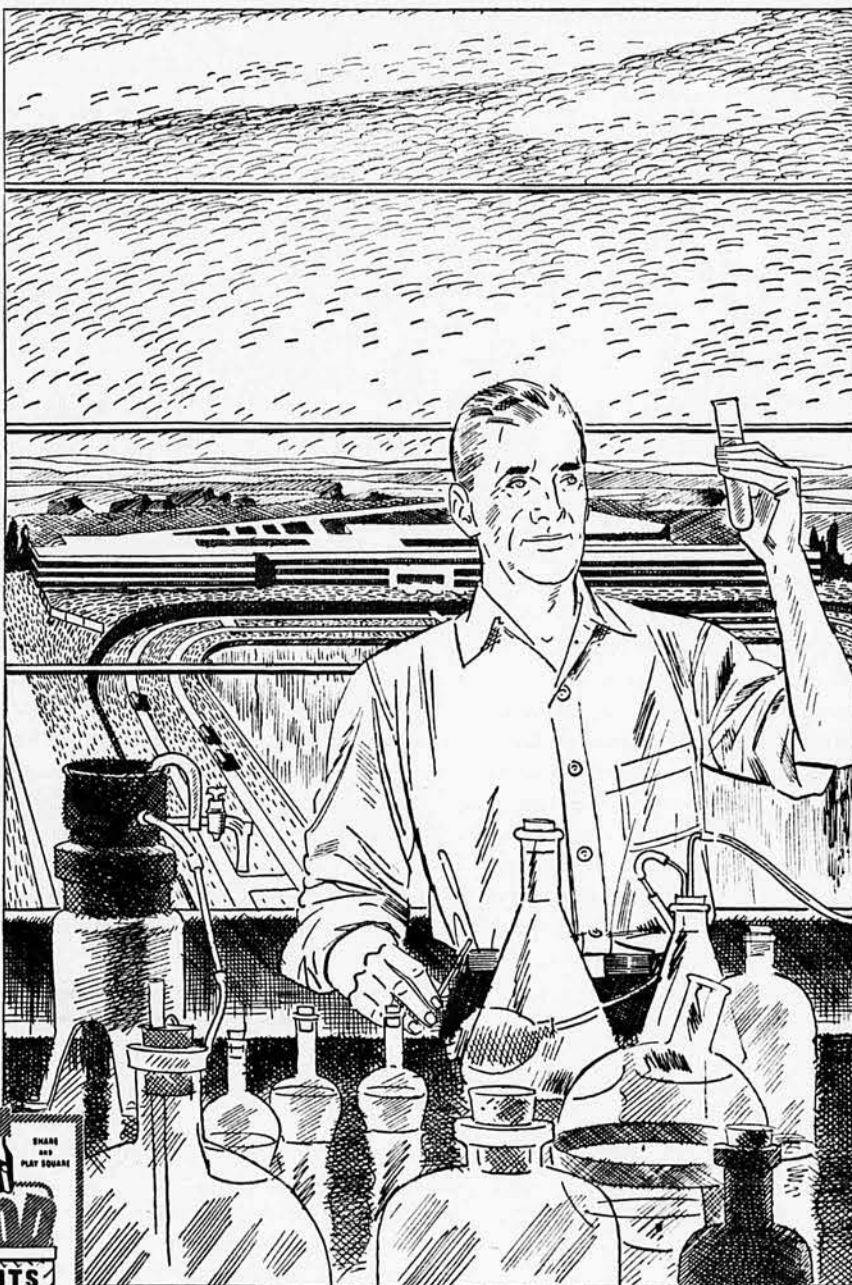


Here is a harvest team that will make short work of the job. It includes the McCormick-Deering self-propelled combine and the International K-3 pickup truck.



One of the many new machines in the International Harvester Company's development program for postwar farming. It is the McCormick-Deering green or dry hay chopper for use in the field. Hay is picked up from windrow, chopped and delivered to rack.

Research Makes Markets—and Jobs!



No one knows the tremendous practical value of scientific research any better than the American farmer.

Through his county agent, his state agricultural college and various government services, he is constantly in touch with the findings of research in soil chemistry, crop production and animal husbandry.

And time and again this research has guided him not only to improved methods but also to the production of new crops—and new uses for old crops—opening new and expanded markets and greater rewards for his labors.

Today, thanks to scientific research, many a crop is bigger or better; such comparatively new

crops as the soybean have risen to great importance; and such modern developments as the manufacture of plastics and synthetic textiles have provided new markets for farm produce—even for huge volumes of farm-grown materials formerly considered useless.

Yes, the farmer knows good and well how important research is.

So does the manufacturer.

In fact, manufacturers today rely to a major degree on research to improve the quality or reduce the costs of their products and to create new products. That is the kind of progress which results in greater opportunities to serve human needs and desires. And that is what makes jobs.

In short, research is the great "job-maker."

With all the benefits of research in mind—but especially in the knowledge that research creates jobs—General Motors has recently announced its plans for a great new Technical Center, providing outstanding facilities for research in science, engineering and functional design.

Through the GM Technical Center, General Motors hopes to play a greater part than ever before in the "partnership" of farming and manufacturing—a partnership serving the objectives to which General Motors is dedicated: *More and Better Things for More People!*

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY • GMC TRUCK & COACH
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"More and Better Things for More People"

For valuable aid in car care, write for a free copy of "User's Guide"; address General Motors, Room 1806 General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan

HOW ENOUGH WATER at the right time IMPROVES CROPS



Before we start talking about irrigation, let's talk for a while about hogs. Give a hog enough corn at the right time in its growth and you know what happens. Corn to hogs is just like water to crops. Give crops all the water they need at the one right time in their growth when water does the most good, and you get more and better crops . . . a bigger return on your investment.

Only with irrigation can you be sure that your crops will get that water on the one day or during the one week when it really counts. That's why hundreds of farmers have learned that an investment in irrigation is the safest, most profitable investment they've ever made.

WHAT'S THE COST?

Your nearby Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump Dealer is a good man to turn to for advice. He'll tell you how much irrigation costs . . . how much it increases the value of crops and land.

WHY WORTHINGTON?

Cost of irrigation includes more than

just the cost of the pump. Power and upkeep costs are also important features. That's why it pays to buy the best pump . . . even if it costs a little more. Making more kinds of pumps . . . having more pumping experience than anybody else . . . Worthington knows how to make Vertical Turbine Pumps that keep water costs low and stay out of trouble. These pumps are made, tested and serviced in the Worthington plants in Denver, Colorado and Harrison, N. J.

GET BULLETIN H-450-B32

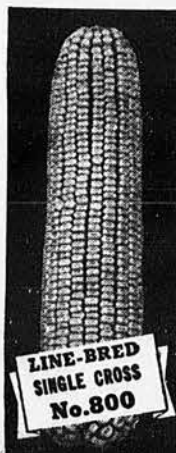
This bulletin is chock-full of facts about the features that keep efficiency high and upkeep costs low: bowl and impeller designs, column pipe and line-shafting strength, choice of lubrication and other features that prove *there's more worth in Worthington*. Ask your nearby Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump Dealer for Bulletin H-450-B32 or write direct to *Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N. J., or 4747 Broadway, Denver 16, Colorado*.

WORTHINGTON



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Hybrids

Over 20 different hybrids. Earliest to latest maturity — Thoroughly Tested — Scientifically bred — Properly sorted and dried — Accurately graded. Outstanding Line-Bred SINGLE CROSS Hybrids that grow uniform plants and ears. Finest corn you've ever seen. Stands better — picks easier, and yields better. Proven superior DOUBLE CROSS hybrids. All high yielding varieties of excellent grain quality. Big, new colorful catalog gives complete information about growing, processing and varieties. Write for free copy today.

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AGENTS-DEALERS: Attractive dealerships available in territories where we have no representatives. Earn more with the complete McCurdy line. Write today for details. DEPT. 102
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Buy Victory Bonds Now

What We Know About DDT

Its Uses and How to Use It, Brought Up-to-Date

Questions and Answers by: Roger C. Smith, Department of Entomology, and E. G. Kelly, Extension Division, Kansas State College.

1. Question: What is DDT?

ANSWER: DDT is the abbreviation for the name of the new, war-famous insecticide. The chemical name of the synthetic compound is 2, 2 bis (para-chlorophenyl) 1, 1, 1, trichloroethane. But for convenience it is more commonly referred to by the initials of its generic name—Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane.

It was first prepared in 1874 by allowing anhydrous chloral and monochlorobenzene to react in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid. Chemically, it is a crystalline solid, practically colorless, almost odorless, insoluble in water, but soluble in most organic solvents such as kerosene, xylene, acetone, dioxane and cyclohexanone, the latter of which is the best solvent for DDT, dissolving more than its own weight of it. Chemically pure DDT has a setting point of 108 degrees F. That used in insecticide work is the "technical grade" and is a white, waxy powder which has a setting point of 88 degrees F.

2. Question: Why has it been given so much publicity?

ANSWER: It is one of the most successful insecticides ever discovered for the control of insect pests which attack man or live in his habitation. It is the only insecticide known which leaves a residue sufficiently strong to kill insects coming in contact with it for a few days (out in the sun and weather) to 6 months or more (in buildings). It destroys mosquito larvae at the remarkably low dilution rate of one part in 100,000,000 parts of water or one tenth pound in oil to the acre of surface water.

It is effective for a wider variety of insects than any other synthetic organic insecticide so far tested. It is the most outstanding insecticide to come out of the war. It prevented outbreaks of typhus in Europe during the war and, thru mosquito control, greatly reduced mosquito borne diseases in the South Pacific and, by controlling many other pests, made life for the Allied soldiers less miserable and free of illness.

3. Question: What briefly is the history of DDT?

ANSWER: It was first prepared by Zeidler, a German chemist, in 1874. Muller, a Swiss chemist employed by J. R. Geigy, demonstrated that it was a good insecticide after studying its effect on flies, moths, and aphids. In 1941, Geigy in Switzerland reported

the new insecticide at 1 per cent strength was an effective control for the Colorado potato beetle. About 150 tons were used in Switzerland during 1942. It was first manufactured in the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1943. The Geigy Company holds the Swiss, British and United States patents for the manufacture and compounding of DDT. The royalty for manufacturers and processors is 1 cent per pound.

4. Question: How does DDT kill some insects?

ANSWER: It is a true contact insecticide. A deposit of minute DDT crystals is left when a surface is sprayed until wet with a solution of DDT. When the foot of an insect comes in contact with the crystals or with a small fragment of DDT in a dust carrier, a progressive paralysis sets in. The nervous system is reached thru the delicate sense receptors on the feet or elsewhere on the body. In a few minutes, paralysis begins and extends over the whole body resulting in death. Insects may be killed in a half hour after contact with DDT, but they may not die for 5 or 6 days. Some beetles are killed by the sense receptors around the mouth coming in contact with DDT. This material has no repellent action on insects and is not important as a stomach poison against them. The insect need not be hit with the spray to be killed.

5. Question: How is DDT used in insect control?

ANSWER: The following DDT materials and strengths are now in use: (1) Powder which contains 50, 40, 25, or 20 per cent DDT mixed with a diluent containing a wetting agent. These powders are to be mixed with water for spraying or dipping livestock at two tenths per cent DDT for horn flies, cattle lice, hog lice, and horse lice. (2) Oil emulsions of varying strengths of DDT in a miscible oil as an emulsifying agent in it to be mixed with water used for spraying cattle at two tenths of 1 per cent as described above. It also is useful for spraying poultry houses and barns. (3) Solutions of DDT in oil at strengths of 1/2, 1, 2, 5, and 10 per cent to treat barns, poultry houses, hog pens, residences such as beds for bedbugs, basements for fleas, closets for clothes moths, rooms for roaches and silver fish but not for spraying animals. (4) Powders which consist of powdered DDT in a diluent such as pyrophyllite, talc or sulfur at strengths ranging from 1/2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 per cent dusts which are to be used as prepared and not to be diluted further. (5) Pure 100 per cent

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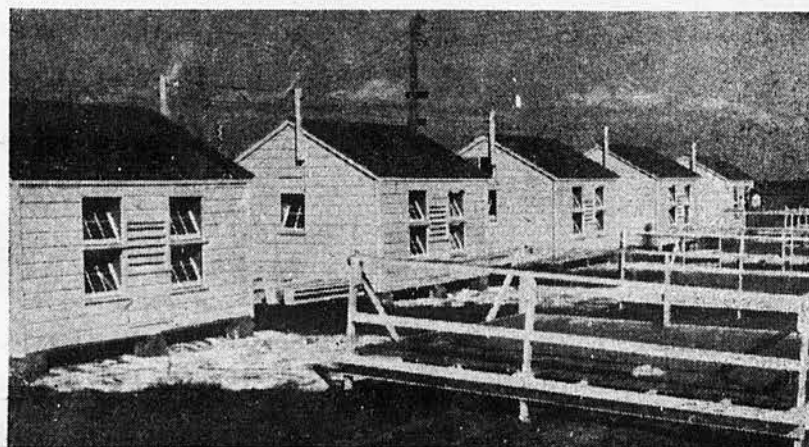
Use Range Shelters in Winter

SATISFACTORY winter quarters for turkey laying hens can be made simply by putting canvas covers around the sides of the range shelters, reports Albert J. Kuhlmann, of the Barr-Kuhlmann Company, of Lyon county.

This company, which averages about 600 laying hens a year, found that by arranging 2 nests to each 12-by-14-foot range house and using the

canvas covers, the hens were very comfortable.

The breeding flock this year on the Barr-Kuhlmann farm, however, is being increased to 1,500 birds, which will be more than can be accommodated in the range houses, so another plan will be used. E. R. Barr and Mr. Kuhlmann plan long rows of nests opening out into broody pens for easy management of the flock.



Some of the brooder houses and sun porches used on the Barr-Kuhlmann Company turkey farm, in Lyon county. All of the equipment was being cleaned and painted at the time this picture was taken. A flock of 1,500 laying hens will be handled this winter.

Our Roots Are in This Land...



HOW often you hear a man say of the land he owns... "When my son takes over, this will be a better place than when I got it!" Such a desire is natural to a father and splendidly American! Along with the expressed thought, there is a deep-rooted pride in continuous family ownership of productive land. So long as this ideal lives, agriculture will continue to be "the broad, enduring base upon which the entire U. S. economy rests."

There are many farm and ranch sons who stay in their families' business on the land. Some who do leave, however, might also stay, were there written business agreements between father and son. Such agreements insure a fair return to both "partners" for the labor, capital and ability they contribute to their joint enterprise.

Practical father-and-son farm business agreements have been worked out and are proving their worth in actual practice on many of the nation's farms and ranches. The various forms of these agreements cannot be explained in detail here, but they are available and worth study. Excellent bulletins on this subject may be had by writing to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, for Circular No. 587; or to Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, for Special Bulletin No. 330.

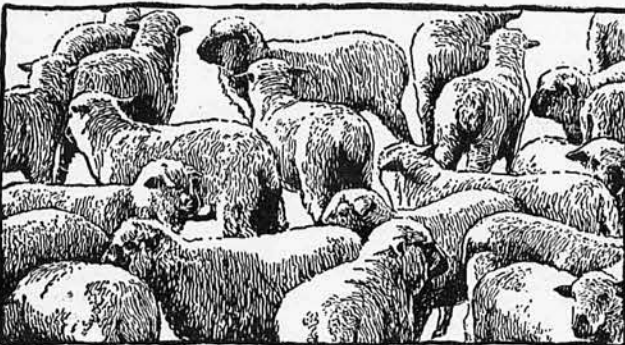
We, at Swift & Company, know that a prosperous agriculture is the base of our prosperity and we are proud to say with you... "Our roots are in this land."

Soda Bill Sez:



... That a steer is like a sofa. His frame is built on the range, his upholstery is put on in the Corn Belt, and he is often polished off in the city.

... That the important thing about a water-hole is water, and the important thing about a good farm is good farming.



Have you heard about the new improved lard?

Swift & Company, after ten years of research and consumer tests, has developed a brand new product—Swift's Bland Lard. It has all the advantages of other high grade shortenings, plus the important qualities found only in lard. It will cause millions of American housewives to use more lard, and that's mighty important to hog producers.

Any improvement in pork products which boosts consumer demand (such as a superior lard) will have a supporting effect on live hog prices, because the price paid for livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

The livestock-and-meat industry is like an endless chain. The meat travels in one direction; from livestock producer to meat packer, to retail dealer, to consumer. And coming back

in the opposite direction is money; from the meat purchaser to the storekeeper, to the meat packer, to the man who grows the livestock.

There must be motive power to keep that chain running, and that motive power is profit. It is profit that keeps ranchers and farmers producing livestock; profit keeps meat packers slaughtering, dressing and delivering meat to retailers; profit keeps retailers selling meat in their stores.

We at Swift & Company well know that a continuing loss anywhere along the line would mean that all of us would suffer. Thus, it is clearly to our own advantage to operate our end of the livestock-and-meat industry so efficiently that the money the consumer pays for meat shall cover all costs plus a sufficient profit for retailers and livestock producers, as well as for ourselves.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

PHENOTHIAZINE FOR FARM FLOCKS

By RICHARD C. MILLER

Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station

All sheep in farm flocks—ewes, rams and lambs—should be dosed late this fall or early winter with phenothiazine and again in the spring after lambing time. From at least May 1, through September, the one-to-nine phenothiazine-salt mixture should be accessible in a covered feeder that protects it from the weather.

In Kentucky tests during the past three years, involving 30,000 breeding ewes, this program (in connection with generally recognized good farm flock practices, such as pasture rotation), eliminated the dosing of any lambs in more than 90 percent of the flocks, and made possible the growing out of even the latest lambs to good market weights and finish. The average increase in weight per lamb was nearly 12 pounds above normal pre-war average. The average annual cost for phenothiazine was less than 30 cents per ewe.

Farmers and ranchers in doubt as to time and frequency of treatment best suited to their conditions and purposes should consult their state agricultural college.



Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



Martha Logan's Recipe for CHICKEN REGAL

2 cups cubed cooked chicken	2 cups cooked peas
4 tablespoons chicken fat	2 cups chopped mushrooms
4 tablespoons flour	4 tablespoons chopped pimiento
2 teaspoons salt	4 egg yolks
4 cups milk	

Make a white sauce of the fat, flour, milk, and seasoning. Add chicken, peas, mushrooms, and pimiento. Heat thoroughly. Beat yolks. Add a little of the hot mixture to the eggs and mix. Remove chicken mixture from the heat. Add egg mixture. Stir well. Serve immediately over hot biscuits, waffles, or cornbread.

CATTLEMAN ON HORSEBACK

Next time you are at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, if you see this big, jovial man sitting on a horse in the middle of a milling pen of cattle, that will be M. S. ("Si") Hughes, Swift's Head Cattle Buyer at Chicago.



M. S. Hughes

Way back in 1917, Si Hughes walked up to the Swift buyer in Kansas City and said, "Mister Stemm, I want a job." He got the job, and he's been with Swift ever since, except for a two-year army-hitch in World War I. Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Worth, St. Joseph, Kansas City again, and finally Chicago—all added to his experience in judging the quality and yield percentages, grading, etc., of cattle.

In 1943 he was made Head Cattle Buyer for Swift & Company at the Chicago Yards. He has a staff of experienced cattle buyers directly associated with him.

HE WHO GOBBLES
LAST—
GOBBLES BEST!



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

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Versatile Boxes

Ammunition boxes designed for war have many peacetime uses. Offered for sale by the Office of Surplus Property, they come in 30- and 50-caliber sizes, all are new, of steel construction and weatherproof. Recommended for holding small tools, lunches, valuable documents, keepsakes, fishing tackle and garden seeds.

Higher Income

Crop income is up 16 per cent for the first 9 months of 1945, due to a record wheat crop and cash from tobacco, compared to the same months in 1944. A 5 per cent reduction is shown for livestock income, however, due to low hog marketing. Government payments were slightly more than 600 million dollars in the 9 months. Total cash

farm income is estimated at 14.3 billion dollars to October 1, this year, against 13.9 billion dollars last year to the same date, or a rise of about 3 per cent.

Butter Subsidy

Yes, the butter subsidy of 5 cents went off October 31. OPA permits creameries and wholesalers to increase their ceiling prices by the amount of the subsidy, or 5 cents a pound. And hopes farmers will get the same rate for cream as before. November 8, retail butter ceilings can go up from 5 to 6 cents a pound.

Use Surplus Spuds

Use of potatoes for making butyl alcohol, an ingredient of paints and lacquers and a source of synthetic rub-

ber, at a large plant in Philadelphia, Pa., is announced by U. S. D. A. Early receipts at the plant were 35 carloads a day, later 75. Plants at Omaha, Neb., and Muscatine, Ia., are making progress in using surplus potatoes for production of motor fuel and anti-freeze solution. Both Midwest plants may be converted soon for making glucose from surplus potatoes. This would use low-grade spuds and ease the sugar shortage. About 15 pounds of glucose sirup, equivalent to 7 or 8 pounds of sugar, can be produced from 100 pounds of potatoes; the 2 plants could use 75 carloads a day. Beet plants may lend a hand with potatoes, too.

Cull the Herds

Returns to dairy farmers will be moderately lower in 1946 than in 1945, depending on Government subsidies and price ceilings. Supply of dairy

products, except butter, for 1946 is expected to be well in balance with demand at an average price for whole milk slightly lower than in 1945. Milk production for 1945 is estimated at 123 billion pounds, 3 per cent above the previous record in 1942. Expect 1 to 3 per cent less milk in 1946, says BAE.

Eat More Vegetables

Per capita consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables increased from 385 to 465 pounds in the 20-year period 1920 to 1940, or more than 20 per cent. By 1943 it had reached 517 pounds to the person.

To Speed Production

Small motors can bring their manufacturers 9 per cent more now, says OPA. This increase was granted to speed up production of fractional motors used on vacuum cleaners, washing machines and scores of appliances.

Bang Ban Lifted

Farmers no longer need to apply for federal licenses to buy explosives, or certain ingredients of explosives, used in killing weeds and in fertilizer. This permits any person who is not prohibited by law, to manufacture, sell or buy explosives and ingredients.

File Transfer

Sellers of autos, not the buyers, must hereafter file transfer certificates with War Price and Rationing Boards.

New Sign

The words "OPA Price" instead of "Ceiling Price" soon will appear on a large part of the merchandise sold in retail stores, says OPA. It will mean the same thing, or that the prices have been approved by OPA.

Enough Penicillin

Output of penicillin is only 9 pounds of the pure product daily by the 13 plants in the U. S. and Canada. But don't worry, because that is enough to treat 250,000 cases a month.

Low Standard

Did you know there were 350,000 drafted men who signed their names with marks? They couldn't write. The education of 1,704,000 men was below minimum standards for induction into the Armed Forces. Records show 280,000 teachers left school after Pearl Harbor to take better paying jobs, and 55,000 teaching jobs were abolished.

Foreign Seed

Importations of agricultural seed during the last year totaled 73,379,400 pounds, or an 18 per cent increase over the previous year. Vegetable seed imported totaled 505,207 pounds, or about one fourth of that imported in the year before.

Need More Lines


Estimates show 44.7 per cent of U. S. farms now are electrified, as compared with less than 11 per cent when the REA program started in 1935. This leaves 55.3 per cent of the farms without electric service.

Pigeon Crop

Thousands of Army homing pigeons, veteran "G. I." message carriers, of good breeding stock, now are being offered for direct sale to civilians, according to the Office of Surplus Property. They sell in 5-pair lots at \$25 a lot. They are from 1 to 5 years old.

Farm Ponds

Much attention is now being given in many sections to construction of ponds for water supply and sport. If you are contemplating building a pond on your farm, the new booklet, "Build a Pond," published by J. I. Case Company, will be found most interesting and useful. Satisfactory ponds can be built with your farm tractor for power. A free copy of this illustrated booklet will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Fortified Feed
MEANS
BETTER MILK PRODUCTION

Fortified Oil
MEANS
BETTER TRACTOR PERFORMANCE

IT PAYS



Change Over Now

TO

WINTER-WEIGHT

IT PAYS to give cows vitamin-fortified, balanced feeds for maximum milk production.

IT PAYS, too, to give your tractor, truck, and car SKELLY "Fortified" TAGOLENE Motor Oils and Greases . . . fortified for four way protection as a result of:

- 1—Tougher, "oilier" film that is more heat-resistant.
- 2—Cleansing action that removes harmful "goo."
- 3—"Absorbency" that prevents excessive deposits of harmful sludge, varnish and carbon.
- 4—Superior lubricating elements that guard all bearings (even copper-alloy bearings) against corrosion.

To get the most from your farm equipment for the longest possible period of time, use SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE Oils and Greases exclusively. IT PAYS!




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Motor Oils and Long-Life Greases

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and LLOYD BURLINGHAM
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NBC Network 7:00 A.M.
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Made and Guaranteed by
SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Give Buttons Individuality

BUTTONS have become a definite part of the style picture today—many garments rely on buttons as their only trimming. There are many novel and clever buttons in the department stores, but war prices have made them very expensive, sometimes the buttons alone cost nearly as much as the remainder of the garment. There are several ways to

decorate plain, inexpensive buttons which give them individuality and character. On big, plain white buttons paint varicolored flowers in pastel shades. First, sketch on the design with a pencil. To paint, use enamel and a small water-color brush. Give each button ample time to dry before attaching to the garment. It takes several hours, depending on the type of enamel used.

On big wooden buttons from the dime store paint designs or initials. Three huge wooden buttons decorated with initials of the wearer will individualize a suit. Paint on the initials with gilt paint or any other color to either match or contrast with the material. Put 1 letter on each button. This might be an intriguing idea for the young daughter.

Pearl buttons done in different colors of enamel with a narrow black line around the outer edge make clever trimming on some types of dresses. Coloring light-colored wooden buttons with crayon and rubbing down with a liquid dry cleaner gives a beautiful grained effect. Shellac the button and let it dry thoroughly before using.

For dresses of plain material try embroidering a simple flower design around the buttonhole, then use buttons which look like the center of the flower when the dress is buttoned.—Katherine Dissinger.

cold room. Warm polish penetrates the wood pores. Then, too, warm the floor wax a bit before spreading on the floors.

Cranberry Sherbet

It's cranberry time again along with the snow and butchering time. You will find this a fine end to a winter meal.

4 cups cranberries Juice 2 lemons
2½ cups water 1 teaspoon gelatin
2 cups sugar ½ cup cold water

Dissolve gelatin in the ½ cup cold water. Cook cranberries with the 2½ cups water until they start popping; then strain. Add sugar and cook until dissolved. Add gelatin, cool, stir in strained lemon juice. If frozen in tray of refrigerator, stir occasionally and allow 2 or 3 hours for freezing. If the gelatin is omitted, it is cranberry ice, which is not as smooth in texture and requires more stirring while freezing.

Easy-To-Make Model



9055
SIZES
32-52

Beginner, take notice! Straight seams, no sleeves to set in. Pattern 9055 is such a flattering style, for princess panels are slimming and add to your height. It comes in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52. Size 36 takes 3½ yards of 35-inch material.

Send 20 cents in stamps for Pattern 9055. Write Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Use a Tray

There are many uses for a tray, despite the fact that most of us limit its use to carrying dishes of food to and from the dining-room. A friend fills her tray on ironing day with towels, children's underwear, handkerchiefs and all garments that are folded flat. In this way she saves many trips to upstairs bedrooms.

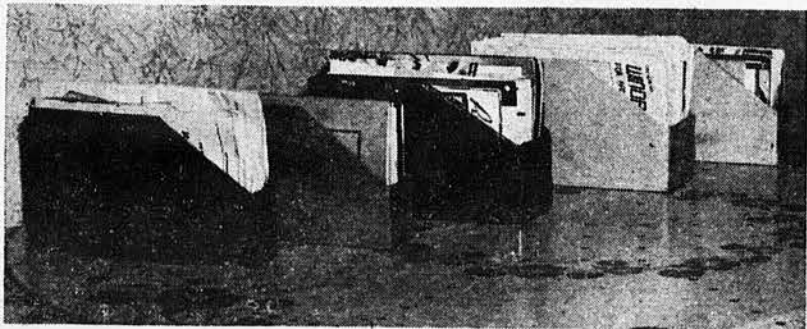
Where Heat Helps

A bit of heat works magic in certain household tasks, makes them easier and the results better. Egg whites, for instance, beat much better if they are at room temperature and if all the ingredients of a cake are taken out of the refrigerator at least an hour before mixing the job is more quickly done and the product superior.

To save time, soak dried fruit and dry beans in hot water rather than cold. Rinse rice both before and after cooking in hot water, not cold. Pour hot milk into potatoes for mashing for it makes them lighter and also keeps them hot longer.

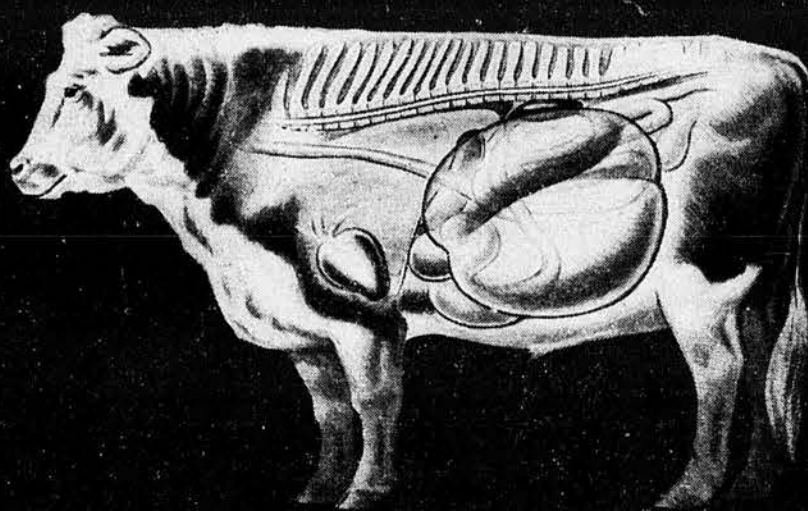
Sprinkle clothes with warm water, especially if you wish to iron within a short time, for warm water spreads thru the fabric more quickly. And as for furniture polish, set the bottle in warm water a few minutes before using, especially if the furniture is in a

Colored Boxes Serve As Files



Mrs. John A. Olson, of Lyon county, near Emporia, keeps all the bulletins on home-making and agriculture in her bright-colored filing boxes. She made 6 of these filing cases from cigar boxes, with one corner cut off to make the bulletins easy to find. Bright varicolored oilcloth was then pasted on the outside and part way down the inside. She files them side by side on a shelf above the refrigerator and in them are filed in order, general household pamphlets, books on equipment used on the farm and in the home, recipes in the third and the fourth, miscellaneous government bulletins in the next, and livestock pamphlets in the sixth.

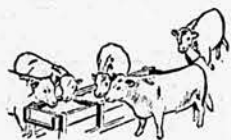
SALT Free Choice* SAVES PROTEIN



More Profit from Livestock Depends Upon Salt . .

Free Choice*

Protein Makes Beef
On a dry matter basis, a growing steer is 49% protein. Salt helps digest protein, makes feed go farther.



THE owner of a champion beef once remarked: "This calf has never been hungry in its life."

This "hunger" applies to salt as well as to feed. Without sufficient salt cattle will not eat, digest, and assimilate their feed so as to make the most profitable gains.

Salt the Most Essential of All Minerals

Salt merits this importance because of its close relationship with protein, one of the basic substances of life. Protein is the chief ingredient of every cell. It forms by far the greater part of the muscles, internal organs, cartilages, and connective tissues. It is one of the chief elements in the nervous system. It plays even an important role in the bone structure.

Obviously, the only source of protein for an animal is its feed. Only to the degree that it digests and assimilates this important ingredient is it able to produce profitable and economical gains in weight.

Salt has much to do with the efficient digestion of protein. It supplies the

chloride for the hydrochloric acid without which proteins are not fully digested. Wasted proteins make high priced fertilizer. Salt also supplies sodium needed in bile for the digestion of fats and for stimulating the entire digestive system.

Salt Free Choice* Saves Protein

Of course, "feeding salt to livestock" is nothing new. Most farmers have been doing it for years. But few of them feed enough or feed it in the right way. Livestock differ in their need for salt. Some want more than others... they need more.

For best results salt should be fed FREE CHOICE*. In that way each animal can take all it wants and you know that your livestock are getting enough for health and thrift, for low feeding costs and most profitable use of the expensive proteins you feed.

Because the need for salt is a continuous one, especially when animals are eating, establish salt stations around your farm, not only in the barnyard, but also in the pasture, in the fields, along the creek, wherever livestock gather and feed Morton's Salt Free Choice*.

FREE Valuable Book on Feeding Salt

It will pay you to have a copy of this authoritative 32-page book, the most complete ever published on feeding salt to all livestock. Explains the importance of salt in the animal diet . . . how best to feed salt . . . gives plans for making salt boxes for FREE CHOICE* feeding. Mail your request to Morton Salt Company, 310 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois.



Cows Give More Milk



Beef Cattle are Thriftier



Hogs Make Faster Gains



Sheep Yield More Wool



Horses Work Harder



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

MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS



①

ALL READY FOR Christmas?

So you will have plenty of time to prepare Christmas gifts, we offer 9 suggestions which call for flying fingers in leisure time when evenings are long.

1. No. 9407—A crocheted utility bag for your handwork, for shopping, even for a short overnight trip.
2. No. E-221—A charming bag and tiny hat for the young girl to be made from heavy cloth or felt.
3. No. 7698—A crocheted luncheon set made in colors to suit your taste.
4. Crocheted edgings, 14 of them, to fascinate those who love to crochet. All directions on the same sheet.
5. No. 9383—A crocheted hot plate set, 3 sizes, to be made from heavy crochet cotton.
6. No. X-129—A hobby horse in crochet, for young son or daughter.
7. No. 7676—This crocheted chair set, fun to make and useful to protect overstuffed furniture.
8. No. E-118—A stuffed Scottie will delight boy or girl under 5.
9. No. 2061—Crocheted from heavy yarn, these slippers will please young women.

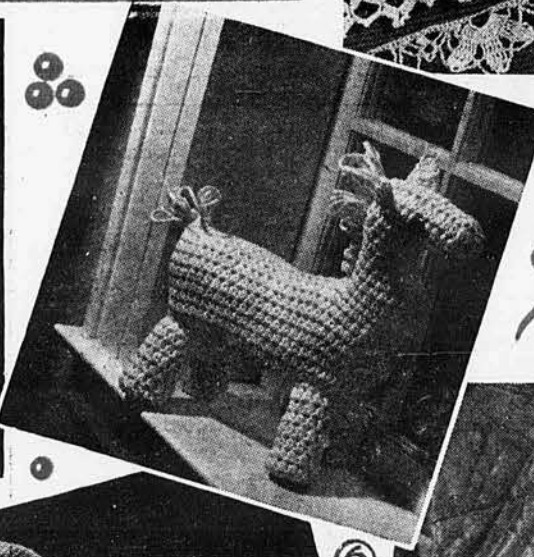
Each leaflet gives specific directions for making the article. Five cents for each. Write to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. —Florence McKinney, Women's Editor.



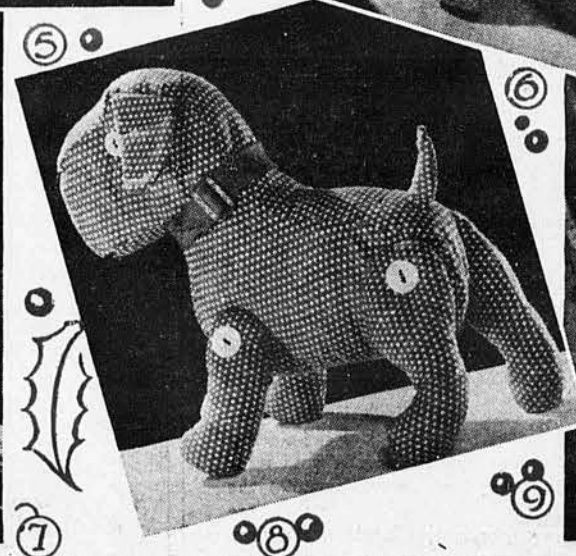
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Wild Game Is Good Eating

ARE you one to scoff at the game that father or young son brings home? Is your family accustomed to the taste of pheasant, wild duck, rabbit and squirrel? Not that any one of them tastes like chicken, roast pork or beef, but the real epicure regards them as something extra special.

One reason for the waste of this good source of meat is that often it does not reach the cook's hands in an attractive condition. Dressing game, of course, depends entirely upon the weather and how far from home it has been killed. Hunters, yes even their wives, agree that game birds may be carried thru the day without cleaning unless it is very warm. But in cool, fall weather, they may be dressed and picked at the end of the day's hunt. Game birds may be skinned easier than picked, but undoubtedly some of the flavor is lost by using this method.

Game animals lead more active lives than farm animals, and for this reason the meat usually is drier and tougher. Longer, slower cooking will eliminate any risk. One point to keep in mind with wild game is that one animal may be young and very tender, while others cooked at the same time for the same meal may be old and tough. This is not easy to prevent from the standpoint of the hunter. But the cook can avoid difficulty by regulating her cooking for the older animal.

If you know at the time the animal is dressed that it is an old one, it might well be aged several days, then par-boiled. But in most cases, select a recipe that will tenderize the mature one in the cooking process.

Baked Pheasant

1 pheasant 1/2 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons butter
1/2 teaspoon pepper 1 cup hot water

Dress, clean and cut into 6 pieces. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dip in flour. Place in a greased roaster, dot with butter and brown in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 30 minutes, with the cover off. Add the hot water, cover and bake in a slow oven (325° F.) for 1 1/2 hours or until tender.

Pheasant has become so common in some Midwest states that hunters are encouraged to shoot them, welcome news to the inveterate, perennial hunter. One of the most popular ways to cook this favorite bird is to fry or bake until it is golden brown, then finish the baking in cream. After browning, the bird may be covered

with a layer of sliced carrots, then cream poured over both the meat and vegetable. Chopped carrots and onions may be used in the same fashion. Chopped parsley may be combined as well.

Roast Wild Duck

Wild duck meat is darker and drier than domestic duck and it should be cooked so that all the moisture is retained and perhaps more added. It may be roasted with strips of bacon on the breast to prevent drying.

1 duck 1 slice of onion
2 cups quartered 2 teaspoons salt
apples 1/4 teaspoon pepper

Clean the duck and wash thoroughly. Fill the duck with the peeled quartered apple, sew up and tie into shape. Rub with a slice of onion, then with salt and pepper. Roast uncovered in a moderately slow oven (325° F.), allowing about 30 minutes for each pound. This will usually require about an hour.

Fried Rabbit

This recipe calls for something a little different in the way of fried rabbit.

2 wild rabbits 2 eggs
3 tablespoons bread crumbs
lemon juice parsley
Salt and pepper to green peas
taste toast
Pinch of nutmeg

Dress and disjoint the rabbits. Wipe clean and parboil 10 minutes in water containing the lemon juice. Drain. Season with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Dip in beaten egg, then in very dry bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat. Have the fat hot enough to brown a 1-inch cube of bread in 60 seconds. Drain and place pieces on a hot dish, garnish with parsley and serve on toast with green peas.

Fricassee Squirrel

Squirrel makes a delightful variation in the winter menus. Only the toughest and oldest animals will require parboiling.

1 squirrel 1 tablespoon
1/2 teaspoon salt sliced onion
1/4 teaspoon pepper 1 1/2 teaspoon lemon
1/2 cup flour juice
3 slices of bacon 1/2 cup broth

Disjoint the squirrel and cut into 6 or 7 pieces. Rub with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Pan fry with the chopped bacon for 30 minutes. Add the onion, lemon juice, broth and cover tightly. Cook slowly for 3 hours in a slow oven (325° F.).

Rice Pudding With Coconut



THE grocer has shredded coconut occasionally and it won't find a better place in the menu than atop a baked rice pudding.

2 cups water 1 quart milk
1/2 teaspoon salt 3 tablespoons sugar
1/4 cup rice
1 tablespoon butter 4 tablespoons shredded coconut
1/2 cup raisins

Boil water, add salt and washed rice. Cook, stirring often until the water has evaporated and the rice is almost dry. Place the rice in a well-greased 2-quart casserole, add the milk, butter and sugar. Bake in a slow

oven (275° F.) about 3 hours, stirring occasionally. In the last 10 minutes of baking, add the coconut and raisins. More coconut may be added as a garnish if desired. This will serve from 6 to 8 people. Serve either hot or cold.

For a very special occasion, coconut may be colored to carry out a color scheme which you have in mind. Any food coloring which may be bought at the grocers may be used. Mix a small amount of this coloring matter with 1 tablespoon of water and add to two thirds cup shredded coconut. Mix until well colored and dry on soft paper.

**NEW!
AMAZING!
DIFFERENT!**

**DRY YEAST
STAYS FRESH
WITHOUT
REFRIGERATION!**

Special!
"GET ACQUAINTED OFFER"

**2 PACKAGES
for price of 1
RED STAR DRY YEAST**

AT YOUR GROCER!

- ★ *Stays fresh for weeks...*
WITHOUT REFRIGERATION!
- ★ *Faster - Rising!...* **STARTS WORKING INSTANTLY!**
- ★ *Easy!...* **EVEN NEW BRIDES BECOME BAKING STARS!**

Here's a new dry yeast that'll make your baking better than ever before! It's handy, easy to use... granulated, comes in a small envelope... and it's so quick... it starts working *instantly*! You'll find it wonderful for baking—and for eating, too. Tune up! Tone up!... by taking two packages daily—sprinkled on cereal or mixed with orange juice, milk or other beverage.

So that you can easily "get acquainted" with this wonderful new product, Red Star offers you a special "2 for 1" bargain. Don't miss this opportunity! Try Red Star Dry Yeast yourself. See how *quick* and *easy* it is! Your grocer has it now. Simply ask him for Red Star Dry Yeast.

**"2 for 1" Offer Ends
November 24, 1945**

Try RED STAR DRY YEAST

The New Automatic Jayhawk

Hay Loader, Stacker
and
Sweeprake
ALL-IN-ONE
Machine



One man with tractor or truck, gathers Hay, Beans or combined Straw from Swath, Windrow or Bunch; elevates, carries or dumps load at any height. Loads Wagons, Stacks, delivers to Baler or Silage Cutter. Made of steel to last a lifetime. EASY to HITCH on—EASY to OPERATE. Soon pays for itself—it's the speediest, strongest and best machine built in our 42 years leadership.

FREE CATALOG of our complete line, including Tractor Sweep Rake. Write today.
WYATT MFG. CO., 368 5th St., Salina, Kansas

BUY VICTORY BONDS NOW

Stopped Soil Loss

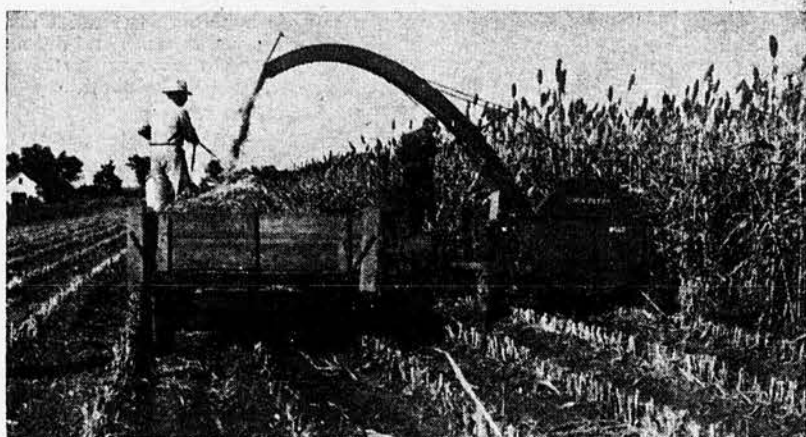
During the '30's, Joe Hawks, of Brown county, saw his crop production go down and down. What rains came were running off his fields and taking his topsoil with them. Corn couldn't take the heat during July and failed to produce well. Twenty-five acres of crop land were washing so badly they had to be seeded down to pasture.

Now, because of a soil-conservation program started 4 years ago, he finds it easier to maintain livestock on the farm; his over-all income is higher and much steadier.

His work to date has been seeding back and establishing water outlets. Planning has kept corn and row crops off the heavier slopes. Terracing and contour farming will come next.

In addition to his permanent pasture, Mr. Hawks now has lespedeza, brome grass and sweet clover.

Easier Job With Silage



This new John Deere field cutter and 4 men were harvesting 75 tons of Atlas silage a day this fall on the J. J. "Jerry" Moxley farm, in Morris county. Mr. Moxley is shown on the wagon.

USING a new-type John Deere field cutter, J. J. "Jerry" Moxley found it a lot easier this year to roll in the fine sorghum crop on his Morris county farm.

With 4 men, one on the tractor and cutter, one at the trench silo, and 2 hauling, Mr. Moxley was putting up 75 tons of silage a day on a one fourth mile haul. His Atlas, planted in 40-inch rows, was making 20 tons to the acre. More speed could have been made with another hauler as the cutter had to wait awhile on each trip of

the 2 haulers. Wire flooring on the beds of the trucks was used for quick unloading at the trench.

Mr. Moxley uses a good idea to cut down spoilage in his trench silos. If the season is dry he wets down the sides of the trench to prevent the walls from absorbing moisture from the silage and leaving a spoilage ring. Top spoilage is thrown out on one side of the trench and then used the next year as cover for the new crop. A layer of soil then is placed over that for double protection.



Wire flooring and a drag line are used on the Moxley farm for quick unloading of silage at the trench.

Grows Special Kind of Rye Straw

To Be Used in Horse Collars and Targets

GROWING horse collars and archery targets is a major project on the Jefferson county farm of G. R. Shultz and son Guy.

Well, of course, they don't really grow horse collars and archery targets. But they specialize in growing a rye straw that is used for those purposes.

The elder Mr. Shultz found out the value of rye straw in 1875, when an old German by the name of John Hermann, purchased all his rye straw one year to be used in his small hand factory at Lawrence, where he made horse collars.

As the years went by Mr. Hermann expanded his plant and added machines to turn out more horse collars. As he expanded, Mr. Shultz planted more rye and began a program of selection, thru which he has developed a strain with an exceedingly long and heavy straw.

When the Hermann plant finally closed, Mr. Shultz was approached by the Woodcraft Equipment Company, of Independence, Mo., and another plant at Pine Bluff, Ark. They now take all he can raise and also buy thru him rye straw raised by neighbors of Mr. Shultz. The latter buys all the rye from his neighbors, threshes and bales it at the farm, and ships it in carload lots. Mr. Shultz now grows more than 100 acres of rye, expanded from an original 4 acres.

Another 100 acres of rye is purchased from neighbors at \$17 a ton de-

livered at the Shultz farm. The rye produces 2 to 4 tons of straw an acre.

Equipment used by the Shultz family to thresh and bale this rye is all designed or redesigned by Mr. Shultz and his son and cannot be purchased.

Here is how the threshing and baling are done. The equipment is located in a large storage barn and all rye is brought in bundled just like wheat, and stored. Threshing is done at odd times thru the fall and winter.

The thresher rubbing plate has been redesigned so that bundles are fed thru sideways. Due to special construction of the rubbing plate, it threshes out the grain without damaging the straw.

As the grain is threshed out it is blown up into overhead bins and later is replanted or sold for seed.

The baler turns out bales 5½ feet long and 22 inches thick. These bales weigh from 250 to 300 pounds each. The baler, which also is homemade, has a pressure of 40,000 pounds to the square inch. It has turned out a bale in 4½ minutes. The baler opens on the side like some styles of cattle chutes, so bales are easily removed. Bales then are lifted with a hook suspended by pulley from an overhead rail and shifted to storage.

Rye seed not needed for replanting is ground for livestock feed. New markets for the crop include use of rye as a green manure crop ahead of potatoes.

Delco-Remy tractor electrical equipment Increases Tractor Economy

Delco batteries and parts and service for Delco-Remy electrical equipment can be obtained through tractor dealers and United Motors Service stations.



Delco-Remy starting, lighting and ignition and Delco batteries add usefulness, convenience, economy and ease of operation to farm tractors. Delco-Remy electrical equipment is available as original equipment on these farm tractors:

ALLIS-CHALMERS
"CATERPILLAR" • CLETRAC
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DELCO-REMY

Pioneer Manufacturer of Tractor Electrical Equipment

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HERE'S HOW

"Prize pictures are made in the darkroom," is an axiom among professional photographers.

ELKO's famous darkrooms are the home of controlled developing and fadeproofed prints. ELKO controlled developing is an exact, scientific process—the first step toward brighter, clearer pictures. Temperature? Time? Chemicals? They must be right at ELKO. Making better pictures has made ELKO the World's Largest Photo Finishers.

TIED OF SCRATCHED NEGATIVES? WASHED OUT PRINTS?

Then try ELKO. Chances are your favorite druggist is an ELKO dealer and features ELKO's fast, dependable service. If there is no convenient ELKO dealer, mail any roll of 6 or 8 exposure film and 30c to ELKO headquarters. Get controlled developing and a brilliant fadeproofed print of each negative.

Address ELKO Photo Products Co., Dept. 1104

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"IF IT'S NOT RIGHT, WE'LL MAKE IT RIGHT, WITHOUT EXPENSE TO YOU."

7 GREAT PLANTS

Kansas City, Mo.—St. Louis, Mo.—Dallas, Texas—Tulsa, Okla.—Oklahoma City, Okla.—Des Moines, Ia.—Sioux City, Ia.



NEW BUTLER-BUILT HOME GAS SYSTEM

Above Ground—Simple To Service
Efficient for any climate

When materials are available, Butler's new Home Gas System will bring you all the clean convenience of gas with new efficiency and new economy. A single attractive unit; no underground installation; easy to get at and service. Best of all, it handles Propane Gas of unvarying richness and operates efficiently in any climate or extremely low and high temperatures. A single filling will give you months of cooking, heating and refrigeration convenience at a cost of only a few cents a day. Production of the new Butler underground Butane, Propane Gas System will also be announced soon. See your Butler Home Gas System Dealer today or write to—

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BUTLER-BUILT
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

Home Systems, Truck and Trailer Transport Tanks

To Get Better Cough Syrup, Mix It at Home

So Easy! No Cooking. Real Saving.

To get quick relief from coughs due to colds, you should make sure by mixing your own cough syrup at home. It's no trouble at all, and you know it's pure and good. It needs no cooking, and it's so easy to make that a child could do it.

From your druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add enough plain syrup to fill up the pint. To make syrup, stir two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired. The full pint thus made should last a family a long time, and gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste. And for quick results, you've never seen its superior. It seems to take hold instantly, loosening the phlegm, soothing the irritated membranes, and helping to clear the air passages.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

CLOTHESPINS

Strong hardwood, wash size

5 Dozen \$1.00 Postpaid
10 Dozen \$2.00 Postpaid
Cash or Money Order, No C.O.D.'s
Brown Toy Co., Box 1002-S, Lansing, Mich.

What We Know About DDT

(Continued from Page 10)

DDT powder which should not be purchased by the general public since this material is not recommended for any insect at this strength.

6. Question: How can users prepare the proper strength DDT sprays and dusts?

ANSWER: The public should buy the proper strength of DDT dusts or oil sprays required for control of the particular pest instead of making it from pure DDT. Do not be content to buy a package labeled DDT; determine whether it is a ½, 1, 2 or 3 per cent dust in pyrophyllite (Pyrex) or if an oil spray, whether it is a ½, 1, 2, 3 or 5 per cent spray. Large users of water sprays for treating cattle should buy the emulsion concentrates or DDT powders containing a wetting agent and dilute according to directions for two tenths of 1 per cent, ½, 1 or higher percentage spray.

Insects DDT Will Control

7. Question: For what insects has DDT been proved to be an excellent control and how should it be applied?

ANSWER: Here follows a list of common insect pests for which DDT sprays or dusting powders give good to excellent control.

A. Ants in buildings: A 5 per cent oil spray applied to their runways or places they frequent will give a residual killing effect for several weeks. It is a good ant barrier material, also.

B. Bedbugs in houses and chicken houses: Remarkable results have been obtained with a 5 per cent DDT spray (and lower strengths) in oil such as kerosene applied to places where the bedbugs hide. The residue will kill them for several months. DDT sprays now take the place of fumigations for these pests.

C. Blister beetles: 5 per cent dust on infested plants is satisfactory.

D. Borers in trees including peach tree borers: 1 pound of DDT emulsion in 100 gallons of water sprayed on the tree in the tests resulted in the death of the borers. No special effort was made to spray the trunks.

E. Cabbage worms: 1 or 2 per cent dust applied every 2 or 3 weeks gives good results against all kinds of cabbage, leaf-eating caterpillars.

F. Cadelle beetle in grain bins: Spray the wood of empty bins with a 1 per cent DDT spray in oil. Good results. Do not treat grain with any form of DDT. When paper bags filled with uninfested grain impregnated with a 10 per cent DDT solution were tested, the contents were not attacked from the outside during 2 months of exposure to pests.

G. Clothes moths: A 2 per cent DDT oil spray is an excellent de-mothing spray. This material promises to be a good moth-proofing agency.

H. Colorado potato beetle: 1 or 2 per cent dust applied at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks gives excellent results.

I. Fleas in homes and on pets: A 5 per cent dust on dogs gives good control. Do not apply this dust to cats. A 5 per cent spray in oil or water kills fleas in basements and outbuildings for several weeks when walls are thoroughly wet with the spray.

J. Flea beetles on potatoes and early garden plants: A 1 per cent or 2 per cent in pyrophyllite or sulfur applied every 2 or 3 weeks gives good control.

Spectacular Results Obtained

K. Flies—house, barn and stable flies in homes and dairy barns: Spray the walls, ceiling and resting places of the flies until made wet every 3 to 6 weeks with a 5 per cent concentration of DDT in kerosene. Use a 10 per cent DDT water spray in barns where the white deposit is not objectionable. Spectacular results are often obtained. (See No. 5 about spraying cattle). Most commercial fly sprays will soon consist of pyrethrum extract, lethane or thanite with possibly 1 per cent of DDT in an oil carrier.

L. Lice—both biting and sucking on cattle, horses and goats: Excellent results obtained with two tenths per cent DDT water spray applied under high pressure to animals. A 5 per cent powder dusted on the animals also is recommended. Two applications of either powder or water spray at 10-day intervals.

(Continued on Page 19)



"Starting the cure at the bone MAKES SENSE TO ME"

OF course it does. It's in the bone area that meat is most likely to develop bone-taint, off-flavor, souring.

So what's more reasonable than starting the cure in the bone area, forestalling trouble before it ever gets a chance to start . . . as you do with the Morton Cure.

Morton's Tender-Quick dissolved in water makes a fast-acting curing pickle. Pumping into the meat along the bones, this immediately starts the cure inside — helps put your meat on the safe side quickly. Then rub the outside with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This sugar curing salt strikes in, curing towards the center, giving your hams, shoulders, and bacon an old-fashioned, sweet smoke flavor.

Try this safer, surer, more positive method this year and . . . when you take down the first ham or bacon of the season's cure, you'll agree that you've got the best-tasting meat you ever had. Months later, when you take down the last one, you'll say it's been the best keeping as well. That's why each year more than a million farm families entrust their season's meat to Morton's Tender-Quick and Morton's Sugar-Cure.



INSIDE . . . helps prevent bone-taint, off-flavor, under-cured spots, giving a safer, surer, more uniform cure.



THEN . . . Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure which strikes in, curing from OUTSIDE toward the center . . . giving you a thorough cure, and the rich, wood-smoke flavor you like.

Cure meat the safer, surer MORTON WAY



Finest Home-Curing Book ever published . . . more than 100 pages, 10 cents Postpaid.

Over 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian bacon, corned beef, and other meat specialties. No other book like it! Send 10¢ in coin today.



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CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS



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NOURSE WINTER Friction Proof MOTOR OIL

Nourse Winter Friction Proof Motor Oil protects vital motor parts, cleans dirty motors and keeps clean motors clean.

It's Free Flowing at 20° to 30° below zero for your winter driving safety.

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- QUICKER COW RESPONSE
- HIGH EVEN PRODUCTION

THAT'S WHAT DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY UNIFORM MILKING OFFERS YOU

THAT'S the kind of milking you want for your herd—the kind that gets the best results . . . pays highest profits and saves the most time. There is only one "magnetic" milker—the De Laval Magnetic Speedway—that assures absolutely uniform milking at all times. You must have uniform milking action for best, fastest milking. Ask your De Laval Dealer for the facts today.



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Brown Swiss

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Another De Laval Milked Champion . . . Royal's Patience of Lee's Hill Farm, New Vernon, N. J. Held world's records as a senior 2-year-old and senior 3-year-old. As a 3-year-old produced 21,676 lbs. milk, 933 lbs. fat in 365 days—fourth highest in class for Brown Swiss breed.

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Farm Bureau Sets Up Work Plan

More Production, Jobs, Buying Power Urged

HERMAN PRAEGER, of Claffin, was elected president of the Kansas Farm Bureau at the 27th annual convention held in Salina, October 18, 19, and 20. He succeeds Harold Harper, of Beardsley, Clyde Clubine, of Harvey county, was elected director of the Third District, and George McCaustland, of Ford county, is the new director for the West Seventh District. Mrs. G. W. Bennington, of Butler county, was elected as Home and Community Chairman of the Eighth District when Mrs. S. A. Fields, of McPherson, didn't wish to serve another term.

Principal theme of the annual banquet program was co-operation among industry, labor and agriculture. With Emmett Blood serving as moderator and "Working Together for Postwar Kansas" as the subject, talks were made by Warren L. Morris, representative of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Warren E. Blazier, personnel director of Beech Aircraft; and Art Cummings, director of the Western Division Crop Insurance, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Promote Co-operation

In the 3-way discussion, representatives of all 3 groups adhered closely to the theme that together we can promote more production, more jobs, and more buying power. Which will result in greater prosperity for all.

The Future Leaders delegation was a new feature of the convention, and 50 outstanding young folks between the ages of 18 and 28 were enrolled. They took part in the business of the convention and a few served as voting delegates, being chosen by the convention to fill vacancies in their counties.

In his opening address, President Harold Harper announced Farm Bureau membership had increased during the year from 24,000 to 30,000 and said: "We will never have a program that will meet the needs of Kansas until we have at least a majority of Kansas farmers helping to develop the program."

Speaking on production, he added, "I believe we are going to have to work out some sort of system on a co-operative, or perhaps voluntary basis, as the National Congress is going to be compelled to discontinue supporting commodity prices with parity payments."

President Harper pointed with pride to Farm Bureau efforts toward an international viewpoint and development of world trade. He believes that co-operatives should be developed as a guide of measurement to establish equitable relationships between economic groups, and warns against monopolies of every kind—farm, industrial, and labor. He pledges all possible help to returning veterans.

Science Holds Promise

Speaking on "The Atomic Age and the Farmer," Dr. George Scarseth, director of research, American Farm Research Association, told delegates that "science is moving in on the arts of agriculture with leaps and bounds. The potentialities of the technologies of science and engineering available to agriculture are beyond imagination."

"The work of the farmer can be freed of most drudgeries; lowering costs of production holds great promise; production of more wholesome food crops with healthier animals and humans is possible; security thru a non-depleting land management promises permanency and opportunity for more leisure, recreation, education, and sociable living."

Doctor Scarseth called on farmers to utilize fewer acres to their full productive capacity within the limits of the greatest economies. This would release many acres for better land use purposes, as well as attaining better conservation of soils.

A 1946 work program to be followed by the organization was outlined as follows:

A membership goal of 40,000 members and full affiliation with the Kansas Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation of every county unit.

Promotion of activities to develop interest of young people in the Farm Bureau and to develop young leaders.

Establishment of a department of research and publicity at the state office, with especial attention to taxation problems, farm-to-market roads, rural schools, and marketing agency.

Full publicity on development of plant nutrients. Behind program for sufficient supply of needed fertilizers at lowest possible cost.

Support for the Kansas Industrial Development Commission in expanding Kansas industry.

Protection of gas tax exemption privileges by rigid compliance with state laws and efforts to regain full exemption for non-highway gasoline.

Discourage construction of new diagonal roads unless they parallel rail lines.

Seek protection of effectively administered insecticide law, and public information on formulas for best uses.

Urge proper control of disposal of waste from mines and oil wells.

Against interference with harvesting and delivery of farm crops by trade barriers, and trade unions.

Continue active support to all sound co-operative enterprises.

Social security for farmers only thru adequate prices for farm products.

Oppose compulsory military training and encourage scientific research for national security.

Promote world peace and stabilized markets thru improved international relationships and developments of world trade.

Recommend a careful study of the MVA, the Peck-Sloan law and other plans calculated to promote flood control, soil conservation, development of rural electrification and a greater abundance of plant nutrients.

Full support to the K. S. C. Extension service, parity prices, soil conservation, crop insurance, commodity loans, farm credit, development of co-operatives, and abolishment of interstate trade barriers.

Shun Gyp Painters

The following letter was written to Kansas Farmer Protective Service by a Bourbon county subscriber:

"Some transient contract painters from out of this state have been working in Bourbon county and have grossly fallen down on the type of work they promised to do in that they did not apply the paint as agreed, and did not use good paint or it was diluted with other substance which made the paint very unsatisfactory. Farmers generally should be warned as to transient contract painters."

Try Lath Clips

In holding the kraft or heavy building paper lining in temporary slat fencing silos, it has been the practice in the past to use the ordinary spring-type clothespin clips. However, it has become difficult in most localities to get these pins. A very good substitute for holding the lining is to use lath clips, made by nailing 2 laths together at one end. Also, it is a very good practice to use 2 layers of lining paper for greater safety and keeping qualities. If 2 layers are used, you can often save the inside layer to use again. Be sure it is dry and clean before rolling it up.

—E. R. G.

May Answer Questions

Since some readers have sent us questions regarding subjects of these U. S. D. A. bulletins, it may be others would be interested in receiving them. A post card addressed to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, ordering one or more of the bulletins, will have our prompt attention. Please order by number.

- No. L-75—Warts on Cattle.
- No. L-220—Storage of Vegetable Seeds.
- No. L-228—Nodular Worm Disease of Sheep.
- No. FB-1939—Home Storage of Vegetables and Fruits.
- No. FB-1961—Getting Started in Farming.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

At present there is a great deal of talk about subsidies on livestock and livestock products. Can you tell me the amount of subsidy being paid on hogs now?—H. A. B.

Directive number 48 of the Office of

Economic Stabilization directs the Defense Supplies Corporation to pay \$1.70 a hundredweight (live weight basis) on hogs slaughtered on and after April 1, 1945. This subsidy is paid directly to slaughterers and, to my knowledge, has not been changed since April 1.

I have some 850- to 900-pound steers on grain feed now that will grade about good. When do you think will be the best time to market these cattle?—F. B. B.

Whenever you feel that these steers are finished for their grades they should be marketed. Runs of slaughter steers probably will be relatively light from now until sometime in late January, at which time the runs of short-fed cattle probably will increase.

There have been a lot of rumors about lower turkey prices. Will the Government support prices if they go below parity?—R. J.

Turkeys are one of the so-called Steagall commodities that are eligible for price support for 2 years after the end of the war. There has been no public announcement of a price-support program. If prices should be supported, the support would be at 90 per cent, not full parity.

Is it possible for wheat to go higher at the present ceiling? Do you think the ceiling on wheat prices will be raised after the first of the year? If so, how much?—D. M. H.

All grades of wheat, except wheat of the lower protein content, are at the ceiling at the Kansas City market. While there have been some rumors that the ceiling price might be increased, in my opinion there is no prospect that the ceiling price will be raised during the balance of this season. If ceilings are continued after June 30, it might be that the ceiling for the 1946 crop would be raised 2 or 3 cents as was done at the beginning of the past season when the ceiling was increased 3½ cents.

There is a bill in Congress, known as the Pace bill, which proposes to include labor costs in the calculation of parity prices for farm products. This proposal has been before Congress, but has never been passed by both houses of Congress.

What We Know About DDT

(Continued from Page 17)

Intervals required. Do not apply DDT oil sprays to animals. Derris powder and derris sprays are equal to DDT for louse control.

M. Lice—body and crab lice of man: Dust body and clothing with a 10 per cent DDT powder twice; the second 15 days to 3 weeks after the first. Excellent control.

N. Leaf hoppers: 2 or 3 per cent dust, good control. Use sulfur to dilute DDT for potato leaf hoppers.

O. Mosquitoes: A 1 to 5 per cent oil spray gives excellent results inside tents and buildings. Usually pyrethrum extract is used with DDT.

P. Onion plant bug: A 2 or 3 per cent dust should give good control.

Q. Plant bugs, such as tarnished and rapid plant bugs: Dust liberally with a 1 or 2 per cent dust at 3-week intervals.

R. Squash bugs: 3 per cent dust gives good results but action is slow; 5 to 10 per cent sabadilla dust with sulfur is better.

S. Strawberry root worms, and leaf roller: 3 per cent dust gives good control.

T. Striped cucumber beetle and southern corn root worm beetles: 3 per cent dust gives excellent control. Apply to cucumbers, pumpkins, and squash about once a month or as needed, late in the day. This treatment may be followed by rapid increases in the numbers of aphids and red spider mites.

U. Silver fish: A 5 per cent spray or powder gives good control of these insects. The powder form is particularly good.

Next issue of Kansas Farmer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Kelly will tell what DDT will not do. Also, other interesting and helpful information about this new and successful insecticide.

"SEE, SON, THAT'S PFISTER HYBRIDS GRADING!"

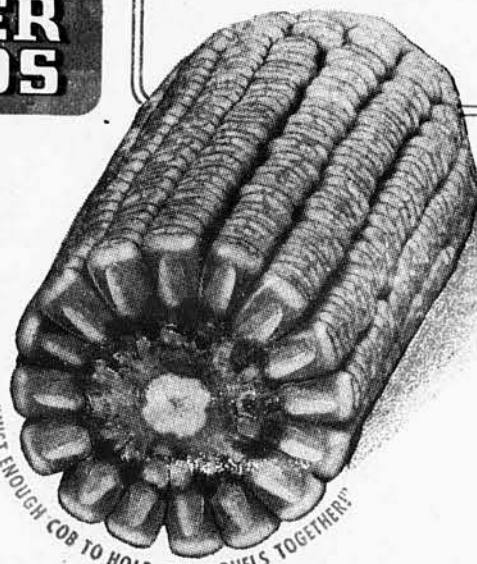


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It's precision graded four times — your Pfister Hybrid seed — for length, width, thickness and weight. Like peas in a pod, those plump, golden kernels drop three . . . drop three . . . drop three; no misses, no runs, no errors. Yes, finer grading means a finer stand. And in the vigorous, even stand of those deep-green Pfister Hybrids you have another sign by which GENUINE PFISTER HYBRIDS are known.

Genuine
PFISTER HYBRIDS

It's a Pfister Hybrid ear for sure! See the small cob? See the deep, full kernels? The close even rows? These, too, are the "trade-marks" of a Genuine Pfister Hybrid. And these Pfister Hybrid TRADE-MARKS on the seed bag, on the stalks, on the ears, are assurance of greater corn profits for you.



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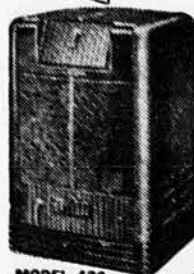
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This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 44 years. Benj. N. Bogue, Dept. 3722, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.



INTERIOR VIEW

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Want a warm, cozy home next winter? Want to save fuel... save work? Then be sure to see the WARM MORNING Coal Heater with its exclusive, patented, interior construction features. The only heater of its kind in the world. More than a million now in use.

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MODEL 520

The WARM MORNING holds 100 lbs. of coal. Semi-automatic, magazine feed. Burns any kind of coal, coke or briquets. Heats all day and night without refueling... several days on closed draft... your home is WARM every MORNING.

SEE YOUR DEALER—and have him show you the remarkable features of this distinctly different coal heater... that outsells all others.

LOCKE STOVE COMPANY
114 West 11th St. Kansas City 6, Mo. (L-4)

Kaw Valley Growers Jubilant

(Continued from Page 1)

in the one crop, potatoes, also was bad for the area, believed many farmers. One-cropping always has its hazards and there is nothing left to fall back upon when things don't go well.

Vegetable production has been on the increase but offered plenty of problems, too. Growers had a fresh market in Kansas City for their early production, but just about the time their fields got into full production the market dropped out from under them.

Community leaders in the area have been working for some time to develop a diversified vegetable crop production with a good local market.

After long effort, they interested the Continental Can Company in making a survey of the area to determine the possibilities. Factors studied by Continental included location of markets, topographical features, soils, climate, length of growing season, temperatures, precipitation, drouths, floods, winds, tornadoes, days of sunshine, and percentage of bottom and upland.

It was found that the area had good market possibilities, a growing season of 202 days, ample acreage of good soil, large supplies of available manure at reasonable costs, good possibilities for irrigation, sufficient labor to plant and harvest, and good possibilities for growing hominy corn.

The Heekin Can Company, of Cincinnati, also sent a field engineer to look over the area and to make tests of soil fertility. This report also was favorable. A U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin listed the area as the "third richest valley in the world," it was found. Kimball Backus, Wyandotte county Extension agent, and Tom Hall, Johnson county agent, added their praises as to the possibilities.

It is easy to understand, then, why the Kuhn Company, of Pattonsburg, Mo., chose a site in this area when it had to move from Pattonsburg because of a proposed flood-control dam that would have inundated the Pattonsburg plant.

Altho the new Kuhn Company plant did not open in Bonner Springs until August 25, this year, Mr. Kuhn had been dealing with lower Kaw Valley growers for several years. He bought all their No. 2 sweet potatoes in 1942 for 50 cents a bushel, which paid their digging costs. They previously had been letting these potatoes rot on the ground as there was no market. Last year Mr. Kuhn purchased 400 tons of tomatoes from the area. These were all No. 2's that would have gone to waste.

Canned 300 Tons Tomatoes

About 300 tons of locally grown tomatoes were canned this fall. In addition to locally grown sweet potatoes, some will be shipped in from Muscatine, Ia. Pears will be shipped in from Pattonsburg, Mo.

Mr. Kuhn hopes to start canning in May next year and plans to process about one half million cases of fruits and vegetables. The Continental Can Company reported before the plant opened that 1½ million cases were being shipped annually into the Kansas City area from other sections.

All production at Bonner Springs will be sold thru the Garrell Brokerage Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Glenn Russell, owner and president, helped bring about the survey of the valley and influenced the Kuhn family in locating at Bonner Springs.

Mr. Russell believes the success of the Kuhns will bring other processing plants into the valley and insure a prosperity never before realized. "Vegetable production is a 'natural' for the valley," says Mr. Russell. "If farmers will produce the crops, and they can, we will get them sold."

When the plant gets under full production next year it will hire about 100 women and 30 to 40 men, and will have an annual payroll of about \$40,000. Growers will receive about \$60,000 a year over previous returns from vegetable crops.

One advantage of the canning plant is that it gives growers a market for vegetables not suited for the fresh market. They still can sell their early production and No. 1 tomatoes and sweet potatoes on the fresh market for top prices, then dispose of their later production and No. 2 products thru the cannery. Previously they had to take a complete loss on both late production and No. 2 products, it is claimed.

This fall the Kuhn plant was paying \$25 a ton for tomatoes delivered at the plant, and \$1 a bushel for sweet potatoes. Tomatoes yield about 6 tons an acre and sweet potatoes about 320 bushels an acre in the valley.

Next year Mr. Kuhn hopes to promote local production for canning of 300 acres of spinach, 300 acres of snap beans, 250 acres of beets and 500 acres of tomatoes. He also wants 25,000 bushels of sweet potatoes for canning.

Only the Beginning

These acreages, of course, are small when compared to those of Central or Western Kansas wheat farms, but, remember, they are only the beginning of a new development in the lower Kaw. And they represent only those acreages selling to the Kuhn Cannery. They do not include acreages grown for the fresh market, or those too far away to sell to the plant.

"The Kuhn plant will be able to handle only a small fraction of possible production in the area," states M. W. Vaughn, business manager of the Bonner Springs Chieftain, and a leading booster for the canning plant. "We just hope to prove thru the Kuhn plant," says Mr. Vaughn, "that this area has almost unlimited possibilities for vegetable production. When we have proved that point, other canneries will come in. We hope to see them all up and down the lower Kaw Valley one of these days."

Some folks are skeptical as to whether vegetable growing on a large scale will be practical on land valued at \$200 an acre. This doubt already has been disproved around Marshalltown, Ia., says Mr. Vaughn. There, the Marshall Canning Company has developed a large vegetable-growing acreage on land selling as high or higher than that in the lower Kaw Valley. This fact is encouraging.

One reason why the cannery probably will prove successful in Bonner

Spring is the co-operation of local residents. This fall when the tomato run swamped the plant and its available labor supply, women's societies of the various Bonner Springs churches pitched in and got the crop canned. They helped save the crop for growers, pulled the canning company out of the hole, and made some nice money.

Companies looking around for some solution to the labor troubles of more congested areas might well look with favor on a community that really is interested in their welfare.

Diversified vegetable production in the lower Kaw Valley is just another step toward the Kansas goal of fully utilizing Kansas soil for maximum production, then processing as much as possible locally.

HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY TO RELIEVE

cramps, headache backache

OF "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month



Helps Build Up Resistance
Against Such Distress!

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous liquid formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine ALSO relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING TO DO!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming drugs in Pinkham's. This medicine helps nature. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! INEXPENSIVE!

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND

How Sluggish Folks Get Happy Relief



WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "in-nards", and help you feel bright and chipper again.

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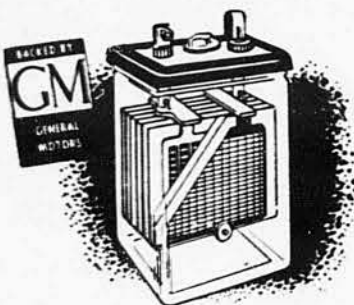
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Answering Your Coyote Letters

By O. L. BERRY

The following letter by O. L. Berry, professional coyote trapper, of Leavenworth county, is in answer to many inquiries he has received following a feature story, "Coyotes Are Smart," that ran in the October 6 issue of Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS FARMER forwarded me a very interesting letter on coyotes from C. A. Walker, of Beloit. I also received many letters from other Kansans asking similar questions. So I will try to answer them all in this letter.

I never make sets at carcasses. Neither do I use bait of any sort. I use scent only. Carcasses attract most all fur bearers and a skunk or opossum generally gets in the trap before Mr. Coyote comes along. And when he sees an animal struggling in a trap at his feeding place he is too smart to get caught there. Sets made 100 yards or more from the carcass are better.

The scent I use is made from coyote glands and coyotes are not suspicious of it. They think another coyote has been there and investigate without fear. Coyotes have scent glands the same as weasel, mink and skunk, but they are very small in comparison, and are about the size of a pea or bean. So you see a trapper must catch many coyotes to get a 2-ounce bottle of scent. I don't think it would pay the average trapper to try and make it. However, decayed fish attracts coyotes fairly well. Fur dealers sell coyote scent. Fur bearers deposit their scent at certain places to inform others of their species of their location.

Yes, more than one coyote can be caught at the same place. I caught 7

at a set staked solid in the same place near a strawstack. After each catch I would sprinkle more wheat chaff over the ground where the coyote had scratched and dug up the dirt. You see each coyote left his scent there and others just could not resist investigating. Yes, this scent will attract dogs, but if used sparingly, dogs won't be a serious worry.

I never make sets in timber or along draws or places where small animals roam. Instead I set my traps out in open fields, such as meadows, wheat fields and high places where I find tracks. Old, far-back strawstacks are hard to beat, also gates where coyotes pass from one field to another. Coyotes like open spaces where they can move swiftly and see for miles around.

About traps, I only use the No. 4 long spring. It is stronger and gets a better hold and losses are less frequent. I never use lard or odor of any kind on traps, nor smoke them. I think odor of any kind will reveal the location of the trap. I do my best to keep the coyote from knowing a trap is there. I try to keep his eyes and nose on the scent some 14 inches away. When a coyote comes into my trap and misses stepping on the pan, I am sure he does not know the trap is there, and I'm pretty sure to get him when he comes back; he always does.

I think coyote blood is very bad at a set. They bleed profusely when shot in the head and the blood doesn't seem to coagulate. I always try for a heart shot and they bleed very little if any. If there is blood I carry it away. I brush out all my tracks within 10 or 12 feet of the set.

Trouble Finding Pups

Finding young coyote pups is a real science. I'm not very skillful at it. Here in Leavenworth county they hide them half way up draws, in old, far-back strawstacks, in holes in steep banks and in hollow logs. Under wild rose bushes seems to be a favorite place after the pups are a month old, and always on a south exposure so the pups get sunshine; the south side of a strawstack, too.

It's mighty hard to describe on paper an effective set for coyotes. However, I'll do the best I can. This set will work in freezing weather and the amateur can make it with a little practice.

Put a pile of old half-rotten wheat straw the size of a shock of wheat in an open field where coyotes are running. Get a bushel or more of old wheat chaff and sprinkle it against the pile, and out from it about 18 inches all around the straw pile. Then set a No. 4 trap and pull both springs toward the trap trigger, lay the trap down with the pan 14 inches from the bottom of the pile with the springs toward the pile of straw.

Mark with a stick an outline of the trap in the dirt, set the trap aside and scoop out a hole 3 inches deep where you marked so the trap will fit in neatly. Sprinkle half an inch of chaff in the hole so the trap won't freeze down. Then bring the trap trigger near the tripping point and place trap in the hole and cover with old crumbly wheat chaff until level with the ground. Then dip a 6-inch-long dead weed 1/2-inch in the scent and stick the dry end in the straw pile 14 inches from the trap pan.

Fasten the chain to a 15- or 20-pound drag and hide it under the straw pile. Be sure the chain and drag are



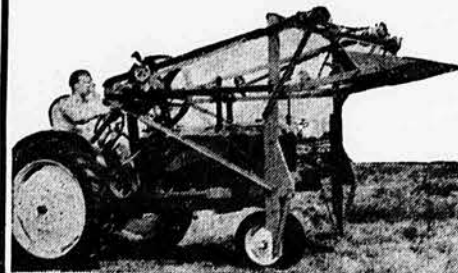
"It pinches my stomach!"

hidden perfectly. Now the ground all around the pile where you sprinkled the wheat chaff looks exactly the same. If not, then sprinkle more chaff.

I caught more than 40 coyotes with this set last winter. Make a dozen or more practice sets around the barn so you can make a tiptop set when you go after that smart coyote.

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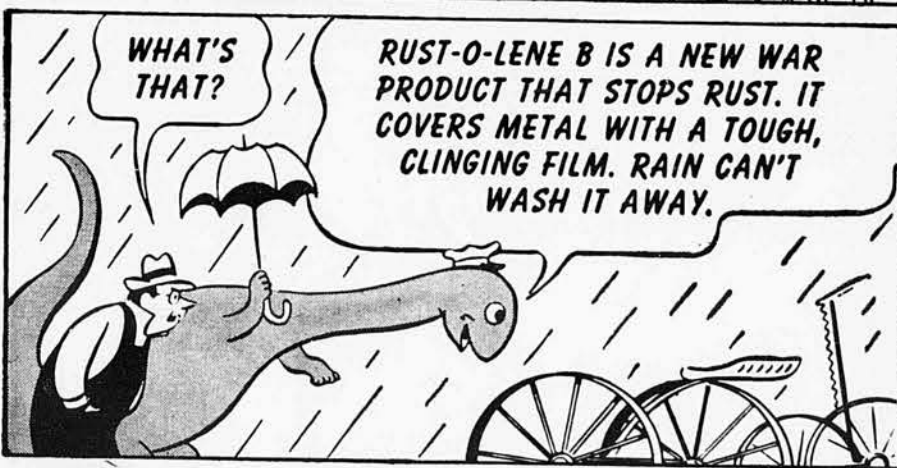
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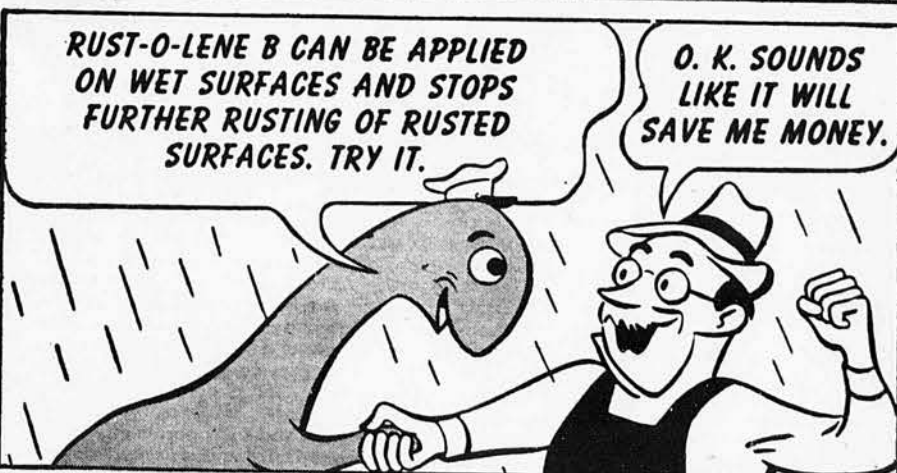


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Send instructions for paving dairy barnyard with concrete—no reinforcing steel needed.

Also "how to build" booklets on improvements checked:

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Cleo Yoder's 4-H steer won International Grand Champion honors in 1935. Two years later, Cleo started farming for himself. Here is what he says today:

"When I moved on this 240-acre farm seven years ago, the land was run down and corn yielded 30-35 bushels per acre. But after refencing the farm, stocking it heavily and bringing legume pasture into the rotation, crop yields began to improve. Last year, corn averaged more than 75 bushels per acre. And the 16,000 turkeys, 300 hogs and 60 beef cattle sold off this farm last year proved to be very profitable."

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Machinery for Every Job

(Continued from Page 8)



New tractor-drawn side-delivery rake intended for medium-size farms. It was shown in Harvester's field demonstration of farm machines for postwar at Hinsdale, Ill.

farmer with 40 crop acres and less, at no greater cost than that involved in ownership of a horse and horse-drawn implements, International Harvester folks told me.

Well, it is a remarkable little "cub." It weighs 1,050 pounds, has 10 horsepower, 4 cylinders, uses gasoline, cooled by radiator and fan; electric starter, lights, belt pulley, swinging drawbar and power take-off shaft all are available; it has rubber tires, adjustable wheel treads, 67½-inch wheel base. Pulling a single 12-inch stubble-bottom plow, it will plow 2½ to 3 acres in 10 hours, or will cultivate 1 acre of corn or row crops an hour. Uses less than 1 gallon of gasoline an hour. President Fowler McCormick and other company executives were not ready the other day to state the price of the Farmall Cub. But they did say the price will be substantially below that of the Farmall-A.

Implements to be provided for this new tractor are: Moldboard plow, two-way plow, disk plow, disk harrow, side rake, combination wagon and spreader, mower, corn planter, corn cultivator, blackland planter, combination planter, vegetable planter, vegetable cultivator, and harrow-plow. Other implements are under development.

The Farmall Cub and its equipment will be produced by Harvester as soon as new manufacturing facilities can be put into operation.

Another thing that will take a lot of backache out of farming is Harvester's "touch-control" system. It operates just that simply. It substitutes the power of the tractor engine for human muscles in control of farm implements. A light touch of a finger on a small lever raises or lowers the attached implements, and regulates "down-to-the-inch" the depth your implement goes into the ground. Implements can be regulated and adjusted without stopping.

Touch control, the new Harvester system, is built into the tractor. The unit controls implements mounted on Farmall tractors by a device called the "Frame-all," a universal mounting frame which permits various types of cultivating and planting equipment to be easily attached and detached. The power unit controls pull-behind, or trailing implements by means of an ingenious "slave" cylinder device. Whatever the master unit on the tractor "orders," the "slave" unit on the trailing implement does. Having power in both directions, the touch-control system is able to force implements into the ground and hold them there, as well as to lift them.

Lift and Lower as You Choose

The touch-control "actuator" will be available in both single and double units. The double unit makes possible selective adjustment of cultivator gangs, as well as delayed lifting. With it the operator can lift or lower, and precisely adjust, either side of his cultivator gangs. Thru delayed lifting, he can raise or lower his front and rear cultivator gangs independently of each other. For example, on reaching the end of a row, he can lift his front gangs while keeping the rear gangs in the ground until they finish the row and then lift them. After turning, he can put the front gangs into the ground and delay putting the rear gangs down until they reach the beginning of the row.

The slave cylinder is mounted on the trailing implement and is connected by a double hose to a master cylinder permanently mounted on the tractor. The unit constitutes a closed hydraulic circuit, by means of which the touch control on the tractor makes accurate remote control possible for the trailing implement.

With this touch control, either mounted or trailing implements can be raised effortlessly from the ground when crossing roads, barnyards, grassed waterways or terraces. This system makes possible quick and easy attachment and detachment of tools. The line of experimental touch-control tools designed for the Farmall-A which I saw in operation or on display included the moldboard plow, disk plow, corn planter, combination planter and fertilizer, blackland planter, runner planter, middlebuster, cultivator, beet puller, beet and bean cultivator, grain drill, mower and sweep rake.

I think you will be interested in the experimental cut-off corn picker. It cuts off the stalks, chops them up and throws them on the ground, where they serve as a mulch. When plowed under they add organic matter and humus to the soil. Cutting off the stalks

and chopping them up also fights the corn borer.

This is only a "bird's eye" report of International Harvester's postwar equipment. But it shows what is being done to enable farmers—on small farms, big farms, in-between farms—to produce more at less cost.

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Mrs. Wm. J. Turvey, poultry raiser in the far north state of Washington, tells an interesting story of increased egg production. She says: "I have 178 chickens. In November, their appearance was poor, and I was getting 19 to 23 eggs a day. I started giving Don Sung in their feed. Now, in December, I am getting 130 eggs a day, and my flock is livelier and looks much better. Surprised isn't the word—I'm really amazed at the change in my flock." Will you do as well? We don't know. But we do know that you mustn't expect eggs from hens that are weak, under-vitalized and lazy. When flocks are deficient in iron, calcium, manganese and other elements which laying hens require and which are necessary to pep-up egg production, Don Sung supplies these essential mineral supplements. It does not force or hurt the hen in any way. Why not try Don Sung for your flock? If your dealer can't supply you, send 50c for a trial package (or \$1 for large size holding 3 times as much) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 935 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Don Sung must show you a profit or your money will be refunded. Start giving Don Sung to your flock now.

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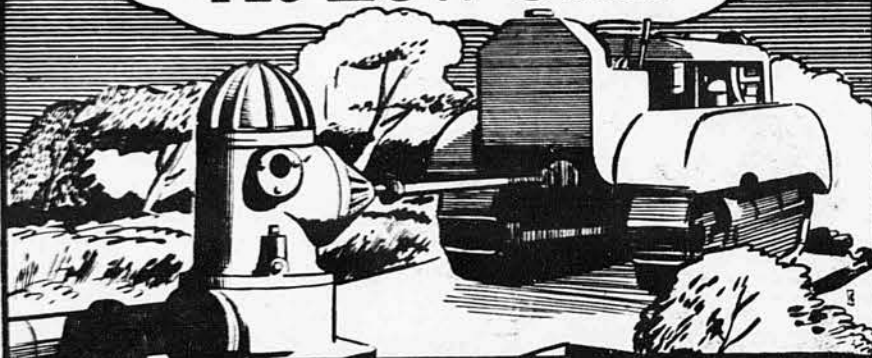
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Mud Roads Hold Us Back

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

CONSOLIDATED schools and good roads go hand in hand. The Kansas school reorganization program will get nowhere if adequate roads are not provided to transport the pupils speedily and comfortably to and from the proposed new centers of learning. This is especially true in Doniphan county where, at certain seasons of the year, many of the mail-route roads often are impassable.

Perhaps no county in the state needs an improved road system as badly as does this one. In the eastern part of the county, where the terrain is rough, many of the country roads follow steep hills with the banks on either side so straight up and down and deep that the sun and wind can have little drying effect on the mud.

Farmers in Doniphan county often have been unable to take advantage of good markets on account of bad roads. Mud has prevented feed being trucked to the farms when it was sorely needed. Rural folks have impatiently done without mail for long stretches of time. Farm women's club meetings and 4-H gatherings have gone unattended or have been called off.

Appoint Road Committee

That is why a county-wide road committee was appointed by C. B. Clutz, president of the Farm Bureau. The appointment of this committee was the outgrowth of fiery speeches made at the annual meeting of the Doniphan County Farm Bureau last January by P. F. Dubach and C. I. Moyer who, like everyone else in attendance, had battled mud in their Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes to reach the meeting. Their listeners were in a receptive mood for everyone had similar experiences that day.

By resolution the Board of County Commissioners adopted the county unit plan of road supervision. The resolution was passed in August, 1944, and represents the first major accomplishment of the county road committee which is composed of P. F. Dubach, chairman, C. I. Moyer, W. L. Euler, Earl Green, James Schupe and J. S. Brazelton. Another accomplishment of this committee, of which it feels justly proud, is the road bill passed by the recent state legislature. The bill was introduced by Senator Roy V. Nelson, of Hiawatha, and was originally intended as a means of permitting Doniphan county to improve its secondary road system. But many other counties have beat us to it.

This new law provides that any county with an assessed valuation of less than 50 million dollars, may issue bonds for construction and improvement of its roads in a total amount equal to 2 per cent of the assessed valuation. This will give Doniphan county \$360,000 to spend on its roads. The law reads that money derived from the sale of bonds shall be spent

on roads in each county commissioner district in the same proportion as the total miles of county roads in such county commissioner district bears to the total number of miles of county roads in the entire county.

The law further provides, however, that the question of a bond issue must be submitted to the voters either at a regular election or at a special election, and that at least 60 per cent of the votes cast must favor issuing the bonds. Upon this hinges a controversy; whether to submit the question to the voters as soon as possible or wait.

To wait means much loss of time but a greater possibility that the proposition will carry. To rush a special election before all the people are well informed might bring about defeat of the whole project. On the other hand, to procrastinate until next August might mean the loss of some federal aid which is to be available soon. The new state law provides that the county commissioners may receive and use and have the benefit of any federal or state aid.

That such aid will be forthcoming in the not-too-distant future we know from the fact that the 3-year, 3-billion-dollar federal-state highway construction program got an okay from Congress on October 2. The program, worked out in detail 10 months ago as a postwar employment measure, provides, among other things, for an annual federal outlay of 500 million dollars for the next 3 years to match, dollar-for-dollar, state expenditures on highways. One hundred fifty million dollars of this sum is earmarked for secondary and feeder roads. Our share of this federal money is what we stand a chance of losing if we are not prepared to match.

Against Super Highway

People of the towns are much enthused these days over the proposed new 4-lane highway between Troy and St. Joseph. Desirable as such an improvement may be, farmers in this county will never get "het up" over such a project as long as they have to continue to put on chains to get to town.

The county commissioners, Paul Bottiger, Charles Moskau and Leroy Sandy, can be counted upon to back the Farm Bureau road committee 100 per cent, and together they will see to it that road construction funds will be spent where they will do the most good. The farmers of Doniphan county are not particularly interested in a broad, straight speedway into St. Joseph of benefit mostly to commercial truck lines, passenger busses and tourists from distant parts. But they are most vitally concerned over a good rock-surfaced road right past their farm so that on rainy Sundays they will not have to hitch up the team to get the children to Sunday School.

Adams Topped At Feeder Show

TOP awards in the first Chicago Feeder Show, held October 15 and 16 at the Chicago Stock Yards, went to exhibitors from South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas.

A buying crowd, estimated at 2,000, was present at the sale that followed the show, and set new records for top and average prices paid for feeder cattle on the Chicago market.

The grand champion carload was exhibited by the Jim River Ranch, of Scotland, South Dakota.

The champions were Hereford calves that averaged 340 pounds a head. They were purchased in the auction that followed the judging for \$27.25 a hundredweight.

There were 76 carloads in the show, 20 head to a car. The cattle were judged in 4 divisions, yearling steers and steer calves and yearling heifers and heifer calves.

The average price of the 52 carloads of steer calves was \$16.19 a hundredweight; and the 44 prize-winning carloads in the 4 classes sold for an average of \$16.14 a hundredweight.

The 13 carloads of yearling steers brought \$15.39 a hundredweight. Seven loads of yearling heifers averaged \$14.71, and 4 loads of heifer

calves sold for an average of \$14.95.

The 76 carloads averaged \$15.76 a hundredweight, and their average weight was 480 pounds a head. Total sale return was \$115,061.45.

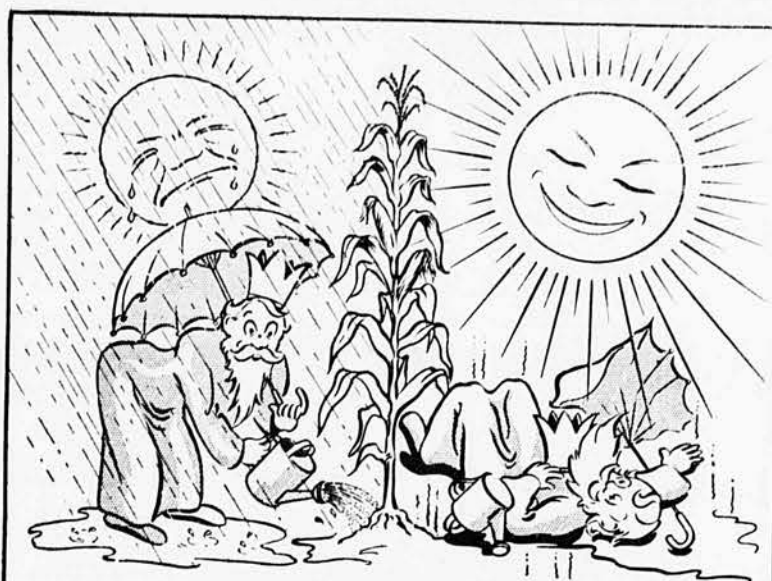
Raymond Adams, Maple Hill, Kan., topped the yearling heifer class with a load of Herefords, and he also won first in the heifer calf class with Herefords.

His yearling heifers, averaging 675 pounds to the head, sold for \$15.25 a hundredweight, and his load of 378-pound calves brought \$15.50.

Mr. Adams also received \$18.25 a hundredweight for a third-prize carload of yearling Hereford steers that averaged 792 pounds.

Exhibitors from 7 states shared the \$5,320 in prizes provided by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago market and sponsors of the show, and by the Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn breed associations. It was the biggest prize list ever offered at a feeder show.

A committee of 3 well-known Midwest cattlemen acted as judges. They were Ferd Schmidt, of Delmar, Ia.; J. Brown Hitt, of New Berlin, Ill.; and Homer Graber, Mineral Point, Wis.



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Our Tuberculous Veteran

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

YOUR Health Editor enjoyed the privilege this summer of visiting 4 large hospitals of the Veteran's Administration in which some 2,000 young men, veterans of World War II, are having treatment for tuberculosis. To those who have read sensational articles charging that patients are

neglected or given over to treatment by "has been" doctors, I am glad to give assurance that such charges are without foundation in these hospitals.

At each hospital I made it clear to the staff that I did not come to "spy out the land." I could not pretend to be a critic of skills and techniques. I simply wanted to see how our boys were treated and to talk to the boys—all of which was freely granted. I met few complaints, and the interest and kindly spirit of doctors and other personnel was of the quality that helps sick men recover.

In most tuberculosis hospitals the patient is one who has been ill for an extended time, and when the case is diagnosed as tuberculosis, enters the hospital expecting great things and very glad of the opportunity. Progress in such cases is more perceptible because the patient has had definite symptoms of disease.

With the tuberculosis veteran things are quite different. Usually he has had few symptoms of illness and is tremendously shocked to learn that the evidence of the X-ray picture classifies him as tuberculous. This X-ray picture is really plain good fortune for him. It gives him a much better chance than one whose treatment is detected by the fact that germs are in the sputum, for by that time the patient has waited too long. When the germ shows in the sputum it has managed to break down lung tissue; it has paved the way for hemorrhage and perhaps cavities. The X-ray shows trouble before damage.

This explanation will help you understand why you should encourage patients to stay in the Veterans' Hospital until the disease is really arrested and dismissal assured.

It is now announced that General Omar Bradley, famous in the European war, has named his associate, Major General Paul R. Hawley, formerly chief surgeon in the European theater of war, to serve as Surgeon General of the Veterans Administration. General Hawley has been a doctor all of his life. He understands the things that doctors have to contend with, and he knows the special qualifications needed by a physician who must cope with that tedious, terrible disease of tuberculosis. It is our conviction that relatives and friends of these boys who are classified as tuberculous can serve them best by urging that they continue their treatment at Veterans' Administration hospitals until their disease is conquered.

Save 2 Ways

To save steps and energy in a 2-story house, I double up on cleaning equipment. One set, containing floor mop, cleaning powder, cloths, dustpan and broom, is kept upstairs, and another set downstairs. And the equipment lasts twice as long.—Mrs. W. T.

White for Safety

Dark cellar steps should be painted with a 2-inch white strip on the front of tread so that the step will show. White luminous paint may be used.—Mrs. L. W. Todd.

Reference Bulletins

The following U. S. D. A. leaflets are now available and may be ordered free from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, as long as the supply last. Please order by number.

- AWI-16—Cheese in Your Meals.
- AWI-59—Oven Drying of Vegetables.
- AWI-64—Why Feed the Insects? Protect the Dried Foods.
- AWI-70—Kitchen Intruders. Why Tolerate Them?
- AWI-78—Family Food Plans for Good Nutrition.
- AWI-85—Potatoes in Popular Ways.
- AWI-89—Egg Dishes for Any Meal.
- AIS-11—Rural Electrification.
- AIS-18—How Much Fertilizer Shall I Use?



Run Her Like a Factory and She'll Pay

Your hen is an egg factory, and like any other factory, she's got to have the necessary raw materials.

One of the most important of these is egg shell material, calcium carbonate. Without it she can lay but few eggs.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell is 99% pure calcium carbonate, with a trace of iodine. It is very inexpensive—not an ounce of waste in a bag.

Keeping Pilot Brand before your hens all the time is the easiest way to make them pay.

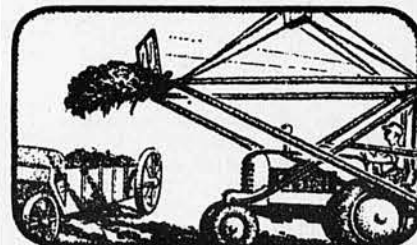


For Poultry

At Feed Dealers Everywhere

THE LOADER THAT WORKS THE YEAR AROUND

Write for FREE information, telling how many more jobs you can do with THE HYDRAULIC FARMHAND than with any other equipment. Stack hay (21 ft. high), haul bundles, load manure (with smooth hydraulic "wrist action" that prevents damage to the spreader), open hay stacks in winter, pile logs, pick up rocks, build fences... all with the same machine! Every motion under positive hydraulic control all the time. Built by an old established manufacturer of machinery, THE HYDRAULIC FARMHAND is always dependable; service through good dealers always near you. WRITE TODAY!



THE HYDRAULIC FARMHAND
Mfd. by SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO.
1174 15th Avenue S. E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

FREE!

New 1946 Book on Egg Profits!

Ways to help boost egg production and make more money from layers. Read how you may save up to 20% on feed cost with the famous Ful-O-Pep Plan—the plan followed by many of the nation's outstanding poultrymen. Chapters on Housing Pullets, Feeding Layers, Disease Control, Handling Breeders, etc. 32 pages, well illustrated. A gold mine of interesting and profitable information. For your free copy write while supply lasts to THE QUAKER OATS CO., DEPT. K-22, CHICAGO 4, ILL.

The Story of THE CAPPER FOUNDATION

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

FARM MECHANICS

QUIZ

1. How would you repair broken gears, wheels and frames quickly and permanently without dismantling?

2. How can worn plowshares and cultivator bits be restored inexpensively?

3. What is the easiest, quickest method of building hay loaders, trolley systems and manure conveyors?

THE ANSWER...

The answer to these and all other farm machinery breakdown problems is "Weld it with a Marquette Farm Welder." Broken tractor, cultivating and harvesting equipment can be quickly repaired by welding without tearing down. Hardsurfacing and building up cultivating equipment subject to wear makes them "good as new." Welded construction is the simplest, easiest and strongest method of building farm necessities and conveniences.

Just plug in your Marquette Farm Welder, select the proper heat and weld any type of metal. No matter what breaks or needs repairing, Marquette's wide welding range (20 to 180 amps.) will take all Farm Welding Jobs in stride. Easy to operate with no moving parts, dials or gadgets.

Don't confuse Marquette with "toy welders now being offered!" Marquette Farm Welders are engineered to do the job... built for R. E. A. requirements and are listed by Underwriters' Laboratories. Equipped with capacitor for High Power Factor. Immediate Delivery.

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MARQUETTE
REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE

MANUFACTURERS OF WORLD
FAMOUS MARQUETTE
INDUSTRIAL ARC WELDERS



FULLY EQUIPPED

Farm welders

For QUICK, EASY FALL FENCING



WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING ELECTRIC FENCER
with these distinctive advantages:

DRY WEATHER
INTENSIFIER

BATTERY
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FENCE TESTER

PROVED
ON 350,000
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5-YEAR SERVICE
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STORM PROOF
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ONLY
\$14.75

Hogging Down Corn
Grain is scarce.
Make use of all
available feed. A
Parmak and your
old wire gives
you all the new
fence you need.



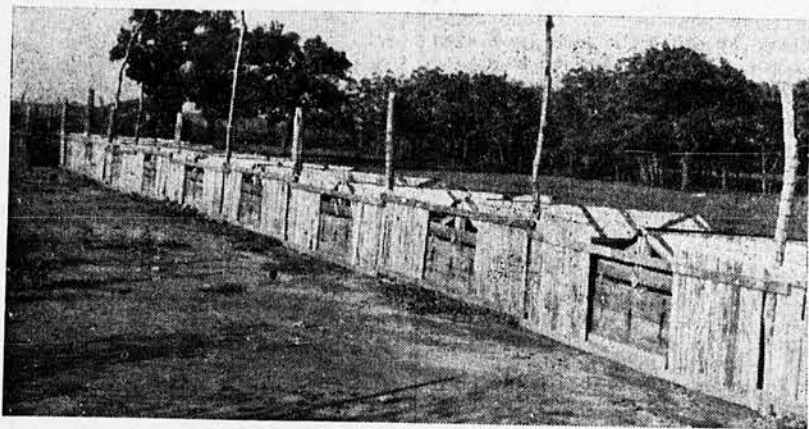
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Wheat—Easily set
up, quickly moved—
a boy can do it.
Parmak saves la-
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rials. Solves your
fencing problems!

Dozens of other uses that will make your farm earn more!

AT YOUR DEALERS PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

Turkey Plans Get Results

Egg Fertility Up, Hatches Are Better



A view showing arrangement of nests for the breeding flock to simplify job of curing broody hens. All nests face a series of 3 broody pens, and hens can be driven out of the nests by pounding on the roofs with a stick.

A SYSTEM of managing his toms and breeding hens has completely eliminated preferential mating in the turkey breeding flock of John Scott, Morris county. His management program also does away with fighting and feather picking, and prevents hens from being torn during mating.

This is all done by not allowing the toms to run with the hens. They are kept in a separate pen. During the mating season, toms are divided and put in 2 pens. One group of toms is turned in with the hens in the evening for about 45 minutes, then removed, and the other group of toms is turned in for another 45 minutes. The ratio of toms to hens is 120 toms to 800 hens. Using both groups of toms alternately during a 2-hour period in the evening works better than using them alternately on different days, reports Mr. Scott.

During the evening mating session, toms are watched closely. As soon as a tom has mated with 4 or 5 hens, he is removed. Toms are allowed to rest during the day. This management prevents hens from picking the tom's tail heads and the hens have fewer torn or snagged backs that cause them to fall off feed and reduce hatchability. Toms also show increased weight. Last year, at the end of the mating system, the toms averaged 34 pounds and the hens 18 pounds.

Fertility of the eggs under this program of management was increased from a previous 60 per cent to 85 and 90 per cent. Hatchability was increased from 45 and 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

A plan to quickly break broody hens also has been worked out on the Scott farm. Mr. Scott had been spending 2 to 4 hours daily taking broody hens off nests and carrying them to the broody pens. This consumed so much time and labor he put some thought to working out a labor-saving plan.

Three broody pens are used. Nests are arranged in an L-shape around the

east and north sides of the No. 1 broody pen, with all nests opening in front on the pen. Entrance to the nests are from the sides or back and these can be closed with hinged doors, forcing the hens to emerge into the broody pen when roofs of the nest are struck with a stick. Mr. Scott merely walks down the line of nests beating on the roofs with a stick.

At the end of the second day hens are transferred to the No. 2 pen, and on the fourth day into the No. 3 pen. On the sixth day toms from a nearby tom pen are turned in with the hens, which readily mate and return to laying. Under this program of rotation all 3 pens contain hens in different stages of the broodiness cure. With 4 pens Mr. Scott believes the job could be done in 4 days instead of 6.

Nest houses on the Scott farm are not elaborate or too well constructed. He offsets this with windbreaks. A snow fence is placed about 100 yards north of the windbreak, and the windbreak proper is made of straw against a straight rail fence with wings on both ends at 45-degree angles.

In choosing his breeding stock, Mr. Scott selects his best balanced birds from the range flock. If a bird has too broad a breast some of the power to transmit this feature is lost, he believes. Breeding stock that is hatched the last of May also has advantages, believes Mr. Scott. Such hens and toms do not have to be fed so long before the mating season as do earlier hatched birds. Hens hatched in late May will start laying the last of February or first of March. Four or 5 acres of Balbo rye or other green vegetation will raise vigor and hatchability.

In addition to commercial mash, corn is about the only grain given during the winter. Oats are saved for spring feeding. All breeding stock on the farm is selected thru the State Certified Selecting Agency so eggs can be sold to state certified hatcheries.

Easy Way to Help Your Flock



Remove Large Roundworms and Cecal Worms with Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON

Just Mix it in the Mash

Convenient, Labor-Saving Flock Treatment

Birds heavily infested with large roundworms and cecal (pin) worms waste feed, don't lay well—rob you of profits. You can help these birds, make your flock more profitable, easily, conveniently. Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton in wet or dry mash.

Avi-Ton is easy on the birds. You'll feel safer, more secure if you give your flock Avi-Ton as soon as you suspect large roundworms or cecal (pin) worms are holding back laying.

Avi-Ton contains recognized drugs, including phenothiazine. Thousands of poultry raisers praise its convenience; its safe, sure action. Avi-Ton is low in cost, too.

So don't let heavy infestations throw your birds off laying, reduce your profits. Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton at hatcheries, drug, feed and other stores, now. This convenient treatment pays—in eggs and profits to you.

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

Whenever your flock needs help, ask for "Dr. Salsbury's" . . . a complete line of poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants, vaccines and bacterins.

For Individual Treatment: give Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps, the only treatment containing Rotamine. Removes large roundworms and intestinal capillaria worms. Easy on the birds. Preferred by poultry raisers, 5 to 1.

Buy at Dealers Displaying This Service Emblem



Two-Fold DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

Provides NEW TONIC HELP For Your Flock . . . Easily, Conveniently

Give your flock the tonic benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, the two-fold drinking water medicine. Just two tablets per gallon; stir briskly. Praised by thousands this spring for its results against cecal coccidiosis and as a tonic. Safe in any water, even metal.

Dr. Salsbury's
REN-O-SAL

THE TWO-FOLD DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



KILL GRUBS

WITH THE *Automatic* CURRYING and DIPPING MACHINE

Rid livestock of grubs, lice, flies, ticks . . . the effective, proved, time and labor-saving way

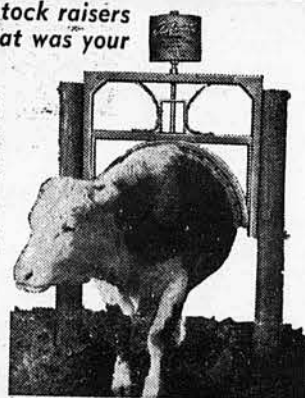
Cattle grubs and other vermin cost livestock raisers more than \$100,000,000 each year. What was your share of these losses?

Stop livestock losses due to pests with this amazing livestock profit-builder. You'll get faster gains, more milk production; bigger profits if your animals are pest-free. With the Automatic Curryng and Dipping Machine the critters curry their coats and apply pest-repelling, medicated dip oil in one operation. The animal treats itself when and where it needs it at any hour of the day or night. The machine and the animals do the work, you reap the harvest of increased profit! Get the full details.

Easy to Install . . . Inexpensive . . . All-Steel, Welded Construction . . . For Cattle, Horses, Hogs . . . Ends Destructive Rubbing on Feed Bunks, Buildings, etc. Will Last a Lifetime!

Write TODAY for Descriptive Folder and Name of Your Local Dealer

Dept. 23-E *Automatic* Equipment Mfg. Co. PENDER, NEBR.



Here Mr. Scott shows how front of nests can be opened and closed to let the hens into the broody pen, then prevent them from returning into the nest.

**ANOTHER STURDY
STAHMER
PRODUCT**

All-Purpose

**HAMILTON
FERTILIZER
AND
SEED
DISTRIBUTOR**



IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

Reasonably Priced!

Stahmer's Hamilton is engineered for long, hard service. Built of 11-gauge steel, welded throughout. Lumps are broken down, and distribution is evened by a swivel baffle.

FOR SEED • FERTILIZER • LIME

With team or tractor it is easy to use. Quickly and simply adjusted, it distributes to 8,000 pounds per acre, spreading 8 inches from the ground to guard against blowing. This extra heavy machine is the modern, all-purpose fertilizer and seed distributor. You'll be surprised at the reasonable price of Stahmer's Hamilton. You'll be pleased with its sturdy, dependable service.

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Orders poured in for Stahmer's Hamilton machine. One after another is being shipped to the hundreds who want Stahmer's Hamilton. Every day production has increased and we are again offering "Immediate Delivery." Order now!

SEND FOR name of your nearest dealer and illustrated folder.

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NEW Sargent Hydraulic TRACTOR LOADER

**LIFTS
2000 LBS.
11 FT. RANGE**

Simple to Operate

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

Sweep Rake attachment also available.
Easy, simple to operate. Can be put on tractor by one man in 30 minutes! Raises anything up to 2000 lbs. Twin Hydraulic lifts keep load balanced in all positions. Write today for FREE PICTURES, details. MCGRATH MFG. CO., Dept. K2, 4680 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.



**PAGE
Portable Milker**
Fast, safe, proven. More milk, more profit — less work. Simple, easy to clean. Write for catalog.
Pioneer Mfg. Co.
Dept. MD-115, West Allis, Wis.

When to Look for "Normal" Supplies

(Continued from Page 6)

"Ford—No trucks; expect to get into production soon.

"General Motors—No trucks; expect to be able to furnish a few tractors, but could promise nothing on straight trucks for some time."

Outlook now is it will take 6 to 8 months to drop consumer foods subsidies—paid to producers and processors. The plan is to drop them a commodity at a time. Butter subsidy of 5 cents a pound already is ordered out, earlier than had been anticipated. New surpluses and heavy carry-over stocks on hand caused the speed-up.

Also, butter roll-back removal will be the trial balloon on the consumer food subsidies.

Sugar and flour subsidies still are tagged to last longest.

Farm surpluses are beginning to worry Government. Potatoes got first attention—a 60-million-bushel surplus. What Government had on hand are being largely dehydrated, at heavy expense, to ship to Europe for relief, as soon as Congress appropriates some more funds for that purpose.

Poultry and egg surpluses are expected next spring. The 1946 surplus may equal that of 1944. Agriculture is planning a "Cull the Flocks" campaign; also an "Eat More Poultry" drive. Turkeys will be plentiful for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Poultry feeds remain in tight supply, which will encourage the culling-out campaign.

Cabbages and cauliflower are moving toward surpluses and others are expected to show up before many months.

There is a lot of talk, all the time, about how from one third to two thirds of the peoples of the world do not have enough to eat. But just the same in the Department of Agriculture the great minds are working hard on some plan or plans that will decrease crop production in the United States within the next 3 years; 2 years if possible.

Under the guarantees written into law by Congress to get maximum food production for the war, producers of nearly all food crops are promised 90 per cent of parity prices—or better in some instances—for 2 calendar years after war is officially declared ended.

Inasmuch as the President has a lot of war powers which are felt necessary during the reconversion period, the outlook is that the White House will not proclaim the termination of the war before mid-1946. It might be later. Congress has power to act by concurrent resolution, but is not likely to exercise it.

What that seems to mean is the guaranty of farm prices will have to be made good thru 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Feeling in Washington circles is that voluntary crop reduction on a large scale is not likely while prices are guaranteed.

What seems likely to be the program is something like this.

Thru the AAA before the war, and particularly during the war, acreage goals have been set for most commodities, by states. Inside the states these goals were passed on to counties. Inside counties, acreage allotments were made for each farm.

Such a program can be used to reduce acreages as well as to increase them. Some very learned interpretations have been written in the Office of The Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, leading toward support-price programs to cover only the production from allotted acreages. Or even on an allotted percentage of a national production goal in quantity produced for each of the specified crops entitled to price support.

To the greatest extent possible, Government wants to get away from actually buying up surpluses to be disposed of at losses, thus turning the production subsidies into recognizable consumer subsidies.

Production goals for 1946 are to be announced this month. Are not expected to differ much from the 1945 goals, as foreign needs (much to be met thru funds from the U. S. Treasury in one form or another) are expected to be heavy thru 1946.

Big permanent headache still is cotton. How to sell cotton in foreign markets with U. S. cotton price held around 21 cents, when Brazil and Egypt will sell at 13 and 14 cents.

No progress is rapidly being made on the bill by Representative Poage, of Texas, to grant an additional 545 million dollars for a 3-year REA expansion loan program. REA Administrator Wickard (former Secretary of Agriculture) says two thirds of his present money is allocated; must have more funds. Electric utilities are opposing, as usual, but also there is opposition from some of the co-operatives, who have a hunch that a lot of the additional millions are intended to be put into construction of plants, while in the main the REA co-operatives want the money used for extensions of transmission and farm lines. Also, the struggle to remove REA from the Department of Agriculture and make it an independent agency is not over. Odds seem to be it will remain in Agriculture.

The quarrel over additional loan funds is not affecting extensions for months to come, as the problem is more one of material shortages than of loan fund shortages.

Support price on soybeans probably will be 25 or 30 cents below 1946 price of \$2.04.

One prediction on next year's hog support prices is that the Secretary can vary it by 2-week periods; start next December with \$13 (Chicago) climb to \$13.25 last week in September, fall to low of around \$10.75 in December, rise to \$12 in March, ride along around \$11.50 for May-June, and slip back up to \$13 by September 1. Something like that seems to be in the wind.

How Do You Like This Size?



Massey-Harris 7-foot Self-Propelled Clipper Combine, now being placed in large scale production. The success of the 12-14-foot self-propelled combines in the M-H Harvest Brigade brought demands for a smaller version—hence the development of the self-propelled principle to the already well known and popular Clipper combine. Here you see it combining sunflowers.

Now You Can Again Specify

**BRIGGS & STRATTON
"Air-Cooled Engines"**



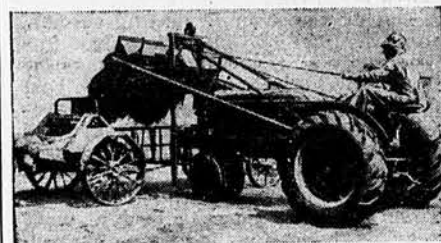
WITH production being stepped up to meet unprecedented demands, you can again have farm appliances and equipment with—not "just gasoline engines"—but "Briggs & Stratton Air-Cooled Engines".

Precision manufacture and constant advancements in design and engineering account for the brilliant record of well over 2 1/4 Million of these trouble-free 4-cycle gasoline engines during 26 years of continuous production.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP.
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

BRIGGS & STRATTON
GASOLINE ENGINES

AIR-COOLED POWER



MAKES QUICK WORK OF tough lifting-loading jobs

●The Workmaster loads manure, stack bottoms, commercial fertilizer, feed sacks. Lifts logs, ties, small buildings. Scoops up and loads or moves loose sand, gravel, crushed rock, coal or snow. It will carry a full load across uneven ground or up steep grades. This year's model of the Workmaster has a new, improved scoop with suction built into the teeth, similar to a plow share, to aid in controlled penetration. The Workmaster can quickly be converted from or into a Haymaster-10, depending upon which machine you own first. Write, today, for complete information about the WORKMASTER. There's no obligation.

NEW METHOD EQUIPMENT CO.
INDIANOLA, IOWA

KILL RATS! THIS SAFE, EASY WAY

Get rid of rats easily with new improved K-R-O Ready-Mixed, now in Bis-Kit form. Nothing to mix. No mess. No bother. Simply place Bis-Kits where rats run and K-R-O will kill them or your money back. Mr. N. P., Hudson, N. H., writes "... in one night I got 10 rats. We think it is a wonder."

Not a poison, K-R-O (Kills Rats Only) contains a variety of red squill baits. It is particularly desirable for use around humans, livestock, pets, and poultry. Small size can: 35c. Large: \$1. Also Red Squill Powder at 75c. At your drug, seed, or hardware store. The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Buy Victory Bonds

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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WHITE LEGHORNS Unsexed \$8.95 — 95% Pullets \$15.45
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, Heavy Asps, 7.95. Cockerels \$3.95 up.
FREE CATALOG. 25 Breeds
Bloodtested—Egg Bred—High Livability
Big savings on early orders. Started Pullets. Write today.
THOMPSON HATCHERY, Box 1337-CD, Springfield, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

SELECT PULLETS—CHOICE GRADE AAA AAAA AAAA Key Fleck
2 to 3 weeks old—Per 100 12.95 22.95 25.95 27.95
3 to 4 weeks old " 28.85 38.85 41.85 43.85
4 to 5 weeks old " 28.85 38.85 41.85 43.85
4 to 6 wk. open range " 28.85 38.85 41.85 43.85
100% delivery. Give express office; send M.O. Cat. Free
BUSH White Leghorns, Box 433-CD, Clinton, Mo.

U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS

Sexed Pullets \$9.75 Cockerels \$4.75
as low as... 100 as low as... 100
Write for FREE CATALOG Listing All Breeds
THE WHITE CHICKERY, SCHELL CITY, MO.

For Sale—June hatched Pullets
200 English White Leghorns; 100 White Rocks.
50 Black Australorps; 100 Assorted All Breeds.
100 White Leghorn Pullets, 8 weeks old.
150 Str. Run White Rocks, 2 weeks old. Write for prices.
RUFF FOLTRY FARM, Ottawa, Kan.

Baby Chicks—24 breeds; free catalog gives best matings, terms, prices. FOB, guaranteed; bloodtested breeders: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.95; pullets, \$15.45. 4 Weeks Started White Leghorn Pullets, \$25.00. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.95. Heavy assorted, \$7.95. Surplus cockerels, \$3.95. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Griffith's Silver Mating Chicks Immediate future delivery. Bred 25 years to make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing fryers. Postpaid with cash. \$1.00 per 100 deposit, balance COD plus postage. \$1.45 per 100. Barred White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Australorps, Leg-Rox, Free Catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 612, Fulton, Missouri.

Limited Time—FOB, husky, vigorous, blood-tested chicks, excellent layers. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns \$9.90. Pullets, \$16.90. 4 Weeks Started White Leghorn Pullets, \$26.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$12.90. Heavy assorted, \$7.95. Surplus cockerels, \$4.95. Free Calendar-Catalog, terms, guarantee. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Broiler Chicks hatching daily. Fastest growing, high livability Heavy Crosses, Rocks, New Hampshire, Leg-Hamps, Australorps. We need more high-quality hatching eggs this fall and winter. Pioneer Hatchery, Boone, Iowa.

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

U. S. Approved Baby Chicks and turkey poults. Embryo-fed. Pure and crossbreeds. Thousands weekly. Free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES

Emden Toulouse Geese \$5.00. White Pekin ducks \$1.00 and \$1.50. Buff Orpington ducks \$2.00. Piliows 19x27, 5-lb. pair \$10.00. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kansas.

POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS

Chickens Got Worms? Get this new Easthills Farm Remedy—Pheno-Nicotine Tabs. To be used in the treatment of chickens and turkeys for expulsion of cecal (pin) worms, and large round worms (ascaridia). 100 for \$1.00; 300 for \$2.50. Ask your local feed dealer, or write Danen Mills, Dept. B, St. Joseph 1, Mo.

Ring Neck Pheasants, Mallard and Brazilian Muscovy ducks. America's finest sturdy young breeding stock. Write for prices. Chain-O-Lakes Game Fields, McHenry, Ill.

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OIL FILTERS

Ford Tractor Owners
Crankcase condensation causes you endless trouble and expense. Most distributor trouble is traced here. Eliminate all this grief and expense the ONLY WAY. Equip your tractor NOW with a RECLAIMO HEATER OIL-FILTER-REFINER. Fully guaranteed to remove the dirt, MOISTURE and DILUTION from your crankcase oil and to prevent acid formation. RECLAIMO gives you CLEAN-SWEET oil indefinitely. Same applies to all tractors—cars—trucks. RECLAIMO is fully guaranteed and backed by ten years service. Over-all superior performance guaranteed. If your dealer is skeptical write us for details and proof. Remember that filtered crankcase oil is NEVER clean oil. RECLAIMO SALES CO., ELGIN, NEBRASKA.

High Quality, Continental Post-Hole Digger. Fits all makes of tractors. No hand lifting, one man operated, automatic depth control. Limited quantity on hand. Order Now! May not be available next Spring when you need one. If your dealer cannot supply you order direct from factory. Write Dept. 10, Continental Farm Machine Co., 451 Wilson Northeast, Minneapolis, 13, Minn.

NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS

Write for big, free 1945 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines, 3, Iowa (formerly Boone, Iowa).

AUTOMOTIVE

Having Car Trouble? New, Used, Guaranteed auto, truck parts save money. Transmission specialists. Describe needs. Immediate reply. Victory, 2930AO North Western, Chicago 18.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

For Sale: 1250-watt wind power lift plant with 53-foot tower and 16 glass jar batteries. Bought new in 1942. Price \$350. Delmer Gillespie, Grainfield, Kan.

Outstanding Offer in Finest Farm Light Batteries. Write Jumbo Mfg. Co., Spencer, Iowa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

For Sale: 10 Duck Foot Cultivators, 13 Hammer Mills. Lots of Grain Elevators and both Stationary and Truck Grain Blowers. Kysar Implement Company, Goodland, Kansas.

Store and Dry Soft Corn and raise grade on tough wheat with Liberty Grain Blower. Write today for plans and particulars. Immediate shipment. Link Mfg. Co., Fargo, N. D.

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

Da-West Hydraulic tractor loaders. Da-West knife-type all-purpose feed mills. For sale by R. V. Lehner Co., Ness City, Kan.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

For More Farm Profits, raise Milking Shorthorns! Indisputable records—On farm and contest—prove they're best all-around breed. Thrive under average farm conditions. Daul-purpose—they produce profitably 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. Get Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 809 W. Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Illinois Hog Medicine—Try it once and you won't want to raise hogs without it. 25 years successful background. Openings for salesmen in Kansas. Illinois Manufacturing Co., Of Quincy, Quincy, Illinois.

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4311, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

4 Peonies—2 Red, 1 White, 1 Pink.....\$1.00
5 Hardy Phlox—Red, White, Pink.....1.00
36 Iris—4 newest varieties.....1.00
40 Lucky Blue Iris, best for hedging.....1.00
50 Gladiolus, large bulbs assorted.....1.00
6 Regal Lilies, blooming size.....1.00
6 Welch's Concord Grapes, 2 yrs.....1.00
50 Paradise Asparagus & 8 Rhubarb.....1.00
10 Lombardy Poplars, 4 ft.....1.00
12 American Elms, 4 ft.....1.00
All prepaid. Colored catalog free. Order from Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Ia.

Peonies, plant now. 3 red, 3 white, 3 pink. \$1.00 postpaid. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

SEED

For Sale: Kansas 2234 and 1583 and US 13, State Certified hybrid seed corn. Order your 1946 supply now. Jake Lehman, Horton, Kan.

Brome Grass \$12.50 per 100 lbs. Sweet Clover \$8.00 to \$12.50 per 100 lbs. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

Trap Fox and Coyote: On bare ground or deep snow. Learn modern methods to outwit the sly furbearers. Free illustrated circular. Q. Bunch, Welch, Minn.

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

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

RABBITS AND PIGEONS

Raise Chin-Chin, the big money-making rabbit. Big demand. Small investment. Ideal business for anybody. Anywhere. Willow Farm, R-44, Sellersville, Penna.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Good Opportunity for returned servicemen. Start a business for yourself. Territory open eastern Kansas and western Missouri. We will help you. Write P. O. Box 4026, Kansas City, Mo.

FILMS AND PRINTS

Photo Christmas Cards from your own snapshot! Send us your negative. Get 25 beautifully designed cards with sentiment and your photo, envelopes to match—\$1.25. If no negative, we can make card from your snapshot at 50c additional. Finerfotos, Drawer U-898, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

18 Beautiful Deckledge Christmas Cards made from kodak negatives only \$1.00 including envelopes. Kodak rolls developed two deckledge prints made of each negative 25c. Velox Deckledge reprints 2c. Two 5x7 enlargements 25c from negatives. Why pay more for guaranteed work? Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

You Will agree our ultra-modern Luxtone finish the most beautiful of all. Wide margin, deckled, plate embossed prints. Only 25c for 8 exp. roll. Finest Free Deluxe Enlargement offer. Send your next roll to us for America's most outstanding prints. Mailbag Film Service, Box 5440-A, Chicago 80.

Finerfotos developed, printed, enlarged—lowest prices. No restrictions on number of prints on roll or reprint orders. Roll developed with 8 Finerfotos and 2 professional bromide enlargements—25c. Finerfotos, Drawer U-898, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

8-Exposure Rolls 25c, over 8 exposures 40c, for one Velox print each and Free enlargement coupon. Reprints 3c. Minimum 25c. Fred V. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

For Snapshot Film all sizes 127 to 116 at popular prices and better photo finishing, write Universal Photo Service, Box 612-T, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Century Delivers Work and Service that can't be beat. 8-Exp. roll 25c with two professional enlargements Free. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Roll developed, printed 20c. Reprints 75—\$1.00. Howard's, 3760 Fremont, Chicago 13.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

Unusual Trees, Too

"Almost anything will grow in Eastern Kansas if you plant it and give it a little care." That is the conclusion of Mr. and Mrs. William Kozak, of Shawnee county. They certainly have proved the statement on their farm.

Thirty years ago there wasn't a tree on the place. They now have so many shade and fruit trees you can scarcely see the farmstead. They have 10 varieties of plums, 8 varieties of peaches, 3 varieties of pears including Bartlett, which are not recommended for this area, and 5 varieties of apples.

In addition, they have bush fruits, Moores Early, Concord and Delaware grapes, and strawberries.

Among their trees are nectarines, hundreds of pines, cedars, cottonwoods, maples and elms. But they also have persimmons and pecans, Russian olives and one fig tree that produces.

As unusual as the fig tree is the sight of bamboo growing on the farm. Two large bunches of bamboo, brought from Texas, are growing near the windmill.

A Crawdad Problem

Now is the time for all good farmers to come to the aid of E. R. Barr and A. J. Kuhlmann, Lyon county turkey growers. They have a problem.

Some time ago these men built a pond on the farm to supply water for their large turkey flock. Much to their dismay, crayfish, or crawdads, ridged their dam so that much of the water escapes thru the dam.

A call for help was sent out. A study was made of how to get rid of these pests. The results were that anything used to kill the crawdads made the water unfit for the turkeys.

If you have an answer to this problem, send it in to Kansas Farmer so the information may be passed on to others who may be having similar trouble.

Handy Chicken Crate

We fixed a dandy, handy chicken crate by taking the rolling front from an old cabinet and fastening it on the top of an ordinary crate. It's quick and secure and saves nailing, besides looking classy.—Mrs. F. F. S.

EDUCATIONAL

High School at home in shortest time. Prepares you for college, professions, personal advancement. Diploma awarded. Write for free catalog. Academy for Adults, Dept. T. 30 W. Washington, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write. Reisch Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

Duncan's National Auction School, Creston 4, Iowa. January term. Students do actual selling. Catalogue free.

WANTED—TO BUY

Circus Material Wanted. Will buy old photographs, posters, etc. C. P. Fox, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

Pop Corn, Alfalfa Seed, Sweet Clover, Brome Grass. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo. Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-11, Chicago.

FEATHERS WANTED

Earn More Money! Civilian needs require unlimited amount of feathers. Top ceiling prices. New Goose—\$1.37 1/2 lb. New Duck—\$1.10 lb. Highest prices for goose and duck quills (wing and tail). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Ship Today—Cash Tomorrow. Midwest Feather Co., 2917 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 16.

Goose and Duck Feathers Wanted. Best prices paid, payment day received. Send for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago 22, Ill.

REMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, Associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C1106, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS—KANSAS

Fine Suburban Home near Emporia on paved highway, close to High School and College. Modern buildings, electricity. Give possession. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

420-Acre Ideal Stock Farm, plenty water, 320 acres farming—most in grass now, well-fenced. 7-room house, silos, barn, chicken house, granary. Near High School and concrete road. Price \$30.00 per acre. CLARK HOWELL, Owner 812 S. Hampton, Springfield, Mo.

Farms, Ranches, all kinds of businesses everywhere for our catalogue. Free information. Peterman Exchange Service, Wichita 11, So. Station, Kansas.

Wanted to hear from owner of farm or unimproved farm for sale. Wm. Holly, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tobacco—Pay when received. Good juicy, fire-cured leaf chewing or extra good pipe smoking. Specify which, 5 pounds \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reece Cole, Sharon, Tenn.

HOGS

BERGSTENS' Correct-Type HAMPSHIRE

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

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS Kansas

ETHYLEDALE FARM

We will not hold a sale this fall, but do have some good boars for sale at private treaty.

PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE DALE SCHEEL, Emporia, Kansas

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Keepsake's Pride, the sire of fine pigs. If you want good Spots write or visit our farm. Fancy spring boars and gilts. Farm located 12 miles northwest of Topeka, on all-weather road.
H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kan. Phone Elmont Ex. 71.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Top quality and breeding, thick, low-down, serviceable age boars. Also gilts. Reg. Immured. Earl and Everett Fleser, Norwich, Kan.

KONKELS' SPOTTED POLANDS WIN here could you buy a boar out of the 1st and 2nd winning litter mates to the grand champion boar and sire by a son of the 1944-45 grand champ? Only at Konkels & Sons, Haviland, Kan.

OFFERING BLACK POLAND BOARS

Good individuals and none better bred. Also fall pigs.
C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

Poland China Boars and Gilts

Spring farrow, sired by Nation-Wide and Selected. Farmers' prices.
PAUL WILLIAMS, (11 ml. S.) Clay Center, Ka.

POLAND CHINA BOARS sired by Chief of Supremacy. Two are litter mates to Miss Supremacy (Kansas grand champion sow in 1945). Also spring gilts.
Malone Bros., Raymond, Kan.

HAND-PICKED DUROC BOARS and GILTS

of spring farrow. The thick, shorter-legged type. Dark red in color. Popular bloodlines.
ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, Waterville, 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 ml. N. Alta Vista, Kan.

Duroc Boars and Gilts

Purebred but not to be recorded. New blood for old customers. Golden Fancy and Red Orion breeding. 20 thick, low set boars and 20 gilts. Double immured. For farmers.
Oscar H. Swanson, Clay Center, Kan.

40—CHOICE DUROC BOARS—40 Ready for hard service. Thick-made individuals. Breeding not surpassed. \$35 to \$50. Registered. Immured. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS and GILTS

Good feeders, good colors, boars and gilts unrelated. Priced according to quality.
CHARLES STUCKMAN, Kirwin, Kan.

Duroc Spring Boars and Gilts

Sired by Improved Ace and Reconstruction 2nd. From outstanding dams. Champion bred. Registered.
BEN HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas.

CHOICE YOUNG DUROC BOARS Sired by Proud Cherry Orion, Builder's Victory Ace, Broadway Parade, Seco Deep Set, Orion Compact. Dams are the thick, low-down kind. Prices right. Immured. Write, or better yet, come. Breeder of Durocs only, 41 years.
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas.

HEREFORD BOARS

Select and choice individuals. Several bloodlines.
BERT LYON, SAC CITY, IOWA.

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

AUCTIONEERS

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

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

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
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1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

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GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Specializing in purebred livestock sales.
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Livestock—Land—Farm Sales.
Desire Auctioneer's Job with Sale Barn.
P. O. Box No. 84, Topeka, Kansas.

CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer

Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales.
Wellington, Kansas

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

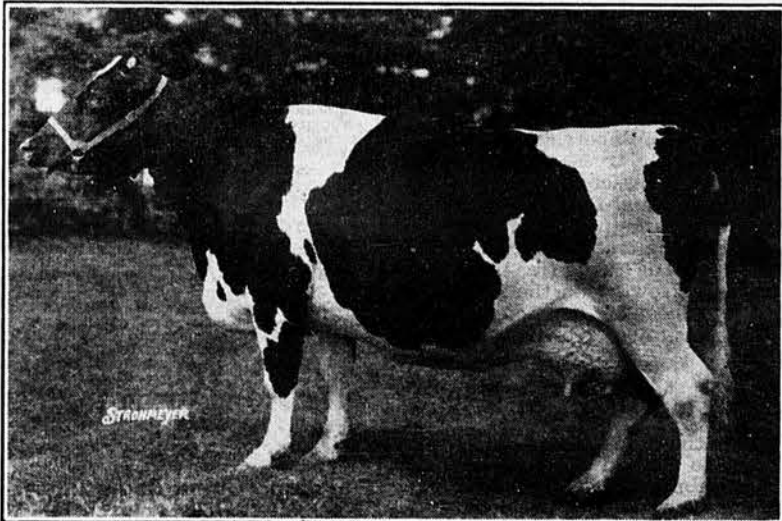
Alden, Kansas

Central Kansas HOLSTEIN Breeders' CONSIGNMENT SALE

(Fair Grounds)

Hutchinson, Kansas, Tuesday, November 13

(Following the Washington sale November 12)



100 HEAD—Registered and grades from leading breeders of the territory
50 COWS :: 25 BRED HEIFERS

Some open heifers and a few record bulls. Cows with up to 700 lbs. fat. Bulls from some of the best record herds in the central part of the state. 50 Cows in milk and heifers to freshen in fall and winter. Most of the young cattle vaccinated by calfhood method. Everything tested within 30 days of sale. Health papers with every animal. Vaccinated certificates on vaccinated cattle. Many young heifers suitable for 4-H.

CONSIGNORS:

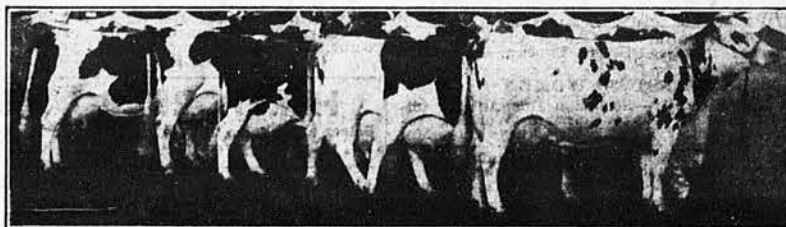
Jake Zarnowski & Son	J. J. Kauffman	Art Domann
P. G. Hiebert	Abe Thut	Eaton Boyns
Lloyd Schultz	Roy Hopkins	Otto Domann
Grover G. Meyer	E. S. Stephenson	E. C. McGonigle
Mott & Kandt	Ralph Ward & Son	V. L. Lang

For catalog write T. H. McVAY, Nickerson, Kan.
 E. A. DAWDY and T. H. McVAY, Mgrs., Salina and Nickerson, Kan.
 Auctioneers—Bert Powell, C. W. Cole, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

North-Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale

4-H Building

Washington, Kan.---Monday, Nov. 12



75 HEAD

Registered and high grades consigned by 15 leading breeders of the territory (including cattle from Republic, Washington, Marshall and Nemaha counties).

30 COWS in milk or near freshening.
20 BRED HEIFERS
15 OPEN HEIFERS
10 TOP BULLS

This territory is noted for its large number of farmer Holstein breeders, who make their living off the cows. Practically every animal in the sale has a production record or production backing. This is the place to buy real milk cows.

CONSIGNORS:

Fred Duey, Chester, Nebr.; Martin Blanke, Bremen, Kan.; L. B. Strahm, Sabetha; Clarence Hinck, Linn; E. H. Lohmeyer, Greenleaf; Raymond Ohlde, Palmer; A. A. Stalbaumer, Baileyville; H. D. Burger, Seneca; Louis Platt, Esbon; Young Bros., Haddam; W. F. Frerking, Herkimer; Geo. Woerner, Linn; August F. Moeller, Hiawatha; and Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf, Kan.

Both the North Central and Northeast Districts are represented with consignors this year.

For information or catalog address E. A. DAWDY, Salina, Kansas.

Sale under management of
 T. H. McVay, Nickerson, Kansas, and E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kansas.

Aucts.: Bert Powell, C. W. Cole, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Just Common Sense

"It is difficult to tell just how much good terracing has done for crop production on my farm," says Bert Wamser, of Lyon county. "But common sense tells me that I can't grow crops on soil that has disappeared from the farm down the ditches."

Mr. Wamser was one of the first farmers in his community to start a soil conservation program, and this fall he is finishing terraces on the third of 3 farms under his ownership. When he completes his present terracing he will have all of his crop land terraced.

Terraces this year were put in after his crop was planted, which made harvesting a mess, he admits. But he prefers to lose part of one crop rather than any of his soil.

Alfalfa is being sown on parts of his farm that never saw legumes before and legumes are being rotated with feed crops. He likes soybeans in rotation better than wheat and has raised no corn for several years.

More Pawnee Seed

According to Minor Stallard, Lyon county agent, farmers in that county have done a fine job of increasing local supplies of certified Pawnee seed wheat.

Last year only 50 acres of certified Pawnee seed wheat were planted in the county. This year there were 3,000 acres planted.

Paint the Bottom

Did you know that sweating causes the bottom of steel and galvanized iron water tanks to rust out before the sides? You can double the life of the tank if you paint the bottom of the tank every few years.—X. Y. Z.

Dairy CATTLE

For 50-Ton Cows

Ayrshires are noted for life-time records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk.



Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
 280 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

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, LEBOW, KAN.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL

calves, two months old. His dam is classified "very good" with an H. I. R. record 434 lbs. fat 5.76%. Sired by son of a 4-Star bull, whose sire is Superior Gold and Silver Medal sire, classified "very good". An excellent bull calf and will benefit your herd. First \$60 gets him.

WILLIAM E. LONG
 Rt. 8, Topeka, Kan. Phone 2-1401.

Livestock Advertising Rates

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

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

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

Quality Reg. Ayrshire Cattle for Sale



10 BRED HEIFERS\$1750.00
10 HEIFERS (av. age 10 mos.).. 950.00
10 COWS 1900.00

Pick your Ayrshires from the largest and oldest herd in Nebraska. All registered and will be transferred to buyers. All health requirements fully met.

90 miles north of Manhattan, Kansas. On Highways 77 and 3 and 4.

J. B. HIGGINS, Linden Tree Park Farm
Beatrice, Nebraska.

JAMES L. HULL JERSEY DISPERSAL

12:30 P. M. at Hull Farm 4 1/2 miles North of
Weston, Mo.,—Thursday, November 15



60 HEAD (45 Registered Jerseys)—(15 High Producing Grades). Dispersing the entire herds of James L. Hull, Weston, Mo., and Marvin Sloan, Platte City, Mo.

35 Cows—Many Fresh Cows and Heavy Springers—Jerseys milking up to 7 gallons daily. Holsteins milking up to 9 gallons daily. A High-Producing Group of Cows.

22 Heifers—all ages—from above cows and sired by good bulls. The Purebred Jerseys are of Kenia's Sultan—Standard of Oaklands bloodlines, and are from foundation stock originating in the J. B. Smith herd, Platte City, Mo., breeders and importers of fine Jersey Cattle.

Bulls—include Cornelia Signal Volunteer—grandson of Signal Estella Volunteer—Superior Sire, and out of a granddaughter of Filpail Wonder Volunteer—Superior, Medal of Merit, Gold & Silver Medal Sire.

Some Calfhood Vaccinated—All Tb. and Bang's Tested.

For Free Catalog write IVAN N. GATES, Sales Mgr., West Liberty, Iowa.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas.

DISPERSAL and REDUCTION REGISTERED and GRADE JERSEY CATTLE SALE

Fair Grounds, 1 P. M.

Hutchinson, Kan., Friday, Nov. 16

61 HEAD—52 Head Registered

33 Cows (24 of them registered—9 grades.) Mostly fresh or near freshening. All dams have production records. 2 Registered Bred Heifers. 10 Registered Open Heifers. 12 Registered Heifer Calves. 1 two-year-old 1-Star Registered Bull. 3 Registered Bull Calves.

Everything over 6 months old will be tested for Bang's and Tb. All cows in milk will be tested for Bang's and mastitis.

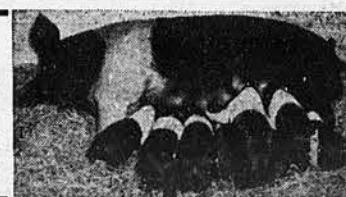
For catalog write RAY E. SMITH or W. S. WATSON, R. 2, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mr. Watson is dispersing his herd. Auctioneers—Davenport, Regier, and Rayl.

SPRING BOARS — WEANLING PIGS REAL "PACKER-TYPE" HAMPSHIRE

Offering a few top spring boars at \$50 to \$150. Also weanling pigs 4w to 85 lbs. each. Registered, vaccinated, price crated F.O.B. our station at \$35 each. Can furnish unrelated pairs or trios at \$100. Sired by our herd boars and out of our high-producing sows. Inquire of

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



Dual-Purpose CATTLE**McPherson-Rice County
Milking Shorthorn Sale**

**Wednesday
November 14**
San-Ore Building
**McPherson,
Kansas**

35 HEAD

Milking Shorthorn breeders of McPherson and Rice counties are offering a select group of 23 Females—cows, bred heifers, open heifers and 12 Bulls—mostly of serviceable age.

A chance to start a new herd or to add to your established herd. Majority of cattle are from classified herds and are backed by good production. All cattle Bang's and T. tested.

CONSIGNORS: Retnuh Farms, Gordon Janssen, Geo. Habiger, Profit Bros., P. H. Ediger & Sons, J. E. Ediger & Sons, Vern Lindholm & Son, Knuckstedt Bros., Raymond Lindholm, Le Var Farms, Martin M. Goering, Harold H. Goering, H. E. Stucky, Ben M. Ediger, Glen D. Bruce, Heidebrecht Bros.

For Catalog Address

C. O. Heidebrecht, Sec., Inman, Kan.
Auctioneers—Gus Heidebrecht,
Harold Tonn, Assistant.
Fieldmen: Hobart Hunter, Milking Shorthorn Society, Jesse Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

RETNUH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS

We are mating 5 outstanding tried bulls (3 classified "Very Good," 2 "Good Plus") and out of cows that classify "Excellent" to 35 cows of proven cow families classified as follows: 18 "Good Plus," 13 "Very Good" and 4 "Excellent." We showed grand champion male and female at our largest spring show last May. We hope to help some one in the future. Could it be you? 3½ miles east and 2½ miles south of town.

JOE HUNTER, R. 1, Geneseo, Kan.

Linvue Milking Shorthorn Farm

Registered cows, fresh or to freshen soon. Also bred and open heifers, and young bulls of various ages. Son of Walgrove Watchman in service. Herd federal-accredited for Bang's.

IRWIN S. KING, Linn, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Duallyn Milking Shorthorns

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

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

ELDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM

Home of cattle with production and quality. T. and Bang's clean. Bulls, young cows and heifers for sale.

GARY BROWN & SONS, Great Bend, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Tested—Classified—Vaccinated—Proved. Before buying, see them at farm 4 miles northeast of city on No. 17.

HARRY H. REEVES, R. 3, Hutchinson, 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.

MILKING SHORTHORN HEIFER

Soldier Creek, Ina, roan, polled, Apr. 18, 1945. 10 RMs in pedigree. First calf of Hollandale Lavina and Defender's M M Promise, double grandson of The Defender. \$200.

LESLIE & LESLIE, Goff, Kansas.

RED POLLED BULLS

For sale. Also cows from 3 to 8 years old.

F. J. TRIMER, Bluff City, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE**JOE MACKEY
HOLSTEIN Dispersal SALE**

10:30 A. M., at 85th & Antioch—Hwy 58

Saturday, Nov. 17

Overland Park, Kan.

107 HEAD—Registered and Grade

45 Cows (Milking).

30 Close Springers.

30 head Calves and Heifers.

2 Outstanding Bulls.

Cows weigh up to 1,500 lbs. and milking up to 90 pounds.

All T. and Physical Tested.

New DeLaval 3-unit Milking Machine.

Joe Mackey, Overland Park, Kan.

Auctioneers: Perry Walters and Col. Beach.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

For lease or sale: Grandsons of Governor of Carnation from tested dams.

SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY

Topeka, Kansas.

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 to 600 lbs.

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

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

MALONE BROS., Raymond, continue with big, smooth Poland Chinas. They had an exhibit at Kansas State Fair this year, winning their share of prizes, altho they started to fit late, not knowing for sure the fair would be held. They won first in class on gilt and junior and grand champion, also first junior yearling boar.

Thirty-eight head of Duroc spring pigs sold in the **W. H. & H. O. WALDO** sale held at De Witt, Nebr., October 16, for a general average of \$80 and a top of \$240. The buyer was Watson Jones, of Elmwood, Nebr. The top 20 head averaged \$100, and the high 10 head \$125. Weather was fine for a sale and the crowd numbered about 250. The offering was in just fair flesh but about right for best results from the buyers standpoint. Thirty-one head stayed in Nebraska. H. J. McMurray was the auctioneer.

SUNSHINE FARM registered Hampshire hogs, selling in the 4-H barn at Horton, October 2, was attended by a fine audience of breeders and visitors. The 39 head sold averaged \$75, boars and gilts averaging the same to the dollar. The top boar brought \$150 from the Dudley Parker Ranch. The highest priced female was bought by O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, for \$130. Col. Shaw was the auctioneer. Bad weather reduced size of crowd and prices accordingly. The sale was held at night.

The sale of **GRADE JERSEY CATTLE** held at Manhattan, October 15, was well attended and a wide distribution of the cattle obtained. Cows sold up to \$212.50, that price being paid by Harry Russell, of Rozelle, for a 5-year-old cow. Mr. Russell bought several head. The third top was \$182.50, paid by Mr. Berkerfeldt, of Fredonia, who was a buyer of 11 head. Mr. Cameron, of Junction City, took 7 head. A large per cent of the offering went to local buyers. Lawrence Welter was the auctioneer.

For a quarter of a century **FRANK L. YOUNG** has been breeding and improving registered Jerseys on his farm near Cheney. Mr. Young has combined dairying and wheat farming and says it has proved to be a good combination. Wheat pasture is a big asset and the cream goes a long way during years when wheat prices are low or there is a partial failure. Mr. Young believes in testing and weeding out the cows that fail to pay well for feed and labor. He uses superior sires and has cows with 305-day records of 500 pounds of fat.

A. L. WISWELL & SON, of Olathe, held their annual Poland China sale October 22. The crowd was smaller than usual and prices hardly what they should have been due to the corn locally not being as good as in other years. The boar average was \$53 on 12 head sold, and \$53 on 30 gilts. The top price paid was \$75 for a gilt, by Bauer Bros., of Gladstone, Nebr. This firm bought 8 gilts, 2 at \$75 each. The top boar went to Raymond O'Hara, of Jewell, at \$105. Twenty-eight head went to Kansas buyers. Harry Duncan was the auctioneer.

Buyers from Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas made the audience that attended the **C. R. ROWE & SONS** Poland China sale, held on the farm near Scranton, October 20. That they appreciated the Rowe-type of Poland China is indicated by the prices received. The 19 boars sold with a top of \$350, paid by Joe Hughes, of Ponca, Nebr., and an average of \$97 per head. The gilts averaged \$60. The second top boar went to Paul Williams, of Clay Center, at \$147. The entire offering brought a total of \$2,385. H. S. Duncan was the auctioneer.

THE FELIX KREHBIEL HEREFORD sale held on the farm, near Elyria, October 16, brought out a good crowd of nearby visitors and buyers. The bargain of the sale was the herd bull going to Walter Schlickau, of Haven, at \$350. The highest priced female sold for \$267. The buyer was W. H. Krehbiel, of Rosalia. This cow had the distinction of having dropped twins 3 times in succession. The unpampered offering sold for very satisfactory prices, an average of \$94 on calves and \$178 on cows and heifers. The eight bulls averaged \$150. The busy wheat sowing season, delayed on account of excessive rains, kept many buyers at home. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer, assisted by Ted Krehbiel. The local demand was especially good.

Rain, sleet and snow interfered with attendance at the **E. L. WALKER MILKING SHORTHORN** sale held at Fowler, September 29. Mr. Walker writes that many buyers from the West drove thru severe storms in order to get to the sale and buyers from the East and Northern Oklahoma were not able to come. Considering these handicaps, the sale was very good with an average of \$245 on 38 head. Six of the lots were baby calves under 2 months old. Figuring these calves with their dams, the average was \$300. The Kansas grand champion cow for 1942 and 1943, Kingsdale Ruby, sold for \$525. She would have sold higher but for an infected leg. B. T. Pheasant, of Buffalo, Wyo., was the buyer. We had catalog requests from 14 states and Canada. Our next sale will be held under cover, says Mr. Walker.

The **KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY** held its annual sale at Hutchinson, October 16. The offering of 37 females was one of the best in the history of the Association sales. The crowd, because of busy wheat seeding, was smaller than in other years. Thirty-four head stayed in Kansas. The top animal sold for \$525, going to Gordon L. Janssen, of Bushton. No bulls were offered, due to the heavy demand for serviceable-age bulls at private sale. The general average of \$308, was considered very good owing to the number of various ages being sold. The weather was fine and about 400 were in attendance. Local demand was good. Pat Keenan was the auctioneer, assisted by C. W. Cole and Art McAnarney. Secretary Howard Sharp managed the sale. A banquet was held the night before the sale. An unusually large crowd of enthusiastic breeders and their wives were in attendance. President C. O. Heidebrecht presided and acted as toastmaster. Interesting talks were made by Professor Atkeson, Bill Hardy, secretary of the national association, President Holland of the Association, and others.

**Central Kansas Shorthorn District
Annual Show and Sale**

(Horned and Polled Shorthorns)

Hutchinson, Kansas

Fair Grounds

Wednesday, Nov. 28

Banquet at 6:30 P. M., Nov. 27, Stamey Hotel. Make reservations with Mgr.

Show in forenoon about 10 A. M.

Sale at 12:30 P. M.

56 HEAD

Selling in nice breeding form, not fitted for show, suited to the needs of breeders, farmers and ranchers.

25 Bulls including many real herd bull prospects.

31 Females including many cows with calves and bred and open heifers.

**HERD SIRES REPRESENTED**

Laveldale Sequel
Douglas Silver Seal
A. L. Rambler
Dale's Champion
Cornet Prince Royal and others

CONSIGNORS:

Love and Love, Partridge.....	8	J. C. Seyb & Sons, Pretty Prairie.....	1
Carl Wenzel, Pretty Prairie.....	2	Meltrath Bros., Kingman.....	5
John Reece, Langdon.....	2	E. J. Fleser, Norwich.....	2
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Olson, Clements.....	4	R. L. Bach, Larned.....	5
F. C. Mills, Alden.....	4	T. R. Cantwell, Sterling.....	6
W. V. Harshman, Clements.....	4	Tonn Bros., Haven.....	1
C. L. White, Arlington.....	7	Boyd L. Mills, Alden.....	2
L. C. Waits & Son, Cassoday.....	4	F. E. Knorr, Glencoe, Okla.....	1

For catalog address **FRANK LESLIE**, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

Auctioneer—C. W. Cole, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

(Attend the Stunkel & Young Sale NOVEMBER 27 at Wichita.)

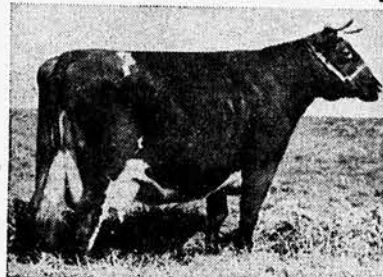
Ewert's Dispersal Sale, Richly Bred, High-Producing, Dual-Purpose Milking Shorthorns

Fair Grounds Sale Barn

Hillsboro, Kansas

Friday, November 9

at 1:00 P. M.



35 HEAD sired by such bulls as Duallyn King George R. M. and Retnuh Supreme R. M. 5 daughters of R. M. cows and 4 sons of R. M. Cows. All females calvehood vaccinated. 28 Cows and Heifers (18 in calf to Account Grandview Mapperton) 7 bulls (3 ready for service. For catalog address

D. P. EWERT (Owner) Hillsboro, Kansas.

Auctioneers—C. W. Cole, Gus Heidebrecht, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Loves' Polled Shorthorns

Topped the last two Reno County Annual Sales. We are consigning three bulls and three open heifers, and two bred heifers to the

Central Kansas Sale

Hutchinson

Wednesday, November 28

They were sired by Dale's Champion (half brother to two of the highest selling Polled Shorthorn bulls in America). They all have good, rich color, and nicely polled heads. We also have younger bulls at the farm for sale.

LOVE & LOVE, Partridge, Kan.

**C. C. SHOFFNER DISPERSAL SALE OF
GRADE HOLSTEINS**

At Farm, Ten Miles Southeast of Salina, Kansas, 12:30 P. M.

Kipp, Kansas

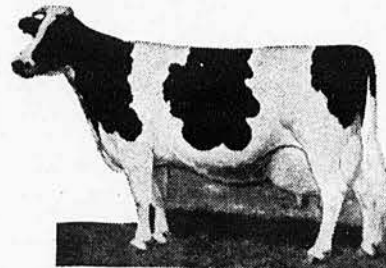
Friday, November 9

50 HEAD

25 Cows, mostly fall freshening

20 Yearling and Bred Heifers

5 Heifer Calves



Mr. Shoffner is one of the oldest Holstein breeders in Central Kansas, having maintained a purebred herd at one time. These cattle come from purebred sires and dams. The papers were discontinued several years ago. Two sons of Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune have been used in the herd in the last few years. On account of age, the owner has decided to disperse the entire herd of 50 head along with a new DeLaval Milking machine, I. H. C. Milk Cooler, and all dairy equipment, including a new roughage mill. Due to lack of time, catalogues will not be available until sale day.

All Cattle T. and Bang's Tested.

Sale under management of E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kansas.
Jesse Johnson, Kansas Farmer.

I can recommend this herd of high-grade Holsteins as real milkers.—E. A. Dawdy.

5th Annual Sale Monday, Nov. 12



Valley View Ranch Haven, Kan.

Ranch is on all-weather road and sale will be held in a comfortable building.

Our fifth annual sale. Rich in W. H. R. Star Domino 6th and Bocalds 6th breeding. Our two herd bulls, W. H. R. Fullworthy 18th and W. H. R. Saturn Domino 22nd, were picked from grand champion carload lots at Denver.

50 Head

- 20 Cows with calves at side (mostly heifer).
- 10 Bred and Open Heifers.
- 7 Bulls, breeding age.

Everything in our herd 8 years old or under have been calfhood vaccinated. Have never had a reactor in the herd.

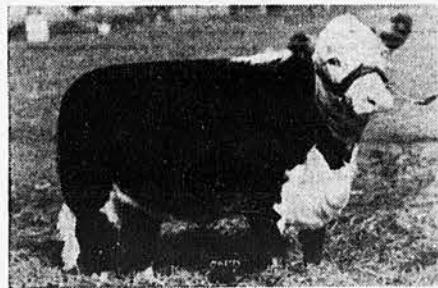
We'll be seein' you at Valley View

W. H. Tonn & Son

For Catalog write HAROLD TONN, Auct.
Lunch will be served on the grounds.

Attend Haven Hereford Breeders' Sale Nov. 10th

1920—PLAINVIEW POLLED HEREFORD FARMS—1945 25th Anniversary Sale



Miss Vanda

On farm, 8 miles from Enterprise, 100 miles northeast of Wichita, and 90 miles southwest of Topeka, Kansas.

Friday, November 9

50 HEAD

90 per cent carrying the blood of Worthmore Beau Jr., 2nd 98791-2421065 (12 times grand champion, 3 times in competition with horned bulls). 3 of his sons go in the sale, the last 3 bulls sired by this State and National grand champion.

15 HEAD sired by PVF Advance Worthmore 2nd and 14 heifers sired by him. 5 heifers carrying the service of this bull, won 2nd in a class of 43 at the great National Show last October.

When THINKING of Polled Herefords, THINK of the WORTHMORES

14 BULLS, real herd sire prospects.

35 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS (foundation females).

Among the attractions will be 2 bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Real Prince D. 102d W.

"MODERN HEREFORDS WITHOUT HORNS"

For Catalog Write

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kansas

Auctioneer: Earl Gartin, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Gibbs' 8th Annual HEREFORD Sale

Clay Center Sale Pavilion

Clay Center, Kan., November 12, 1 p. m.

30 HEAD—9 to 12 months old

14 BULLS — 16 HEIFERS

All sired by W. H. R. Royal Prince, son of the great bull, W. H. R. Domino 102 D. Among the dams of calves are some daughters and granddaughters of a son of Advance Domino.

Depending mostly on the quality of his cattle for publicity, Mr. Gibbs has bred, improved and distributed Herefords for 27 years. This is his 8th sale and best offering.—J. R. J.

For catalog address

SAM GIBBS, Manchester, Kansas

Auct.—Col. Ross B. Schauls, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



LATZKE ANGUS FARM

Choice young bulls ready for new homes. Sired by grandsons of the 1939 National Grand Champion. Also heifers.

OSCAR C. LATZKE, Junction City, Kan.

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS

8 bull calves dropped from Feb. 17 to May 30. 3 heifer calves same ages. Priced reasonable. The last crop of calves from Polled Merila Mischief, a herd improver for myself and customers. Polled W. Advance Domino 2nd by Aster Advance

9th now heads herd.
MARTIN I. SHIELDS, Lincolnville, Kan.
Farm near Highways 77 and 50 North.

WALLACE J. BECKNER, of Belle Plaine, is building up a herd of strictly high-quality Holstein cattle. At the Shelter sale held at Conway Springs recently, he bought 3 head of tops at an average price of \$430, and a few days later attended the Clark and Koch sale at Hutchinson and purchased 5 head at an average of \$340.

C. W. COLE, livestock and land auctioneer, Wellington, reports having sold 8 farms in his own and adjoining counties during the past few months. All of these farms have been sold at auction and usually the buyers are home buyers. Many of them already are landowners, others buying land for the first time. The livestock angle is uppermost in the selection of farms, according to Mr. Cole. Farmers, he says, are turning more and more to livestock as the most certain way of insuring farm profits. The price increase runs from 25 to 30 per cent advance over sales 18 months ago.

MRS. JOHN C. KEAS, of Effingham, is one of the most faithful secretaries of any Kansas Breeders' Association. Besides her other duties as secretary of the State Ayrshire Association, she finds time to prepare and send out a well written and newsy letter to all members. The October issue carried a total of 33 separate items of interest, including dairy shows, fairs, etc., more than 50 individual names of breeders and others interested in Ayrshire cattle, together with several suggestions for the general good of the breed. If each breeder would take pains to hand in items of interest more often this service could be greatly increased and be helpful in keeping up the interest of members.

Belated boar buyers paid attractive average prices for Durocs in the **CLARENCE MILLER** second fall sale held on the farm near Alma, October 27. A small crowd of interested spectators and buyers came almost for last boar buying opportunity. Twenty-five boars sold for a general average of \$80, with a top of \$170 paid by Arthur Roepke, Waterville. Second top at \$152.50 went to George Meyer, Scribner, Neb. Third top to Hensley Clithers & Son, Midletown, Mo., at \$125. Six sows and litters brought an average of \$91.50. High price for individual was \$117. Six head went to Nebraska, 2 to Missouri, 1 to Oklahoma. Remainder stayed in Kansas. Mike Wilson, Muscotah, was the auctioneer. Mr. Miller sold 49 boars in his October 6 sale at an average of \$94, making a total of 74 head sold in the 2 sales, at an average of \$89.20.

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from **DALE SCHEEL**, proprietor of **ETHYLEDAL HAMPSHIRE FARM**, at Emporia. Mr. Scheel in his approach to the problem of breeding and improving his favorite Hampshires, gives the impression of having enlisted for life. Since embarking in the business several years ago, he has shown vision. He was among the first to recognize the demand on the part of farmers for a trifle more compact type of Hampshire. The great breeding boar, B & B Special, was one of the first sires of the breed to produce this type of Hamp now so much in demand. Descendants from this boar make up much of the breeding herd at Ethyldale. Mr. Scheel has

The **SAM GIBBS** Hereford sale at Clay Center, will be held on November 12. Date in last issue of Kansas Farmer was wrong.

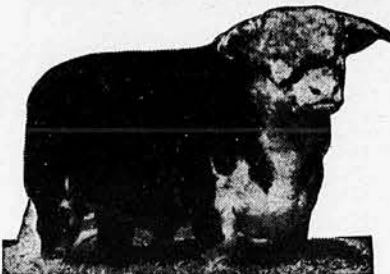
dispensed with a fall sale this year and is moving all of his breeding stock at private treaty. He invites inspection of his good herd.

The **HARTMOOR MILKING SHORTHORN** cattle sale held on the farm near Wichita, in October, was attended by several hundred buyers and interested spectators from Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Fifty-two lots sold for a total of \$13,075, with a top of \$585 on females. Dwight L. Kemper, Tonkawa, Okla., was the buyer, taking Liberty Bess, lot 19. The top bull, Brookside Mapperton 78th, topped the bull offering at \$640. The buyer was Gene Williams, of Owasso, Okla. Twenty head went to Oklahoma, 8 to Texas, 2 head went to Missouri, and 22 went to Kansas farmers and breeders. The offering was presented in good breeding form and sale arrangements were perfect. A big, free lunch of barbecued Milking Shorthorn beef was served at noon. Burrill Allen, of Ravenna, Ohio, was the auctioneer, assisted in the ring by C. W. Cole and Art McAnarney.

Members of the **HARVEY COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held their annual fall sale on the fair grounds at Newton, October 19. The offering of good, well-conditioned young cattle should have sold for more money, but the lack of flesh probably cost several dollars a head. The fact that they were in excellent condition for breeding purposes should have been recognized but, as usual, was not. The top was \$320 for a choice heifer, grand champion of the show. The buyer was Mrs. Gilbert Hensley, of Burrton. The females averaged \$148, and the bulls, most of them quite young, averaged \$123.65. General average on the entire offering was \$137.75. The day was fine and the attendance about 200. Local demand was not very good, according to the manager, Phil H. Adrian. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr., have Poland Chinas that continue popular with Nebraska and adjoining state buyers. In their October 12 sale, 42 boars sold for a general average of \$102. O. J. Franklin, of Atwood, was the heaviest buyer of gilts. Only a few sold and Franklin took all but one at a general average of \$76. The top boar went to Emmert Bros., of Mason City, Ia., at \$625, second top to Gibson Bros., of Wallace, Ia., at \$200. J. J. Hartman, of Elmo, selected what he considered a top at \$195. Crouch Bros., Narka, took one at \$80. Duane Broden, Wakefield, made a selection at \$100. Other Kansas buyers were: Chester De Werff and Sons, Elmwood; G. W. Stevenson, Mankato; Hays Experiment Station; Chas. Knedlik, Greenleaf. Several went to Minnesota and one to Colorado. Bert Powell was the auctioneer assisted by Roy Schultis.

SUNFLOWER HEREFORD FUTURITY SHOW and SALE



Hutchinson, Kansas

State Fair Grounds

Wednesday, Nov. 14

21 Outstanding Herd Bull prospects

34 Strictly Top Females

CONSIGNED BY

Cornwell Hereford Farm, St. John
C K Ranch, Brookville
F. R. Condel, El Dorado
Jow. M. Dorland, Gorham
W. S. Huxol, Hays
Elmer Johnson, Smolan
John Luft, Blson
S. W. King, Pretty Prairie
Paul Paney, Mt. Hope
J. J. Moxley, Council Grove
John B. Pritchard, Dunlap
Hal Ramsbottom, Munden
Hugh Snyder, Belleville

Floyd Sowers, Vesper
H. P. Stephens, Parsons
Darrell Sutor, Zurich
Earl Sutor, Zurich
Titus & Stout, Cottonwood Falls
T. L. Thogmartin & Son, Ft. Scott
Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch, Great Bend
T. L. Welsh, Abilene
R. O. Winger, Leon
L. R. Wolfe, Ft. Scott
Jas. Wright, Vesper
O. M. Wright, Vesper

Critically selected from the state's best herds. The event that sets the standards for type, quality and breeding.

SHOW at 10:00 A. M.

W. L. BLIZZARD, Judge.

SALE at 1:00 P. M.

For catalog write **J. J. MOXLEY, Secy., Council Grove, Kan.**
Auctioneer—A. W. Thompson.

Regulate your Hereford Quality with Phillips' Regulators . . .

50 LOTS AT AUCTION

NOVEMBER 21, PRATT, KANSAS

Sale at the farm near Pratt, Kansas.

Quality will be standard in your herd with the use of this Regulator blood which comes from the International champions, Foster's Anxiety 42d and Repeater 126th. This strain has done great things in the show ring and in breeding herds—it is prepotent and puts a strong stamp of uniformity on your herd. Offered are 8 bulls, 19 open heifers, 8 bred heifers, 5 cows and 12 three-year-old bred cows.

For Catalog Address

S. S. PHILLIPS • PRATT, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Charles Gartin.



Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
December 5—G. A. Horst, Newton, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
November 12—North Central Kansas Breeders Consignment Sale, Washington, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.
November 13—Central Kansas Breeders Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

Hereford Cattle
November 8—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.
November 8—Tom Liggett, Rosalia, Kan.
November 10—Haven Hereford Cattle Association, Haven, Kansas. Elmer Dierks, Chairman Sale Committee.
November 12—L. W. Norrie and S. B. Cook, Sabetha, Kan. Sale at Holton, Kan.
November 12—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
November 12—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 14—Sunflower Hereford Futurity Show and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.
November 15—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
November 16—Premier Hereford Farm, Wolcott, Kan.
November 21—S. S. Phillips, Pratt, Kan.
December 6—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan. Sale at Harper, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
November 9—C. C. Shoffner, Kipp (Saline Co.) Kan.
November 17—Joe Mackey, Overland Park, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
November 9—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
November 15—Jas. L. Hull, Weston, Mo. Ivan Gates, Sale Manager, West Liberty, Ia.
November 16—Ray Smith and W. S. Watson, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
November 9—D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kan.
November 14—McPherson-Rice County Milking Shorthorn Sale, McPherson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
November 3—George Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
December 6—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan. Sale at Harper, Kan.

Percheron Horses
December 5—G. A. Horst, Newton, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
December 6—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan. Sale at Harper, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$17.65	\$17.65	\$16.75
Hogs	14.55	14.50	14.50
Lambs	14.60	13.85	14.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs....	.23	.22	.22
Eggs, Standards....	.43	.39	.43
Butterfat, No. 1....	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.69½	1.74½	1.68
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15½	1.16½	...
Oats, No. 2, White..	.68½	.68½	.68
Barley, No. 2.....	1.18	1.13½	1.06
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	31.00	26.00	31.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	15.00	14.00	15.00

Beef CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE DISPERSAL SALE

Community Sale Barn
Holton, Kansas
Monday, November 12
at 1:30 P. M.
Complete dispersal of our two herds of REGISTERED HEREFORDS
L. W. NORRIE, White Acres Farm, and S. B. COOK, Fair Acres Farm, Sabetha, Ks.
47 HEAD, 21 Cows, 2 two-year-old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 17 spring calves, 2 yearling bulls, 1 two-year-old bull.
All cattle are Bang's and T.B. tested and a number of young heifers are calftooth vaccinated.
Complete information regarding breeding will be available sale day. Address all inquiries to L. W. NORRIE, Sabetha, Kan.
Auct.: Col. Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo.

THE SECOND ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE OF

Hereford Cattle
Hereford Hogs
Hampshire Sheep

75 HEAD

December 6, 1945

Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.

YOUNG POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

sired by Beau Perfect 243d. Ready for service. Priced right.
JOSEPH C. MAES, Bushton, Kan.

Selected Young Shorthorn Bulls
10 good ones, sired by Divide Gold Porter. Priced reasonably.
CLARENCE RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kansas.

Sale!



C-K ROYAL DUNDY 1st

30 BULLS EVERYONE A BREED IMPROVING ANIMAL

●C-K Royal Dundy 1st will sell ●
(With reservation that he can be shown at Denver.)

30 OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS

SPECIAL OFFER 6 Groups (5 heifers each) all bred or with first calf at side will sell

The Greatest Sale of Breed Improving, Money Making Cattle We Have Ever Offered



NOTICE:

Any animal delivered within 300 miles for 5c per mile, per head.

SALE CIRCUIT: Woody, Barnard, Nov. 13; Kansas Futurity, Hutchinson, Nov. 14; C-K Ranch, Nov. 15; Premier Herefords, Wolcott, Nov. 16.

Paved Highway to Ranch. CK RANCH
Brookville, Kansas

GENE SUNDGREN, Manager

SEND FOR CATALOG



Heated Pavilion.

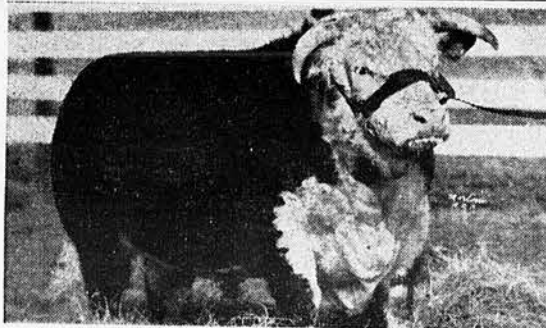
A. W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer

Memo

53 HEAD

HERD BULLS
BRED HEIFERS
OPEN HEIFERS
THE BEST

★ ★ ★ ★
A Four-Star Event



REAL PRINCE D 87th

Bert Powell
with
Farmer
Kansas

PREMIER HEREFORD FARMS SALE

WOLCOTT, KANSAS ART THOMPSON, Auctioneer

Premier Hereford Farms is located 14 miles northwest of Kansas City, Kansas, on Kansas Highway 5.

November 16

Sons and Daughters of the Nationally Known Champions:
PRINCE DOMINO PREMIER
REAL PRINCE D 87th
PRINCE DOMINO PREMIER 21st

First Annual Sale

Haven Sheep Breeders' Association
Sale Pavilion
Hutchinson, November 10
starting promptly at 10:30 A. M.
35 HEAD selected from seven leading flocks in the Haven community
Shropshire: 10 bred ewes; 2 ewe lambs;
2 ram lambs.
Hampshire: 8 bred ewes; 1 ram lamb;
Southdown: 10 bred ewes; 1 ewe lamb;
1 ram lamb.
For catalog write
ERHART TONN, Secy. of Sale Committee
Haven, Kansas.
Auctioneer: Harold Tonn.
Attend Hereford sale same place same day.

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.

Registered Hereford Auction

Have sold my farm and will offer my 65 head of Herefords at auction. Watch Kansas Farmer for dates. E. D. LAVINE, Mankato, Kansas.

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.

Haven Hereford Breeders' Association 5th Annual Consignment Sale

Hutchinson Sales Pavilion

Hutchinson, Kansas
Saturday, November 10

50 HEAD

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The Tank Truck

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

HERE'S A TRACTOR THAT TAKES THE CAKE...

IT'S 23 YEARS OLD AND GOING STRONG ON CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL!

YOU COME across these things once in a while—a piece of equipment, say, or a building or a tree standing the test of time far longer than the average. And you can't help wondering what makes some one thing like that outlast all of its contemporaries.

The tractor, pictured top right, is a case in point—a McCormick-Deering purchased by Charles Devault, of Monon, Indiana, back in 1922, and operated every year since then... a swell record of 23 solid years of good, hard, productive toil! What's the reason for that record? Well, let Mr. Devault tell you about it himself, just as he wrote it to us...

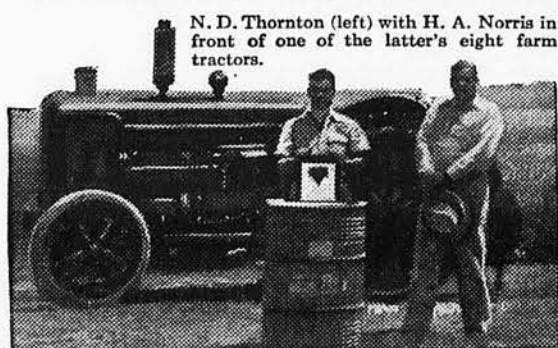
"Nothing but Conoco products"

"The 600-acre grain and stock farm I rent from my father is located three and one-half miles northeast of Monon, Indiana," Mr. Devault writes. "I have lived on this same farm forty-six years and have operated the farm for myself the past twenty-five years...."

"I have used Conoco products since the year 1922, when I purchased a 1922 McCormick-Deering 10-20 tractor... and because of the better service given to the local farms by the Conoco agent... and fine products, I have used Conoco products exclusively these past twenty-three years in the above-mentioned tractor as well as in all my other farm equipment, including two other tractors... and my personal car...."

"My faith in Conoco products is confirmed in that the McCormick-Deering tractor purchased in 1922 is still doing a faithful job on the farm, after twenty-three years of consecutive operation, having used nothing but Conoco products... since I purchased it in 1922. The remarkable thing about this operation is that in this period of time the cost of repairs has not exceeded one hundred dollars...."

"In conclusion it is my firm opinion, that in using Conoco products the past twenty-three years I have saved considerable money on the operating cost of



N. D. Thornton (left) with H. A. Norris in front of one of the latter's eight farm tractors.

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

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

From Inman, Kansas, comes Bertha Neufeld's suggestion to tack empty tin cans on the legs of a step ladder used on soft ground. This is to prevent the legs from sinking, and possibly tilting or even upsetting the ladder.

Ernest Cheek, of Gustine, Texas, sent in the accompanying sketch of a handy foot-operated light switch.



The sketch opposite shows the magazine fitted by N. I. Womack, of Marlow, Oklahoma, to his single-shot, bolt-action .22, using a length of discarded oil line.

Mrs. Robert Kerr, of Van Norman, Montana, uses squares cut out of window glass as attractive place mats on the dining table.

all the machinery on the farm...."

Now it's a cinch Mr. Devault doesn't mean that any oil, even Conoco Nth motor oil, *all by itself*, is going to make such a big difference in the working life of a machine. Like most other farmers, he knows that it takes fine machinery to start with, *plus* men who'll take real care of it—*plus* topnotch oil. With a team like that, he knows you just can't seem to lose... and dozens of other farmers' letters testify to the same thing....

"More hours per crankcase fill"

Here, for example, is a letter from Edwin Smith, who farms 287 acres near Boonville, Missouri, and has used Conoco products for the past six years....

"Several years ago," Mr. Smith writes, "I was having a great deal of trouble with my tractor motor due to sticky valves and rings. I was continually having to overhaul the motor during the busy season of the year which, of course, was costly in loss of time. At the time of one of these overhaul jobs I received an invitation from your Conoco representative to attend a movie introducing your new Conoco Nth motor oil.

"I was particularly impressed.... I decided then, upon the completion of this overhaul job to try your new oil. No need to say I was most pleased with the results as my motor trouble has never recurred. Then too, I am getting more hours per crankcase fill which all adds up when figuring the farm profits for the year."

"Repair bills... greatly reduced"

Or take this statement from H. A. Norris, whose 1,100 acres are fifteen miles north of Bay City, Texas... "I operate three Case tractors," Mr. Norris writes, "four International tractors, one Farmall tractor, one two-and-a-half-ton Chevrolet truck, one half-ton pick-up and four rice binders.

"I have been using Conoco products including Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, Conoco Nth motor oil, Conoco transmission oil, and Conoco pressure lubricant in this equipment since... 1941. My repair bills on this equipment have been greatly reduced since changing to Conoco products; to add to my savings, I find that I add less oil between crankcase changes...."

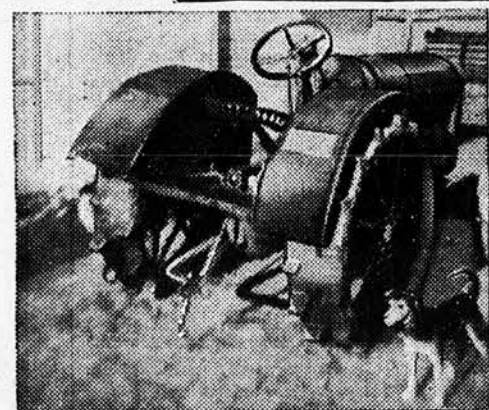
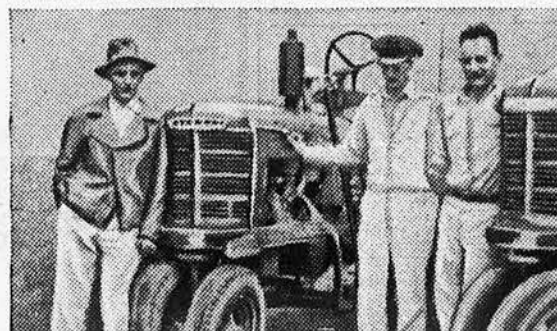
"I have always been very pleased with the prompt and courteous service.... I recall several times when I have ordered fuel, and it seemed that before I could get to the field the Conoco tank truck was there...."

"Oil consumption... at a minimum"

From Bard, New Mexico, comes further proof of the great results to be expected when a fine machine is tended by a careful user with a product like Conoco Nth motor oil. Here's what M. W. Flint has to say about his experience with Conoco Nth motor oil....

"I have farmed 440 acres for five years with my present Farmall H," he writes, "and have never had the head or pan off and my oil consumption is still at a minimum.... I am sold on Conoco products...." Now one and all, these men give credit to Conoco

Conoco representative C. T. White (center) discusses lubrication problems with M. W. (left) and A. F. Flint.



Still in daily use after 23 years of hard work, this McCormick-Deering tractor is the proud possession of Charles Devault, of Monon, Indiana.

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"November brings along plenty of days when it's nice to do nothing but sit by the stove and catch up with a little reading. Those same days are awfully good, though, for catching up with a little off-season lubrication—not only on tractors, but on plenty of other equipment around the farm. Pump engines, power plants, windmills, barrows, listers, plows—the whole shebang needs grease or oil, you can bet your boots! And you'll never find a more convenient time than now to discover whether any parts might need repair or replacement."

Yes sir, the Grease Veteran has a good idea there—and Your Conoco Agent is ready to help you check over your stuff to see exactly what lubricants should be used, and where. Call him soon. He'll be glad to help you.

Nth motor oil and other Conoco lubricants for great help in keeping their tractors and other equipment humming along. And there's good reason why Conoco Nth motor oil deserves its place on the team. For this oil is specially designed to do a superior job under tough conditions, because it's fortified with added ingredients that give it extra value in farming.

The first of these special ingredients possesses a remarkable magnet-like action that fastens a surfacing of lubricant all over working parts inside any engine. And that's OIL-PLATING!—the shield of lubricant that fights excessive wear and helps any engine to maintain its compression and its economy on oil and fuel. With OIL-PLATING to slow up wear's progress, your engines can also escape much of the carbon and sludge that further wear would bring.

In addition to its OIL-PLATING ingredient, Conoco Nth motor oil is reinforced with another marvelous substance, called *Thialkene inhibitor*. This has the important function of retarding any breakdown of the oil itself. With *Thialkene inhibitor* and OIL-PLATING both on the job, your engines will sure feel a difference—as the letters above will certainly verify.

Get in a little teamwork yourself—with Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco products for the farm to help you run the ball against wear! Just call Your Conoco Agent to come on out to the farm. He's got all the fuels and lubricants your engines need—and he's got a big FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart, made up for your own tractor. Call him soon. There's no obligation at all. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
Conoco transmission Oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglobe
Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

