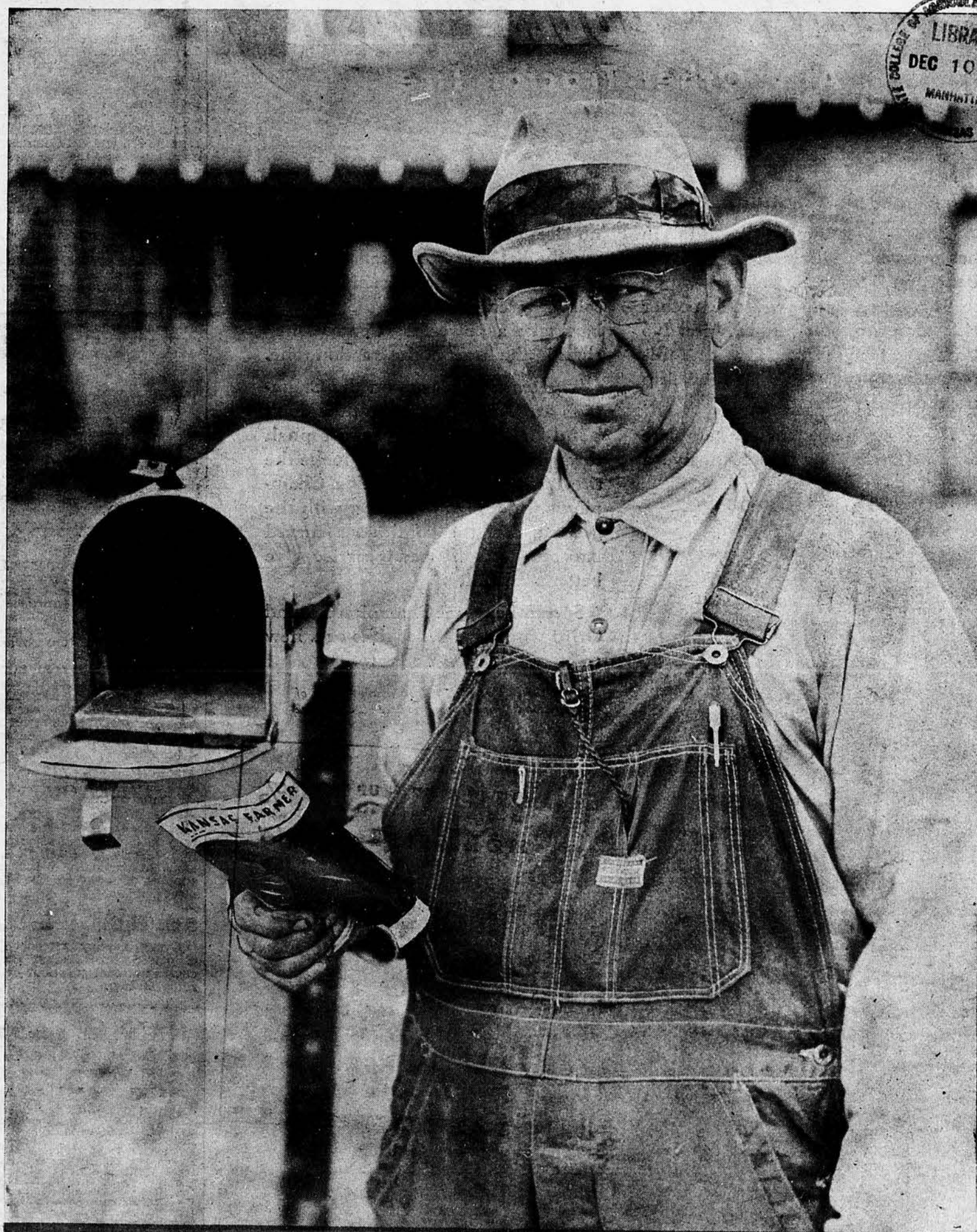


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KANSAS FARMER

DECEMBER 7, 1946

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Balanced Farming Works in Kansas . . . See Page 26

This NEW
PATENTED Firestone
CHAMPION GROUND GRIP
OUTCLEANS-OUTPULLS-OUTLASTS
Any Other Tractor Tire

IN HUNDREDS of field tests, the new Firestone Champion Ground Grip has proved that it cleans up to 100% better, pulls up to 62% more, lasts up to 91% longer and gives a smoother ride than any other tractor tire. No broken center tire can duplicate this performance because the Ground Grip tread design is patented.

The Champion's curved bars flare outward from the center to give a

wider exit for mud and trash. It has no slots or broken bar stubs around which dirt and trash can pack. Its pyramid-type bars cut deeply into the soil with wedge-like action. Connected bars take a powerful "Center Bite" right in the heart of the traction zone.

The extra high bars on the Champion are Triple-Braced so they don't bend or break. They can't push through the cord body and make the tire unfit for retreading. The Champion's wider area of contact with the ground, and the continuous curved bars on which the load is carried, give better roadability.

Specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips when you order tires or a new tractor. They cost no more.

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CLEANS UP TO 100%
MORE EFFECTIVELY

PULLS UP TO 62%
MORE AT THE DRAWBAR

LASTS UP TO 91%
LONGER

Greatest Advancement In Power Farming
Since Firestone Put the Farm On Rubber

Cattle Plans Are Changed

LACK of summer pasture is forcing a change in the cattle program on the farm of Leonard Held and Son, Barton county.

The Helds have been carrying a Hereford cow herd consisting of about 60 grade and 40 purebred animals. This year they are culling the herd and will dispose of most or all of the grade cattle. This will leave them with their purebred herd and they will supplement this with wintering steers.

Right now the Helds are elated over the prospects of their new herd sire, Royal Treadway 18th. He is sired by Jerry Moxley's WHR Royal Treadway and out of Venus Domino 9th. Thirteen of the calves on the farm were sired by this bull and the Helds like their type.

But they have done very well with calves produced by 2 CK bulls, Junior Domino 8th and CK Commander. Norman, the son of the partnership, made a fine showing at Kansas State Fair with offspring of this breeding.

He had one heifer which was champion Hereford female in the 4-H division at the State Fair, and first in her class in the open competition. Another heifer was 2nd to the champion in the 4-H division in 1945, and 5th out of 13 in the open class. A third heifer was in the 1945 blue-ribbon class in the 4-H division and 2nd in her class in open competition.

Norman was selected as the outstanding boy at the 1946 4-H Club encampment during the Kansas State Fair.

You Can't Lose

In 1945, farmers carrying Federal all-risk crop insurance received loss payments when their crops were damaged by 19 different weather conditions, 16 kinds of insects, 11 plant diseases, and 8 different weeds. Protection also included losses caused by fire and wild birds and animals. All unavoidable natural hazards are included in the protection under Federal all-risk crop insurance.

Crop insurance payments were made to wheat farmers on losses caused by 37 different hazards. Flax farmers collected insurance indemnities on crops lost by 31 different causes. Causes of loss on trial insurance crops numbered 25 on tobacco and 10 on corn.

Federal all-risk crop insurance to protect farmers' investments in their 1947 crops is now available. Wheat contracts are on a 3-year basis with several different amounts of insurance available. Flax insurance is written yearly and two coverage levels are offered.

Seed Control Off

All legume seed—alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, and sweet clover—now is released from OPA price control. In removing controls, the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicated that supplies of seed would be adequate to meet demand.

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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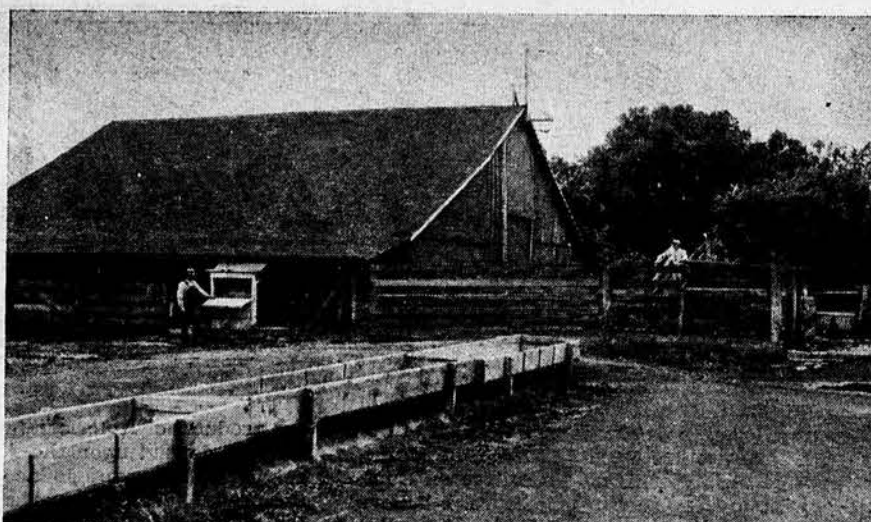
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Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents.



This beautiful and comfortable home, with all modern conveniences, is enjoyed by the O. F. McGonigle family, of Reno county. A balanced-farming program makes this kind of living possible.



Cattle on the McGonigle farm are weighed often and gains and rations watched closely. Buildings and lots are arranged for easy handling. After grading to provide proper drainage, lots are paved with lime to reduce mud.

Better Living

... Can Be Gained Thru Balanced Farming

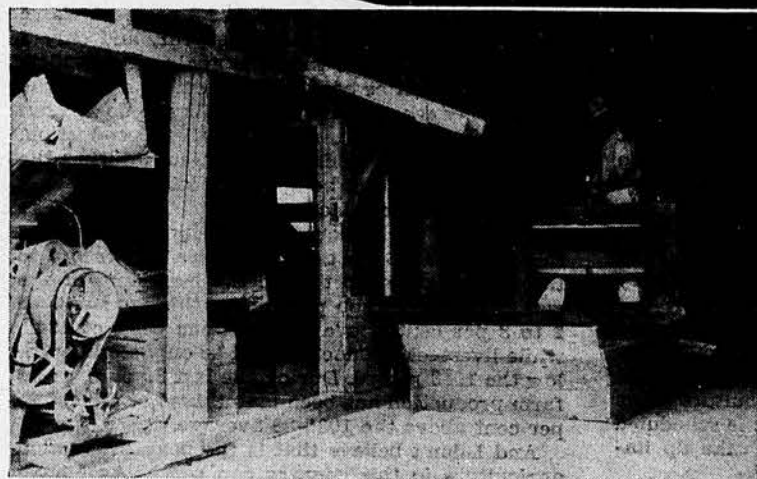
By DICK MANN

FARMERS all over Kansas these days are talking about "Balanced Farming." The reason, of course, is that Kansas State College extension service has been holding a series of district meetings to explain this new program to extension agents and farmers. Under the heading, "Balanced Farming Comes to Kansas," The Kansas Farmer of September 21, told in detail what balanced farming is and how the college was working out a formula for presenting the program to farmers.

Naturally, many farmers may wonder whether balanced farming is just a new theory, or whether it is a practicable plan that will work on their farms. The answer is that hundreds of Kansas farmers already have balanced farms, and hundreds more rapidly are reaching that goal. Their results prove the plan is practicable when applied with due consideration for the special advantages or disadvantages of the individual farm.

In this article we wish to tell you of 2 farmers who have put their farms to the test of balanced farming, and who now are enjoying maximum production and better farm living as a result. The 2 men are O. M. McGonigle, of Reno county, and Charles Wilson, of Rice county.

Mr. McGonigle lives in the sand-hills country near Nickerson. He has 3 quarters of cultivated land and 3 quarters of sand-hills pasture. Two more quarters of grass are rented. The farm, operated by him since 1914, is based on a cattle program and annually supports 260 to 360 head of cattle. He buys 450- to 500-pound calves in the fall, winters them on silage, a little meal and chopped alfalfa hay, and temporary pastures, grazes during the summer, and finishes them the next fall. The herd is topped for market in November, with all being marketed by January 1.



Mr. Wilson places his box pig brooders at low side of farrowing pens, which have sloping wood floors. Electric light bulbs in the boxes attract pigs and keep them warm and safe.

A small blower and shallow pit save scooping grain for Charles Wilson, Rice county. Overhead bins and a feed grinder replaced horse stalls no longer needed—doubled efficiency of labor and barn.

Twenty per cent of all cropland is kept in alfalfa. To date Mr. McGonigle has been over his 480 acres of cropland once with alfalfa and is starting on the second round.

Balbo rye, alfalfa, wheat and maize stubble provide temporary pastures all winter when weather is open. Atlas sorgo provides the silage.

Handling of the sand hills permanent pasture for maximum gains is outstanding. For example, let's follow the progress this last season of 184 head of steers on the McGonigle farm.

One section of pasture is fenced off into 3 grazing areas centering on a single water supply. Rotation grazing on these allowed Mr. McGonigle to put his steers on grass April 22, and they remained on grass until October 7. Each spring grazing is started on a different area of the divided pastures.

On August 10, this year, the steers started get-

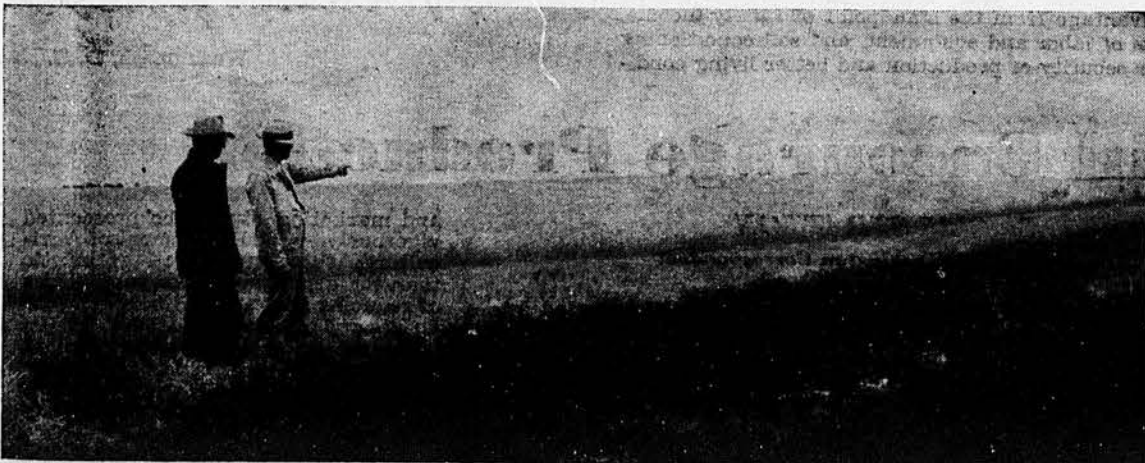
ting 3 pounds daily of a mixture of alfalfa meal, and ground barley and milo (one fourth barley and three fourths milo). This feed was increased gradually until each steer was getting 13 pounds daily. Pastures were mowed to insure an even stand of grass.

During the period these steers were on grass (April 22 to October 7) they gained an average of 248 pounds. Marked cattle were weighed frequently and gains and rations watched closely.

With 3 large feeding lots it is impossible for Mr. McGonigle to use concrete to keep his cattle out of the mud. But he has worked out his own system for maintaining dry lots. All lots are protected by windbreaks, which Mr. McGonigle believes are better than sheds for maintaining health of the cattle.

Ordinary dry agricultural lime is spread in the lots to keep them dry. Lots first were graded to provide proper drainage. Then the lime was spread, 4 to 6 inches deep around the feed bunks, and 2 inches deep on the upper part of the sloped lots where the cattle rest. When it rains or snows 2 things occur. Water drains off quickly to the lower end of the lots, leaving a dry area for the cattle and for the operator to drive onto with feed. And the runoff water carries most of the manure to one end of the lot.

In the spring, when manure is hauled to the fields, it is easier to scoop up because it is concentrated. Some of the [Continued on Page 26]



Twenty per cent of the McGonigle cropland is in alfalfa. J. H. Coolidge, Kansas State College extension farm management specialist, right, joins Mr. McGonigle in looking over an alfalfa field next to wheat, where alfalfa will be seeded next.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I HAVE returned to Washington, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress of the United States. Frankly, I hope to be chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Under the seniority rule in the Senate, I have the first call on the chairmanship of three important committees: Agriculture, Foreign Relations, and District of Columbia. I have notified Senator White, of Maine, Chairman of the Republican Committee on Committees, that my choice is Agriculture. I believe that is the place where I can be of most service to the people of Kansas.

In this connection, I am going to call on the farmers of Kansas—and of other states, for that matter—for help in solving the farm problems as they come up for legislative action. So you will hear from me from time to time. And I shall appreciate hearing from you at any and all times, especially on matters that you believe should be considered by, or acted upon by, the Federal Government in regard to farm matters.

Of course, there is no single farm problem. The so-called farm problem is made up of numerous farm problems, some interwoven with others, some conflicting with each other.

Three of the principal angles of agriculture, in which Government has become more or less of a partner in the past few years, are, as I see them:

1. Soil conservation.
2. Markets for farm products.
3. Farm income.

None of these 3 is of interest only to farmers. Every person in the United States is vitally affected by all 3. If farmers are forced by marketing conditions and by too low incomes, to "mine" the soil instead of farming it, that means all the people are losing the source of their food supply, and before many generations the nation will pay in food shortages and higher food prices.

Unless there are markets for farm products at prices that will bring the farmers production costs plus reasonable profits, fertility of the soil will be sacrificed to the need for immediate maximum production; also farmers as consumers of industrial products will provide a smaller and far less profitable market for the products of industry and industrial labor.

The present soil-conservation program, in my opinion, is sound in principle. Some of the practices may have to be changed. That is one problem the Congressional Committee on Agriculture (Rep. Clifford Hope, of Kansas, by the way, is scheduled to head the House Committee) will take up immediately and I believe thoroly.

The problem of markets involves world as well as domestic conditions. The American farmer needs, and is entitled to, the domestic market. Throwing open the American market to farmers of other lands, lands with lower standards of living, cheaper production costs—including cheaper labor and in some cases what amounts to slave labor—is the wrong answer to the marketing problem of the American farmer.

The matter of foreign markets for American farm products is a complicated one. There is a strong movement for the so-called "two-price system" to enable foreign countries to obtain food-stuffs from America at lower world prices. That matter is under study. But I am firmly of the opinion that the maintenance of the American market for the American farmer is much more important. And I shall devote my main efforts along that line.

That brings us to farm income. Farm income must be maintained at enough above the costs of production to allow the American farmer to buy

the products of American industry and labor. Also, it must depend upon the American workman receiving a high enough income to buy bountifully the products of the American farm. This is one of the reasons I have been strongly sympathetic with organized labor in its efforts to bring higher wages. But, frankly, organized labor has overreached itself, as evidenced by the current coal strike. A wage level that can be paid only with cheaper and cheaper dollars is bad for labor, bad for agriculture, bad for the country. And a labor program which at the same time throttles production will be fatal to labor, fatal to agriculture, fatal to the country. Labor relations is the most immediately pressing problem facing the new Congress.

For the next 2 years, Congress has promised price supports for most farm products, at 90 per cent of parity. I will discuss this problem in a later issue of The Kansas Farmer.

Our Best Program

I CAN see another big production job for Kansas farmers, as well as those thruout the country, in 1947. Also, a job of trimming production thereafter. We can't forget that. Uncle Sam is calling for one more year of top volume output for crops. Goals set ask for a total of 358,500,000 acres, with 297,500,000 in cultivated crops and the balance for hay. Now, these totals are about 3 per cent above the actual acres harvested this year, and only 2 million acres smaller than the goals set for 1946.

It isn't a matter of whether farmers can do the 1947 job, or whether they are willing to do it. I am sure they can do it, and that their production, which never was behind for a minute during the war emergency, will be up to expectations.

As proof of this I can cite official figures. The Department of Agriculture reports that farmers this year of 1946 are again adding a new record to the several others set since the beginning of the war. Volume of crop production this year will be 2 to 3 per cent above the previous peak of 1942, while livestock production will be only slightly below the 1943 record. During the last 3 years, gross farm production has been maintained at almost 25 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

And I don't believe that is the peak production agriculture in this country can reach. As I have said before, power farming has greatly increased crop yields. But it can do much more. We have around 2 million tractors on U. S. farms now, double the number of 10 years ago. And no doubt there will be 4 million 10 years hence, because they now are made all sizes to fit virtually every kind of farm.

These tractors and the many efficient farm machines that go with them, get the work done on time, and often in the nick of time between storms, thereby saving crops and boosting total output. Better crop rotations, wider use of fertilizer, legumes, terracing, contour farming, strip-cropping, irrigation—all of these good practices are capable of further increasing production.

Now, as I say, it isn't a matter of whether farmers can match total yields in 1947 with other high years. They will do that, or better. But rather it is a matter of continuing this high production to best advantage from the standpoint of family income, use of labor and equipment, and soil conditioning for security of production and better living condi-

tions in the years ahead. In the over-all picture, we must farm in a way that will conserve our soil. It is common knowledge that we have lost a tremendous amount of top soil thru erosion. Using up soil fertility without replacing it has cost the immediate future of agriculture something. Soil experts put it this way: "Altho we have ruined more good land in less time than any other nation in recorded history, we had an unprecedented supply at the beginning. Now, however, we have little margin left. We still have enough productive land if we take care of it."

I am more optimistic than that. I feel sure in a few years that "margin" can be increased. Land now in the "marginal" classification can, thru proper care farmers know how to give it, come back into profitable production. Land now in various stages of profitable production can be improved—will be improved.

It all boils down, I believe, to the family farm and the folks who operate each farm. I am convinced the best agricultural program we can have in this country is to fit a farming system to each farm. That means determining the type of soil on each piece of land, measuring its present and potential ability to produce, working in crop rotations and use of fertilizer so the soil will be fed and will be able to feed the crops it grows.

There is no doubt this will be the best way to farm for the sake of the soil. And I believe there is more to gain by it than just assurance of continued production. I believe the right type of farming for every farm will put farmers in better position to balance their output to demand. If that is the case, it will result in more even, more substantial income, which in turn can be translated into better farm living.

Fitting an especially designed program to every farm is a long-time job. It cannot be done in one season. The desired results cannot be obtained in less than several years. But I think it can start with this year's production. You have been asked for another year of top yields. Yet even in meeting them you can start measuring your farm for the kind of program you want to have in the years ahead. I think this is necessary because I am sure agriculture has about caught up with war-created demand.

The thing farmers have to watch from here on out is normal demand. With other countries coming into production there isn't going to be so much call for our farm products. How far over normal production are we? The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that food farmers in the U. S. have produced in each of the last 6 years has been enough to feed about 50 million more people than was possible under the average annual output in 1935-39. This many more people is more than a third of the population of the United States. Actually, however, Americans in recent years have been getting about 10 per cent more food per capita than they did in 1935-39, despite the fact that about a fourth of the food output went to the military, lend-lease, and for other emergency war uses.

I think that is a pretty plain picture, and having it, farmers will be ready to trim their farming operations accordingly.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Congress Will Encourage Production

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During its first session, the Eightieth Congress probably will be busier trying to encourage increased industrial production (perhaps better say trying to discourage stoppages and slow-downs and sabotages of industrial production), than it will be in dealing with a farm surplus that is not expected to be acute before late 1948.

Senate and House Committees on Agriculture will be holding hearings and

conducting investigations preparatory to rewriting the National Farm Program legislation in the second session. First session promises to be devoted to working out price-support policies for the first 2 (official) postwar years. Problem is to insure the promised 2-year price supports in such a way as

to make this transition period into a peacetime farm program; keep the price-support pledge without encouraging burdensome surplus production, and do it with a minimum of production controls.

Congressional and national farm leaders are insistent that the research

and marketing studies be prosecuted vigorously by the Department of Agriculture; these are more optimistic than the department over possibilities of reducing the "spread" between producers and consumers.

Appropriations for the department are in line to be cut; perhaps 10 per cent across the board for the last few months of the present fiscal year; say 15 per cent next fiscal year.

(Continued on Page 22)

Will Propose Market Law

Chemicals, Weights and Measures to Get Attention

KANSAS farmers will have a direct interest in the next session of the Kansas legislature when it meets in January. Several plans will be discussed for both immediate and long-range benefits to agriculture in the state.

A new marketing-law proposal perhaps will attract most interest. It would be limited in scope and application. The proposal would authorize the State Board of Agriculture to prescribe specifications of grades for fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs but no other products. It also would authorize inspection of these products but purely on a voluntary basis.

Inspection and grading fees would be paid by producers (the farmers, in this case) to cover costs of the service. The bill would make it unlawful for any person to label any product as graded unless it had been inspected and graded. It would provide penalties for violations and penalties for mislabeling of grades.

The agricultural committee of the legislative council made a study of the subject and concluded it would be advisable to recommend to the legislature the enactment of a marketing law. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has endorsed the proposal.

Hope-Flannagan Bill Helps

The Hope-Flannagan bill passed by the last session of the U. S. Legislature will facilitate administration of a state marketing law. In addition to agricultural research, it provides for a scientific approach to the problems of marketing farm products. The law contains broad provisions for co-operation with new state marketing acts.

The intent of a state marketing law would be to protect the producer. But, at the same time, it would provide some protection for the consumers of agricultural products both in and out of the state.

For instance: Kansas producers of eggs get less money a dozen than the average for this area. And this area is commonly low on eggs because of the long distance to the large markets. A state marketing law would provide a standard outlet for quality eggs. The producer who gives special attention to his eggs would be rewarded with a quality price. But he would be charged a fee for inspection.

The same would apply to dressed poultry. It would provide for a standard system of quality. A Kansas-dressed chicken could be stamped Kansas No. 1 and it would be as good or better than U. S. No. 1. It would tend to standardize state and federal grades.

Would Grade Eggs

The local consumer would benefit, too, the way it is explained. The shopper would see grade A stamped on a dozen eggs and be certain of their quality. Of course, since it will be on a voluntary basis, ungraded products still will be available. In this case the shopper would be on his own, as now.

The proposal would work in much the same way, it is explained, for fruits and vegetables. Apple growers would have an opportunity to sell their fruit carrying a standard state grade mark. The large melon and onion producers in the state would have state inspection services available to them. There would be no question about the quality of their products when entering the

large eastern markets, if graded on a state basis.

Other legislation recommended by the State Department of Agriculture includes a new agricultural chemical law, a modernized weights and measures bill and better control of predatory animals. The department also recommends consideration of a state agricultural building to house the various divisions of the department.

The purpose of both the chemical and the weights and measures laws would be for consumer protection. Present agricultural chemical laws do not provide sufficient regulations to assure standardization of war-developed chemicals, it is maintained. Present state laws are not adequate to cover DDT, 2,4-D and various poisons for rodents and coyotes.

Revise Law to Fit

The weights and measures law on our statute books was enacted in 1909. The department recommends the act should either be repealed by a modern act or revised to fit present conditions. Tests made by the Federal Bureau of Standards on wagon and motor truck scales emphasized the need for a new law. Of 71 scales tested by the Federal Bureau, 27 were found accurate and 44 inaccurate. Again the welfare of the producer is at stake.

A glance at coyote bounties paid in the state the last few years shows some action should be taken for the control of predatory animals. Appropriations are higher each year, but not high enough to meet the requirements. At the same time farm animal and poultry losses continue high.

Appropriations have been as follows: \$15,000 in 1943, \$20,000 in 1944, \$15,000 in 1945, \$40,000 in 1946, and \$40,000 again for 1947. Expenditures were \$15,000 in 1943, \$20,000 in 1944, \$74,000 in 1945, \$35,201 in 1946 and estimated at \$40,000 in 1947. The large expenditure in 1945 included the appropriations of \$15,000 and \$59,000 to take up all back claims which had exceeded appropriations.

Loss Is High

Altho expenditures have gone higher, the animal and poultry losses have, too. Last spring township assessors gathered information on coyote losses during 1945. This canvass showed that coyotes killed farm animals, poultry and turkeys valued at about 1½ million dollars. The State Board of Agriculture suggests a plan of co-operation with the U. S. Wild Life Service might be made to help reduce coyote numbers.

Considerable history is in the background of the proposal for a state agricultural building. Before office space in the statehouse was crowded, the agriculture department had sufficient room for its divisions. Room also was available at that time for an exhibit of agriculture and wildlife. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, says, "Reportedly, it was a most popular attraction of high educational value. It became well known and drew thousands of visitors annually. The home folks took pride in showing the exhibit to their guests and friends. Thru this medium Kansans became better acquainted with their state, and strangers from near and far became interested in Kansas and its possibilities."

This farm exhibit finally was dismantled to make more office space available.

Need Office Space

Such an exhibit is only part of the reason the department recommends a new building which might be named, "Temple of Agriculture." Primarily, it would provide space under one roof for the department. At present it is located in several buildings.

This suggestion is made by the department as Kansas is about to begin a state-building program to provide additional room for state offices. The department of agriculture believes a state agricultural building would meet with the approval of Kansas people and is worthy of consideration by the state-building commission.

The first postwar session of the state legislature undoubtedly will find a number of bills in the hopper which will effect farmers in the state. Many will watch their progress.



LOOK AHEAD

The Future of Farming

Cornbelt colleges and experiment stations predict a new and better crop growing system, based on contour tillage.

Advance U. S. Soil Conservation Service reports indicate a national average yield increase of 11 per cent to date for contour-cultivated corn.

Allis-Chalmers FRONT-MOUNTED implements with DUAL DEPTH CONTROL make contouring a real possibility for the average farm. A planter and cultivator mounted ahead of the driver's seat make it easy to follow a curved row.

Seed and fertilizer can be placed at precise depth, in contour rows that catch and hold moisture on the slope. Rotary hoe cultivator attachments roll directly over the row, lifting out weeds. Fewer young crop plants damaged by cultivator shovels mean a higher stalk population per acre.

These are methods recognized as setting a major new trend in agriculture. Allis-Chalmers "looks ahead" to better living for every family farm.

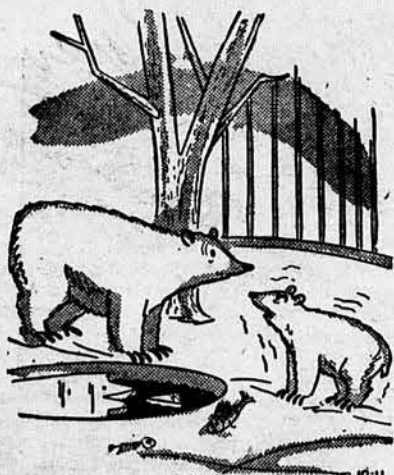


Follows the Contour of the Ground

Handy dual control levers gauge the exact depth of right and left gangs independently. Even on terraces, back furrows or dead furrows, you can place seed and fertilizer at the desired depth.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

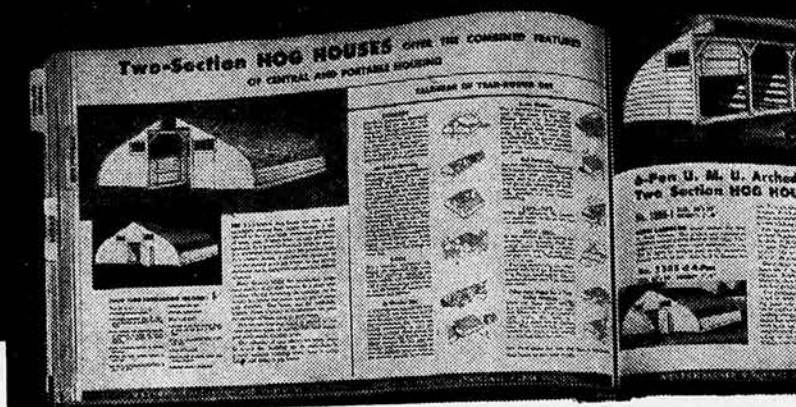
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4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

More Trouble for Oats

By EULA MAE KELLY
Kansas State College

THE serious new oats disease, Victoria blight, which caused widespread damage in several central and eastern states in 1946, resulted only in an estimated loss of 1 per cent in Kansas fields. Yet strict adherence to recommendations just released from Kansas State College and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, is the only way to safeguard the 1947 Kansas oats crop. These recommendations are given by Dr. E. D. Hansing.

Victoria blight was first observed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in November, 1944, from a diseased seedling of Tama oats grown in the germinator. In 1945, it was observed and identified in Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Texas, and in Kansas in 1946.

Losses in 1945 were moderate, 1 and 5 per cent of the oat crops in Indiana and Iowa, respectively. In 1946, however, the disease caused an estimated loss of 8 and 25 per cent in these states. High losses have been reported in Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois.

Here Are Recommendations

In summarizing the Kansas recommendations for oat growers in 1947, Doctor Hansing listed:

1. The recommended varieties are Osage, Neosho, Fulton and Kanota. The first 2 are susceptible to the new disease but resistant to smut and rust. Fulton and Kanota are resistant to Victoria blight but susceptible to smut and rust. We do not know how prevalent and severe these 3 diseases will be in 1947. We do know, however, that Victoria blight was of minor importance this last season, while heavy losses from rust and moderate losses from smut have occurred frequently during the last few years.

2. When the supply of Osage and Neosho is exhausted, Tama and Boone should be substituted for these varieties.

3. Only seed of oat varieties harvested in Kansas in 1946 should be used for planting in 1947.

4. Clean all seed. This removes diseased kernels, chaff and weed seeds.

5. Treat seed of all varieties with New Improved Ceresan at ½ ounce a bushel at least 24 hours before planting. Seed may be treated from 6 to 8 weeks before planting.

6. Do not sow oats in 1947 on a field which had oats in 1946.

7. Sow as early as the season permits.

"Unfortunately, all of the new rust- and smut-resistant varieties with Victoria as one of their parents or grandparents, which have added millions of bushels to the nation's oat crop since their first distribution in 1940, are susceptible to this new disease. The fungus has found a host grown on millions of acres. Consequently, the disease caused a loss of millions of bushels of oats in the United States this year, Doctor Hansing said.

"So in sections of Kansas where rust has been important, Osage and Neosho probably would be best to plant. When seed of these 2 varieties are exhausted, Tama and Boone, both of which are rust-resistant, may be substituted."

In 32 co-operative oat variety tests conducted by Prof. A. L. Clapp, of the college, during 1945, when rust was an important disease, Osage averaged 43.9 bushels an acre, Neosho 43.1, while Fulton only yielded 30.5. The advantage of growing the rust-resistant varieties, Osage and Neosho, was outstanding that year.

Are Superior Varieties

In 46 tests conducted in 1946, when rust was not severe, Osage and Neosho averaged 53.2 and 51.5 bushels of oats an acre, respectively, while Fulton averaged 49.5. This indicates that Osage and Neosho are superior varieties in Kansas even in the absence of rust. These new varieties also out-yielded Tama and Clinton in 1946.

A second recommendation that the station and the college extension service are pushing strongly is that only seed harvested in Kansas in 1946 should be planted in 1947. Seed which has been grown more than one year in Kansas is preferable to seed which was introduced and grown here just last year. In Iowa the disease was so prevalent this year that it is believed



This picture, taken at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, shows the difference in development of oat plants, when infected with Victoria blight and when free of the new disease. The 3 plants at left are healthy, while the 3 at the right are badly infected with the disease.

all lots of seed of susceptible varieties were infected. Certified seed of resistant varieties, Clinton and Benton oats, being recommended in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, will not be generally available for planting in Kansas next spring.

Growers and seed dealers are advised not to buy non-certified seed of these varieties from these states to plant in Kansas. Non-certified seed may not even be one of these varieties. Consequently, an oats grower may think he is buying Clinton or Benton but actually be getting some heavily infected seed of another variety.

In informing Kansas farmers on the nature and identification of the disease, Claude L. King, extension plant pathologist, reports that an illustrated bulletin is being prepared for distribution to county agents. County agents will be kept informed on the research progress regarding the disease this winter.

"Farmers who have volunteer oat plants growing now," Mr. King stated, "and who observe symptoms of this disease may send complete plants, including roots, to me at the college for identification of the disease. Slides and demonstrations of diseased plants will be a part of our scheduled meetings this winter."

May Live in Soil

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has now demonstrated, Doctor Hansing said, that treatment with New Improved Ceresan will control the new disease from seed infection. The disease, however, may live over in the soil.

Value of crop rotation in controlling the disease was shown by an experiment on 3 fields of Neosho oats grown on a farm in Eastern Kansas in 1946. The soil fertility and other agronomic factors were quite similar. In the first field where Neosho oats were grown in 1945 and 1946 the disease was moderately severe, there was 15 per cent lodging, and a yield of only 30 bushels to the acre.

In the other 2 fields where crop rotation was followed, the disease was not observed and the yields were 45 and 50 bushels an acre, respectively. In one case the oats were used following wheat, with a 45-bushel yield, and, in the other field, followed lespedeza with a 50-bushel yield.

Experiments in other states have shown that high temperatures favor development and severity of Victoria blight. Therefore, the station recommends sowing oats as early as the season permits. Early sowing when the soil temperatures are fairly cool has reduced losses from this disease in the seedling stage. Early sowing also reduced smut and rust and is a generally approved practice in Kansas.

New Varieties Are Coming

Doctor Hansing stated that the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are co-operating in breeding new varieties of oats for Kansas with superior agronomic characteristics and high yield as well as with combined high resistance to Victoria blight, rust and smut. It will be a few years before one of the selections will be named and increased sufficiently for farm production.

Research is now being conducted in the laboratory and greenhouse, and will be conducted in the field in 1947, on cultural studies of the fungus, the effect of soil moisture and temperature on the Victoria blight disease, varietal susceptibility, seed treatment, crop rotation, and the date of seeding. A survey will be made on the prevalence and severity of the disease in the seedling stage, and in the mature stage, of oat fields grown in 1947.

Among the symptoms of the disease, according to the plant pathologist, are: Many seedlings die before they emerge, thus reducing the stand of plants; infected seedlings which survive are streaked frequently with an orange to brownish color; the plants are dwarfed, and most of the roots are brown or rotted off.

Set Up Pilot Plant

Kansas State College is setting up a pilot plant for manufacturing starch and sirup from sorghum grains. The project, sponsored by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, is to determine whether manufacture of these products are practicable. If so, a commercial plant probably will be established in the state.

"I've got extra good hay this year, Herb. That's the basis of my feeding."



BUT I SEE YOU ALSO GIVE SOME COWS MORE GRAIN THAN OTHERS.



FOR THE BETTER PRODUCERS THAT IS PROFITABLE...AS THE EXTENSION SERVICE POINTS OUT.



M. L. Wilson, Director, Extension Service, USDA, says:

The profits of any farm business depend largely upon good organization and efficient management. So it is with dairying.

The dairyman who adopts proved practices in efficient production of high quality milk will be assured greater net returns.

A cow is a milk production machine. A

machine produces according to the quality and amount of raw material fed to it. Give cows plenty of good pasture and roughage then add grain according to each cow's ability to produce. It's the efficient way to turn feed into milk and cream. If you base your feeding on these principles your cows should produce at their most profitable rates.

With a rapidly increasing population and a steadily growing need for milk and dairy products, dairymen can expect milk and butterfat production to continue to be one of the best sources of farm income. But if you are able to produce more and better milk with less labor and at a lower cost you will naturally make more money. And if your production is more even the year around, you'll be still better off.

Are you feeding grain based on the quantity and quality of your hay? Are you feeding each cow according to her production record? Are you grinding your grain to aid digestion and prevent waste? Are you breeding heifers to freshen next fall?

Your dairy plant field man and the County Agent are ready to show you how to increase your production and lower your costs. See them now... to get more dollars on your milk checks... to make your future more secure.

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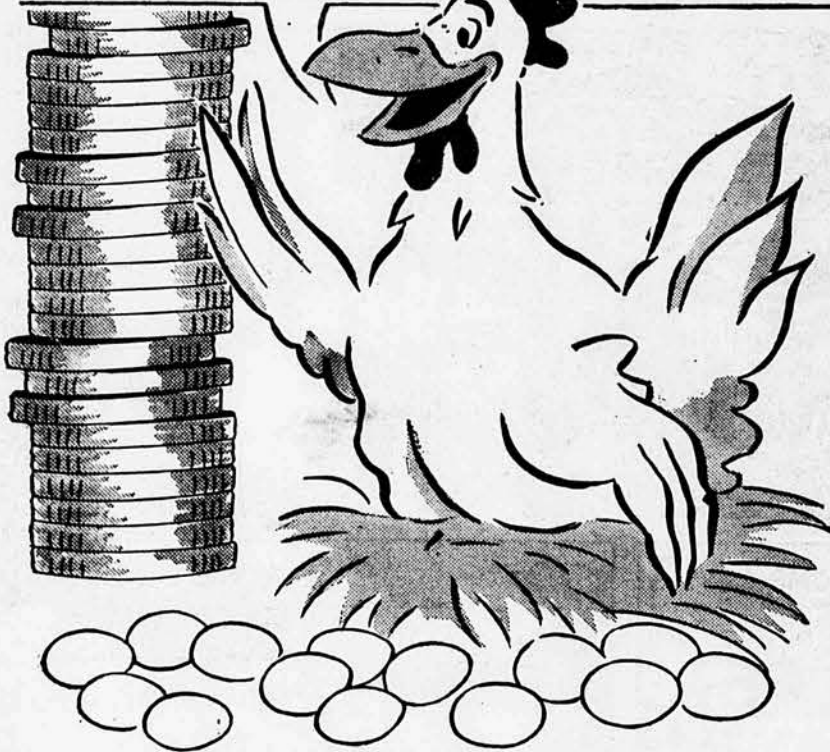
✓ **AVERAGE HAY.** Either legume hay that's not good enough to be considered above average, or else high-quality mixed legume and grass hay; fed with or without corn silage. **RATION**—Grain plus medium protein supplement.

✓ **BELOW AVERAGE HAY.** Poor mixed hay, or else timothy or other grass hay; fed with or without corn silage. **RATION**—Grain plus high protein, plus minerals.

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You can have record egg production with no more work — no more feed — if your hens are fed for heavy, consistent laying. Balancing your farm grains with rich egg-making nutrients means profit from your flock this season!

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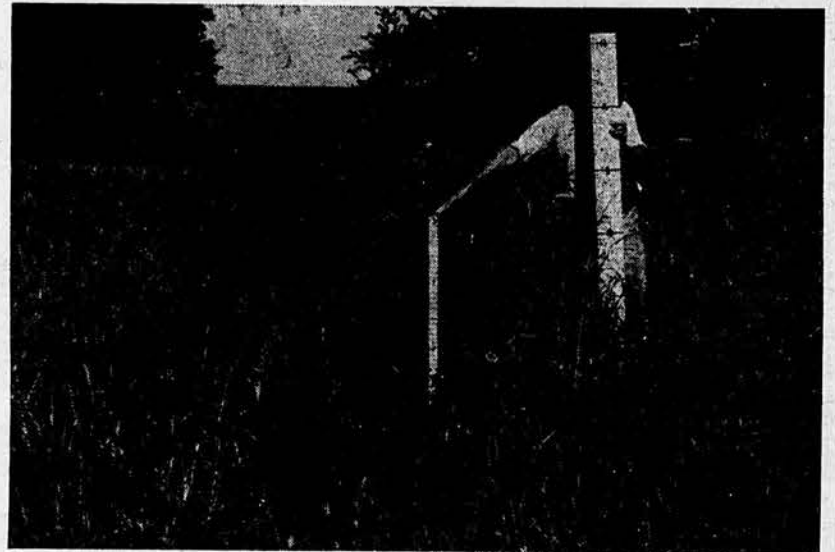


L-2

Hunt a Better Sudan

Livestock Prefers the New "Sweet" Variety

By KLING L. ANDERSON
Kansas State College



The palatability of sweet Sudan (left) as compared to the Wheeler strain (right) is shown in this photo taken August 2, 1945, in the Experiment Station Dairy pasture, Manhattan. Sweet has been grazed much more closely than Wheeler.

SUDAN grass has been grown for hay and pasture in the United States since its introduction from Africa in 1909. But only in the last few years have major improvements been made in it by plant breeders. One of the most important of these improvements has been the recent development of sweet Sudan at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, from a cross involving common Sudan and Leoti red, a sweet sorghum. This new variety has at least 3 important advantages over its common parent: Its sweet, juicy stalk, which gives it a high degree of palatability; its generous yield of seed; and the distinctive, reddish-tan color of the seed, which makes it easily distinguishable from all common varieties of Sudan grass.

Palatability of sweet Sudan has been one of the major factors in its rapid spread. Trials on farms and in various grazing experiments all have indicated that livestock show a marked preference for sweet Sudan over the common strains. Where they have free choice, livestock will graze on the sweet variety almost to the exclusion of the common ones.

The college dairy cattle at Manhattan have been no exception. In 1945 and 1946 the dairy department Sudan grass pastures have been sown to 6 varieties. Both years the cows have spent more time on sweet than on any other variety, and have grazed it more closely and more uniformly. The stalks, as well as the leaves, are palatable and this overcomes to a large degree the irritating habit cattle have of stripping off the leaves and wasting the stalks.

The importance of palatability doubtless can be overrated, however, for where animals do not have free choice of varieties but are forced to graze on a single strain, they fare well and make good use of it. Sweet clover, for instance, is not considered highly palatable. Animals not accustomed to it may refuse to take it readily at first, but once they learn to take it they thrive on it. Major differences in palatability are important, because a crop may be so unpalatable as to be refused entirely. Or it may be taken so sparingly as to cause reductions in gains or in milk production. The common varieties of Sudan grass do not fall into this category, although they are somewhat less palatable than the new sweet strain.

The high yields of seed will make the crop attractive to the seed producer. Not only will he benefit by the increased yields but will have more seed available for pasture plantings. Thus, the one who ultimately benefits will be the livestock producer. Large yields make for cheaper seed production, and, eventually, lower costs of livestock production. The great demand for seed of this crop far exceeds the supply, and seed is still difficult to obtain.

In addition to this advantage of high-seed yields, sweet Sudan produces seed that is distinctive in appearance, resembling its Leoti red parent in color. No other Sudan variety resembles it, and there need therefore be no mistakes in obtaining the true variety if this one is being purchased. Johnson grass seed, for instance, could easily be detected in it by



This seedling Sudan grass plant has survived an attack of chinch bugs which was so severe it killed all other adjacent plants in the Sudan grass breeding nursery at Manhattan. Selections from this and similar material are yielding lines with increased resistance.

the seed analyst, as could seed of the common Sudan varieties.

Still another advantage of sweet Sudan grass is the fact that it is somewhat more resistant to the leaf diseases than are the common strains. It was developed in an area of low relative humidity, where leaf diseases are not severe, so this factor probably was not a major one in its selection. But some of the leaf-disease resistance of its Leoti red parent has been retained. This is not an important factor in the drier parts of Kansas because the leaf diseases are not troublesome there. But in the eastern one third of the state they may cause severe losses of leaves, especially in wet years. Sweet Sudan will not withstand severe attacks of the leaf diseases but is more resistant than the common strains.

Sweet Sudan grass is moderately resistant to chinch bugs and stands up slightly better than common Sudan in mild to moderate infestations. But chinch bugs in large numbers can destroy it, too. Its resistance to both chinch bugs and leaf diseases can be improved by further breeding and selection.

Continued to Produce

Yields of forage by sweet Sudan have been entirely satisfactory. In clipping trials at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station they have not differed greatly from those of the common varieties, except that when leaf diseases have appeared then the sweet strain has continued to produce somewhat longer than common Sudan before the growth was halted by the diseases.

The problem of prussic-acid poisoning has not yet been fully worked out in sweet Sudan. Sudan varieties in general are less likely to be poisonous than are the other sorghums. Yet in states north of Kansas even the common Sudan varieties sometimes may be dangerous. No authentic cases of poisoning from Kansas certified Sudan have been reported in this state; yet chemical analyses show that Wheeler Sudan, the Kansas strain, is not among the lowest of the Sudans in percentage of prussic acid. The same may be said of sweet Sudan. Chemical tests show it to be fairly high in prussic acid, yet so far there have been no

reported losses from poisoning by this variety in Kansas.

There still is much to be learned about prussic-acid poisoning by Sudan and other sorghums. It appears that the danger generally is greater in the northern states and less in the south. Losses from sorghum poisoning in Kansas are rather infrequent, despite the fact that many livestock producers drill cane and other sorghums for pasture, knowing they are likely to be higher in prussic acid than is Sudan grass, and that they can kill livestock under certain conditions.

Other States Try

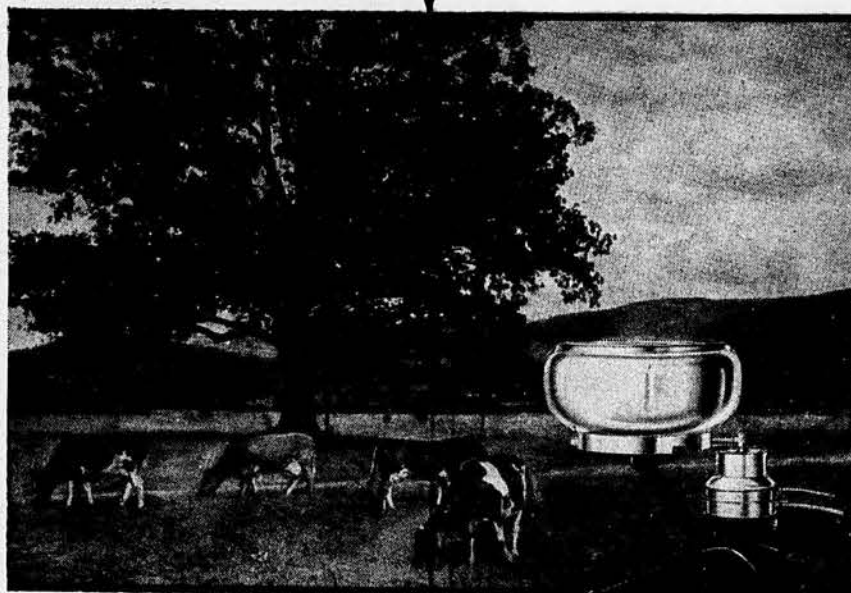
A number of experiment stations are attempting to improve Sudan grass by breeding. The Wisconsin station has developed strains extremely low in prussic acid, as has the South Dakota station. Nebraska workers, too, are studying this problem. At Tifton, Ga., there was recently released a new strain, Tift, resulting from a cross of common Sudan x Leoti red, similar to the one that has given us sweet Sudan. This strain is extremely resistant to the leaf diseases and has made growing Sudan possible in the humid southeast, where common Sudan varieties were defoliated by these diseases almost every year. Tift lacks the palatability and the distinctive seed color of sweet, however. It has not been taken as readily by livestock as the common varieties in grazing tests at Manhattan.

Some years ago the California station released a selected strain of common Sudan known as California 23 because 23 selected lines were combined into the strain. It has not been much more satisfactory than the Kansas strain in this state, because it lacks resistance to both chinch bugs and leaf diseases. It is quite similar to Wheeler Sudan (Kansas certified) in every respect.

Sudan grass also is being studied at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. A strain of common Sudan made up of 5 selected lines showing resistance to both chinch bugs and leaf diseases is being increased for testing. This strain has shown the ability to remain green and vigorous long after Kansas certified Sudan has been defoliated.

(Continued on Page 23)

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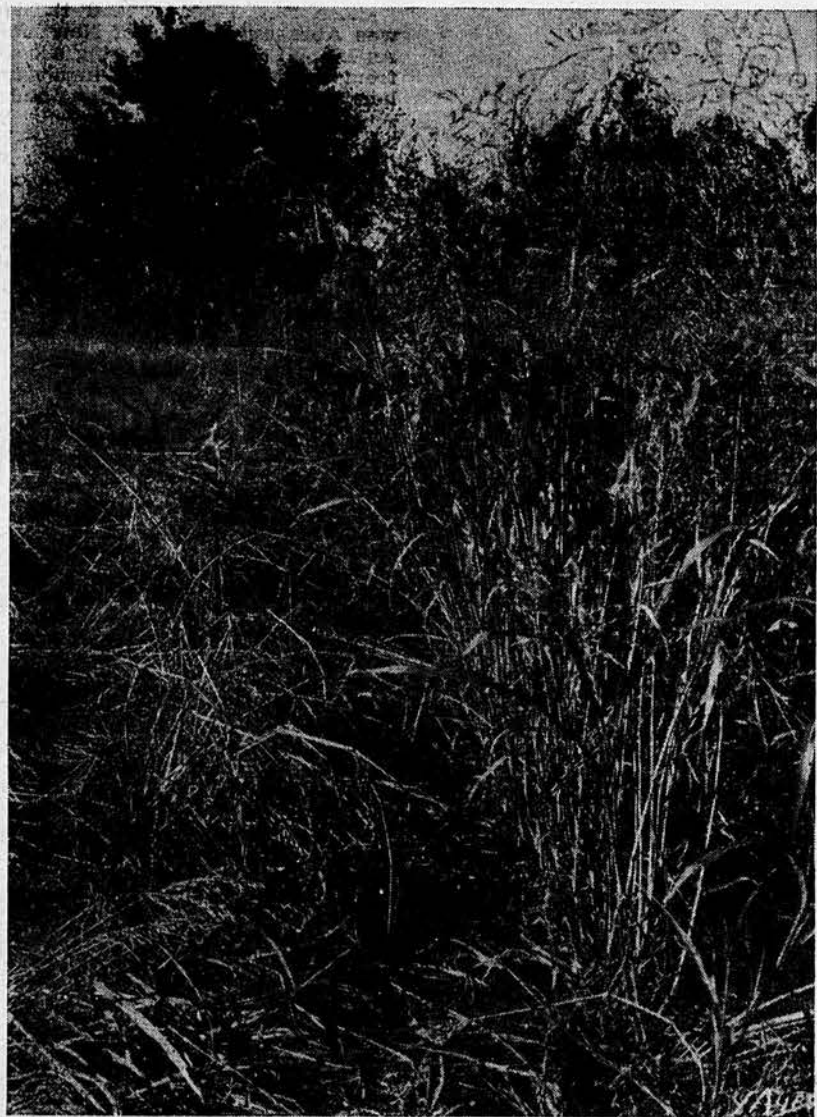
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The combined effect of chinch bugs and leaf diseases has killed the susceptible row of Sudan grass on the left, while the Johnson grass x Sudan grass hybrid on the right remained green and vigorous on October 2, 1945, when this photograph was made in the Sudan grass breeding nursery at Manhattan. Susceptible lines like the one on the left soon are discarded from the breeding material.



REAL CHAMPION is Edith Spear of Indianola, Iowa. She won Grand Champion Award at the 1946 Iowa State Fair with her baby beet, Perky. An old hand at helping her father fit Angus calves for purebred sales, Edith fed Perky to a plump 919 pounds.

"**AFTER MORNING CHORES** I'm ready for a good substantial breakfast," Edith tells you. "I usually start with a big bowl of milk, fruit, and Wheaties, 'Breakfast of Champions.' There's real nourishment in those crispy whole wheat flakes. And that Wheaties' flavor tastes mighty good to a healthy appetite." Yes, like so many champions—of the show ring as well as the sports arena—Edith Spear is a Wheaties' fan.

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NOW! Grocers have two sizes of Wheaties. The new Extra-Big-Pak holds 50% more than the regular package. Allows for plenty of seconds, which is important. Wheaties being second-helping good! See for yourself. Get Wheaties' Extra-Big-Pak!

Wacky Accidents of 1946

By PAUL JONES
National Safety Council

IT USED to be news when a man bit a dog. But in 1946 a dog shot a woman. And that's not all. A kangaroo shot a man. So did a rabbit. A deer took a gun away from a hunter. A fish chased a fisherman off the road by sneezing in his face. A bee, a goose, a grasshopper, a mouse, and a turtle got into the act, each in its own quaint way. And an ice cube knocked a woman cold.

All these, and more, were turned up by the National Safety Council in its annual roundup of odd accidents. And if you haven't already begun to suspect that things were a little wacky in the year just past, read on!

Jeannette Esslinger was standing on the sidewalk in St. Louis when an ice cube fell out of a hotel window. It hit



her squarely on the head and knocked her out cold. At the hospital they treated her with—an ice pack!

Alice Martin, 52, and Emily Hauser, 66, were zipping along the streets of Des Moines, Ia., on a motor scooter one day, having a very fine time indeed, when what should loom up ahead but a corner. As they scooted adventurously around it, the scooter uncereemoniously upset, depositing both ladies on the pavement with considerable force and little dignity. Sympathetic friends suggested the scooters trade in their vehicle for an automobile—or, if youth must have its fling, a kiddie car.

As Margaret Standring was walking along the street in downtown Philadelphia, she was understandingly bewildered when 2 women and a man suddenly began beating her on the head. She was burned up a little at this. But not as much as if they hadn't. For the not-so-cold fact was that Miss Standring was on fire. A cigarette, tossed from a near-by building, had landed in her hair.

Now, about the dog that shot the woman. It happened in Baltimore as Mrs. Ruth Patterson was enjoying a bath. Her police pup, Toby, spied a gun on the washstand, put paw to pistol and let Mrs. Patterson have it right in the bathtub—or, more precisely, right in the hand.

More understandable was the strange case of the kangaroo that shot the man. This happened in Australia when Arthur Crosbie shot a kangaroo thru the hind legs and it fell on its back. Crosbie reloaded the rifle and put the butt on the kangaroo's neck to pin it down. The kangaroo reached up, twined a forepaw around the trigger and shot Crosbie thru the arm.

Prompted by the same motive of self-preservation, a rabbit that lived just outside Louisville, Ky., resented the activities of William Humphrey, a 16-year-old hunter. He stuck out a paw from Humphrey's game bag, pulled the trigger of Humphrey's gun and shot him thru the foot. Humphrey



now carries a rabbit's foot for luck when he goes hunting.

Back in the meatless days Del Halstead licked his chops as he drew a sight on a big buck deer near Buckhorn Station, Calif. Just as he released the safety catch on his rifle, he was hit from behind and sent sprawling. Another buck had bounded out of a thicket and landed, a la Marines, in the nick of time. Halstead not only lost his gun—he lost two bucks!

Edward M. Brown, of Beverly Hills, Calif., saw active service in both the European and Asiatic theaters without a scratch. He decided to relax by going hunting. A companion shot a goose. It plummeted down, struck Brown smack in the chest, knocked him flat, and inflicted injuries that kept him in the hospital 45 days.

Many a bee has caused a traffic accident, but a superbusy one in Hammond, Ind., cracked up 3 autos by merely stinging the driver of one of the cars. The driver, Walter Sohl, drove into another car, which then crashed into a third machine.

Put a mouse and a woman in the same car and something has to give. So when Mrs. Orson Rheingold, of Albany, N. Y., found she was sharing her car with a traveling field mouse, she just did what came naturally. The car smashed into a pole and the field mouse returned to the field.

Gustav Riebow, of Milwaukee, is a kindly man. So when he and his wife found a turtle in their back yard, they put it in a box on the front seat of their car and started to take it to a nice homey place in the country. The turtle, confused or just plain ungrateful, slipped out of the box, crawled up Mr. Riebow's leg and bit him good and hard. Mr. Riebow turned turtle and so did the car—via a tree.

Most fantastic of all, perhaps, is the celebrated case of the sneezing sal-



mon. James Mantakes, of La Grande, Ore., caught the salmon, tossed it in the rear of his car and started for home to show the folks. Chugging along, desert dust blew into the salmon's gills, and it sneezed. Oh yes, it did.

This startled Mr. Mantakes. He glanced back, saw nothing but a fish and shrugged off the sound. Another sneeze. Mr. Mantakes whirled around, this time to see an angry salmon on the back of the seat, glaring balefully at him with bloodshot eyes. As if that weren't enough, a grasshopper chose that moment to come flying in thru the window. The salmon abandoned Mr. Mantakes, lunged at the grasshopper, missed and fell back in the lap of the now thoroughly disorganized driver.

Mr. Mantakes gave himself over entirely to subduing the salmon. The car went crashing off the road. The salmon sneezed spitefully once or twice more—and succumbed.

After that, anything must seem dull. But the case of Pete Bird, of Shelbyville, Ky., may be worth recording. When a mere boy, Mr. Bird was chopping a log on a farm when a chip flew up and struck him in the eye, bringing a cataract and blindness. In 1946—just 42 years later—Mr. Bird again was chopping wood. Again a chip flew up and hit him in the eye, tearing the cataract loose and restoring sight.

In Fresno, Calif., Leonard Guraro, 21, was completing what he hoped had been a satisfactory test for a driver's license. As he nervously parked the car he stepped on the accelerator instead of the brake. The car leaped the curb and zoomed thru the plate-glass window of an office—the office of the examiner who was giving Guraro the driving test. Needless to say, the license was denied.

When the alarm rang in a Houston fire station this summer, Fireman J. H.

Skeeters threw on his clothes and leaped for the quick-exit pole. He missed and landed kerplunk on the first floor 20 feet below—all 200 pounds of him. Sure, it was a false alarm.

In Fairmount City, Mo., fire started in an auto from a short circuit, but thoughtfully set off the horn and sounded its own alarm.

Equally as obliging was a blaze that started in a tavern at Hugo, Okla., burned off the cap of a hydrant, released a stream of water and drowned itself.

Then there was the case of the sultry pocketbook. It belonged to Janice Peterson, of New York City, who traced smoke to a drawer in her office



desk and found a cigarette lighter in her purse had flicked on. "And it hardly ever works when you want it to," she moaned.

A \$50,000 boom hit the rural community of Plymouth, Wis., when 16-year-old Robert Marth shot at a sparrow perched on a farm wagon, missed the sparrow, hit the wagon and set off its 1,300-pound load of dynamite. Casualties—650 windows, one wagon and one sparrow.

Stanley Szot, of East Chicago, Ind., entered the dentist's office with a toothache and left with a headache. As the dentist reached for the forceps, lightning struck the office building and a hunk of plaster from the ceiling conked Szot on the head, where the novocain hadn't reached.

Three-year-old Ernest Liedemann, of Chicago, tumbled into the Chicago river from a bridge high above. As he hit the water, his clothing caught on a nail that protruded from the piling and held his head above water until he was rescued.

Close runner-up for fall fashions was Abraham Wilson, of New York. As Mr. Wilson was lowering a couch from a 4-story shaftway in a warehouse, he tripped in the rigging and he



and the couch plunged downward. He caught up with the couch as they passed the third floor. The force of the impact wedged the couch against the shaft wall, where surprised workers found Mr. Wilson curled up cozily.

Youngest victim of an odd accident in 1946 undoubtedly was a baby girl who was shot before she was born. Her mother, Mrs. Arthur Laughton, was shot in a hunting accident at Winthrop, Me., and the baby was born prematurely, a bullet wound in her left thigh.

When most people were desperately trying to find auto tires, Stanley Yanick, of Chicago, just stood still on the sidewalk and one came rolling right up to him. Unfortunately, it had a wheel attached, and it flattened him. The tire was the wrong size anyway.



"Plan your work and Work your plan"

Long winter evenings bring families together after chores are done. Then there's time for serious talks and good fun. In December there's opportunity, too, to review the results of the past year's work . . . to make plans that can be carried out efficiently in the year that lies ahead.

Proper planning uncovers new opportunities in any business. With experience, know-how, and plain "horse sense" to draw on, plan-making should not be difficult. You think back with pleasure on your good crops . . . on how well your livestock or poultry programs turned out. You remember little things that made them profitable, or caused a loss. With this in mind, you look ahead and decide on next year's crops and rotations. You think of ways to improve your livestock operations. You make provision for the purchase of breeding stock, seed, machinery, fencing and equipment. You consider your problems from all angles. That's the way a sound plan is made. Then you set your course and stick to it.

What's true of the individual farm or ranch is true of any business, small or large. We at Swift



& Company well know that we, too, must plan our work and work our plan. Our business interests are many and varied. Without a plan and good business records, we would be almost certain to run into serious losses because our profit margin is small. But by planning carefully, diversifying and working efficiently, we—like you—hope to increase our earnings in the future.



TAKE TIME TO SAVE TIME

by L. S. Hardin, Purdue University

There is a labor-saving or labor-wasting way to do every farm job. Because we use too many old, hard ways, we waste 15 to 25 percent of our time. Greater attention to *how* we do our jobs can save time and work.

Ways of doing livestock work easier, faster and better are especially needed. Most farmers still use almost as much work to make 100 pounds of pork, beef or milk as they did 25 years ago. Yet, thanks mostly to machinery, we have reduced crop work one-fourth to one-half during the last 25 years.

Alert farmers are simplifying farm jobs, cutting chore time 15 to 50 percent. Five Indiana farmers, by carefully planning their work, are raising market hogs with one-quarter the average hours of labor. A Minnesota farmer rearranged his barn, adopted correct milking practices, saved 300 hours of work and 138 miles of walking a year. By rearranging his watering system, a poultry man saved 22 miles of walking a season. Some farmers are making hay in 90 man-minutes per ton. Others, using similar equipment but harder ways of working, spend twice the time.

What these farmers are doing, others can do, too. Know just what you want to accomplish. Figure out how to do a job the easiest, cheapest and best way. Cut out those unnecessary steps, combine jobs, rearrange barns and lots, work out more convenient chore routes, keep equipment busy, choose new equipment that suits your farm. Give new practices a fair trial.

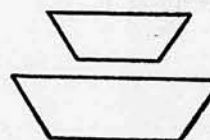
You'll find the easy way is the best way. Small improvements add up to days and dollars saved. Five minutes wasted a day equals 3 days a year; 5 steps a day amounts to a mile a year. With costs rising and profit margins due to shrink, we can well afford to take time to save time.

Soda Bill Sez:

... worriers die young; thinkers live long.
... a brain is no stronger than its weakest think.



Things are NOT always as they seem



Which is the longer—the top line of the top figure, or the bottom line of the bottom figure? Well—measure them and see!

Similarly, in the livestock-meat industry, conclusions based on a quick glance at a situation are not always so. A case in point is the "spread" between prices paid for livestock and the price received by the meat packer for the meat. The fact is that this spread is narrow. Out of every dollar Swift gets from the sale of its products, 75 cents, on the average, is returned to producers.

Can you name another business that returns such a high percentage of its sales dollar to producers of raw materials? Can you name any other business that performs so many essential services with the twenty-five cents left from that sales dollar? The twenty-five cents pays all business costs. Livestock-buying expenses, slaughtering, refrigeration and processing. The cost of selling the meat and delivering it to thousands of markets all over America. Necessary supplies, such as salt, sugar, barrels, boxes, paper. Ever-present taxes, etc. After all these expenses are paid, Swift's share averages, over a period of years, less than 2¢ on each sales dollar. This amounts to a fraction of a cent a pound of product handled.

OUR CITY COUSIN



For eating most at Christmas dinner City Cousin was the winner. All the other children howl, "No fair, he won on a fowl."

Martha Logan's Recipe for ROAST TURKEY

Place stuffed turkey on a rack in an open pan. Do not add water and do not cover. Roast in a preheated, slow oven (325°F.) according to following schedule:

8 lbs. stuffed weight 18 minutes per pound or 2½ hours
12 lbs. stuffed weight 15 minutes per pound or 3 hours
14 lbs. stuffed weight 14 minutes per pound or 3¼ hours
15 lbs. stuffed weight 13 minutes per pound or 3½ hours

Sausage Bread Stuffing

1 pound sausage meat 2 tablespoons diced onion
2 eggs 1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk 4 tablespoons chopped parsley
7 cups bread crumbs 1 cup diced celery

For a 12 to 14 pound turkey
Pan fry sausage until brown. Drain. Beat eggs slightly. Add hot milk. Mix remaining ingredients and pour over them the egg mixture.



A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED

This true old saying has been an important guide in the business philosophy of Swift & Company right from the beginning of our history. And it always will be, because that is the *only* way anyone can make money in the meat packing business.

In no other business that I know of is there such a narrow margin of possible profit. In the purchase of livestock, for instance, our buyers compete with buyers representing 3,500 meat packing plants and 22,500 other commercial slaughterers. Then, we sell our products in competition with the same 26,000 slaughterers with whom we compete when purchasing the livestock. Because of this constant competitive pressure from both sides, our profit margins are very narrow.

Thus, to make money we have to save money. Yes—we, too, have to "plan our work and work our plan." That's why we are forever checking our operations to increase efficiency . . . to eliminate waste . . . to do our job better. That job is to process and distribute more than six and one-half billion pounds of meats and other products each year. Only on such a volume of business can tiny savings per pound add up to the profit which keeps us in business.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

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The birth of a great new industry . . . the romance of the cattle business when the West was young . . . the excitement of pioneering a new business for a growing nation . . . all this is captured in the Hollywood-produced, full-color film "RED WAGON." Grand entertainment for classrooms or clubs. Runs 45 minutes. It is a 16-mm. sound film. No rental charge. All you pay is express charge one way. Get your request in early, as this popular film is booked several weeks ahead. Write to "RED WAGON," Public Relations Department, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.



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

A few facts about meat curing



A good cure begins in the feed lot. Before butchering, confine hogs to a small pen for two or three days. Give them no food but plenty of water for 24 hours prior to killing. Keep animals quiet and rested. This all adds up to an easier job of cleaning and a better, safer cure.



Handle the butchering, bleeding, and cleaning quickly and efficiently. This retards the natural bacterial action which starts as soon as an animal is killed and which causes spoilage and off-flavor. Lots of hot water at about 150°, with a little lye or wood ashes, speeds up scalding and scraping.



The next step is chilling. A quick, thorough chill is important in turning out good meat. Chill until all animal heat is out — meat is properly chilled when the internal temperature is 33 to 34 degrees. Be careful meat does not freeze. Remember, a good cure follows a good bleed and chill.



The final step is the trimming and the actual curing. Protect your meat with the best curing ingredients you can get*. For heavier pieces, such as hams, shoulders, bacon, use a Dry Cure. For the lighter pieces use a Sweet Pickle Cure. The results — fine keeping quality and lots of good eating.

*Cure your meat the safer, surer MORTON WAY



FIRST: Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water and pump along the bones. This fast-acting curing pickle starts curing INSIDE... at the bone area, meat's most vulnerable spot. This helps prevent bone-taint, off-flavor, under-cured spots.



THEN: Rub with Morton's Sugar Cure which strikes in, curing from the OUTSIDE toward the center... giving you a thorough cure, long keeping quality, and a rich, wood smoke flavor. This two-way Morton Cure gives you results you can get in no other way.

The result of this double-acting cure — from the INSIDE out and from the OUTSIDE in — is the best-tasting, best-keeping meat you've ever had — mouth watering goodness, sweet-as-a-nut flavor, no bone taint, no waste, but home cured meat at its very best. Try the Morton Way yourself this year. More than a million farm families use no other method.



Get a Copy of this important book on meat curing

More than 1,000,000 copies of "Home Meat Curing Made Easy" have already gone in to farm homes. Shows how to butcher, dress, chill, and cure pork, beef, veal, and lamb... to make smoked turkey, Canadian Bacon, sausage. Tells

the important things to do to get long keeping quality and fine flavor in home cured meat. Send for copy today. Just write name and address on margin and mail with 10¢ in coin to Morton Salt Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

Top Yields From Alfalfa

Paper-Fabric Netting Helps Heal the Draws



Willis Colman and his daughter, Waneta, shown pegging down soil erosion control netting in waterways on their farm in Douglas county. These waterways had been filled in and widened with a slip, then seeded to brome grass. This picture was taken August 19, 1946.

CAREFUL preparation before seeding brought Willis Colman, of Douglas county, some outstanding returns on 21 acres of alfalfa this season.

The field first was treated with 3 tons of lime an acre, then 300 pounds of phosphate an acre. Certified seed, inoculated, was planted in August of 1945. During the summer of 1946 the field produced 4 cuttings that made slightly less than 4 tons of hay an acre.

In the summer of 1946, Mr. Colman seeded another field in which he had several draws that always had prevented him from establishing any kind of crop. One of these draws was 9 feet deep, but most of them were just narrow channels cutting down thru the field at angles.

Filled Ditches First

He used a slip to fill in the draws and to widen them. The field was plowed on June 15, harrowed 3 times, double-disked twice, harrowed twice more, then cultipacked on the contour. During the previous summer the field had been treated with 3 tons of lime and 300 pounds of phosphate an acre. On August 19, 1946, 18 pounds an acre of Kansas Common alfalfa were drilled in, with brome grass drilled in the draws. The entire field was again cultipacked on the contour after seeding.

Then Mr. Colman used a new wrinkle suggested by the soil-conservation specialists to insure his brome stand

in the draws. He laid a 45-inch wide paper-fabric netting up and down the draws, with the netting pegged down at intervals.

A field day was held on the farm October 22, 1946, and visitors could see that both brome and alfalfa were well established and that the draws were healed. The netting is left on the ground to rot away and does not interfere with the crop or with harvesting.

Combine for Spuds

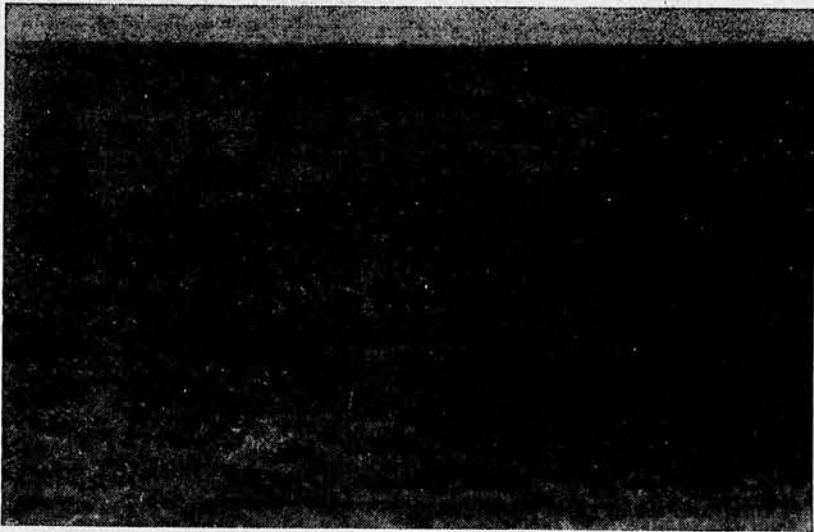
"Potato combines are just around the corner," is an optimistic forecast reaching the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Maine where the potato is a high-ranking crop.

The state extension service notes that a newly developed machine used in Penobscot county this fall "picked and bagged potatoes at little more than half the cost of picking them by hand in a field where there were no rocks."

Inventors have had trouble in developing a potato-picking machine, because a machine cannot tell a potato from a rock. "Now along comes a combine that can do just that. The potatoes pass over a table and under a strong blast of air. The air blast rolls the potatoes off into barrels. The rocks being angular, and heavier, do not roll and are carried off the table and back to the field," says the report from Maine.



This picture, taken on October 22, 1946, shows Mr. Colman examining the netting. Note how brome grass has grown up thru it.



Also taken on October 22, this picture shows how one of the draws now has a fine stand of brome and is safe from erosion. (See story on page 12.)

Must Increase Consumption

High Production Must Not Impoverish Farmers

THE abundance of farm production, which contributed so greatly to winning the war, must not be allowed to impoverish its producers in peacetime. Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, made that statement to the 80th annual session of America's oldest farm organization at San Francisco last month.

"Weather permitting, it is probable the American farmer will continue to raise crops in approximately the present volume," Goss said. "When the rest of the world returns to normal conditions this will present a most serious problem."

This huge production of food, feed and fibers—now one third above prewar averages—if wisely used can become a boon to mankind rather than a curse to its producers, he added. "We must increase consumption rather than reduce production."

"For 20 years prior to 1940 the problem of food surplus was such that not once did farm prices reach parity. Now we find ourselves facing the same farm problem we have faced for 25 years, aggravated by the extremely high production developed during the war and the extremely low-purchasing power of those nations who would ordinarily be the logical customers for our surpluses," Goss said.

Must Act Now

He declared that despite the price supports guaranteed on most farm commodities for 2 years after official end of the war, unless we reduce production or find some practical means for marketing our surpluses before those 2 years expire, agriculture will suffer a severe deflation.

The issue, he said, is the same as it has been for years: "Shall American agriculture be a self-supporting industry with fair living standards, or will it have to be subsidized or forced to the peasant living standards of much of the rest of the world?"

Goss saw three major approaches to the surplus problem. These he outlined as follows:

"1. Let nature take its course, with surpluses forcing lower prices, which will in turn retard production. Follow-

ing such a course led to the collapse following World War I.

"2. Reduce production by acreage controls to prevent surpluses. This leads to regimented economy of scarcity hard to defend.

"3. Recognize that plentiful production is in the public interest; that if we are to be assured of plenty, we cannot avoid occasional surpluses; and that we must make use of the surpluses in a manner to prevent their destroying their producers thru diverting them to inferior uses."

Surpluses Are Coming

Goss reviewed both the international and domestic proposals for meeting the problem of agricultural surpluses. In the international field he said both the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, organized last spring in London, have recognized the problem of impending surpluses.

"Both recognize," he said, "that the world needs all we can produce, and both deplore the possibility of reducing production as a means of defending the farmer against ruinously low prices. Both recognize the need for stabilizing prices so the producer of the abundance which the world needs will not be destroyed by the abundance distributed thru an uneconomic marketing system."

"Both recognize that basically this problem of surplus foodstuffs should be met at the international level. Should this be accomplished we will have solved the most difficult portion of our farm problem, one which kept the American farmer in a state approaching bankruptcy for 20 years."

Goss said the proposal by Sir John Orr, director-general of FAO, for creation of a world food board with powers to buy when prices are low, and sell when they are high, needs further study to make it practicable.

"If any such plan can be made to work in a practical manner," he said, "it will no doubt prove to be not only a great stabilizer of the farming industry but also a practical means of nations working together to solve problems which have heretofore led to great distress, strife and even to war."

Need High Purchasing Power

Altho American food consumption this year has been 12 per cent above the prewar average, Goss said, there is need for still more if means can be found for keeping consumer purchasing power high and for improved production and marketing.

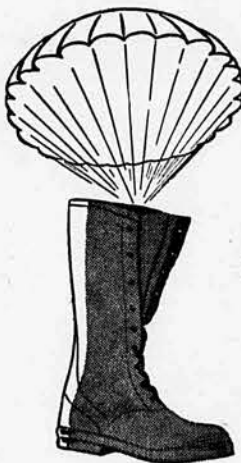
The Agricultural Research and Marketing Act passed by Congress last July may prove to be one of "the most constructive pieces of legislation ever passed as an aid to meeting the farm problem," he said.

Research into food distribution has untold possibilities for better service, with substantial savings for producers and consumers alike, Goss said. It, however, should go beyond the physical handling of the crop and include a study of economic forces which have so frequently permitted a small surplus to drive the whole price structure to unconscionable levels, he said.



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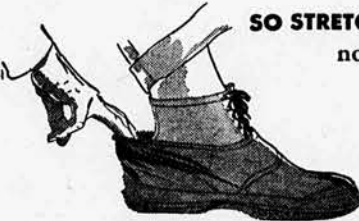
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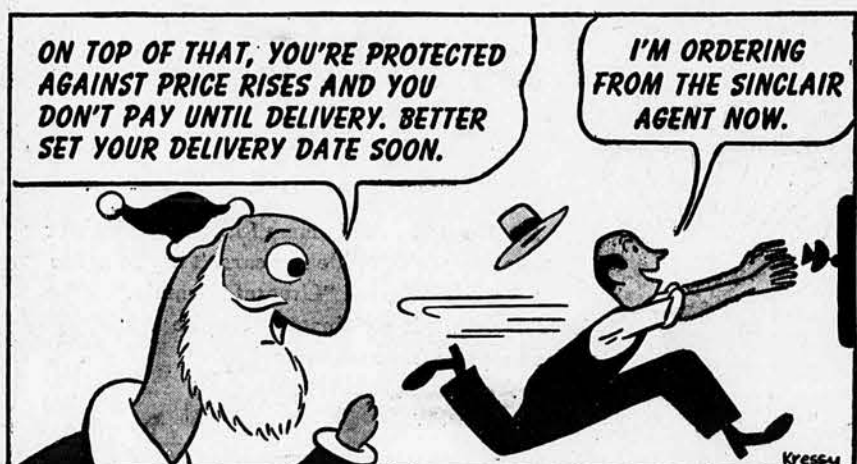


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A Proud 4-H Family

All Members Rank High in Club Work



Here's a real 4-H Club family. It is the Chester DeWerff family, of Barton county. They are: Back row, left to right, Chester DeWerff, Kenneth, Edith, Vernon, and Mrs. DeWerff. Front row, Virginia and Neil.

YOU can't mention 4-H Club work in Barton county without hearing about the children of Mr. and Mrs. Chester DeWerff. One or more of their 5 children have been high ranking in 4-H activities for the last 7 years.

Mr. DeWerff farms 460 acres in Comanche and South Bend townships, is a member of the Ellinwood Chamber of Commerce, and an active 4-H Club leader. He helped organize the Comanche Lucky 4's Club, and has been 4-H township vice-president and community leader of the club the last 6 years.

Eighteen-year-old Kenneth is a senior in Ellinwood high school and has lettered as a member of the football team. He was named champion showman at the county 4-H Club fair this year, and also won the best-groomed boy contest. He has been a member of 2 winning judging teams, one at the Lewis Field Day, near Larned, and the other at the Hays Roundup Livestock Judging Contest. This is his seventh year in club work and he is carrying 4 projects. He has been county champion 4 times, 3 in swine and once as corn champion. He is a charter member of his club.

Edith also has been in club work 7 years and was graduated from Ellinwood high school in 1941. Since that time she has been a junior leader in the Comanche Lucky 4's Club. This year she conducted 2 classes for beginners—in learning to sew and food preparation—in addition to instructing a well-dressed-for-school class. She

has been county champion 6 times, 3 of them being for poultry work. She was style-review champion in 1945, is a charter member of her club and past president of the county 4-H council.

Vernon, 15, is a junior in high school. He is enrolled in 4 livestock projects this year. He was a member of the livestock-judging team with his 2 brothers, Neil and Kenneth, which placed fourth at the Hays Roundup among 139 teams. Vernon was swine county champion in 1944.

Neil, 11, is in his third year of club work and is enrolled in 3 projects, dairy, swine and potatoes. He also is a member of the county 4-H Club band.

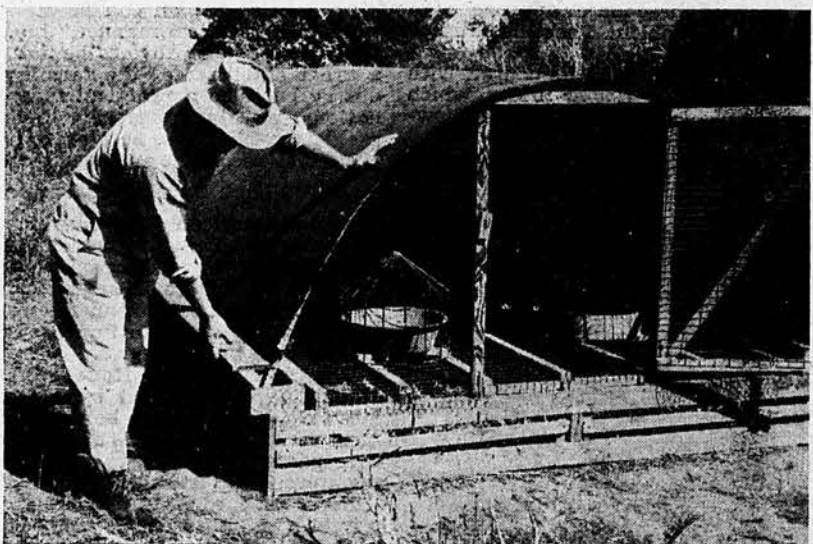
Virginia is only 8 and in the third grade at district 69 school. She will have a lot of work to do to keep up with the records set by her brothers and sisters.

Mrs. DeWerff has served as president of the Comanche Home Demonstration Unit, and has been an inspiration to all the family in the various projects.

Portable Feeder

I needed a feeder in which to put shelled corn and later to use for tankage. So I constructed a feeder by cutting the bottom from a metal barrel, fastened it to a corn planter wheel. When securely placed on a small hand-size sled, it is easily moved about. Quite an amount of feed can be put in the feeder at a time.—Ellis Rice.

Grows Healthier Birds



This is one of several range shelters that August Scheetz, Shawnee county, built for \$35, prewar prices. It will accommodate 150 birds on range and will pay for itself in one year in better, healthier chickens, he says. It provides sufficient protection for all but very cold weather. A section in the rear can be opened in summer which provides adequate ventilation for comfort. Feeding troughs are on either side. Mr. Scheetz demonstrates how the lid is lifted for feeding from the outside.

Alfalfa Gets Fast Start



Walter Clarke, Barton county, shows what alfalfa will do on irrigated ground. This stand was seeded late in August after the soil had been soaked. Early in October the alfalfa was thick on the ground and about 8 inches high.

Salt Helped Pigs Gain

Big Saving in Feed Cost an Important Item

PIGS weighing 50 pounds, consuming only about one third ounce of salt a day, increased in weight 1.29 pounds a day—76 per cent greater increase in weight than pigs that were not fed salt. This was proved by tests at Purdue University agricultural experiment station from July 11 to September 14, 1946.

This year's study with growing pigs was made to supplement the tests made on 90-pound hogs in 1945 at Purdue. They proved that a penny's worth of salt saved 287 pounds of feed, valued at \$6.37. Hogs without salt in their feed gained only one half as rapidly as those that were fed salt free choice with their grain and supplement ration. During the 85-day 1945 experiment, 81 pounds of extra gain were produced for each pound of salt consumed. That was an increase of \$13 worth of pork, based on local market prices of hogs at that time.

The 1946 tests were made with two lots of 15 young pigs averaging 50 pounds. The tests were started July 11 and ended September 14. The ration was the same for both lots—shelled corn, protein supplement and mineral mixture. The only difference was that one lot had no salt, the other had loose salt, fed free choice. The protein supplement was a mixture of 90 pounds soybean oil meal and 10 pounds of ground alfalfa leaf meal. The mineral mixture was equal parts of steamed bone meal and pulverized limestone. The salt was fed loose, as a separate ration. At the end of 65 days the pigs that had been fed no salt averaged 98 pounds in final weight—gained 0.73 pounds a day. Feed cost was \$17.85

for 100 pounds of gain on these pigs.

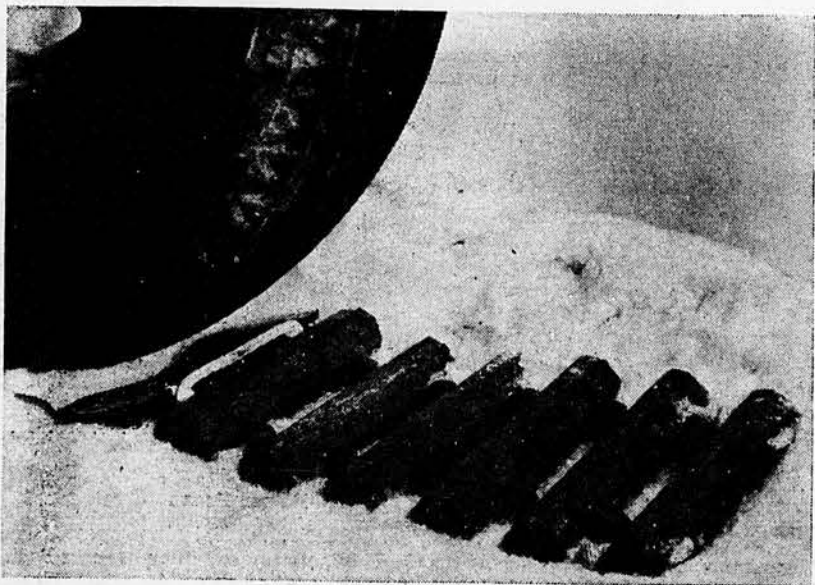
Pigs that had been fed salt free choice had an average final weight of 134 pounds—gained 1.29 pounds a day. Feed cost was \$10.73 for 100 pounds of gain in weight. Pigs receiving salt free choice with their corn and supplement ration gained weight 76 per cent more rapidly than those that received no salt. The salt-fed pigs had an average gain of 84 pounds a head as against only 48 pounds a head gain by pigs that had no salt. For each pound of salt there was an extra gain of 29 pounds in weight.

Besides the all-important gain in weight due to salt feeding, there was a saving in feed cost of \$7.12 for 100 pounds of gain in weight. Thus each pound of salt saved \$4.75 in feed cost for 100 pounds of gain. Salt, by the way, cost about 1 cent a pound.

Pigs without salt ate 14 times as much mineral mixture as those receiving salt. This failed to satisfy their hunger for salt. Many of the pigs became lank and unthrifty, causing the lot to lose its uniform appearance. Pigs which had salt were thrifty and gained uniformly. The hunger for salt of the pigs that were not fed salt was shown by their attempts to lick up the droppings and urine from the salt-fed pigs by trying to nuzzle thru the fence dividing the pens.

Average daily consumption of salt to the pig was .019 pounds or about one third ounce. Very quickly pigs will balance their salt ration just as they balance their diet of other feeds. Pigs that are salt starved should be salt-rationed at the beginning to avoid the possibility of sickness.

Snowshoes for Automobiles



An automobile snowshoe that provides traction for cars and trucks stuck in snow, ruts and on icy spots is being marketed by the Brown Fence & Wire Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It will go on sale at service stations, auto accessory stores, department stores and automobile dealers. It is a simplified form of the well-known tractor-tread principle. By tossing the snowshoe in front or behind the wheel that has bogged down in snow, ice, sand, mud or ruts, traction is restored to the spinning wheel and the car is under way in a jiffy.

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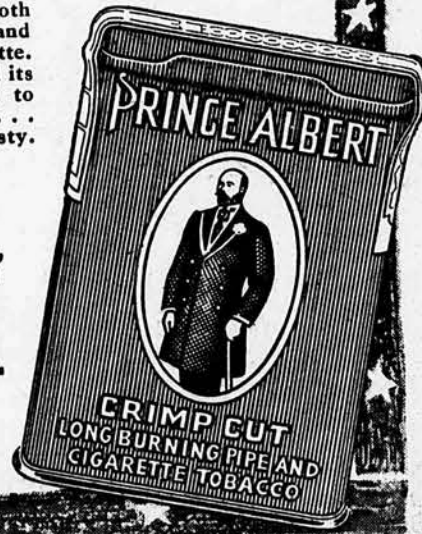
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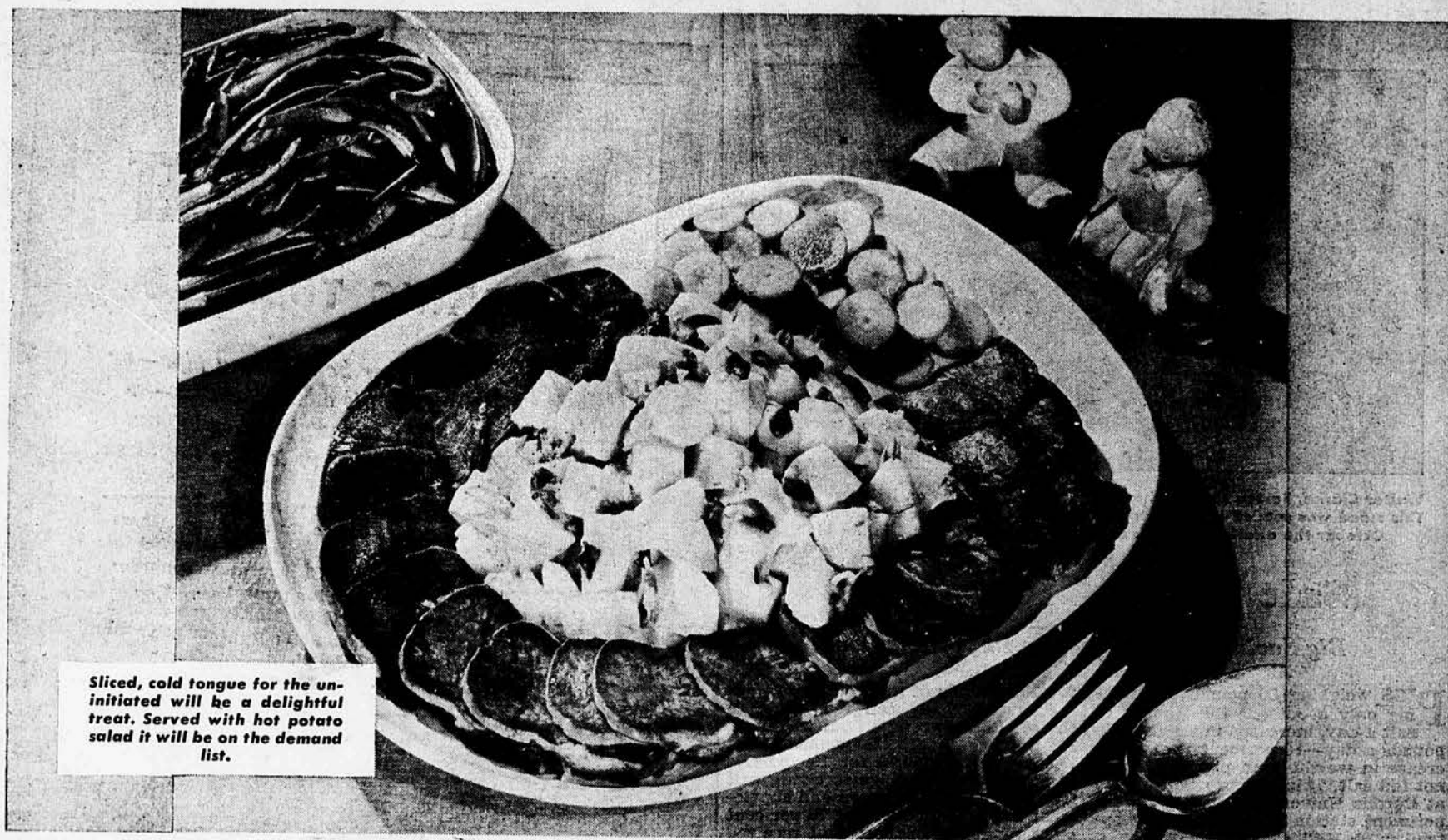
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Sliced, cold tongue for the uninitiated will be a delightful treat. Served with hot potato salad it will be on the demand list.

★ IT'S VARIETY FOR WINTER MEALS ★

WHEN it comes to food, the biggest business in the world, the homemaker, the cook, plays the all-important part. She is the star performer. Ahead of her may have been the producer, the transporter, the processor, wholesaler and retailer. But the cook has the last word as to just how it's going to look and taste.

The good cook plans always with variety in mind, variety not only in kind of food, but variety in color, consistency, texture and flavor. And the more variety in food, the more likely is the family to have all its needed vitamins, minerals and adequate proteins.

Variety is something to choose for a goal, especially in winter when fresh fruits and vegetables are not coming in daily from garden and orchard. We have kept as our goal the offering of a wide variety of recipes made from all types of foods. Most have been contributions from readers over the state, and all have been duly tested in our kitchen.

Sliced Beef Tongue

Those who have never tried this dish will be surprised to find how delightfully good it is. Better than it looks in the raw. Boil any tongue with salt, 3 or 4 cloves, a few teaspoons of vinegar and a small piece of a bay leaf. When it is tender, drain and cool. Slice and eat cold with potato salad.

Hot Potato Salad

2 cups cooked, diced potatoes
4 slices diced bacon
4 hard-cooked eggs
2 cups shredded lettuce
½ cup chopped celery

Fry bacon until crisp. Line salad bowl with the shredded lettuce and celery. Put potatoes in bowl and add sliced eggs. Add bacon and the hot fat. Pour a dressing of minced onion, vinegar, sugar, prepared mustard, salt and pepper over the hot potatoes and toss until dressing covers them well.

Orange-Raisin Gingerbread

1½ cups sifted flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon ginger
¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
½ cup molasses
½ cup sour milk
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup honey
½ cup raisins
½ cup nuts, chopped
1 orange, sectioned

Sift together the flour, salt, soda and spices. Cream shortening and add sugar. Blend well. Add the beaten egg and mix. Add molasses and blend. Add sifted dry ingredients and sour milk alternately. To prepare the pan, melt butter in an 8-inch square pan, add honey. Remove fibers from orange sections and arrange in bottom of pan. Add

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

raisins and nuts. Pour batter over the top of the fruit mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 40 or 45 minutes. Serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. R. L. P., Nebraska.

Raisin Carrot Salad

½ cup raisins
1 cup finely chopped raw carrots
1 apple, diced
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped nuts
½ cup finely chopped celery
¼ cup cooked salad dressing

Combine all ingredients with exception of salad dressing. Mix dressing with a little cream and combine with other ingredients. Chill and serve immediately in lettuce cups.

Baked Apple Crisp

This timely dessert will lend variety to winter and fall meals. It's simple and easy to make.

4 apples, peeled, cored and sliced
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Place the sliced apples in a shallow baking dish, not more than ¾ full. Mix the other ingredients, sprinkle over the apples and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) until apples are tender. Serve warm with cream if you prefer.—Mrs. H. L. S., Cloud county.

Eggs Scrambled With Rice

6 eggs
½ cup light cream
½ cup grated cheese
½ cup cooked rice
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
¼ cup chopped onion
¼ cup butter

Combine the beaten eggs and cream. Beat until foamy, add rice, cheese, salt and pepper. Cook onion in butter until golden brown. Add egg mixture and cook at low temperature until the eggs are set. Stir often.—Mrs. C. L. S., Douglas county.

Peanut Butter Cookies

2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup peanut butter
1 cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
¼ cup hot water
1½ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup raisins

Combine shortening with the peanut butter. Add sugar, well-beaten egg and water. Stir well. Sift the flour with baking powder and salt and add to the first mixture. Last, add raisins and mix well. Drop by teaspoons onto a well-greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven (400° F.) for about 10 to 12 minutes.—Mrs. A. C., Sherman county.

Apple Roll

For a really luscious dessert this apple roll could easily be a family favorite.

2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons shortening
¼ cup milk
4 chopped apples
½ cup raisins

Sift the dry ingredients together, cut in shortening, add milk. Roll out to about ½ inch thick. Spread the sliced apples and raisins on top, roll and seal just as one does a cinnamon roll.

2 cups water
1½ cups sugar
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cinnamon

Boil the water and 1½ cups sugar for a few moments and pour into a shallow baking dish. Cut the apple roll into slices 1½ inches wide. Lay them cut side down in the hot sirup, sprinkle with the mixture of ½ cup sugar and cinnamon. Dot with butter. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven (375° F.). Serve with whipped or plain cream.—Mrs. N. N., Nebraska.

Sorghum Spread

New country sorghum should be on the market to alleviate the sugar shortage. Bring a cup of sorghum to the bubbling stage, being careful it does not scorch, add a pinch of baking soda, stirring hard while it foams, then add a well-beaten egg and a dash of nutmeg and continue stirring until the egg is well blended and cooked. Serve hot on biscuits or pancakes.—Mrs. J. L. M., Greenwood county.

Salmon and Macaroni Casserole

4 cups cooked macaroni
2½ cups salmon or mackerel
2 cups milk
½ cup cream
½ cup cracker crumbs
Salt and pepper

Fill a greased casserole with alternate layers of cooked macaroni and salmon which has been flaked, then the cracker crumbs. Add the milk and seasonings and last the cream. Bake in a moderate oven (400° F.) about 40 minutes.—Mrs. D. R., Wabaunsee county.

Baked Pears

With pears plentiful, variety in preparation may be just the thing you need. Cut pears in half, remove seeds. Mix cooked salad dressing with peanut butter and place in the hollowed center of each pear. Put 1 teaspoon of honey in each half. Mix a bit of flour with a little cinnamon and add on top the honey. With hollowed side up, bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) until brown and tender.—Mrs. J. F. K., Jackson county.

News in Patterns



9314—Look slim in a smart workday frock. Easy-to-sew! Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. 39-in. material and ¼ yd. contrast.

9310
SIZES
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9310—Jr. frock carries mailpouch pocket for a new look. Jr. miss sizes 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13, 1½ yds. 54-in. material; 1½ yds. contrast.

4586—Apron that can be made from a feed-bag. Sizes small (32, 34), medium (36, 38), large (40, 42). Medium size, 1½ yds. 35-inch material.

4507—Rich man, poor man buttons on a school frock with catch-all pockets! Girl's sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10, 2½ yds. 39-inch material.



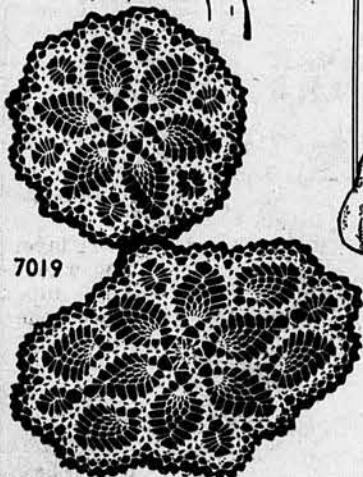
9314
SIZES
34-46



4586
SIZES
S M L



4507
SIZES
6-14



7019



925

925—Soft and cuddly, these easy-to-make toys for tots. Use scraps of material. Pattern has transfer of three toys; directions.

7019—Lacy crocheted doilies! Oval doily is 7½x11 inches, No. 30 cotton; round one is 7½ inches. Pattern has directions for both.

25 cents for each dress pattern. 20 cents for each needlework pattern. Send orders to: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Fifteen cents for the Fall and Winter Pattern Book. Fifteen cents more for the Needlework Catalog.



Broiled Beef Kabobs

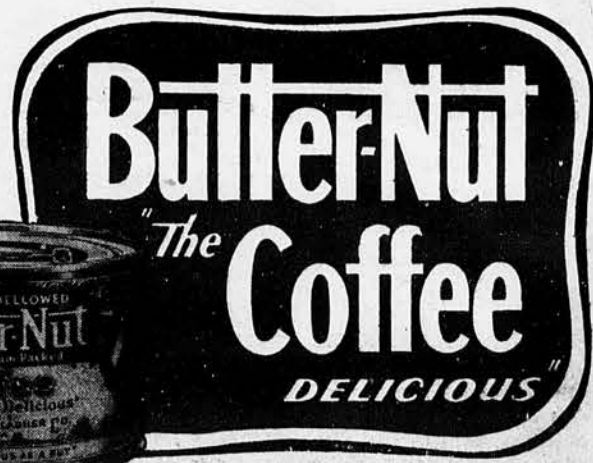
Kabobs are slices of meat impaled on skewers, sometimes alternated with other meats or with slices of various vegetables or fruits, then broiled or baked. Beef Kabobs: Cut meat ¾-inch thick in 2-inch squares. Skewer with alternate slices of onion and bacon. Broil. Lamb, pork, pork sausage and kidneys also make delicious kabobs. Apple, pineapple and tomato slices are often used with them.

and Delicious Butter-Nut Coffee

Tastes Like a Million!



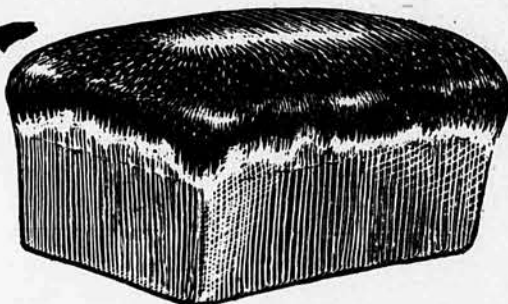
Nothing adds so much to a meal as the delicious flavor of Butter-Nut Coffee. There is no finer coffee in all America, yet it costs you less than a penny a cup. Butter-Nut has a richness, a smooth, satisfying mellowness you can't get in coffees of lower grade. For greater joy from every meal serve the best coffee of all. Serve Butter-Nut!



IT'S ONLY NOON . . . AND
YOUR BAKING'S DONE?



Yes, I save hours
with **RED STAR**
DRY YEAST.



You, too, can have extra time for yourself on baking day when you use the new, quick-rising Red Star Dry Yeast.

This wonder-yeast starts working *instantly*. It works faster, gives extra flavor. And more "rise" means bigger loaves from the same quantity of precious flour, sugar and shortening!

Convenient, too, this granular dry yeast requires no refrigeration, keeps fresh on your pantry shelf week after week! Get a supply on the next trip to your grocer.

KAY ROGERS SAYS:

May I send you my new recipes? There is no charge, just write me at Red Star Yeast & Products Co., Dept. D-9, Milwaukee 1, Wis.



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for every area...

**NO BETTER HYBRIDS
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If better hybrids for Kansas and Nebraska Farms were available, you can be sure that Hamilton County Farms Co. would produce them for you. We grow only those hybrids that are recommended and approved by the Nebraska College of Agriculture and certified by the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n. We don't ask our customers to experiment with new varieties. Every hybrid we sell has been tested in official state yield tests, at least two years, before we grow it. They are the very best hybrids developed to date for their area of adaptation. Order early and get your FIRST CHOICE Variety and kernel size.

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CERTIFIED SEED CORN
PROCESSING PLANT



HAMILTON COUNTY FARMS CO.

AURORA,
NEBR.

She Likes to Sew

EVELYN WOODARD, of the Happy Hustlers' 4-H Club, Finney county, has been sewing as part of her club work for 4 years. During this time she has made 19 garments at a cost of \$45, and estimates she saved \$25 by making them herself. This year she made a 3-piece wool suit of plain navy blue and blue-and-white checked material at a total cost of \$16. The coat is three-quarters length, the belt of self material. She put box pleats in the skirt, front and back. Her blouse is made of white lawn with high neckline. To wear with this suit, she bought and modeled at the State Fair a navy blue felt beret, navy gloves and black pumps.

Evelyn is an outstanding member of the club, having taken projects for 6 years, including clothing, food preparation, preservation, room improvement and junior leadership. She's been secretary and song leader for 2 years. But she thinks clothing is the most interesting. When 14, she made a cotton 2-piece dress which she modeled at the Finney county style revue, and



Evelyn Woodard, Finney county, made this 3-piece suit, exhibited it at the State Fair.

which received the grand champion award. This award inspired her to work hard and try more difficult garments.

The next year, she made a rayon dress and again received the grand champion award in the county. She took both garments to the State Fair and entered them in the state contest, winning second place both years. She also won second place at the fair in food-preservation judging against stiff competition.

Evelyn says that knowing how to sew takes care of the problem of hard-to-get clothes. If there is anything she needs, she makes it. Part of the clothing-project work is planning the year's wardrobe, and she finds this keeps her better dressed and prevents making hurried purchases which may later turn out to be mistakes in bad judgment.

Hold the Sheeting

When using rubber sheeting on invalid's or babies' beds, sew bandings of unbleached muslin down each side, wide enough to tuck under the mattress. The sheeting is thus secured and won't wrinkle under the patient.—Mrs. Todd.

Christmas Playlet

"Why, Holly, Has Green Leaves," is a jolly little play full of Christmas spirit and has parts for several boys and girls. The parts are not difficult and the children will love to "put on" the play. Just the thing for church or school entertainment. Please address your request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 5 cents postage.

"SUSIE" THE PELICAN



HANDY SEWING KIT

When there's a rip or a tear—Susie's right there. . . . Susie is an intriguing practical sewing compact and comes complete with—

Genuine Kleencut Scissors, Thimble, tape measure and 5 spools of colored thread on revolving rack. Wings are pincushions.

Only \$2.00

Postpaid

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Orders mailed same day received

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Hard To Beat

So Easy. No Cooking. Saves Dollars.

No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, mixed in your own kitchen, is hard to beat.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of splendid cough relief—about four times as much for your money. Tastes fine and never spoils.

You can feel this home mixture taking right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases soreness and difficult breathing, and lets you sleep. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

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Wichita 2, Kansas

Curtains Save Material

If Cut and Hung on the Bias

FOR kitchen curtains that do not shut out light, yet dress up the windows, here is an easy way to make half curtains that require no tie-backs. And better still, it takes only half as much material as ordinary curtains.

A small amount of material seems more generous when used this way and the effect is flattering. Essentially, these curtains amount to cutting a square on the diagonal line into 2 triangles. If your material is the same on both sides and has no up-and-down design you are in luck, for the material may be turned over to make the other half of the curtain. If your material is not the same on both sides, remember that each square makes 2 lefts or 2 rights. That's fine if you have 2 windows.

The edges with the selvage are the outer edges of the curtains and the raw straight edge is hemmed to go over the rod. The bias edge may be finished with cotton fringe or rick-rack.

To allow for a hem and to make curtains that will come out in pairs, there are a few simple rules to follow, in making 2 pairs. First, measure the width of the material you are about to



use, then allow a hem at each end of the piece you are about to cut. If the material is 36 inches wide and you want to allow 2 inches for hem, add 36 and 4 inches then cut 2 pieces 40 inches long.

Next, be sure that the right sides of the material are together before going any farther—lest you find 4 curtains for one side of the window instead of 2 pairs.

Treat the 2 pieces as one thru the cutting process which is done in this way. Fold the material carefully on the exact diagonal—leaving the hem's extra length hang over at the top and sides. Cut exactly on this diagonal fold.

Now you have 2 pairs of curtains ready to finish. A bias edge is difficult to hem, but it can be finished with cotton fringe applied before hemming. Stitch the fringe on the right side of the material along the bias, then turn under the edge and stitch again. The sturdy fringe makes turning under the edge much easier. The bias edge is merely turned under once, leaving the underside unfinished. This edge cannot ravel and it is entirely satisfactory to wash and iron. If plain feed sack or flour sack material is used, a colored rickrack trim is most effective.

Next, put a hem in the top, the desired width to fit your curtain rod. Two and two thirds yards of material seem much more generous when made into curtains of this style, than if hung in a rectangle.—By R. C. H.

Preservation Record

Mrs. Norman Naff, of Marshall county, has quite a local reputation for canning and freezing home-grown foods. Her method of canning home-cured bacon should be of help to many homemakers. She first cures the bacon with smoked salt, then wraps it well and cures it for 6 weeks. At that time she unwraps it, slices and packs it into quart jars. Over the bacon strips she pours warm lard, seals the jars and stores them in the cool, dry basement. She uses this method for 2 reasons. First because it keeps better than if

left wrapped in the papers, and also because it is ready to use when she needs it.

So far this year she has canned 6 quarts of beef stock for soup, 29 quarts of sausage, 15 quarts of bacon, 10 quarts of apricots, 11 glasses of gooseberry and dried apricot preserves. In late July she was canning beans.

She hoped to get 40 quarts of tomatoes, 20 pints of carrots, 14 pints of beets and 21 quarts of sweet potatoes.

In the freezer locker she already has stored 30 quarts of strawberries, 2 quarts of rhubarb and 14 pints of peas. Considering variety alone, this is a fine record.

Things New

For the Homemaker

TO PREVENT rugs from slipping on polished floors a new rug anchor is now on the market. It's a cotton fabric coated on both sides with synthetic rubber sponge, and is to be placed under scatter rugs to keep them from skidding. It sounds good in view of the fact that half of the accidental deaths in the home last year were caused by falls, some of them from skidding on rugs.

It's just been learned that the color of the paint on steam radiators makes a difference in the amount of heat transmitted to a room. The ordinary bronze and aluminum metallic paints allow about one fifth of the heat to return to the boilers. Paint to match or harmonize with your interior decorations is a more efficient heat transmitter. It will allow the radiators to give off the heat more rapidly.

Frozen cooked food is almost unknown, or at least is a great novelty to most of us. But some industries are working hard on the idea, believing that it offers enormous possibilities in their business. Commercial airlines and one railroad dining car service company are experimenting now on the best methods of preparing food ready to eat, then freezing it until needed.

It seems to some that the possibilities in this business are almost unlimited. On the plane and on the train, the food is only heated and served. This will revolutionize the food service business in the transportation field. Rural homemakers might well watch the outcome of this experimentation. A few already have tried a few food products in this manner. More may follow. Where food is home-produced and in a large quantity it may replace part of the regulation home canning and freezing.

DDT is now being incorporated in making some types of wallpaper paste thus eliminating the possibility of getting moths, flies, mosquitoes and silverfish. The paper, intended for clothes closets, has a 5 per cent DDT insecticide in the paste which is already on the paper.

In line with the many new fabrics coming on the market is a washable window-shade cloth. It is available in a wide range of both translucent and opaque colors and may be scrubbed with soap, hot water and a brush.

Sing These Blues

For young children this game will prove interesting. Give a prize for the winner. Pass a piece of paper and ask each person to write down the missing words.

1. The blue _____ of Scotland.
2. Roses are red, _____ are blue.
3. _____ blue, diddle, diddle.
4. Blue _____ killed his wives.
5. Little _____ blue, come blow your horn.
6. In the Blue _____ mountains of Virginia.
7. Put on your old gray bonnet with the blue _____ on it.
8. Three cheers for the _____ white and blue.
9. My blue _____.
10. Thine _____ so blue and tender.
11. The bonnie blue _____.

Answers to the Blue Quiz:

1. bells. 2. violets. 3. lavender's. 4. beard. 5. boy. 6. ridge. 7. ribbon. 8. day. 9. heaven. 10. eyes. 11. flag.

For long wear and quality...

When it's bitter cold and the snow is deep and wet under foot... BALL-BAND rubber footwear keeps your feet warm, your shoes dry... tough winter chores become a little easier. To millions of wearers... for more than 50 years... the famous name of BALL-BAND has stood for dependable service... lasting comfort and waterproof protection through every kind of bad weather. Ask for BALL-BAND—at better stores everywhere.

Look for the store displaying the Red Ball—then look for the Red Ball on the sole.



Ball-Band

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO., Mishawaka, Indiana

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO 4-H CLUBS F.F.A. CHAPTERS

The closing date for the "Operations Scrap" competition (see advertisement in October 19 issue of this publication) has been extended to April 15, 1947. See your county agent or vocational agricultural teacher for full details, or write—

SHEFFIELD STEEL CORPORATION
Kansas City 3, Missouri

Keep Your Farm Records this Easy Way



**KEYSTONE
FARM RECORD BOOK**

The favorite record book for thousands of farmers for the past 5 years... It is easily kept, yet complete. Especially designed for helping prepare your income tax report... Also very useful when dealing with banks and government agencies... Can help improve your farm operations, too... Prepared by competent accountants; approved by county agents and other farm authorities.

So in 1947, keep better financial records of your farm operations with this 32-page, *Keystone Farm Record Book*.

Send for your **FREE** copy today! Write..

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219 Industrial St., PEORIA 7, ILL.

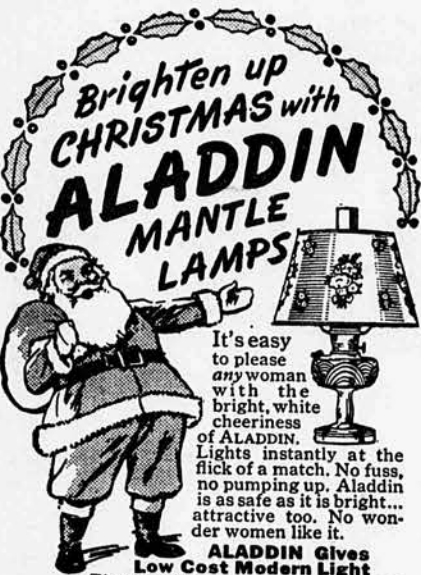
MAKERS OF RED BRAND FENCE

K-S Rotary Scraper

LOADS!
DUMPS!
SPREADS!
BULLDOZES!

ONE MAN moves more dirt quicker. Fills, levels, terraces, excavates. Loads, unloads 3 ways. NO STOPS. Patented trip bar—K-S does 20% more, any size tractor. Low cost. See dealer, or write.

CENTRAL MFG. CO., Dep H12, Omaha, Nebr.



It's easy to please any woman with the bright, white cheeriness of ALADDIN. Lights instantly at the flick of a match. No fuss, no pumping up. ALADDIN is as safe as it is bright... attractive too. No wonder women like it.

ALADDIN Gives Low Cost Modern Light
First cost is low; and fuel cost means a constant saving. Tests of many of the better round-wick lamps by 33 leading universities show that Aladdin gives more than twice the light on half as much Kerosene. So don't wait. Give Aladdin bright light—for Christmas.

Built for Years of Service
See your Aladdin dealer for attractive new Aladdin Lamps and colorful, long-life Whip-O-Lite shades. It takes very little money and care to keep Aladdin at top efficiency.

Change ALADDIN to Electric
As soon as materials are available your Aladdin dealer can furnish a simple little converter that will change your Aladdin over into a modern electric lamp in just a jiffy. Don't wait for the electric high-line; get pure bright white light now, with an Aladdin.

ALADDIN Electric Lamps
• If you already have electricity, ask your dealer for Aladdin Electric Lamps by name. Enjoy that same dependability you have found so long in world-famous Aladdin Mantle Lamps. They make ideal Christmas gifts, too.

ALADDIN MANTLE LAMPS
Chicago 6, Illinois

Go After Cattle Pests

Kansas Led the Nation in 1946, Will in 1947

A SPECIAL radio broadcast opening the 1946-47 cattle grub and lice control program in Kansas was conducted over KSAC, November 26. Dr. E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College extension entomologist, was in charge. Every phase of the program was discussed by representatives of co-operating agencies.

The part livestock insect control plays in the Balanced Farm Program was discussed by L. C. Williams, assistant director of extension. Mr. Williams pointed out that Kansas farmers long have practiced control measures on crop pests. It is also important, he noted, that they check livestock losses due to insects in order to preserve the balance between wheat and cattle as major sources of farm revenue. Since balanced farming is foremost efficient farming, livestock parasite control is a step in the right direction, he added.

That total 1945 cash income from livestock in Kansas amounted to 438 million dollars was recalled by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. This total, he said, was 100 million dollars greater than the combined income from all crops. Kansas is not so much interested in a bigger cattle industry as it is in a better cattle industry, he exclaimed. This means steady improvement in quality of animals. Livestock men, then, have been quick to apply the latest control methods for livestock parasites.

Need Year-Around Program

Dr. George A. Dean, former head of the Kansas State College department of entomology, called attention to the fact that cattle lice are difficult to control on the average farm. Because, he said, there generally are poor facilities for handling cattle. He stated that there must be good strong pens and that livestock must be treated 2 or 3 times with an approved insecticide. For both lice and grub control, farmers must follow both a winter and summer program, he added.

The war woke everybody up on the importance of cattle grub control, stated Dr. E. W. Laake, principal entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Dallas, Tex. He reported that at least 33 states will take part in the cattle grub control program during the coming year, and that the number of cattle to be treated will be nearly double that treated last year. Kansas led the nation last year and will lead again this year, he stated. It is estimated that 1,460,000 head will be treated in Kansas during the coming year. Doctor Laake urged continued expansion of the control program until the cattle grub in Kansas is eradicated.

Kansas alone treated about 20 per cent of all cattle treated for grubs in the United States last season, stated Ray L. Cuff, regional manager of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, Kansas City, Mo. He gave credit for this record to the intelligence of Kansas farmers and ranchers working together in a state-wide co-operative program with state and national agencies. The average dock on grubby cattle is from 25 cents to \$1 a hundred-weight, he explained, which means \$50 and up a carload. The grower usually pays his own grub bills. Buyers of slaughter cattle and buyers of feeder cattle do not want grubby cattle, Mr.

Cuff explained, and they set the price accordingly.

In 1945, he said, 35 per cent of federally inspected cattle killed had grubby hides. Estimated loss in meat production due to grubs on these cattle amounted to 101 million pounds. More than 10 million pounds of meat was so damaged it had to be thrown away. Mr. Cuff explained that cattle markets were waking up, too, and that Kansas City was the first market anywhere to offer spraying service on out-bound cattle on a custom basis. Livestock markets, he said, are looking forward to the day when they can offer for sale carload lots of known, grub-free fat and feeder cattle from clean areas. He reported that 10 Kansas counties this last season treated from 90 to 95 per cent of all cattle. He believes they can make it 100 per cent soon, but reinfestation will continue until every animal is treated.

Helps the Producer

The livestock man's viewpoint of the program was presented by Steve Hund, of Wabaunsee county. He said money raised in 1944 by cattlemen in his county for spray equipment paid for itself in full within 2 years. His personal experience, he said, had proved that cattle were more contented, had a better hair condition, and gained more rapidly. These livestock parasite control programs mean much to the producer, he said.

Speaking on organization for a county control program, Howard Myers, Wabaunsee county extension agent, told how his office sends return cards to every livestock producer. On these cards, the producers list the number of cattle to be sprayed and whether they were locally grown or shipped in. The spray schedule, is made up from these cards, said Mr. Myers. He stated that a crew of 2 men can spray from 600 to 700 head of cattle a day with stops averaging 2 miles apart. Thirty-five thousand head of cattle in Wabaunsee county were treated twice during the last season.

Will J. Miller, livestock sanitary commissioner for Kansas, told how his department had introduced the power sprayer to Kansas, and how various demonstrations had been conducted over the state to introduce latest control methods to farmers and stockmen. By June of 1945 there were 140 power sprayers being used in Kansas, he said. He pointed out that the fine results achieved in Kansas could not have been accomplished by any single agency. Only thru co-operation of all, he explained, could such success be possible.

Our 4-H Folks Rank High

SETTING a new high for the state, 7 Kansas 4-H Club members have won top honors in national 4-H Club competition, it is announced by the state office.

Kansas winners were in poultry, home beautification, 4-H leadership, farm safety, clothing achievement, and the health contests. All but the health winners received free trips to the National 4-H Club Congress, held in Chicago, December 1 to 5.

Barbara Maxine Frazey, of Reno county, was the poultry winner. Donna Stalcup, of Stafford county, won in home beautification, while Lewis Topliff, of Jewell county, was tops in 4-H leadership. Lewis won the best-groomed boy contest this year at the Kansas State Fair.

Norman Manz, of Geary county, was the second Geary county 4-H'er and the 4th Kansan to win national honors in farm safety. He was the boy winner in Kansas this year and received the watch given yearly by Senator Arthur Capper thru Kansas Farmer magazine.

Norma Ruth White, of Graham county, was the first Kansas girl ever to win a national award in clothing achievement. She was named state winner in the 1946 National 4-H Clothing Achievement Contest.

Carol Sprinkel, of Sedgewick county, and Herman L. Wingert, of Lyon county, were the girl and boy health winners.



Tough gardening jobs are a cinch with a BREADY Garden Tractor. You simply guide the BREADY. Big 1½ H.P. motor plus patented "front-hitch" gives power and traction to spare. Attachments hitched on in a jiffy. Turns "on a dime". Uses only 1 gallon of gas in 5 hours.

Write for free folder.

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GARDEN TRACTOR SALES COMPANY
Distributor—Box 203, Solon, Ohio

130 EGGS A DAY INSTEAD OF 23

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 manganese, and other essential 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? Send 50c for a trial package (or \$1 for the large size holding 3 times as much) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 934 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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FALSE TEETH KLUTCH holds them tighter

KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion; holds dental plates so much firmer and snuggler that one can eat and talk with greater comfort and security; in many cases almost as well as with natural teeth. Klutch lessens the constant fear of a dropping, rocking, chafing plate. 25c and 50c at druggists. If your druggist hasn't it, don't waste money on substitutes. But send us 10c and we will mail you a generous trial box. © I. P. Inc. KLUTCH CO., BOX 4688-L, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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75% MEATS IN QUARTERS.

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Fast wood sawing, quickly pays for self. Easily moved while attached. Big blade. Free details. OTTAWA MFG. CO. W-1211 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.



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POWER-AIR Spray Equipment lets one man do the work of five. It uses the compression from your car, truck or tractor engine to do a professional spraying job at low cost. Connects in 10 minutes. No experience needed. Attachments available to inflate tires and to pressure grease farm equipment.

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332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



"Tourists eat that stuff up. We have our own private elevator right inside the door!"

Lewis Topliff Wins National 4-H Honors

LEWIS TOPLIFF, of Formosa, won one of the highest honors in all 4-H Club work by being awarded the Moses Perpetual Trophy and a \$200 scholarship given by Edward Foss Wilson, of Chicago. The award was made at the National 4-H Congress in Chicago the first week in December.

Lewis Topliff has completed 11 years of 4-H work and showed marked versatility, ranking high in his dairy project, being judged the best-groomed boy in the state contest and, now, winning top rank in the entire country in leadership.

He served 3 years as junior club leader, was counselor at club camp and led the group in scrap drives, Red Cross fund raising, and other patriotic efforts. Also, he coached winning demonstrations and judging teams and supervised the building of floats for 4-H parades.

In high school he played football, basketball and tennis. He played in the band, sang in the glee club and made the honor roll 4 times. To all this Lewis added project work valued at \$8,644, which included \$71.80 in prizes. The awards came chiefly from his dairy entries. He is a clean athlete. A good winner as well as loser.

Kansas Girl Wins

Norma Ruth White, 18, Hill City, was one of the 32 champions at the 25th anniversary National 4-H Club congress at Chicago the first week in December. She received a \$200 scholarship from the Spool Cotton Company for clothing achievement.

"Operations Scrap" Deadline Is April 15

OPERATIONS Scrap" competition for 4-H Clubs and F. F. A. Chapters has been extended from December 31 to April 15, 1947. The contest first was announced in Kansas Farmer for October 19 by the Sheffield Steel Corporation with a 2-page advertisement.

Despite the fact that scrap iron and steel are needed now to maintain steel production thru the winter months, Sheffield Steel is extending the program 3½ months. The steel company is acting upon the suggestions of club and chapter leaders. There are several reasons for the delay. Unseasonable weather, harvest work and school activities tended to reduce the scrap collecting opportunities. And in many cases, installation of new officers tended to delay starting in the contest.

Sheffield Steel Mills alone need 50,000 tons of farm scrap right now to produce the steel that will come back to the farms in the form of baling wire, fencing, nails, staples and farm machinery. F. F. A. Chapters and 4-H Clubs can realize from \$5 to \$8 a ton for the scrap iron they collect. In addition they have an opportunity to share in \$7,740 which Sheffield is offering to the clubs and chapters which collect the largest amounts of scrap iron. There are separate contests for F. F. A. Chapters and 4-H Clubs. The 2 groups will not be in competition. Also, the small groups have as much chance to win as the larger ones because the total group score is based on membership.

Thru "Operations Scrap" farm youth groups can earn money to finance other projects. At the same time, they will have a hand in making more iron and steel products available for farm use next year.

The closing date for the contest has

been extended 3½ months. F. F. A. Chapters and 4-H Clubs still have time to enter and earn some of the prize money.

A Return Trip

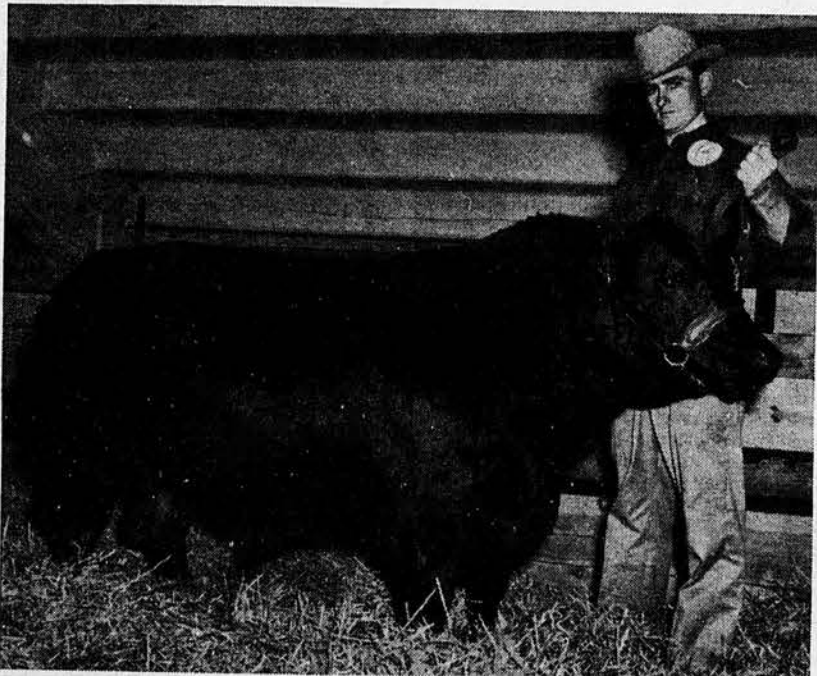
When I was small, and when the "Oklahoma Strip" opened, we lived on a farm in Chautauqua county, Kansas. Our schoolhouse was old, and was never locked. Often people camped there, using the big wood heater on which to cook their meals, as well as to warm themselves. One morning we observed, written on the blackboard, "In God we trust, to Oklahoma or bust." Six months later we read this on the blackboard: "In God we trusted and in Oklahoma we 'busted.'" Some years later a young minister who was sent to preach for a revival held in our school, visited at our home and asked whether we had seen the writing on the board at the schoolhouse years ago. He admitted that he wrote it. He and his buddy stayed all night both times. I think of it often, how funny it was, and to find out later who wrote those words.—Mrs. G. W.

Hold Sawmill Schools

A series of 4 sawmill schools in Eastern Kansas is announced by Donald P. Duncan, Kansas State College extension forester. The schools will be at Altamont, December 9; Pleasanton, December 10; Burlington, December 11, and Effingham, December 13.

Since more native lumber is being used for construction now than ever before, the schools are being held to help farmers in proper sawing and seasoning of the wood. Schools are open to all farmers having woodlands.

A Royal Winner



Andy Schuler, Junction City, shows Bandolier Don Head 15, the third-place animal in a class of 10 Aberdeen-Angus bulls at the American Royal in Kansas City this year. This bull is owned by Mr. Schuler and James B. Hollinger, of Chapman. They had several high-ranking entries in the Angus division.

WINTER WEATHER CAN'T GET the upper hand with my Occo-Fed LIVESTOCK



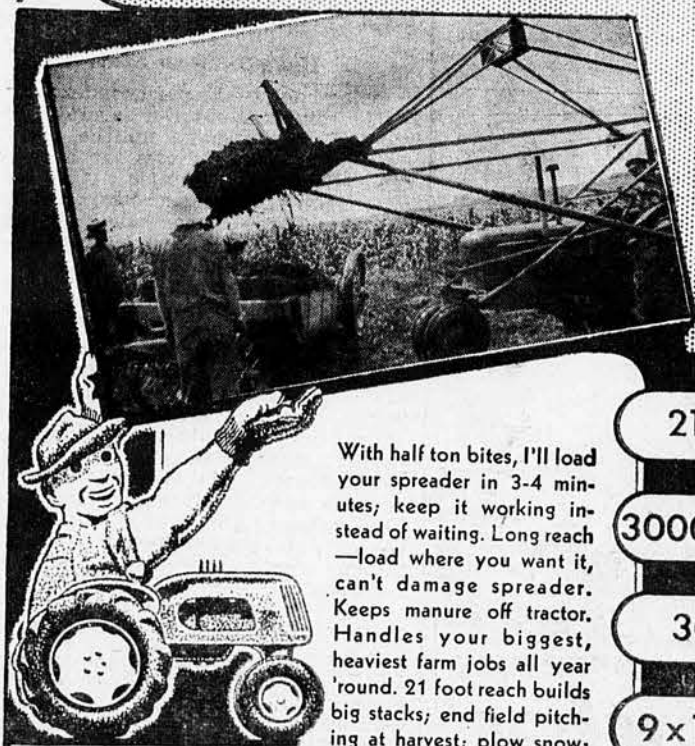
• A proved method of helping livestock stay in good condition and at peak productivity, even during winter weather, is to add Occo Mineral Compound to rations. If you haven't done so already then start your livestock on Occo at once, and keep them on this outstanding mineral balancer of grain and other feeds throughout the winter.

Occo contains essential minerals that are too often lacking in heavy winter diets. These minerals help promote digestion and assimilation and thus aid your livestock in getting the utmost value from the feed they eat. These minerals also help you keep your livestock in top condition... help your animals make fast, thrifty gains, even during cold weeks and months.

It's costly to let winter weather become the boss of your livestock. Avoid this hazard by having your nearby Occo Service Man show you how to adapt Occo Mineral Compound to your winter feed-lot requirements. Get in touch with him today... or write direct to us.

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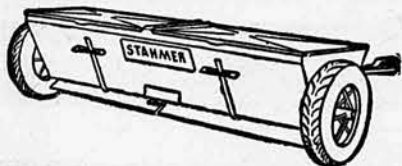


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Will Encourage Production

(Continued from Page 4)

Changes in the "parity formula" will get more investigation than action the first session, it is indicated.

When the "new" National Farm Program is spelled out in legislation, the price structure goal will be based on a "parity" formula. And probably it will be developed from the present parity formula.

In one of his recent "Farm Letters," published by Farm Reports, Inc., Washington, D. C., Wayne Darrow gives perhaps the clearest, but at the same time not oversimplified, explanation of "Parity ABCs."

The following is taken from his "Parity ABCs," with a few supplemental explanations kindly provided by this observer:

Parity Is a Yardstick

Parity is nothing more than a yardstick for measuring the prices farmers should receive to give a bushel of wheat, a pound of butterfat, a bale of cotton, or a pound of pork, the same purchasing power these had in the base period years—1909-14.

Parity prices are computed for 157 farm commodities. The most important (accounting for 82 per cent of the value of all farm products) have a 1909-14 base period. Others have different base periods, and a few, like soybeans, have a "comparable" price, since no suitable base period could be found.

You can calculate national parity price (average at farm) for a commodity in your own home or office if you will multiply just two figures: The monthly parity index by the price of the commodity in the base period.

The parity index is a measurement of farm costs. It is simply a percentage showing how much the prices of things farmers buy are above or below the 1909-14 (or whatever base period is) level. October 15, it stood at 207 per cent. Its technical name is the "index of prices paid by farmers for all commodities, including interest and taxes."

Example: On June 15, the parity index was 187 per cent of 1909-14. The base period price for wheat was 88.4 cents a bushel. Multiply 187 by 88.4 and you get 1.652, or a national wheat parity price for June 15 of \$1.65 a bushel. Ninety per cent of this (the guaranteed price support) gives \$1.49—national wheat loan rate for 1946 crop.

Have Different Ideas

Going back to the parity index:

The combined costs of several commodity groups make up the parity index. One group shows farm living costs, based on 86 major items. Another shows production costs, based on 94 items. These are combined; to them is added interest and taxes, and this gives the parity index.

Some want parity formula changed to make it "more fair" between commodities. Representative Pace, of Georgia, Democrat, would add hired and family labor costs. This would raise parity index—and all parity prices—about (average) 22 per cent. Until Congress revises it, the present parity formula stands.

The following table shows the percentage weights given to each group in computing the parity index (left column) and the average 1909-14 base period commodity prices published monthly.

Parity Index Weights	Pct.
COMMODITIES USED IN LIVING (86 ITEMS)	48.6
Food	17.5
Clothing	14.8
Supplies (fuel, soap, tires, oil, etc.)	6.8
Furniture and Furnishings	2.9
Building materials (for house)	3.6
Autos (share used for living)	3.0
COMMODITIES USED IN PRODUCTION (94)	37.4
Feed	10.1
Machinery	4.2
Autos (share used in business) and trucks	4.5
Tractors	1.2
Fertilizer	3.2
Building and Fencing Materials	5.9
Equipment and Supplies (gas, oil, containers, twine, insecticides, harness, etc.)	6.9
Seed	1.4
Total 180 Items	86.0

Interest (charges per acre)	7.2
Taxes (payable per acre)	6.8
Total	100.0

Base Period Prices

Wheat, bu.	\$.884
Rye, bu.	.720
Rice, bu.	.813
Corn, bu.	.642
Oats, bu.	.399
Barley, bu.	.619
Grain sorghum, cwt.	1.21
Hay, ton	11.87
Cotton, lb.	.124
Cottonseed, ton	22.55
Peanuts, lb.	.048
Flaxseed, bu.	1.69
*Potatoes, bu.	1.12
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.878
Dry beans, cwt.	3.37
*Tobacco, type 11-14, lb.	.229
Apples, bu.	.96
*Lemons, box	2.02
Hogs, cwt.	7.27
Cattle, cwt.	5.42
Veal Calves, cwt.	6.75
Lambs, cwt.	5.88
Wool, lb.	.183
*Butterfat, lb.	.263
*Milk, wholesale, cwt.	1.60
Chickens, live, lb.	.114
*Eggs, doz.	.215
*Oranges, box	1.81
*Grapefruit, box	.81
Soybeans, bu.	.96

* Exceptions—Base period prices for potatoes, lemons, oranges and grapefruit are the 1919-29 averages. To obtain parity for these commodities you have to multiply the base period prices (listed in table) by a different index—the "index of prices paid by farmers for all commodities but excluding interest and taxes and adjusted to 1919-29 prices; on October 15 this index was 136.

Base period for tobacco (burley and flue-cured) is the 1934-39 average price. To obtain parity you multiply by the same index as for potatoes, adjusted to 1934-39 prices. On October 15 this index was 174.

Seasonal Prices Vary

To obtain parity for butterfat, milk and eggs you have to adjust for seasonal price variations: multiply the period price by the parity index (207 for October) and the result by the "seasonal factor" for each month. For October this (seasonal factor) was 103.2 for butterfat; 106.7 for milk; 114 for eggs.

The weight given to each item in the parity index is based on the average quantity purchased to the farm during the 1924-29 period. Prices are obtained quarterly from several thousand retail merchants serving the farm population. Additional reports are obtained monthly from feed dealers and chain-store operators. These monthly prices are used for estimating changes between the regular sample survey taken in March, June, September and December. They give a check on the regular survey.

Index Moves With Costs

The parity index moves up and down with farm living and production costs. Some items count for more in the index than others. From September 15 to October 15, for instance, feed costs went down. But during the same period the average food and clothing costs went up enough to raise the index 7 points.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 requires that price supports (loans) for the basic commodities be calculated at the rate of 90 per cent of parity at the start of the new price year. Example: The corn crop year starts October 1, so the September 15 parity must be used to calculate the national corn loan rate. On that date, the national parity for corn was \$1.28 a bushel. So the 1946 crop national corn loan rate is \$1.15 a bushel. In October the parity index rose, and corn (parity) went up to \$1.33 a bushel. Had corn parity been as high on September 15 as on October 15, the national corn loan rate would have had to be \$1.20 a bushel, instead of \$1.15.

Parity prices are reported as of the 15th of each month. They are published at the end of each month. The monthly parity dates which establish the loan rates for the basis commodities are: Corn, September 15; Wheat, June 15; Cotton, July 15; Rice, July 15; Peanuts, July 15; Tobacco—flue-cured, June 15; other types, September 15.

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8 oz. bottle... only 75c



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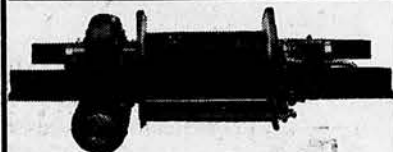
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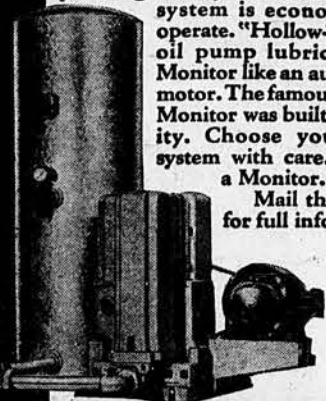
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Better Sudan

(Continued from Page 9)

liated by diseases and chinch bugs. A number of selections from crosses involving Sudan grass and Leoti red sorghum, which are being tested for leaf-disease and chinch-bug resistance, show marked improvement over the common varieties. In addition they are leafier and have sweet, juicy stalks.

Cross Not Easily Made

Another cross showing some promise is one of Sudan grass by Johnson grass. The Kansas selections are out of a cross made at the Cornell station by Dr. L. F. Randolph. This cross is not easily made, since Johnson grass has 20 pairs of chromosomes and Sudan only 10. But Doctor Randolph was able to double the chromosome number in some of his Sudan grass plants by the use of the drug colchicine, and could then cross these with Johnson grass. The resulting progeny have been selected for a number of generations in Kansas, and types with a high degree of resistance to both chinch bugs and leaf diseases have been obtained. Many of the plants have short root stocks resembling those of Johnson grass; but all have failed to survive the winters at Manhattan, even when protected by a heavy cover of straw. This lack of winter hardiness eliminates the possibility of their becoming a weed pest.

A selected strain of this material has been increased for grazing tests. Preliminary grazing tests indicate that it yields well but is slightly less palatable than common Sudan grass. Extremely vigorous, leafy types are being obtained among more recent selections in this material, but these later selections have not yet been tested for palatability.

A group of crosses of Sudan grass by atlas sorgho have been studied for a number of years. Most of these have been coarse and stemmy and, unfortunately, the finer-stemmed ones have lacked leaf-disease resistance.

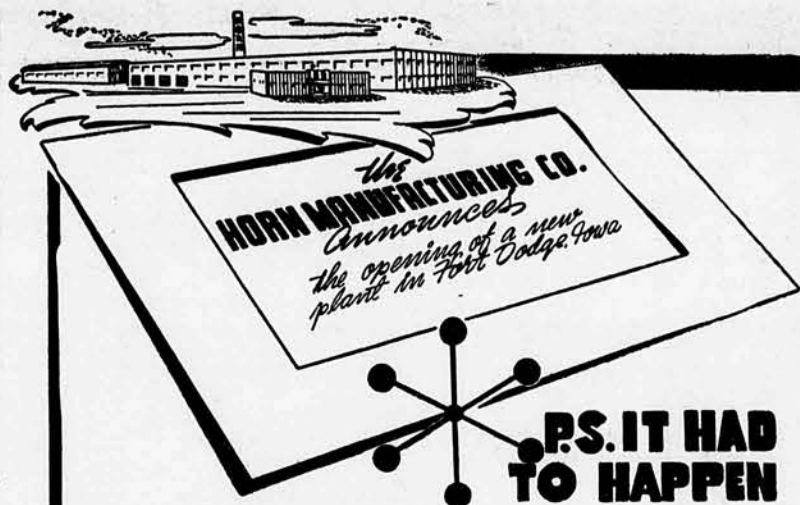
Vigor Is Important

Seedling vigor is another factor being given considerable study. Neither Tift nor sweet produce seedlings as vigorous as those of the common Sudan varieties. This factor is of especial importance in the drier areas, where it is necessary that the crop become established as quickly as possible and extend its roots deeply before the surface soil can become dry. Seedling vigor also is important during chinch-bug infestations because the more vigorous seedlings are less quickly destroyed by migrating bugs. Vigorous seedlings grow out of the seedling stage more quickly and produce shade, which tends to discourage chinch bugs. Thus, vigor can, in a sense, be a factor in insect resistance. New strains must have sufficient seedling vigor or they never can have widespread use.

This has been a brief summary of some of the current work and the notable accomplishments in the field of Sudan grass breeding. It will be seen that while much progress has been made in the development of such outstanding new varieties as sweet and Tift Sudan, much remains to be done in the further improvement of this crop. Resistance to diseases and insects, improved forage qualities, yields, prussic acid content, seed production, and seedling vigor, all are being given attention.



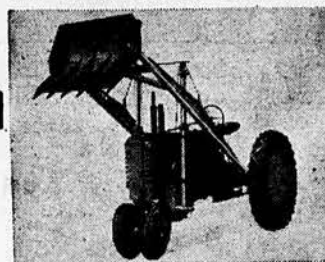
"I bet the little guy can't sneak out of the house without his mother knowing it!"



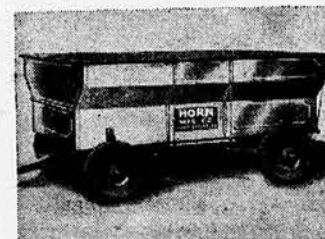
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NEOL!

Yes, it sure makes a bird feel miserable to be all choked up with accumulations of sticky, strangely mucus . . . and millions of hens get that way every winter. If chickens could talk, you would hear them calling now for NEOL, their No. 1 friend in need.

WATCH OUT FOR COLD WEATHER SLUMP

Cold months are ahead . . . months when respiratory troubles play hob with egg production. And that's tough, with prices as they are. Everything should be done to keep the birds comfortable . . . keep them from getting wet and chilled . . . keep them out of drafts . . . feed them well.

NEOL HELPS RELIEVE DISTRESS

Use NEOL on the drinking water . . . to help relieve distress due to choking accumulations of sticky, strangely mucus, so common during the season of respiratory ailments. NEOL is Gland-O-Lac's time-tried, original oil-base preparation, used by thousands and thousands of flock owners every winter. NEOL contains oils of thyme and eucalyptus, beechwood creosote and other active ingredients.

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NEOL floats on the drinking water. It gets on the beak and in the throat each time a bird drinks. NEOL helps loosen the distressing accumulations of mucus. Easy to use, quick acting, inexpensive, dependable.

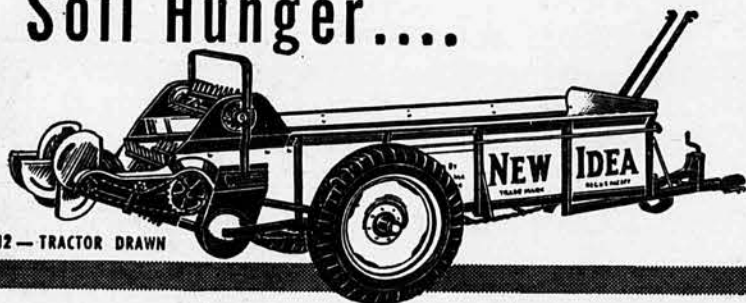


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Ask your hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer for NEOL. 6-oz., \$1; Pint, \$2; Quart, \$3.50.

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Modern in every detail, NEW IDEA Spreaders provide light draft and smooth performance without sacrificing the rugged durability for which they are famous. And always you can count on these champion fighters for soil fertility to shred thoroughly, pulverize finely and spread evenly so as to assure extraction of full fertility value from the manure.

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Unusual Poultry House Made a Difference



This heavily insulated laying house on the Marcus Ferree farm, Woodson county, has arrangements for additional ventilation control. It has cut down disease troubles and increased egg production, says the owner.

MARCUS FERREE, of Woodson county, is very happy with his new poultry laying house, completed 2 years ago. It is of rather unusual design, and the roof is insulated with 1/4-inch celotex on top of the sheeting, plus heavy roofing paper. The laminated rafters were made by Mr. Ferree.

With such heavy insulation the house is cool in summer and warm in winter, says Mr. Ferree. However, it was necessary to give the house more than the usual amount of ventilation. In addition to the customary open screened areas, there are several windows built at an angle to regulate the additional air.

The house was completed too late to affect winter production the first year, but Mr. Ferree reports that his flock was on a paying basis for the first time last winter.

Altho the farm is not yet on REA, all arrangements have been made for using electricity when it is available. Water pipes were installed in the laying house and the water system has been purchased.

One advantage of the new laying house, says Mr. Ferree, is that it has virtually eliminated disease in the flock.

Pullet Flock Favored

The all-pullet flock for egg production is the thing for most general farms, and even for many specialized poultry farms, says T. C. Byerly, poultry specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pullets are the best fall and winter layers.

Older hens are most valuable on breeding farms that specialize in the supply of hatching eggs, according to Byerly.

Health and feed cost are the two main reasons behind the all-pullet policy. The all-pullet flock is not exposed to danger of diseases that the

older birds are likely to transmit if the two groups are mixed. "Chickens," says Byerly, "lay about 20 per cent more eggs during their first year of production than during their second year."

Some poultrymen favor keeping Leghorn hens for a second season because of replacement costs. Byerly points out that feed is the main expense item in replacement. It takes about 25 pounds of grain to rear a Leghorn pullet. But it takes about 18 pounds to feed a Leghorn hen during the period when she is producing few eggs. "A half dozen added eggs in winter," Byerly points out, "will pay for 7 pounds difference in feed."

By clearing out the older birds each year the poultryman gets the maximum supply of meat from the cockerel and pullet roasters surplus to the rearing of the annual replacement pullets.

On farms where hens are kept for a second year, Byerly emphasizes that it is good health policy to keep the flocks separated with the hens housed in one building and pullets in another.

Poultry Ban Lifted

The ban against exhibitions of poultry in Kansas, as protection against spreading Newcastle disease, has been lifted by Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel.

"Danger of spreading the disease apparently has been reduced, in part because of colder weather, so the ban is no longer necessary," he explained.

Despite lifting of the ban, in effect since August 6, the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association announces plans for their annual meeting scheduled for Wichita, December 12-13, had already been completed without provisions for poultry exhibitions. State funds for a 1947 show have been returned to the state treasurer, G. D. McClaskey, educational director of the Kansas Poultry Institute, said.

Makes Chicken Feeding Easier



This tilting feed bin built into the chicken-house wall saves lots of time and trouble, according to B. A. Reichert, McPherson county. He shows the bin tilted out in position for filling. When tilted in, it is protected by a lid on hinges. This bin is installed in his laying house. Another is in the brooder house. It saves tramping on baby chicks and scaring laying hens, he says.

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- Economical—dilutes 1 to 100, costs only 10 cents a gallon to use.

K-12 The Stronger Disinfectant

a Barlow, Wright & Shores Product
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Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; George Montgomery, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy.

I will need to buy some grain to feed out the hogs I have and the spring pig crop. Should I buy corn now or wait until later?—L. S.

Corn prices in Kansas probably are at their seasonal low. The period of heavy movement of corn will soon be over in Kansas. Many sections of Kansas will not have enough corn or other feed grains to meet local needs. If grain is shipped in, it probably will be higher than at present.

I have been handling a few steers on the deferred feeding system. This year I have plenty of roughage but little grain. Would you consider it a good project to purchase low-grade cattle and head for a spring market, or should I stick to the deferred feeding system?—C. B.

The deferred feeding system is one of the best from a year-in and year-out standpoint; but for this program to work, sufficient grain must be available. The market situation for deferred fed cattle is not as favorable for next year as it has been in recent years. Consumer demand may be less and the supply of grain-fed cattle will be materially larger next fall.

The alternative program you suggest would seem to be quite safe from a price standpoint. The market for this kind of cattle is in a seasonally strong position. It is doubtful whether prices will advance as much as usual this year from fall to spring but, at least, there should be considerable price stability. If your feed supply more nearly fits the wintering program this year, it may be desirable to change.

I have some rough feed and grass. I would like to buy some stockers to sell off grass next summer. When is the best time to buy? What prices can I expect next summer?—R. P.

Prices of stockers usually advance from fall to spring. It is probable that prices will not advance as much as usual this year, but there is little to indicate that prices will be any lower between now and grass time. The peak in the movement of range cattle is past, and it is probable that as market supplies of stockers decrease, prices will strengthen. It is probable that you will be able to buy as cheaply now as at any time between now and spring.

It is very doubtful whether you can expect to get as much for cattle next fall as you would be paying for them this fall. Market supplies of cattle next year are expected to be quite large. In addition there is considerable evidence that consumer demand may be lower by late 1947. This suggests that there may be considerable downward adjustment in cattle prices during the coming year. Most of the downward adjustment in stocker and feeder prices probably will come between April and October.

If it should become necessary for the Government to support egg prices, will Kansas egg prices be higher or lower than those of other states?—F. L.

As yet no clearly defined program of supporting egg prices has been announced. The Government is to support egg prices, if such action should become necessary, at a price to reflect a national farm price of 90 per cent of parity. This does not mean necessarily that Kansas egg prices will be supported at 90 per cent of the United States parity price of eggs, since for some time the Kansas farm price of eggs has been below the national average.

Worth 2 1/2 Cows

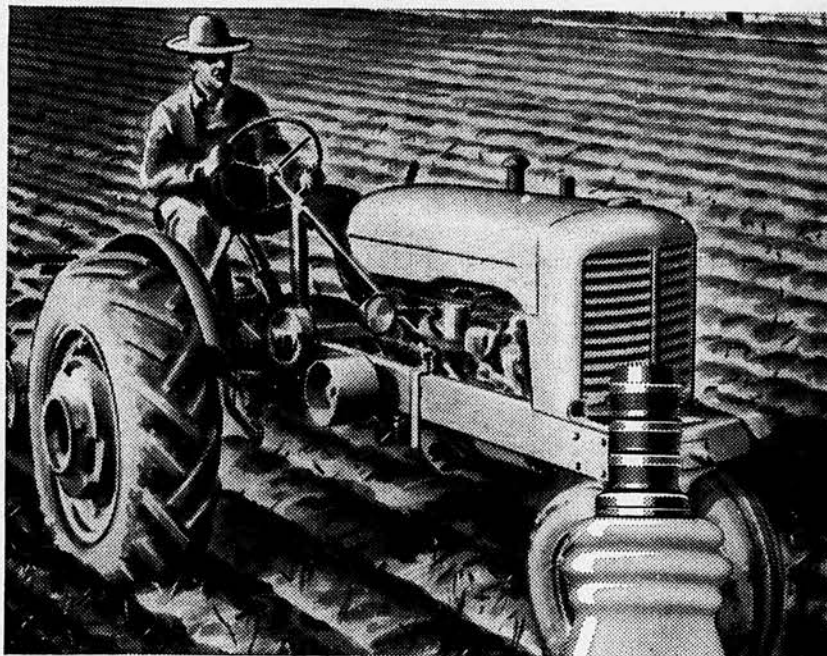
Two Kansas Holstein herds recently competed production testing with average butterfat production nearly 2 1/2 times that of the nation's average dairy cows.

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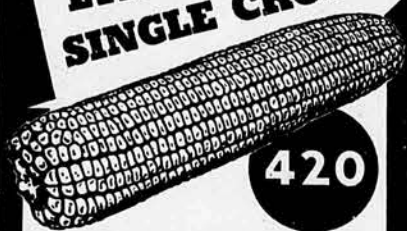
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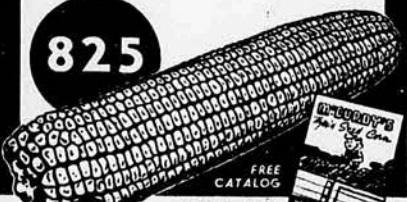


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Better Living

(Continued from Page 3)

lime goes out with the manure and onto the fields where it continues to work for the benefit of the operator. Additional lime is added at intervals on the lots to maintain the required depth.

Alfalfa and sorghum crops are harvested with the same field cutter. Alfalfa is blown from the cutter into trailers and unloaded at the barns with a mechanical unloader. This method is quicker, takes less labor, and Mr. McGonigle claims he can store 4 times as much chopped alfalfa in the same space normally required for loose hay. There also is less labor and waste in feeding chopped alfalfa, Mr. McGonigle believes.

Extra precautions are taken against fire by use of ventilating flues in the larger lofts. These flues, which provide natural air circulation, consist of two 2 by 12's set 8 inches apart and supported 6 inches above the floor by concrete blocks. Uprights are spaced every 7 feet.

The McGonigle home, built in 1930, is one of the show places of Reno county, being completely landscaped and having an ideal setting. Electricity was made possible also in 1930 when Mr. McGonigle and some of his neighbors built their line out from Sterling. This line, upon completion, was turned over to the city of Sterling on a contract. This provided that the city maintain the line and supply users on it with electricity at the same rates paid by Sterling residents.

Record Keeping Helps

By careful and intelligent management, plus accurate record keeping, Mr. McGonigle has maintained high production and profits and comfortable farm-living conditions over a long period.

Now, let's take a look at the Charles Wilson farm, just outside the city limits of Little River. Containing only 160 acres, this farm may be the only one in the state that has been scientifically planned for a complete balanced-farming program. Mr. Wilson has been working for several years with the Soil Conservation Service and the Kansas State College extension service, in completely remodeling the farm to fit the balanced-farming pattern. He has been in the Farm Management Association since it was organized in 1934 and has kept accurate farm records since 1930. These records aided materially in making over the farm and will continue to aid in comparing results. Mr. Wilson appeared on the Extension

Conference program at the college in November to explain his balanced-farming program.

The Wilson farm has a complete water management set-up, including terraces, waterways, silt basins and ponds. It is being farmed on the contour and has the recommended 20 per cent of cropland in legumes. In fact, Mr. Wilson will have 25 per cent in legumes.

His present plan calls for a rotation using 2 years of sweet clover (pastured), wheat 1 year, and 2 years of atlas sorgho. The present alfalfa field, on bottom land, will be plowed under and used for Balbo rye and other temporary pasture crops.

A major change is being made in the livestock program. Until this year Mr. Wilson had specialized on hogs. He also

The Cover Picture

A balanced-farming program applied to his sand-hills farm, in Reno county, has brought better living conditions for O. F. McGonigle. He has built up soil fertility and worked out management practices that insure maximum production and profits thru good years and bad.

Hundreds of Kansas farmers, like Mr. McGonigle, now have their farms under complete control in a balanced-farming program, and hundreds more are rapidly reaching that goal.

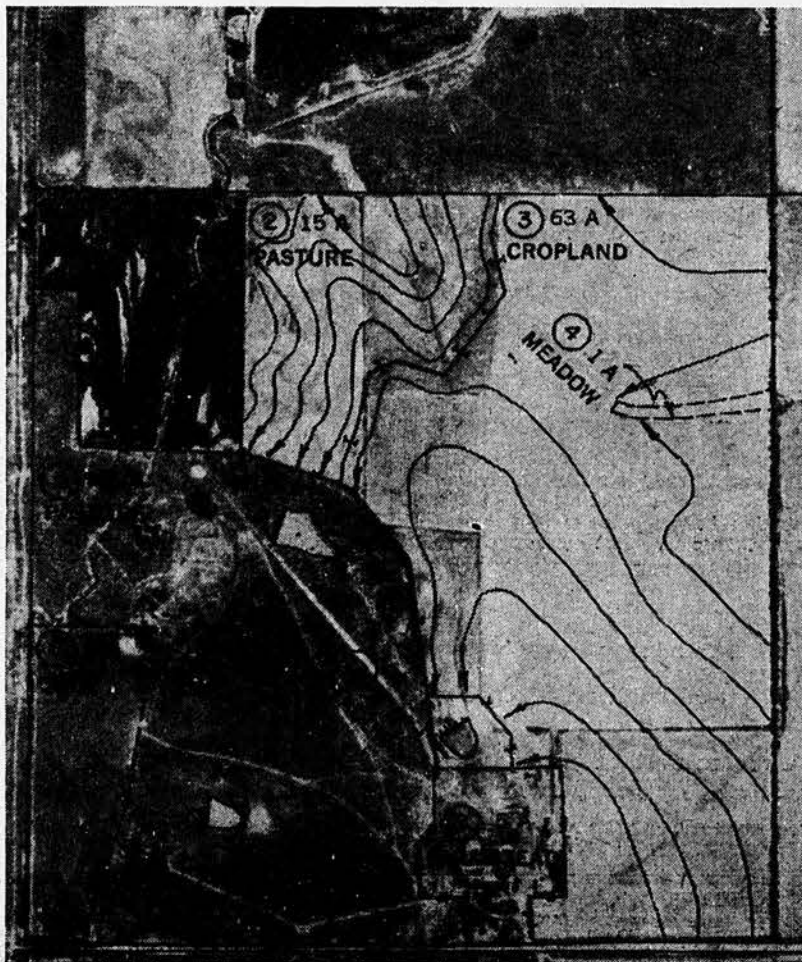
Stability of production and living conditions will result when Kansas agriculture generally adopts the practices that have proved successful for farmers like Mr. McGonigle.

grain-fed calves thru the winter for spring sale. On the advice of college specialists he is changing over to deferred feeding of good-quality calves. It is believed this program will better utilize pasture and roughage on the farm.

Under this year's feed conditions, Mr. Wilson plans to winter 100 calves, then carry over 50 for deferred feeding. He will rent the permanent pasture needed during summer.

Remember, Mr. Wilson has kept accurate records for many years. These records include production figures for each field by years. He also maintains

(Continued on Page 27)



The 160-acre farm of Charles Wilson, Rice county, has been scientifically planned, as shown by this map, for a balanced-farming program.

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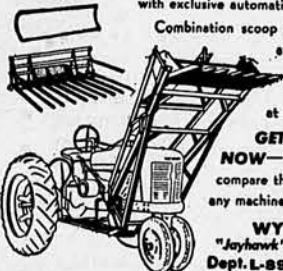
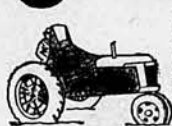
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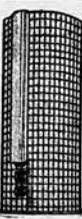
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Better Living

(Continued from Page 26)

a map showing the soil treatment that has been done on each field, including spreading of manure. By looking at this map he can tell at a glance just where he left off with any soil treatment on any field. Shaded areas on the map show the various treatments used.

Because of more favorable seasons and higher prices in recent years, it is difficult to compare production on a farm today with that of the 1930's, for instance. But some of the actual production figures on the Wilson farm over a period of several years are interesting.

In 1938, the year before contouring, 44 acres produced 147 tons of atlas silage. The next year, following contouring, 32 acres produced 200 tons. In 1940, 25 acres produced 250 tons and an additional 15 acres produced 150 shocks of fodder. For 1945 the records show that 20 acres of corn and 10 acres of sorghum produced 200 tons of silage. There will be no more corn planted due to these results. The big year was in 1944, when 30 acres produced 350 tons of silage. This year unfavorable weather conditions cut down silage production to 150 tons for 30 acres.

Making Room for Legumes

The general idea of the Wilson farm plan, however, is to make less acreage produce more silage, leaving additional acreage for legumes and temporary pastures. By reducing his sorghum acreage, for instance, Mr. Wilson will be able to have 30 acres of sweet clover on one 60-acre field. Fifteen acres will be in first-year clover and 15 in second-year clover. Fifteen acres of this clover, located on thin soil on a sharp slope, later will be replaced by brome grass.

Like Mr. McGonigle, Mr. Wilson carries his careful management ideas into all phases of his farming operations. In the barn a small blower and shallow pit save scooping grain. Overhead bins and a feed grinder, installed in one side of the barn, have replaced horse stalls no longer needed. These improvements doubled efficiency of labor and increased production possibilities of the barn.

Sloping Floors for Hogs

The same care was used when handling hogs. Mr. Wilson was one of the few farmers in Kansas using sloping-floored farrowing pens. This type of pen, both at experiment stations and on farms, has proved that more pigs can be saved the first 10 days after farrowing due to less danger of crushing.

Along with his sloping floors, Mr. Wilson uses homemade pig brooders. They consist of ordinary wood boxes equipped with electric light bulbs to provide heat and attract the pigs to the safety of the brooders. He also utilized an overhead feed carrier that could be guided along a suspended rail the full length of the farrowing house for easy feeding.

While visiting with Mr. Wilson at the farm this fall, he recalled how times had changed in the hog business. His records showed that in 1933 he

sold 10 hogs averaging 216 pounds at \$2.80 a hundred. His total receipts for the 10 hogs amounted to \$60.40. This fall he sold 32 head averaging 230 pounds for \$26 a hundred and they brought him a total of \$1,904.

No one wishes to see 1933 farm prices again. But the incident emphasizes that farmers cannot always depend on high prices to guarantee them a profit for their farming operations. Mr. Wilson knows from experience that it will pay him well to have his farm scientifically planned for maximum production and profits regardless of weather and market conditions.

Altho the Wilsons have a modern home in Little River, their eventual goal is for a completely modern home on the farm, with all other farm buildings replaced or remodeled. They had a Kansas State College architect draw their home plans and then constructed a wood model. Increased earnings from the farm are expected to make the home possible within the next few years.

It would be impossible to relate in detail all of the managerial and cultural practices on these 2 balanced farms. This story simply is designed to show that they fit the pattern. Now that you have read the story, compare these farms with the Kansas State College formula set up as a definition for balanced farming:

"A plan that will provide for adequate financing of the farm-family budget; operating the farm enterprise at maximum capacity; soil conservation and water management; adding to the fertility and productive capacity of the farm thru use of rotations and other soil-building practices; choice of livestock program best adapted to the farm, and balancing of livestock with feed supplies available."

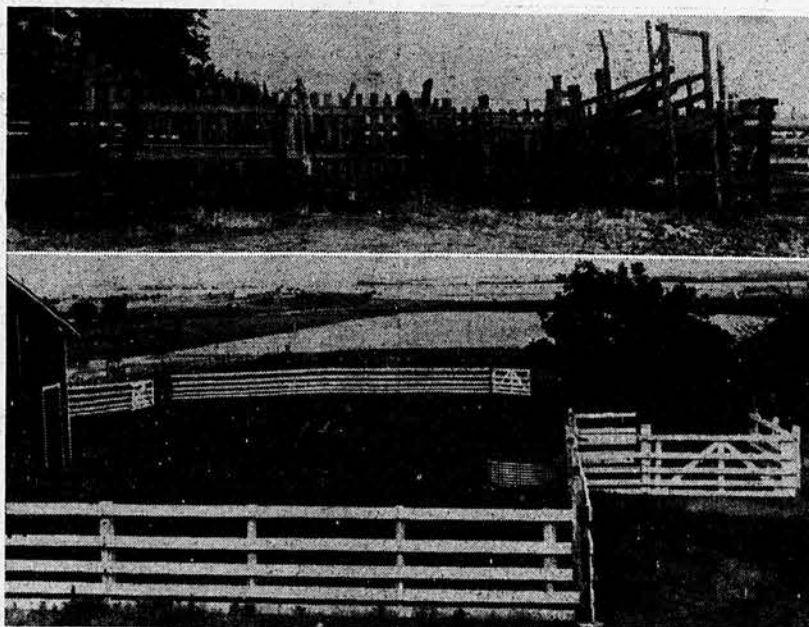
New Farm Head

One of the founders of the Future Farmers of America, and for many years a vocational agricultural specialist, Ross Floyd has been appointed agricultural service manager for Continental Oil Company.

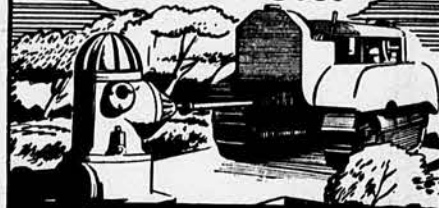
He assumes active charge of the company's agricultural program, which provides a broad service to those engaged in farm, ranch and livestock pursuits, and which in the future will stress promotion of activities for farm youth.

Floyd joins the company after serving the War Finance Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., as western agricultural representative. For the previous 8 years he had been associated with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, first as regional business manager at Salina, Kan., and later as regional administrator at Amarillo, Tex. From 1925 to 1935 Floyd was assistant state supervisor of vocational agriculture for Oklahoma.

From headquarters at Ponca City, Okla., Mr. Floyd will direct farm service activities in all of the 44 states in which Continental Oil Company operates.



Top view of the Wilson lots shows some of old equipment to be torn down and modernized. Bottom view shows a remodeled section of the Wilson lots and type of improvements being made.

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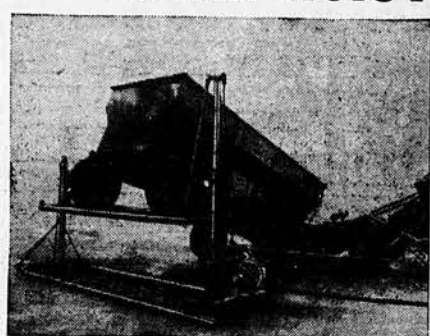
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Sensational MONEY MAKING HYBRIDS. Customers report broilers 8 weeks, laying 4-5 mo. Disease resistant. Hardy layers. 50,000 chicks weekly. Started pullets. Profit sharing plan. FREE Book. Write today. BERRY BROS. FARMS, Box 502, ATCHISON, KANS.

Coombs Leghorn Chicks. Big-type Leghorns. This year, get your chicks from real trapnest pedigree strain. U. S. ROP. Every chick backed by 27 consecutive years of 250-322 egg sires. Bred for high livability, progeny test method. Also Austra-White Chicks with 203-324 egg breeding both sides of family. The kind you need for your early brood. U. S. Pullorum Certified for extra chick health protection. Wonderful customer satisfaction. Reasonable farmer chick prices. Early order discount. Save money by placing order now. Delivery date you want guaranteed. Free catalog. J. O. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Griffith's Gold 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. \$12.45 per 100. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austra-Whites, Leg-Rox. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 617, Fulton, Missouri.

Coombs Hy-Line Chicks. Bred like hybrid corn. Exceptional layers. You can reasonably expect 18,000 eggs yearly from every 100 Hy-Line pullets house in fall. Hy-Lines laid 30-54% more eggs than other breeds on 105 farms. Get complete facts. Free catalog. Write today. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Baby Chicks—F. O. B., husky, vigorous from bloodstocked layers: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.95; pullets, \$15.95; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.95; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$3.95. Free Catalog—Catalog, Terms, guarantees. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Baby Chicks—24 breeds, free catalog gives best matings, terms, prices. F. O. B., guarantees; bloodstocked breeders. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$7.95; pullets, \$15.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.95; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$2.95. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested chicks, per 100 prepaid. Leghorns \$10.40. Rocks, Red Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$10.90. Assorted \$7.45. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

15,000 Chicks Daily! 50% profit producing broilers, eggs this year. Fastest growing, high livability, sexed, straight run New Hampshire, White Rocks, Leg-Hamps, Austra-Whites, Leghorns. Lowest prices, prompt shipment. Live arrival your town. Pioneer Hatchery, Boone, Ia.

AUSTRA-WHITES

Four-Week-Old Austra-Whites. Save Feed, Time and Money! Practically Feed and Raise Them Yourself! 96% per cent of all chicks brooded last year lived. Breeding Farm Headquarters. Pioneers of Austra-White Hybrids. 65,000 Super Deluxe Leghorn hens mated with Record Australorp Males. You get Rugged, Healthy Chickens that make quick plump broilers. Pullets lay in 4 months. Many average over 200 eggs yearly. Write for illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Berry's Sunflower Hatchery, Box 613, Newton, Kansas.

Berry's Austra-Whites Proven. Extra Big Profit Producers. Berry's Breeding Farm Headquarters. Pioneers Austra-White Hybrids. 65,000 Super Deluxe Leghorn Hens mated with Record Australorp Males. Many Hens average 200 eggs yearly. Lay 4 1/2 months. Rugged Farm Chickens, develop faster, healthier, high livability. Cockerels weigh 2 1/2 pounds eight weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Write for illustrated Catalogue. Low Chick Prices. Berry's Sunflower Hatchery, Box 61, Newton, Kansas.

Sensational Money-Making Austra-Whites. Many customers report 7 week broilers, layers 4 1/2 months. Extra healthy, disease resistant, fast feathering, maturing. Pedigreed 300 egg sired matings. 50,000 guaranteed chicks weekly. Pullets, cockerels, started pullets. Low farm prices. Raise chicks on Berry's profit sharing plan. Write for catalog. Broad Breasted, Quick development. Get your order in early. Ask for Illustrated Circular and low prices. Berry's Sunflower Hatchery, Box 615, Newton, Kansas.

Coombs Austra-White Chicks. Real egg breeding. Kind you need. Males heading our matings are 203-324 egg ROP sires, or from trapnested females. Mated to Coombs strain females. 250-355 egg sired for 27 consecutive years. Free circular. Early order discount. Write: Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas.

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Wanted—Hatching Eggs from bloodstocked flocks. Attractive premium. Bankson Hatchery, 6060 South Western Ave., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

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Broad Breasted Poults That Live. 95 per cent average hatch last season of fertile eggs prove Berry's Poults are stronger. Bred for type, large, sturdy, hardy, disease resistant. Quick development. Get your order in early. Ask for Illustrated Circular and low prices. Berry's Sunflower Hatchery, Box 615, Newton, Kansas.

Griffith's Choice Broad Breasted quick maturing Bronze Poults 15,000 Weekly. Bred from carefully selected Pullorum Tested and mated breeders. Save with our big discounts on Advance Orders for 1947 delivery. Write for Free Circular. Prices. Griffith Turkey Farm, Box 787, Fulton, Missouri.

U. S. Approved Pure Broad Breast Bronze Poults and Pure and Hybrid Baby Chicks. Circular Free. Order early. Steinhoff Hatchery & Turkey Farms, Osage City, Kansas.

Broad Breasted Bronze turkey eggs. Write, Yotz Farm, Shawnee, Kansas.

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A Dollar Bill will bring you Postpaid, enough "Miracle Roup Remedy" to treat 50 birds, for Roup, Colds or Laryngitis, one treatment the disease is gone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet Free. Write Mrs. McMackin, 1313 East 6th St., Hutchinson, Kansas.

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More 4% Milk and greatest salvage value in Milking Shorthorns. Indisputable records—on farms and in official contests—Prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed. Produce 4% milk, have greatest value of all milk breeds. This Two-way bargaining power makes Milking Shorthorns a universal favorite. Free facts. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50c; one year, \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, 809 W. Exchange Avenue, U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-52, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Abortion and Mastitis—Literature Free; Gov't. Licensed Vaccine Strain 19; Mam-O-Lac, effective for Mastitis. Penicillin and DDT Circulars. Complete line Farmade Products. Low Prices. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. P, Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo.

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Berry School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4312, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

DOGS

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

Shepherds, Collies, Healers, Watch Dogs. Zimmerman Kennels, Flanagan, Illinois.

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Milkers—Parts—Service Large stock of replacement parts for all milkers. Natural rubber inflations. Farm dairy room supplies.

GENERAL PRODUCTS—Surge Distributors 157-59 N. Emporia Wichita, Kansas Write us for our free list of farm equipment. What do you need? Perhaps we have it. Green Brothers Hardware & Implements, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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Wanted—Young man to raise Turkeys and Sheep on shares while taking G. I. training. D. C. Warren, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

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Richman's Hammermill—Poorman's Price, \$44 to \$85 complete. 2-plow tractor ample. World's largest manufacturers Grain Blowers and Basin Tillers. Write today. Link Mfg. Co., Fargo, North Dakota.

Wanted Caterpillar Tractors any type. We buy, sell or trade. For Sale—2 Caterpillar tractors D4. Machinery Sales Co., 335 Southwest Blvd., Victor 6312, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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QUALITY and SERVICE Rolls developed and printed 25c, with Jumbo Enlarged Prints 30c. SKRUDLAND, 6444-R DIVERSEY, CHICAGO

18 Beautiful Christmas Cards made from your Kodak negatives only \$1.00 including envelopes. Kodak rolls developed two guaranteed prints made of each negative 25c. Guaranteed reprints 2c each. Two 8x7 enlargements from negatives only 25c. Photo copied and 12 Prints made 50c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Now! Six-Hour Photo Service! Beautiful prints on their way to you six hours after we receive film. This speedy service costs no more. Roll developed with 8 prints and 2 professional bromide enlargements—25c. Finerprints, Drawer U-898, Minneapolis, Minn.

Christmas Greeting Cards from your own snapshots, send negative and \$1.00 for 18 (including envelopes). Rolls developed, 8 prints 25c, over 8 exposures 40c. Reprints 3c. Fred V. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

Save Chicken Feed! Don't feed the sparrows high priced chicken-feed. My homemade trap guaranteed to catch them by the dozens. Easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

Century Dealers Work and service that can't be beat. Sixteen Famous Century-Tone prints each 8-exp. roll 30c. Free Mailers. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Personalize Letters, greeting cards, gifts with Beautiful Glossy Miniature Photos made from any photo. 100, \$1.00. Order now. Foto, 227 East 10 St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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Soap—We haven't raised our Soap Prices. We still sell 12 hard Bars Laundry Soap Postpaid to you, \$1.25. McMackin, 1313 East 6th St., Hutchinson, Kansas.

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

Quilt Pieces—Beautiful new Colorfast Cotton Prints. 500 for \$1. Sample packet 10c. Wm. Moffett, 419 Lawrence, Ellwood City, Pa.

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Prompt Remittance for your shipments. Top market prices for new goose and duck body feathers. Highest prices for geese and duck quills (wing and tail). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. Ship today—Cash Tomorrow. Midwest Feather Co., 2917 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 16.

Highest Cash Prices paid for all kinds of new and used duck and goose feathers. Also white turkey body and wing and tail feathers. Checks mailed promptly. We pay all freight charges. Write for full particulars. Central Feather & Down Co., Dept. 602, Kansas City 7, Missouri.

Prompt Payment for your new and used goose—duck feathers. We are direct pillow manufacturers paying top prices. Inland Feather Co., 1007 E. 55th St., Chicago 15.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARMY SADDLES \$19.95 These are brand new, full refund if dissatisfied. New—not shop Texas bridles with bit and reins \$4.95. Both for \$23.95. Nat. Schaefer, West Copake, New York.

Coyotes—Over 600 Coyotes caught in Kansas with scent and all-weather set. Detailed instructions and scent \$2.00. Unconditionally guaranteed. O. L. Berry, 113 Franklin, Leavenworth, Kan.

Pen—The Famous Reynolds Rocket, writes 15 letters a minute. \$3.85. Free: Desk Stand. Arkay Products, Box 1172, Chicago 90.

Fresh Tree Ripened Grapefruit and oranges \$4.90 bushel, express prepaid. N. W. Birch, Mission, Texas.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Walk-In Proposition—80-acre eastern Kansas farm, completely equipped with cow, team, 4 hogs, 80 chickens, equipment, feed, crops and household goods time sale—all for only \$5,000! All-weather road, school bus, RFD & creamery routes, 1/4 mile phone & electric lines, mile U. S. highway, few minutes high school village, 1/2 hour college city 10,000; 60 tillable, 35 second bottom, 35 alfalfa, spring & well-watered pasture, 12 walnuts, 7 fruit trees, strawberry bed; good to fair 8-room white frame house, well, 50-ft. barn, 2 barnlot wells, poultry buildings, cattle shed, 2-car garage, granary, other outbuildings; owner has other business interests, gives immediate possession; don't miss this at only \$5,000 complete, \$3,200 down. Picture and details big free Winter catalog 16 states. United Farm Agency, 428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Strout's Blue Farm Catalog. Missouri and Arkansas and 28 other states Coast-to-Coast, 1300 bargains! Mailed Free. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

SEED

The New Jewett 421 and Kansas Certified Hybrids

U. S. 13—K-1585—K-2234

High quality seed produced in Northeast Kansas. Order now and be assured of the grade you want. Specially attractive agency contract for a few more agents, write SEWELL HYBRID CORN CO., Sabetha, Kansas.

Kansas Adapted Certified Hybrids

K 2234 (White)

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Plant with confidence, harvest with profit when you use these numbers. CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, KAN.

Kansas Star Farm Seeds

ALFALFA SEED, Kansas Grown, Per Bushel \$25.20

SWEET CLOVER, Kansas Grown, Per Bushel, 9.00

LESPEDEZA, Per Bushel, 30 lbs., 4.50

SUDAN GRASS SEED, Per 100 lbs., 10.00

We Handle a Full Line of Farm Seeds. Write for Samples.

THE KANSAS SEED CO. Box 877, Salina, Kan.

Certified Osage Oats \$2.50 per bushel sacked. Germination 96%, purity 99.50. C. J. Fear, Bala, Kansas.

STOVES

Circulating Heaters

Coal and Wood \$55.00 and up. Also Round Oak, coal and wood ranges. Steel Kitchen Cabinets \$13.00 and up. Coolerator ice refrigerators. All for delivery now.

MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

FLOWERS AND BULBS

1380 Page New Garden Encyclopedia, edited by E. L. D. Seymour. A complete pronouncing and illustrated one-volume library on planting, growing and tending flowers, vegetables, roses, shrubs, vines, fruit and ornamental trees, berries, lawns. Information on soils and seasons. Every gardener and Garden Club should own one. A grand Christmas gift. Postpaid \$4.98. Magnolia Seed Company, Dept. KFD-46, Dallas, Texas.

PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

New Garden Encyclopedia edited by E. L. Seymour—marvelous Christmas gift. Complete one-volume reference on gardening. Everything you want to know about flowers, vegetables, roses, shrubs, vines, fruit and ornamental trees, berries, lawns, greenhouses, soils, seasons, methods. Pronouncing guide, profusely illustrated, 1380 pages. Postpaid \$4.98. Magnolia Seed Company, Dept. KFD-46, Dallas, Texas.

FERTILIZER

Schrock's Natural Phosphate finely ground 31% or high P(2) O(5). Immediate shipment in bulk. Order now for bagged material later. Dealers and distributors wanted. Schrock Fertilizer Service, Congerville, Illinois.

Ammonium Nitrate in carlots or less. It's scarce, obtain spring requirements now. When writing state quantities needed. Lambert & Dickerson, Hiawatha, Kansas.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

FARMS—KANSAS

Modern Stock Farm For Sale—2 1/2 miles from Smith Center. Good road, modern buildings, 100-A. creek bottom farm ground; 100-A. terraced upland; 120-A. pasture. Live water, alfalfa, hog wire, hedge posts. 1/4 down. Additional 160 adjoining. Must sell soon. Mack Werts, Smith Center, Kansas.

Choice Half Section nicely located on gravel roads, fifteen minutes Topeka. Ideal stock or dairy farm. Attractive 7-room house, nearly modern. 2 large barns. Plenty water. Price reasonable. Paul Priddy, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kansas.

320a. Well Improved, \$8,500; 160a. fine improvements, \$7,000; 160a. good improvements, \$6,500; 80a. good improvements, \$4,800. Particulars on request. Graves & Hopkins, St. Paul, Kan.

Jefferson County Quarter—Near Meriden. 55 acres meadow, 50 pasture, balance plow land. Some improvements. \$37.50 acre. Terms. Ida Attwood, 1716 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

480 Acres, practically all in wheat. Sherman County, northwestern Kansas. 1/4 crop included for only \$35.00 acre. C. W. Mack, 403 East 1st, Wichita, Kansas.

Nice 80, smooth land, near town, and high school, 5 rooms, bath, electricity, good barn, silo, \$7,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

December 21 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, December 14

HOGS

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS
SUNNYBROOK FARMAnnouncing Our Bred Gilt Sale
Fairgrounds

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 5

The tops of two herds, and we will sell bred gilts, fall boars and fall gilts in this sale. No breeding stock for sale at this time as we are entirely sold out. We will be pleased to send you one of our sale catalogs as soon as they are off the press. Just send us your name and address. Write to

H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, SUNNYBROOK FARM, RICHLAND, KANSAS, or ROY KELLER, BERRYTON, KANSAS.

Purebred Spotted
Poland China

Boars. Blocky type and Silver Ace breeding. Ready for service. Thick, easy feeding money makers.

CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, KAN.

SEE OUR SPOTS. STATE AND
COUNTY FAIRS AND SHOWS

Booking pig orders for future delivery. Sired by the 1945 grand champion and his helpers. Stock always for sale.

DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KANSAS

True Model Grand Champion

1946 Kansas State Fair. The best Spotted Boar we have ever owned now for sale. Also bred gilts and fall pigs.

EARL & EVERETT FIESE, NORWICH, KAN.

Bauer Type Poland Boars

Selected for fast gains. The largest prize winning herd. Nebraska State Fair. Midwest, Atomic Bomb, and Standard—Sire. Guaranteed to suit. Visitors Welcome.

BAUER BROTHERS, GLADSTONE, NEBR.

Offering Poland China Pigs

Of choice quality and of Blue Seal breeding. Also April Boars.

LEONARD O. FOWLER, Rt. 3, Russell, Kansas.

SHEPHERD'S
DUROC BOARS

Best raised in 42 years. Big, rugged, thick, deep bodied, heavy hammed, low set fellows. The breed's most popular blood. Immuned and of top quality. Priced right. Come or write.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Choice Duroc April Boars

\$75. Write us about bred gilts and fall pigs.

WREATH FARM, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Outstanding Duroc Boars

We still have outstanding spring boars of the best bloodlines and top boars of several June litters. Priced reasonable, shipped on approval. Reg. and Vaccinated. Bred gilt sale Feb. 6, 1947.

WILIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

Taliaferro's Quality Durocs

We offer spring and summer boars and gilts and sows with litters. Best of breeding, with quality.

HOWARD C. TALIAFERRO, KANSAS
(Butler Co.)

QUALITY DUROC BOARS

Duroc Spring Boars sired by Red Master, The Kansas, and Prince's Designer. New bloodlines for old customers. Easy feeding type. Cholera immuned.

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERTOWN, KAN.

Offering Reg. Durocs
Choice Boars

Orion breeding, long bodied and fast growing.

FRANK BERKA, CALDWELL, KANSAS.

We Offer Reg. Durocs

Gilts of popular bloodlines mated to Fancy Sensation, son of Lowdown Fancy, Double Immuned. Also fall pigs. Henry L. Neufeldt, Inman, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC BRED GILTS

By Improved Ace by Proud Wave Ace and bred to Top Crown, a splendid son of Crown Prince, Illinois Grand Champion boar. Also splendid spring boar pigs. Two extra good fall boars by Improved Ace.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

Duroc Dispersion Sale

Due to the ill health of my wife I am making a complete dispersion of my Registered Duroc Herd. Sale at farm 12 miles south of St. Joseph, Mo., on 71 highway and 40 north of Kansas City on 71 highway. Farm is located at east edge of

FAUCETT, MISSOURI

Sale at 1 P. M.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12

105 Head Selling: 5 Spring Boars—20 Bred Sows and Bred Gilts—10 head bred to "Tops All" which we recently sold for \$3,000 to an Iowa breeder. 10 head bred to "Just Right" a son of Seco Lo Down. 60 Fall Pigs 1946 farrow that are sired by "Tops All," 20 Head by "Just Right" and "The Special." Your Last Opportunity to buy the get of this great boar and we are in easy driving distance of Kansas farmers and breeders. Offering cholera immune. For catalog write

Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
Auctioneer—Bert Powell.
Donald Bowman with Kansas Farmer.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscatine, Kansas.

H. A. ROHRER, successful Milking Shorthorn breeder of Junction City, recently sold an extra choice yearling red son of Lula's Clay King RM to W. R. Kirkham, of Valley Falls. Mr. Rohrer reports heavy demand for all classes of Milking Shorthorns.

W. H. WALDO held his annual Duroc sale the night of October 19. About 200 were in attendance. The offering was fairly well fitted. The boars averaged \$56.50, with a top of \$350 paid by an Iowa breeder. The gilts averaged \$100, with a top of \$169.50 paid by a buyer from Albion, Nebr. The sale was quite satisfactory but the boars should have brought a little more.

The E. P. GODDARD AND SONS Hereford reduction sale at Norton, November 18, was very satisfactory. Ten bulls were sold at an average of \$268, 35 females made an average of \$212. The general average of the auction was \$225. This entire offering was presented in good breeding condition and purchased entirely by Kansas farmers and breeders.

Saturday night, November 23, following the CK Ranch Hereford sale, ED POLCYN, of Gorman, sold his entire Hereford breeding herd at the Salina Sale Pavilion. The offering was readily taken by neighbor farmers and breeders. The 32 head sold thru the auction made a general average of \$277 per head. Charles Corkle was the auctioneer.

IOWA BROWN SWISS BREEDERS sale held October 1 at Cedar Rapids, Ia., averaged \$438 on 54 head. Bulls averaged \$375, females \$441. Henry Gerdes, of Marion, Ia., paid \$465 for top bull and Peter Huendling, Breda, Ia., paid \$800 for high-selling female. Six hundred attended and local demand was excellent. Offering was well fitted. Sale conducted by Al Boss.

G. M. SHEPHERD, veteran Duroc breeder of Lyons, recently traveled 3,000 miles in search of the right boar to place in service in his herd. His selection was found in a high-selling boar consigned to the Colorado State sale. Mr. Shepherd reports an unusual demand for bred gilts and says he is entirely sold out. He ends his interesting letter by saying he has the best spring boars he has grown in the past 50 years.

The snow and rainy weather made it impossible for many farmers and breeders to attend the J. C. LONG AND SON Aberdeen-Angus dispersion sale, at Marysville, November 16. Eight bulls averaged \$288, with a top of \$515 paid by Ray Zimmers, of Hiawatha. The female average was \$255, with a top of \$495 paid by Harry Dandliker, of Hiawatha. Colonels Ray Simms and Mike Wilson sold the offering.

Rain interfered somewhat with the EYLAR BROWN SWISS sale held at Olathe, November 1. However, about 300 buyers and visitors were present. The offering averaged \$302, with an average on females of \$348. E. Walters, Princeton, bought the top female at \$360. Also the top bull at the same price. The bull average was \$302. The owners expressed themselves as well satisfied but say the sale would have been better but for the rain.

Fifty-five head of selected Herefords sold in the HAVEN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION annual sale held November 11. The average price was \$214. The bulls averaged \$220, with a top of \$500 being paid by D. R. Fesler, of Abbeyville. W. A. Preston, of Claremore, Okla., bought the top female at \$295. The female average was \$212. About 500 were in attendance and the offering was well fitted. W. H. Heldenbrand was the auctioneer and Paul Fishburn managed the sale.

KANSAS OIC BREEDERS held their first annual sale at Hutchinson during October. Thirty-eight head averaged \$71.06 and had a top of \$175. G. W. Lorange was the consignor and Sea-Par Farm the buyer. The second top from the Layman herd, brought \$160, and the buyer was from Wakeeney. Buyers were present from 4 states. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer. The attendance was good considering the fact that this was the association's first sale and the advertising limited.

A. L. WISWELL & SON, of Olathe, drew a rainy and muddy day for their annual Poland China sale. But about 100 farmers and breeders indicated by their presence their faith in Wiswell Polands. The offering made an average of \$73.50, with a top on boars of \$147.50. The buyer was Clyde Celri, Lenexa. The 14 boars averaged \$83.57 and 31 gilts averaged \$68.95, with a top of \$125, paid by Oscar Anderson, of Leland, Ill. The local demand was good as usual. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

W. A. HEGLE & SONS, breeders of registered Polled Milking Shorthorns, report heavy winnings and many good sales made recently. At the Marion county fair they won 6 blue ribbons, along with 2 grand championships and several red and white ribbons. Among recent sales have been a bull and a 4-H heifer to Leland Harper, Lecompton; a bull to C. J. Mead, Chetopa; a bull to C. F. Stillman, Holcomb; a bull to Sol Lefpner, Peabody, and several others to nearby buyers.

The annual fall show and sale of the KANSAS GREAT PLAINS HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION at Oakley, November 7, was an event of unusual interest and profit for members of the association and buyers fortunate enough to attend. Prices paid were in keeping with present values. No extreme tops but a general level of prices indicating a rapid growth in Hereford interest in that section of the state. Kansas furnished most of the buyers with some good sales made to Missouri buyers. Duttlinger Brothers showed and sold the top, an October yearling purchased by Merton Rose & Son, of Scott City, for \$1,040. H. M. Houser, of Marion, took the second top at \$1,030. The 35 bulls sold for an average price of \$302 and the 25 females averaged \$282, with a general average of \$294 on the 60 lots sold. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer.

100 High Grade
Holsteins in Complete
Dispersion Sale

As we are leaving the farm which is located 2 miles east and 1 1/4 miles south of corner of 29th and California Street in East Topeka, Kansas. (Farm on east side of Lake Shawnee.) Sale at farm starting promptly at 10 a. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 18

THE SALES OFFERING: This is a desirable lot of high grade Holsteins. Good sires have been used in this herd for many years and the type and production is above average.

56 COWS—Ages 3 to 8 years. 35 head in production now. 15 head will be fresh in the next 60 days and 10 head are recently fresh.

41 HEIFERS—4 bred and the rest are open. 8 heifers age 16 to 20 months. 8 heifers age 12 to 14 months. 8 heifers 6 to 11 months and 8 heifers 4 to 6 months. Several heifer calves. These heifers were selected from the best type, best producing cows on this farm.

HEALTH: All heifers over 4 months old have been calthood vaccinated for Bang's disease. All cows are Tb. and Bang's tested. Heifers are also Tb. tested.

Cows Are Bred to the Registered Holstein Bull That Was Used by the Shawnee County Breeders Association, and Owned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This bull is Kila-Gerbril-Paul Rue Watson 794553. His dam has a 504 record on twice a day milking. She has 2 daughters that produced 509 and 437 pounds of fat. His sire has 15 daughters that averaged 479 pounds fat and his grandsire has 16 daughters that averaged 461 pounds fat. Butterfat test in this bull's pedigree ranges from 3.5 to 4.3. This bull sires calves of the right type and the 30 heifers sired by him in this sale is the best evidence of his ability as a sire. They are choice individuals.

This Sale of Holsteins Gives the Buyer a Real Opportunity to Buy Cows Bred to the Right Kind of a Bull or Some Choice Heifers Sired by Him.

FARM MACHINERY—HAY—GRAIN AND SILAGE SELL: The power farming equipment which consists of 3 tractors and the farming equipment necessary to operate a 700-acre farm sell. Sale of farming equipment in the morning, cattle sale in the afternoon.

For More Information About This Sale Write to

H. W. Bisel & Sons, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

Auctioneers—Bert Powell and Crews Brothers. Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

Ely Hereford Ranch Offers

40
Young
Bulls

All of high quality and out of straight Hazlett bred cows. Our herd bulls are Rupert Tone 19th, Bocaldo Tone 2nd, and E. Beau Rupert 16th (grandson of Hazford Rupert 71st). These bulls are of quality and bloodlines, suited to head registered herds, or farm and range grade herds. We also have cows, and bred and open heifers. Priced separately or in groups to save public sale expense. Stock is in nice thrifty breeding conditions but not fitted for showing to the best advantage. Closest inspection invited.

R. D. ELY, ATTICA, (Harper County), KANSAS

KANSAS BERKSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Berkshire breeders have organized a state association and you are cordially invited to join. If in any way interested in Berkshires, it will be to your advantage to become a member. We plan a directory and would like to have complete list of breeder members compiled before January 1, 1947, so please write at once, if interested. If you want to know location of breeding stock near you write to

Kansas Berkshire Assn., Kenneth Bohnenblust, Sec., Bala, Kansas

HOGS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Now offering a choice selection of spring boars, including a few selected outstanding individuals that are good enough to go into any herd, that have been reserved until now. Various popular bloodlines. Registered and Immuned. Visit or write us. R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

ETHYLEDALE FARM
In Service
SPOTLIGHT SUPREME
and
OUR WIZARD
Breeding stock for sale
at all times.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

250 Chester White Boars

Bred sows, open gilts. Special—July pigs \$35. Sept. pigs. Wide back, big litters. 1000 in herd.

BLOOM AND SONS, CHESTER WHITE RANCH, CORNING, IA.

O I C PIGS FOR SALE

Genuine quality O I C boars and gilts 12-weeks-old. Priced right. M. W. KILMER, 128 Alcott Street, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

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.

The DALE E. WHITE Holstein sale held on the farm near Newton resulted in average price of \$169.51 on all animals sold. The bulls averaged \$112.85 and the female average was \$174.51. The highest priced female sold for \$330 to Olin Eby, of Newton, and the high bull went to George Washburn, also of Newton, at \$287.50. The day was fine and the local support was excellent. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer. He was assisted by Chas. W. Cole. Mr. White expressed himself as being well satisfied with the sale in every way.

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.

Lawrence Welter, Auctioneer

Specializing in livestock and farm sales. Selling in many prominent sales of this territory. For dates and terms write me at

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, Rt. No. 5.

CHAS. W. COLE LIVESTOCK
AUCTIONEER

I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Kansas. Selling all breeds. For dates address me at

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm
Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Dairy CATTLE**Ark Valley Jersey Farm
Observer's Earl of Oz**

Four Star Reserve Champion and Blue Ribbon winner at our Parish Show. His dam, Eagle's Yetta of Oz, produced 685.90 lbs. of fat and classified Very Good. His last two sons now for sale, serviceable age registrations applied for, calfhood vaccinated.

Tattoo No. 31 dropped October 20, 1945, dam—Repeater Raleigh Bell No. 1263771 produced 550 lbs. fat and classified Very Good.

Tattoo No. 33 dropped October 24, 1945, dam—Repeater Raleigh Helen No. 1263769 produced 535.15 lbs. fat and classified Good Plus on ordinary farm feeding.

Seeing is believing. These bulls carry type and production.

L. E. REEP & SON
Rt. 1, WICHITA, KANSAS.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Sired by a 3-star bull and out of an R. M. cow with a record of 500 lbs. butter fat of Design breeding. Priced at \$75 for quick sale.

L. R. FANSLER
100 So. 16th. INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS.

**Fall Sales Are Now Over
PHILLIPS OFFER
SERVICEABLE AGE**

Holstein bulls sired by Great Mercury Prince, whose dam has a record of 19,841 lbs. milk and 682.5 fat made as a five year old. Also younger bulls sired by Carnation Mad Cap Marshall, a son of Gov. of Carnation and out of Billy daughters with records up to 625.5 fat.

K. W. PHILLIPS & SONS
Rt. 4, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

**REG. HOLSTEIN ORMSBY
FAMILY GROUP**

Offering 3 or 4 head—dam and daughters recently fresh with calves at foot suitable for club heifers. From our outstanding herd of 12 cows with average records of 465 lbs. fat in one year. Reasonable price. Inquire or better see them.

J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KANSAS.

High Test Holstein Bull

Five-months-old. Large for his age. Half black and half white. Sired by "Governor" who sired All-Kansas Get of Sire this year and whose daughters average over 400 lbs. fat as 2-year-olds. His own dam made 485 lbs. fat testing 3.85% as a yearling. Her dam with 619 lbs. fat testing 4.5% and the dam of four other daughters testing from 4% to 5.4%. Price \$175.

ERNEST A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

**Glenane Offers Reg.
HOLSTEIN BULLS**

Including my last son of Lizzie, (A blue ribbon calf) Sire of the All-Kansas 3-year-old. Also her maternal brother born February 5, 1946, or a son of Dixie out of a good Lizzie Daughter born October 15, 1945. Also some good fall calves sired by Dixie. Inquire or see W. F. FRERKING, HERKIMER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES ARE LARGEST

Holstein heifer calves average 91 pounds at birth compared with 64 pound average for other 3 major dairy breeds. Strong and vigorous Holstein calves are easy to raise and most profitable for herd replacements or for veal.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL, WHITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3038

Smoky Valley Holsteins

For Sale 2 reg. cows, good record. Bred to Carnation Countryman. 3 grade 3-year-old cows in heavy milk. 1 service age Bull. Also bull calves.

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

9-months-old registered bull; also high grade bull calves from high producing cows.

LAWRENCE KOCH, CLYDE, KANSAS.

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, LERO, KAN.

**OFFERING
Registered Ayrshire Bulls
Production and Show Ring**

Qualifications. Yearlings and older, and baby bulls. Dams have records of 400 lbs. fat and up. These bulls priced to sell quick. Inspection invited.

FRED STRICKLER
Rt. 3, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

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
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

FRED FARRIS & SONS, Faucett, Mo., averaged \$136.50 on 63 head of Duroc boars and gilts in their October 23 auction. Top boar, a son of the well-known sire "Tops All" sold for \$500 to L. R. Anderson, Ft. Lupton, Col. Two high-selling gilts sold for \$280 and \$275 to Warrick Brothers, Monroe, Ia. The offering went to several states with Kansas buyers taking some of the good ones. Due to the ill health of Mrs. Farris a complete dispersion of the herd will be made on December 12. Bert Powell is the auctioneer.

Thirty-six head of registered Hereford cattle were sold in the HARVEY COUNTY ASSOCIATION sale held at Newton, October 18. Every one stayed in Kansas. The bulls made an average of \$163.50 and the females \$176.60 for a general average of \$171.60. The top bull was purchased by George Regier, of Newton, for \$245. The high female sold for \$290 to J. R. Weaver, of Moundridge. Uncertain livestock market prices was given for the small attendance and conservative prices paid. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

GENE SUNDGREN, manager of CK RANCH at Brookville, reports an unusual demand for Herefords in the southern states. A sale of 10 yearling heifers was made recently to the Circle F Ranch at Hazelhurst, Miss. The heifers were of breeding age. With the sale went the first bull calf to be sold sired by CK Cascade 10th, a bull purchased from Rancho Sacatal at Denver in 1945. The 6-weeks-old calf will be developed for a herd sire in the Circle F Ranch and will be seen in their show herd next year.

Wednesday, November 6, the CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS held their annual sale at Hutchinson. The weather was very chilly and rainy, and roads were almost impassable. Consequently, the attendance was not as large as had been expected. However, the final outcome of the sale was very satisfactory. The top price paid at this auction was \$425 by G. G. Watts, of Roswell, New Mexico, for a heifer consigned by E. L. Stunkel, Peck. Mr. Watts purchased 4 head from this offering. The female average was \$200.

A large crowd of buyers and Hereford enthusiasts attended the annual ASSOCIATION SALE AT ATWOOD, November 8. Bulls sold for an average price of \$268, with a top of \$700 being paid by Fred Mosher, of Rexford. The female average was \$250, with a top of \$350 paid twice; once by Fork Brothers, of Atwood, and again by Homestead Hereford Farm, Levant. Sale Manager H. A. Rogers says the sale was good but would have been better but for the bad weather condition. All but 3 head stayed in Kansas. Another sale by the association has been announced for March 28, 1947.

Altho the sale was held only a few miles from the state line, Kansas farmers and breeders took 43 head of the 50 Hampshire pigs sold in the SENECA F. F. A. sale November 1. The 50 well chosen and nicely fitted boars and gilts brought their consignors a general average of \$83. The boars made an average of \$85, with a top of \$125 being paid by Warren Ploeger, of Morrill. The top gilt brought \$160, paid by R. E. Bergsten & Sons of Randolph. The gilt average was \$61. Lawrence Alwin managed the sale and did an exceptionally good job. Gene Toby was the auctioneer.

CK RANCH, located at Brookville, famous for its outstanding breeding Herefords, was the site of the 15th auction sale, Saturday, November 23. Breeders and farmers from far and near were present. George Geisler, of Ogallala, Neb., paid \$1,475 for the top female of the sale. This was the top price of the entire auction. Forty females were sold at an average of \$442 and 39 bulls averaged \$340. The 79 head sold made a general average of \$390. With the exception of the \$1,475 female, the entire offering was taken by Kansas breeders and farmers. The cattle were presented in very fine condition. Colonel A. W. Thompson did the selling.

The NEBRASKA MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual state sale at Fairbury, October 19. About 400 visitors and buyers were in attendance. The bull average was \$270, with a top of \$350 paid by Wm. J. Henry, of Dakin, Nebr. The females averaged \$282, with a top of \$350 paid by Frank J. Schultz, of Geneva, Nebr. Thirty-nine head went back to Nebraska farms. Several Kansas buyers made good selections. The offering was of good quality and indicated improvement over previous offerings. The weather was ideal and local buyers plentiful. Col. Allen, of Ohio, assisted by local auctioneers, did the selling.

Last February, Merritt Brown, of Jacksonville, Fla., ordered by mail from JESSE RIF-FEL & SONS, of Enterprise, a Polled Hereford heifer which would be used as a foundation female to establish a new herd. Mr. Brown was so well satisfied with the selection the Riffels made for him, when taking his vacation last summer he drove to Dickinson county, Kansas, and visited several herds of Hereford cattle. After very close inspection of these herds, he purchased another outstanding heifer from the Riffels. Mr. Riffel purchased another heifer from Earl Elliott, of Detroit, to go with the one selected from his herd to the Brown ranch of Jacksonville, Fla.

FRED GERMANN & SON, proprietors of HAVEN HOLLOW FARM, held their first annual Duroc sale on the farm near Manhattan, October 18. The offering was one of the best of Kansas fall sales and was presented in the best possible condition from the buyer's standpoint. The large number of buyers from nearby points indicated the standing of the owners and the reputation of the herd as to breeding and breed conformation. The top gilt sold for \$150, going to Frank Alexander, of Corning. She was sired by Low-set, the 1945 grand champion. The average on boars and gilts was \$78, very good considering the fact that there were no exceptionally high-priced individuals sold. The day was ideal. Homer Rule did the selling.

The HEART OF AMERICA ANGUS sale held during the American Royal, at Kansas City, was one of the best sales of this breed held this year. Forty-seven lots brought an average of \$596. Females topped at \$2,200 and this female was the reserve grand champion of the show. A daughter of Prince Eric of Sunbeam, she sold open to A. H. Schmidt & Son, Kansas City, Mo. The grand champion female was a Missouri Barbara from the University of Missouri herd and she sold for \$2,100 to Glenwood Farm, Mission. Her sire was The Peer of Lake Albans. The grand champion bull was consigned by W. H. Pipkin & Son, Springfield, and this bull's sire was Erivan's Prince by Quality Prince of Sunbeam. He sold for \$950 to Leo B. Parker, Stanley. C. H. Thompson, Hatfield, Mo., had the reserve champion bull and he sold for \$500 to

Jim Osborn, Ridgeway, Mo. One thousand dollars was paid by M. L. McCrea, Maysville, for an October, 1943, son of Oakridge Revermere, consigned by Oakridge Stock Farm, Columbia, Mo. This bull was the high-selling bull of the auction. Iowa, Arkansas, and Kansas buyers all selected a few head each but most of the sales offering went to Missouri buyers. Roy Johnston and press representatives conducted the sale.

Years of hard work and intelligent effort on the part of KENNETH PHILIPS and his sons, Holstein breeders of Manhattan, have made possible rewards beyond their greatest expectations. The disappointments that go with the business of breeding registered cattle, instead of discouraging this enterprising firm, have added strength to their untiring efforts. They now have one of the largest and highest-producing herds in the state. Nothing has been or will be neglected that is calculated to increase production and a more perfect type of Holstein cow. Representatives of their breeding herd can nearly always be seen at the best shows and fairs of the state, and failure to win creates added determination for a better exhibit next year.

The TITUS & STOUT HEREFORD SALE held at Cottonwood Falls, October 16, was attended by about 500 buyers, bidders and interested cattlemen from surrounding territory. Included in the buying were names of such prominent Kansas breeders, as Waite Brothers, of Winfield; Ted Brown, Fall River; and W. J. Brown & Sons, of Fall River. The top bull went to Ted Brown at \$400, and the top female sold for \$540, going to the same buyer. Waite brothers took the second top female at \$500. The 10 bulls averaged \$277, and the 37 females brought a total of \$12,525, an average of \$338. The sale total on 47 lots was \$15,295 a general average of \$325. Johnston and Simms were the auctioneers. The cold rainy day kept some buyers away. Everything stayed in Kansas and the local demand was especially good.

The CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' sale held at Hutchinson, November 11 brought out an appreciative crowd of about 400. The 16 consignors sold a total of 109 head. Ten bulls from 6- to 12-months-old sold for an average price of \$160, with a top of \$225 being paid by W. Sommers, of Conway Springs. The female average was \$289, with a \$600 top reached twice. One consigned by Mott & Kandt, Herington, went to R. Hales, of Texas, and the other consigned by L. Berry, of Wiley, sold to Clyde Altenread, Hutchinson. Seventeen head of bred heifers averaged \$276, with 2 tops of \$425. The under 6-months-old bulls and young open heifers sold below their value. But taken as a whole, Manager Hobart McVay says the sale was entirely satisfactory. Bert Powell was the auctioneer. Mr. McVay says the future of the Holstein business is as good as the pulling power of the Kansas Farmer.

Breeders and visitors from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Missouri made up the audience at the KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN annual sale held at Hutchinson the latter part of October. Six bulls sold for a total of \$2,515, with a top of \$700 paid by Gracey & Lewis, of Texas. This bull was consigned by Joe Hunter, of Geneseo. The second high bull, from the Heidebrecht Bros., of Inman, sold for \$400. The buyer was Louis H. Berens, of Collyer. Twenty-six females sold for a total of \$10,040, with a top of \$575 paid by Gordon Janssen, of Bushton, for a cow consigned by Louis Berens. The top heifer sold for \$535, was consigned by Hunter and purchased by Janssen. Fifty-two head averaged \$392.35, the females averaging \$387 and the bulls \$419. All cattle stayed in Kansas except the aged bull. A banquet was held the night before, with the largest attendance in the history of the association.

About 300 breeders and other appreciative spectators came to the STATE JERSEY BREEDERS annual sale at Hutchinson, November 7. This was the association's fourth annual sale and the offering was the best so far presented at one of the sales. About 100 head of females of various ages had been drawn from 400 Kansas herds. The top animal sold was a bred heifer consigned by Evelyn Smith, of Highland. She went to James E. Berry, of Ottawa, at \$690. The top cow in the sale was consigned by A. Lewis Oswald and sold for \$450. The buyers were Frank and Elton Young of Cheney, John Rhodes, of Beatrice, Neb., furnished the top calf at \$325. The buyer was H. Hellmich, of Greensburg. The cow average was \$317.75, heifer average \$337.77 and the calf average \$189.37. John Fawcett, of Missouri, bought one, and William Gosney, of Colorado, 2 head. The rest stayed in Kansas. Bert Powell was the auctioneer. He was assisted by Lawrence Welter.

The NORTHWEST KANSAS AYRSHIRE CATTLE BREEDERS first annual association sale held at Horton, the night of October 21, was unusual from the standpoint of community interest. Town folks turned out in numbers with country folks, whose fondness for other breeds was not noticeable on this occasion. Wives of consignors clerked the sale, a neighbor was auctioneer, and an ex-soldier interpreted the pedigrees. With not a banker in sight and no high-power salesmanship, it appeared to be one place where the cattle sold themselves. Fifty-two head sold for a total of \$11,840. Fifteen cows averaged \$310. Seventeen bred heifers averaged \$256.17, 4 bulls averaged \$277.25, and 13 open heifers and heifer calves averaged \$143.46. The general average on everything sold was \$310. The top bull, selling at \$240, and the top female, going at \$430, both came from the John C. Keas herd. Twelve head went to Iowa and the remainder were sold to Kansas breeders and to farmers establishing new herds. C. D. Rogers & Son, of Sabetha, purchased 12 head. Mike Wilson did the selling and Mrs. John Keas and Mrs. Richard Scholz were the clerks.

Not so long ago breeders of registered livestock considered it a great honor to themselves and their herds to sell to buyers a long way from home. But now it is coming to be understood that nearby buyers are the best judges of the quality of the livestock to be sold as well as of the breeder himself. ELMER L. JOHNSON, Hereford breeder located at Smolan, demonstrated this in his reduction sale held November 18. Fifty-six head of home-bred cattle brought \$18,020, going to buyers living within a radius of 150 miles from where the cattle were bred and developed. Twenty-five bulls averaged \$306, with a top of \$1,800 to a home buyer, E. B. Toll, Salina. Thirty-one females, including a few cows with calves selling as one lot, averaged \$335, with the top cow with a calf at foot totaling \$675. The cow price was \$445. The buyer was J. J. Haferman, Bushton. The calf brought \$230, going to Dr. L. F. Eaton, Salina. The top open bred heifer was \$585 paid by CK ranch for an extra choice heifer bred to CK Royal Domino.

Dairy CATTLE**REGISTERED GUERNSEY
PROVEN HERD SIRE**

For Sale: Meadow Lodge Rex's Viceroy, sire—Bournedale Rex 159247 A. R. Dam—Antietam Butterfat Victorine A. R. 12114.1 lb. milk, 619.1 butterfat. Also yearling bulls and bull calves.

OAK LAWN FARM, WHITEWATER, KAN.
Jacob H. Wiebe.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS

High Production. Popular Bloodlines. Correct Type.
RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KANSAS

REG. BROWN SWISS COWS

3 Cows. Some yearling heifers. Also bull calves.
ROY E. WEBBER, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Beef CATTLE**AN OUTSTANDING GROUP
OF REGISTERED
HEREFORD BULLS**

Featuring 90 Head

Picked from the herd and sired by W.H.R. Truepex 4th, Rayo Star, Del Rayo 1st, and Rayo Baron. Priced around \$225.00 a head.

RANCHO RAYO, Maryville, Mo.
L. D. Phone 418.

Pritchard Offers**Registered Herefords**

15 Heifers, 6- to 8-months-old, 12 Bulls, 6- to 12-months-old. All are sired by our herd bull W.H.R. Heritage 24th, and out of strongly bred Domino cows.

Priced reasonable.
J. B. PRITCHARD, DUNLAP, KANSAS

**TOP HEREFORDS SELECTED
FROM TOP HERDS**

For several years we purchased the top selling heifers in many of the best sales held in Kansas and Nebraska. They are cows now that justify the high prices paid. 70 breeding females in the herd, mating with our good bulls, including Royal Triumph D 14th 123rd and his great son, Triumph 2nd. Herd inspection invited.

T. L. WELSH, ABILENE, KANSAS

Reg. Hereford Cattle

Leading bloodlines, all ages. Lots to suit buyer. Prices for all purposes.
SHAWNEE CATTLE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

Double registered Polled Hereford bulls for sale. Good ones, one to three years old. These bulls are well grown for their ages, splendid color and markings, right in every way. Two were kept for my own use but owing to poor health, I must sell all my stock. Females already sold.

F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KANSAS

**REGISTERED
POLLED HEREFORDS**

Bull calves and heifer calves sired by W. Advance Domino 2nd. Ages 5 to 11 months. Priced reasonable.
MARTIN I. SHIELDS & SONS
Rt. 1, LINCOLNVILLE, KAN.
Near Highway 77 and 50 North.

**Registered
Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle**

For Sale. Choice Breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crib Orchard, Nebr.

**WHITE STAR
FARMS
SHORTHORNS**

Offering 9 richly bred heifers, beef type, low set, good color, reds and roans. 20- to 26-months-old. Bred to our herd bull A. L. Cap A Pic 2d. Priced to sell. Also bulls not related.

FAYE LEICHLITER
Clayton, Kansas.

Offering Shorthorn Bulls

Four good ones, 12- to 14-months-old. Priced reasonable.

KARL LENHART, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

**POLLED SHORTHORN BULL**

For Sale. Registered, dark roan, 2½-years-old, best of breeding. Choice bloodlines.

E. E. BRITT, Rt. 4, ABILENE, KANSAS

The A. A. Stallbaumer and Harry Burger Holstein Sale

Selling at the farm (on rock road) 8 miles north and 1½ east of Baileyville and 14 miles northwest of Seneca, Kansas.

Monday, December 16, Baileyville, Kansas

50 HEAD

Mr. Stallbaumer In a Complete Dispersal

18 Reg. Cows,
17 Bred and Open
Heifers and 5
Young Bulls



Marathon Bess Burke 3d

Every animal in this herd descends from a grandson of Marathon Bess Burke 3rd, the bull that established the great Collins herd at Sabetha and was the foundation for the good herds of Emil Menold, Louis Strahm and Harvey Bechtelheimer.

Marathon Bess Burke 3d was a son of Marathon Bess Burke from a 991-lb. fat daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37th.

D. H. I. A. records will be available on every milking female for Oct., Nov., and Dec. Most dams and granddams have complete records.

11 2-year-old daughters of Shungavally Champion Sir Betty sell—6 milking. This sire is a son of King Creator Champion Segis.

6 daughters of Collins Farm Count Bess Burke (yearlings) represent some the best type registered Holsteins in Kansas. This young sire traces directly to Marathon Bess Burke 3d.

A complete line of dairy equipment also sells.

The opportunity to buy tried and proven seed stock comes only in sales of this kind where years' of effort and intelligent selection have been practiced. This is the place to buy Holstein foundation stock in 1947.—Jesse R. Johnson.

For Catalog Address E. A. DAWDY, Sale Manager, Salina, Kansas

Auctioneer: Bert Powell.

The combination of Marathon Bess Burke's grandsons and Rock River Hengerveld AI made the great Clyde Hill Farm Herd.

Harry Burger of Seneca Consigs

11 Head From the
Best of His Herd



The Elsie Cow

A severe hailstorm necessitates a reduction of this old-established herd.

The Offering Includes

1 daughter and 2 sons of Clyde Hill Royal Rock Elsie

4 cows with 400-lb. records are bred to Royal

3 daughters and one son of Dictator, proven sire.

Bulls all are of serviceable age.

Clyde Hill Royal Rock Elsie is an inbred son of the Gold Medal sire, Rock River Hengerveld AI (classified excellent) out of his greatest daughter, "Elsie" with 880 fat, also Excellent.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
March 15—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
April 15—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Hereford Cattle
January 7—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders, Fairgrounds, Topeka, Kan.
February 1—Reno County Hereford Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
February 1—Glen I. Gibbs, Manchester, Kan.
February 3—Walter Bros., Winfield, Kan.
February 26—Barber County Hereford Breeders' Association, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
December 16—A. A. Stallbaumer and Harry Burger, Baileyville, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.
December 18—H. W. Bissel & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
February 22—Andrews, Crews and Keuner, Cambridge, Neb. Thomas Andrews, Sales Manager, Cambridge, Neb.
February 22—Thos. Andrews Dispersal Sale, Cambridge, Neb.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
December 11—Harding & Wilhelm, Council Bluffs, Iowa. H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager.

Duroc Hogs
December 12—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
January 25—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
February 6—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
February 21—Kansas Hereford Hog Breeders' Association.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
February 5—H. E. Holliday & Son, Richland, Kan., and Roy Keller, Berryton, Kan. Sale at Fairgrounds, Topeka, Kan.

Sheep
December 10—Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Rufus F. Cox, Secretary, Kansas State College, Manhattan, 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	\$29.00	\$27.00	\$17.65
Hogs	26.00	24.35	14.55
Lambs	24.25	23.60	14.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.20	.20	.18½
Eggs, Standards	.45½	.40	.43
Butterfat, No. 1	.80	.75	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.26½	2.15	1.71½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.46	1.53	1.14
Oats, No. 2, White	.89	.89	.80
Barley, No. 2	1.31	1.35	1.27
Alfalfa, No. 1	35.00	34.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	25.00	22.00	16.50

The McPHERSON-RICE COUNTY MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS held their annual production sale at McPherson, November 13. According to Secretary C. O. Heldebrecht about 250 visitors and buyers were present. Twenty-two of the 33 lots sold were 15 months and younger. Only 2 mature animals were included in the sale. The bull average was \$209.23 with a top of \$300 paid by Galle Brothers of Moundridge. J. E. Reimer, of Satanta, bought the top female at \$400. The females averaged \$224. Mr. Heldebrecht pronounced the offering as selling in good useful breeding form but not fitted. He says the sale was fine from the standpoint of both buyer and seller. Gus Heldebrecht was the auctioneer. He was assisted by Harold Tonn.

The CLAY CENTER pure bred hog breeders held their first annual production sale at the fair grounds in Clay Center, October 26. A good crowd of local buyers and a sprinkling from farther away were in attendance. Offerings of Poland Chinas, Durocs, Spotted Poland, Chester Whites and Berkshires were distributed. The top price of \$100 was paid for a Duroc boar consigned by Willard Schurle. Another boar of the same breed also sold for \$100. This one was from the Wesley Braden herd. John Rogers sold a spotted gilt for \$80. Roy Martin sold a Chester White boar for \$72.50. The top Berkshire, a boar, from the George Carpenter farm, sold for \$80. Seventy-five per cent of the offering went to buyers in Clay and adjoining counties. Ross Schaulis was the auctioneer.

All but 4 of the selected Guernsey cattle sold in the KANSAS STATE GUERNSEY sale, October 18, went back to Kansas farm herds. The 40 head sold for an average price of \$403. Mrs. John W. Wofford, of Milford, was the second top buyer, paying \$700 for a choice female from the Ransom Farm consignment. The top price was \$705 paid by Forrest Johnson for a well chosen female from Meadow Lodge Farm. The following Kansas buyers paid \$400 or more for individual animals: Dean H. Hyer, Olathe; Howard Zook, Rozel; W. W. Graber, Pretty Prairie; Eckman Brothers, Baldwin; Warren Wofford, Milford; D. R. Toblason, Willis; Arthur Schrag, Pretty Prairie; Elmer E. Graham, Stafford; Janet Mae Mossman, El Dorado. The big attraction of the sale was the 4-H and F. F. A. heifers with bidding limited to approved members of those groups. The 9 heifers sold for a top of \$500. The buyer was Forrest Johnson, of Home. The average was \$240.50. All but one of the buyers were from Kansas. Bert Powell was the auctioneer. He was assisted by Chas. W. Cole.

Try Yeast for Feed

Manufacture of a cheap feeding yeast for livestock from waste wood is not "just around the corner," as some prophets claim, states U. S. D. A.

It still remains to be proved whether fodder yeast is a better food for cattle than urea, and to what extent it may replace other natural protein-containing foods. The quantity of fodder yeast made in this country to date has been insufficient to make adequate feeding tests, says U. S. D. A.

New Corn Treatment

Many disadvantages of old-type treatment for seed corn have been eliminated with announcement of an entirely new method—the slurry method.

Using a new-type seed treater, as well as a specially formulated powder known as "Arasan" SF fungicide, DuPont believes it has solved the problem. The slurry method involves application of the chemical disinfectant in the form of water suspension that coats each seed with a protective slurry of the consistency of ordinary buttermilk. This gives greater accuracy and uniformity of the dosage. It also eliminates flying dust.

The new treating machine synchronizes flow of seed and slurry so every bushel of seed gets the same amount of disinfectant. The slurry is prepared by adding 1 pound of the new powder to 1 gallon of water. Each gallon will treat about 32 bushels of seed corn. The seed dries so quickly it can be sacked directly from the treater and stored under any conditions of temperature and humidity suitable for untreated seed.

The new product will be available commercially in late summer. New type treating machines for this method are in production.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

HILLTOP MILKING SHORTHORN FARM
High producing cows headed by Olwood Grim (by Gold Mine Jubilee RM). Cows of Hollandale, Northwood and Retnuh breeding. DHIA Records. Calhoun vaccinated. Bulls from calves to serviceable age and a few cows.
HADLEY SNAY, PLEVNA, (Reno Co.), KAN.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS
Sired by a bull of Flintstone breeding. Several of them are out of daughters of the Kansas Grand Champion, Brookside Mapperton. \$150 to \$200 while they last.
J. W. McFARLAND, STERLING, KANSAS.

Reg. Milking Shorthorns
One 4-year-old red cow, Fox bred and a good milker. Also roan 2-year-old bull, Retnuh Farm & Gage breeding. Orris Van Meter, Mildred, Kan.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS
Herd bull, sired by the famous Duallyn President (reserve All-American yearling). Also 1 yearling bull and calves.
ALFRED EMMOT, BELOIT, KANSAS.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

MARDALE MILKING SHORTHORNS

Classified and Tested.
Bull calves, 2- to 3-months-old. Also a 3-year-old red son of Kingsdale Pride 13 and out of Artesian Roan Lady RM. Bell Boy Lee by Strathbran Bell Boy and out of Dorothy Lee Rose (10,800 lbs. milk and 487 B. F. Jr. 2) in service. Visitors welcome.
J. E. HUGENOT, MINNEOLA, KANSAS.

Cook's Milking Shorthorns

Classified—Tested
Retnuh Royal Stylist 43d
Now in service following Fox's Victor 3rd. We offer bulls from small calves to serviceable age. 3 of them out of R. M. cows that are now on test. Farm 1 mile west of Lyons and 2½ miles north.
CLARENCE B. COOK, LYONS, KANSAS

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULL

FOR SALE
Brookside Mapperton 84th
Dark red, full R. M. pedigree, 6-year-old. 1st in class Dist. Show in 1945. Dam Brookside Floozie R. M. 8466—322 lbs. Minnesota Gr. Champion 1942. Price \$400.00.
Also one young serviceable age bull.
J. E. EDIGER & SONS, INMAN, KANSAS.

Polled Miking Shorthorns

Young polled red and roan bulls out of extra good dams and sired by P. C. Dairy Defender and Corner View Knight with an almost solid R. M. pedigree. Our last three herd sires from leading eastern breeders.
W. A. HEGLE & SONS
LOST SPRINGS, KANSAS.

RED POLL BULL CALF

For Sale. 6-months-old, registered. Out of high producing dam. His sire weighed 1830 lbs. as 3-year-old. HERMAN SIEMENS, Buhler, Kansas.

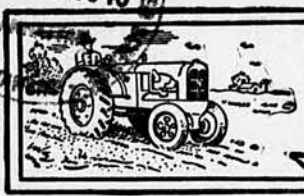
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Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

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

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The Tank Truck

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



HOW HIGH CAN YOU GO? HERE'S A FARMER WHO OPERATES A MILE-AND-A-QUARTER ABOVE SEA LEVEL

His name is R. L. Williams, and his farm is located ten miles northwest of Steamboat Springs, Colorado. On his 160 acres he raises 100 acres of grain and 55 acres of Foundation Certified Seed potatoes, his potatoes averaging from 165 to 240 sacks per acre on this dry land.

"My equipment," he writes, "consists of Two Farmall H tractors, one a 1935 and one a 1943. A 1936 Ford truck, Kohler Light Plant, power potato sorter, plows, planters, and cultivators. This equipment works at an altitude of 6,700 feet.

"Since I raise these very fine potatoes at such a high altitude I must have good equipment and the best of petroleum products. In 1916 I started using Conoco Products. I am using N-tane gasoline, Nth Motor Oil, Conoco Pressure Lube, Conoco Cup Grease and Conoco Transmission Oil. I have used these fine products with the very best of results. In fact I drain Nth Motor Oil only every 120 hours and to date have had no repair bills except for grinding the valves on my 1935 Farmall H Tractor. I salute you and your Conoco Agent for very fine products and service."

In return we certainly salute R. L. Williams for doing a job like his. Successful farming at an altitude of 6,700 feet—over a mile-and-a-quarter above sea level—requires good men as well as good equipment and good petroleum products.

Judging by the thirty years during which he has

That rise of ground behind where R. L. Williams and Conoco Agent Jarrell stand is 6,700 feet above sea level.



\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

An idea that helps get farm work done in less time, is well worth any man's dollar—and a dollar is just what you'll get for each of your original ideas printed. Address all ideas to *The Tank Truck*, care of this paper.

C. W. Miller of Paradise, Texas, taught his calves to take milk from a bucket by starting them on "soda straws" which he cut from discarded garden hose. As he reports, he "placed one end in the milk and the other end in the calf's mouth. Nature took its course!"

The illustration below shows an ingenious paint-stirring attachment Warren Armstrong of Elk City, Oklahoma, made to use with his hand drill.



From Grant, Nebraska, Kate Kraft writes to suggest quick-drying of sweaters on a clean window screen placed between two chairs to allow the air to circulate from below.

used Conoco products in all his farm machinery, those products come in for a salute, too. Now here's another farmer whose long-time use of Conoco products argues the same way . . .

"... who could ask for anything more?"

The man who asks that question is Lloyd Brower, who farms 1,340 acres of wheat and alfalfa near Arbon, Idaho, and also runs over 300 head of cattle with the assistance of his wife, two daughters and hired men. Mr. Brower has two heavy-duty trucks, two tractors, a Massey Harris combine and a pick-up truck. In addition he operates a Chevrolet motor with electric welder and a Delco light plant.

"For the past eighteen years," he writes, "I have been using Conoco products in all my equipment and am perfectly satisfied with them. By using Conoco 100% I know I can expect and receive the maximum performance from my equipment at all times. I am also receiving prompt delivery through your agent, Mr. Twayne Austin. So there you have it—products, service, dependability, economy and prompt delivery—who could ask for anything more?"

So far, the experience of these two men adds up to forty-eight years, which is a good long time to test petroleum products in farm use. And here at Burlington, Kansas, we have Albert Birkbeck, who started with Conoco products ten years ago on his farm, and whose father used them ten years before that—a total of twenty more years with Conoco.

"All Conoco Products are 'Tops'..."

"The results I have had from all Conoco products," Mr. Birkbeck writes, "are entirely satisfactory in every way. Nth oil has kept my engine repairs on my tractor, truck and car down to a very minimum. I use Conoco greases on all my implements and power machinery and find them superior and built for the job intended to do.

"I use Conoco N-tane in all my power equipment, truck and car. It gives my F-20 lots of power for all jobs and gives me extra mileage in my truck

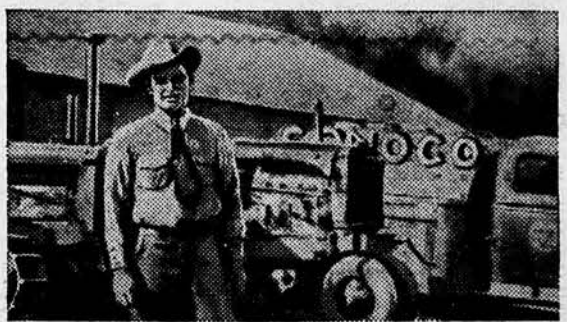


Conoco Agent Beach gives Albert Birkbeck "excellent service—day or night," according to the latter's statement.

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

- Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglobe
- Conoco Sujud grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco N-tane* gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Lloyd Brower with some of his Conoco-lubricated equipment.

and car. All Conoco products are "TOPS" in my way of putting it and are real money-saving products in the long run. My Conoco Agent, D. J. Beach, gives me excellent service—day or night—and believe me that means a lot."

The total of sixty-eight years of experience with Conoco products represented by these men is an impressive record and one that speaks highly of Conoco quality. There are good reasons for the high quality of every Conoco product for farm use, but here we propose to talk about just one of those products—Conoco Nth motor oil. For what is true of Conoco Nth oil in its own special way is true in general of every Conoco lubricant and Conoco fuel. Into every product Conoco makes for farm use goes every advance that the most scientific research can develop and the most modern methods produce.

2 BIG RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS BEHIND Nth OIL

Behind the consistent success of Conoco Nth motor oil lie two important victories in Conoco research laboratories. The first of these is the development of a special ingredient called *Thialkene inhibitor*, which possesses the important property of helping to keep engines clean, fight corrosion, and slow up any tendency of motor oil to break down in hard service. The second is the wonderful discovery of Nth oil's seemingly miraculous OIL-PLATING ingredient, which bonds lubricant to metal through the very same molecular attraction which holds the particles of any substance together.

Inside your engines, this special ingredient forms OIL-PLATING on fine-finished working parts, helping to guard them against wear—and against lots of added carbon, gum and sludge.

Whether you farm at sea level, at medium altitudes, or as "sky high" as R. L. Williams, you'll find Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco products ready to work overtime in protecting your engines and all your power equipment.

Just phone Your Conoco Agent today. He'll bring you all the Conoco fuels and lubricants you need. Test and prove them in your own engines and equipment right now. We know you'll be satisfied. Continental Oil Company



THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:
**MERRY CHRISTMAS, FOLKS —
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!**

