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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JANUARY 4, 1947



Frank Carlson, Governor-Elect, Is a Farmer-Stockman

He Will Speak "Farmers' Week" in Topeka . . . See Page 6

Here's Why You Should Buy The NEW Firestone CHAMPION GROUND GRIP

1. IT CLEANS UP TO 100% MORE EFFECTIVELY
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3. IT LASTS UP TO 91% LONGER
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CHAMPION GROUND
GRIPS WHEN YOU ORDER
YOUR NEW TRACTOR**

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OUT PULLS

OUT LASTS

Any Other Tractor Tire

Sheep Profits Beat Wheat

THERE is more money to the acre in a sheep program than in wheat, according to Gerhard Trimpe, Pratt county. Quite a bit more. He says the net return from 60 acres of temporary pasture for his ewe flock is greater than returns from 100 acres of wheat. It is more certain, too.

Eight years ago Mr. Trimpe started with 3 registered ewes in a 4-H project. He built his flock up to 300 ewes at the high point, but cleaned out last spring to switch to earlier production. He replaced his flock with 130 Western ewes last May. They are a Corriedale-Dorset cross and were bred to Hampshire and Shropshire bucks. They started lambing in October which suits him fine. He wants his lambs on the market in April or May. "I can get a better price then," he says, "and get better returns from my feed before hot weather set in."

He has had lambs as early as December before, but his flock had slipped back to January and February lambing. He figured it would be more economical to replace his flock than to try moving their lambing period.

Sudan, rye and wheat are his main temporary pasture crops. By rotating them he gets maximum grazing. In an emergency he uses 15 acres of Buffalo grass.

Mr. Trimpe and his father have 160 acres in their home place. Proper management of the 60-acre pasture program for sheep has brought in more than wheat farming on the remaining 100 acres, they say.

Cattle Harvest Beets

Feeding sugar beet tops to beef cattle is a common practice where beets are grown. But Irving Brownlee, of Pawnee county, is trying something new for him this year. Instead of putting up the beet tops as silage he is letting them lie in the fields and grazing the cattle over the fields.

This cuts down the labor of feeding and of spreading the manure. How do the cattle like it? "Cattle have to get used to eating beet tops," reports Mr. Brownlee, "but once they start they like them better than most anything." On his farm, where beet fields and wheat fields are side by side and the cattle have free choice, they will walk right over the wheat pasture to get to the beets.

Promote Purebred Sheep

The recently organized Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association met in Hutchinson during December to make plans for future activities of the association. Purpose of the group is to promote purebred sheep production in Kansas and to create a local market for purebred sheep.

W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend, is president of the group, and F. H. Paulsen, Zenith, is vice-president. R. F. Cox, of Kansas State College animal husbandry department, is secretary-treasurer.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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Here Is Our . . . ROAD PROBLEM

By DICK MANN



A STORM was brewing. Looking up at the clouds, a Kansas farmer made a mental note that there would be no field work today. Going into the house thru the kitchen door he found his wife getting the children ready for school.

"It's going to rain," he announced, as he turned on the radio for the market news. "Why don't we drop the children off at school then go to town. You can do that shopping you have been putting off and I want to pick up some repairs. If we have time I'd like to run over to Jim Smith's and see that bull he has for sale."

Scenes like this are repeated thousands of times during the year in Kansas farm homes. When the weather is too bad for field work the farm family tries to catch up on the many errands that accumulate during a busy period.

But what happens? Many times these trips must be delayed for days because of bad roads. Or the family may make the trip, then must leave the car at the nearest highway and walk home. Over much of the state, during bad weather, you can see farm cars by the hundreds sitting along the highway.

Good roads are vital to the future of Kansas agriculture. If they are so important, why doesn't somebody do something about them? This is a question farmers continually are asking.

After weeks of research and hours of conferences with highway officials we reached this conclusion. The Kansas road situation is the most complicated and misunderstood problem in the state. This confusion reached its peak during the last session of the legislature when that body passed the highly controversial one-cent gasoline tax bill, which taxes all gas, including that used for farm operations.

Turned to Over-All Tax

The one-cent gas tax bill was passed as the quickest method of raising enough funds to match nearly 11 million dollars a year in Federal aid for the next 3 years. A program 2½ times that of pre-war years. But many farmers protested the tax as unfair. Now the legality of the entire law has been challenged before the Supreme Court. By the time the 1947 legislature meets this month the law may be declared unconstitutional. All of which would further add to the confusion.

Collection of the one-cent tax on all gasoline used in the state began last March 1. In the first 5 months it brought in \$2,810,548 to help meet the cost of the expanded road program. During the same period the old 3-cent tax, to which farm-used gasoline is exempt, brought in only \$4,961,254.

Under the new secondary road Federal aid program, as of December 15, 1946, contracts had been awarded, let for award, or advertised for letting in 133 projects in 56 counties, covering 782 miles and 20 bridges for a total cost of \$2,904,425.

Next to Texas, Kansas has the largest road mileage of any state. Road mileage in Kansas totals about 128,000 miles, which is more than 5 times the distance around the earth at the equator.

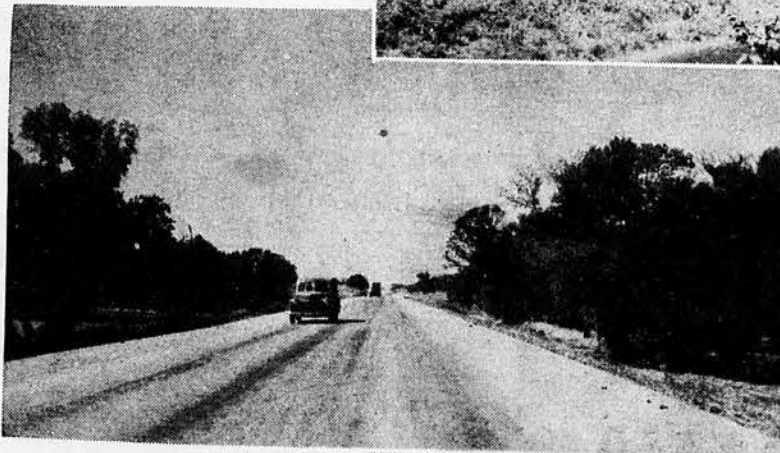
About 10,000 miles of this total is in the state highway system. Approximately 20,000 miles is included in the new secondary road system now being challenged in court. There were about 8,000 or 9,000 miles of approved secondary roads before the present Federal aid program.

Taking out the 10,000 miles of state highways and 20,000 miles of secondary roads we find that we still have about 100,000 miles of roads in Kansas to account for. These are classified as land service roads. In other words, these 100,000 miles are not traveled by the public but serve only the farmers living on them.

Farmers have been confused mostly by talk about "farm-to-market roads." To the farmer a "farm-to-market" road is one from his farm to the nearest market. Some overenthusiastic politicians have led him to believe that was what he was going to get. They just added to the confusion.



Kansas has 100,000 miles of land service roads like this. Improving them will be up to counties, townships or farmers themselves. Engineers estimate that grading and graveling these 100,000 miles of land service roads, at present prices, would cost 900 million dollars; an amount equal to the entire 1946 Kansas farm cash income.



Bituminous roads like this are not super-highways, but are adequate for all-weather traffic, and are the best Kansas can afford with present tax income.

At right: Portable counters, like this one, take accumulative counts of road traffic. With these, engineers can get information on number of vehicles passing a given point every hour of the day and night.



As a matter of fact a "farm-to-market" road is one that leads from a farming area to a marketing point. Every farmer won't be able to be on one, but it is designed to put him as close to an all-weather road as possible. If you now are 5 or 6 miles from such a road, you may soon be within from 1 to 3 miles as the program goes along.

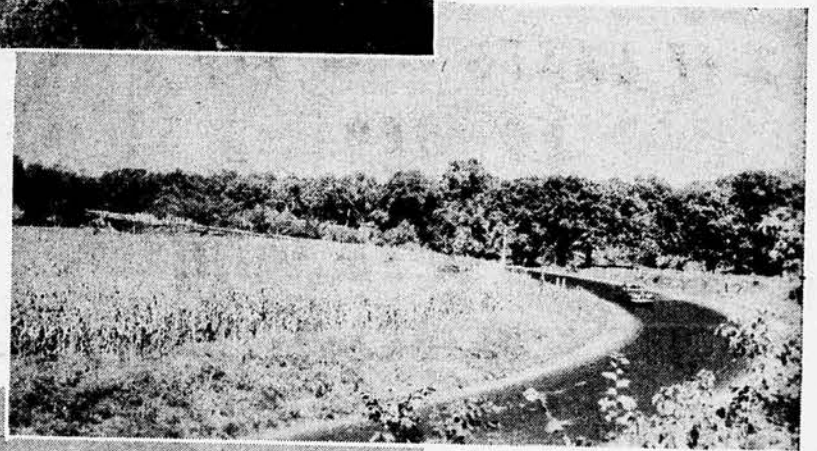
In order to get Federal aid, all such secondary or "farm-to-market" roads must be those known

to be serving the greatest number of persons. Traffic on all roads is determined by traffic counts.

This is how the expanded secondary road program works. The Board of County Commissioners proposes which roads in the county should receive Federal aid. But the Federal Bureau of Public Roads will not deal direct with the county as it would be impractical. There are too many counties. So the State

[Continued on Page 16]

First roads completed under new Kansas 1946 secondary roads program were 2 projects in Jefferson county. Shown here, at one of completed projects, are, left to right, Will W. Detlor, chairman of county board; Max Engle, county engineer; Guy Shultz, commissioner and president of Kansas Council of County Officials, and Gerald Barnes, commissioner. Some 133 secondary road projects in 56 counties are being constructed, let for contract, or advertised.



Much of the Kansas road system already is obsolete due to sharp curves, such as this, or to steep hills, narrow bridges, and other undesirable features. Kansas did not establish a state system until 13 years after the Federal Aid road program began, then tried to make up for lost time by building too many miles of roads with too little money.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

DESPITE all the direful predictions and doleful admonitions going the rounds these days, I refuse to believe that just because the United States has won a war, the end has come for either the world or the United States.

We are not going to win the peace by frightening each other.

We are going to win the peace by settling down to good, old-fashioned work.

The powers that we developed to destroy can, and must be used to build, to produce to create.

It is true that during 1946, too many of those who found themselves in positions of power, in possession of power, used their possession and positions to increase the "take" instead of increasing the "make."

But I believe that some of the leaders, if not all, have learned a lesson from what happened as a result of trying to take more than they were making.

If this lesson has been even partly learned, this year of 1947 can, should, and I believe will see a return toward comparative stability in production, prices and wages in the United States.

This does not mean we can just say "all is well" and ignore the facts of life—such facts as a 265-billion-dollar national debt; a Federal Government that is spending close to 40 billion dollars a year; the fact that both wages and prices have to be adjusted to the higher cost of living—and the higher cost of Government.

Roughly, here is the situation. You buy something, whether a commodity or a service, that costs the man who produced the commodity or rendered the service, say \$4. In order not to lose, he must get \$5—Uncle Sam must have \$1 out of each \$5.

Two things have got to be done to meet this situation. First, Government expenditures must be reduced and must be reduced drastically. Second, unit production costs must be reduced and production increased to meet demand.

The first job is a job for the Congress.

The second job will have to be done by the people themselves—by management, by labor, by owners.

It is fallacious to assume, and futile to attempt, that by first raising prices, and then raising wages, and continuing this process, prosperity can be brought about. Instead, all we'll buy with this increased volume of money will be an inflation and then a deflation—the boom and the bust.

You cannot buy prosperity with dollars unless they represent production of goods or services.

We can win prosperity by producing things people need, want, and can afford to buy.

Farmers who produce food and fiber to exchange for manufactured goods are entitled to get more goods available as they increase the production of farm commodities.

And so far, the farmer has done a better job in agriculture than management and labor have done in industry.

It is about time that management and labor get together in industry and proceed to "make" at least as much more as they intend "to take."

Because I believe that top thinking in both labor and industry is along the lines I have just indicated, I am looking forward to 1947 with considerable hope, rather than back at 1946 with defeatism in my soul.

Farmers are producing roughly a third more than they were before the war. There is every indication that they will continue to produce a fourth to a third more—unless the failure of industry (labor and management) to increase its production comparably stops the works, so to speak. The proper answer to this situation is not to plan to cut down farm production to the lower level of industrial production, but to bring about a balanced

economy by increasing production of manufactured goods. We want plenty, not scarcity. I say that while Congress is cutting down Federal expenditures to get a balanced budget, labor and management should get together and increase production to get a balanced economy.

Let's make 1947 the "year of progress and peace" now that 1946, "the year of decision," has become history.

Hear Farm Viewpoint

THE beginning of this new year signals an approaching Kansas event of wide-spread interest and significance. Like many others, I find myself looking forward to the early days in January each year, as the time when Kansas farmers and stockmen gather in Topeka for their big annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. This year the dates are January 8 to 10, and it will be the board's 76th annual convention. I will watch the outcome of this 3-day meeting with keen interest.

There are many reasons for so much deep interest in this event. Primary among these reasons, I think, is the fact that J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, has been successful, year after year, in arranging a program that is entertaining, informative and inspirational. Speakers selected by Mr. Mohler range from practical, successful farmers to scientists and statesmen, each with a contribution of genuine interest.

Looking over the program announced by Mr. Mohler and by President William Wegener, of Norton, I notice some of the topics for discussion deal with the very "grassroots" of Kansas agriculture. Other topics deal with rural welfare, and still others with state, national and world affairs of food and agriculture. Noting the variety of speaker personnel, I studied the program still further and found that the convention will be addressed by a farmer and stockman, a congressman, a governor, a governor-to-be, a future farmer, a judge, a minister, an industrialist, and 5 scientists.

A second reason for the deep interest in these agricultural conventions is in the establishment of policies, aims and goals for Kansas agriculture. No one knows better than the farmer what is needed for agricultural betterment, and this meeting is the place that representative Kansas farm viewpoint is unified and expressed. The viewpoint is representative because every phase of agriculture is included in the delegate representation. There are delegates from the leading farm organizations of each county, such as the Farm Bureau, Grange and Farmers Union. There are delegates from county, district and state fairs, and county institutes. Livestock interests are represented by delegates chosen from the various breed organizations, while other delegates represent the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

There is one fact about these delegates which, to me, is of tremendous significance. The state law provides that, except in the case of fair associations, each delegate to the meeting must be a bona fide farmer or breeder of livestock. I consider that an important point, because it insures that the thinking which comes from this convention each year is the thinking of genuine farm people. That is one of the reasons I place so much confidence in the recommendations and proposals expressed

each year at the annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture. And I know this confidence is universally shared, not only by lawmakers but also by businessmen and others who, after all, have a real stake in food and agriculture.

I might add, further, that policies and ideas expressed by these representative Kansas farm people this year are of more than usual significance. This is because agriculture, like industry, is entering a period of readjustment from war to a peacetime economy. Farm production is at an exceedingly high level and there is some question as to how long the national prosperity and demand for food will call for such production. Another question mark encircles the farm price situation. The nation is experiencing an acute attack of inflation, and it would be purely wishful thinking to expect that present returns from farm commodities can continue indefinitely.

All this suggests a number of questions. Can production and price adjustments be brought about orderly, and without the drastic shock to agriculture experienced after the last period of national inflation? How can farmers best reinforce themselves against the possibility of such shock? What action do farmers feel that state and national lawmakers should take in this matter? Farmers are entitled to help answer these questions.

We are hearing more and more about problems of agricultural marketing on a local, state and national basis. The last Congress unanimously passed the Hope-Flannagan bill which, among other things, provides for additional research to facilitate more economical marketing of agricultural products, and to find new uses for these products in the interest of preventing costly surpluses. The national legislation provides for co-operation with the states in this marketing work, and I am interested in the thinking of Kansas farmers along this line.

In mentioning the Hope-Flannagan legislation, and in view of the fact that my colleague, Congressman Hope, will address the convention at Topeka on Thursday, January 9, I am moved to call attention to probable Kansas prominence in agricultural affairs of the coming session of Congress. Mr. Hope is ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Agriculture and appears as the likely choice of the committee for chairman in the forthcoming session. In like manner, as ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, I have indicated my preference for chairmanship of this committee, over other committees where I hold the same seniority ranking. Should each of these agricultural posts be held by Kansans, that could stimulate even greater nation-wide interest in Kansas agriculture, and in the policies and proposals of Kansas farmers, as expressed at Topeka.

I congratulate these farmers meeting in Topeka, and I congratulate those at home whom they represent. They constitute a gigantic Kansas industry that surpasses all others by a wide margin, with respect to income and number of people engaged. They produced, almost beyond the imagination, during times of emergency. Now, in the era of readjustment, they can be counted on for sound thinking, sound actions, and a co-operative spirit, to do their part toward bringing about national and world unity, while helping to feed and clothe the nation and the world.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Capper-Hope Head Agricultural Committees

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly a half century of "Congressional-years" experience is back of the two Kansans who are to head the Agriculture Committees in the new Congress, which will be in the process of organizing the coming week.

Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has completed almost 28 years of service on that committee. He was assigned to it in March, 1919.

Representative Clifford R. Hope, of the Fifth Kansas district—the district holding the record, year in and year out, of producing the most wheat of any in the United States—will have served 20 years on the House Committee on Agriculture next March. He replaced Representative J. N. Tinch

on that committee when he first came to Congress, in 1937.

Both Kansans, from what James A. Farley (then chairman of the Democrat National Committee) designated as "a typical prairie state" back in 1936, have been classed as liberal Republicans thruout their political ca-

reers. Or they were until the new self-styled liberals came into the picture and made the term "Liberal" and "Leftist" synonymous in their thinking, writing and talking. Both were supporters of the McNary-Haugen bills in the 'Twenties; both went along with the AAA programs of the 'Thirties, even to accepting the marketing quota features of this legislation, under protest. Both are more inclined to go

(Continued on Page 14)

Meet Mr. A-C



— WHO IS HE?

When a business succeeds, it usually grows. This growth calls for a more complex system of management and, often, more widespread ownership. To make a company like Allis-Chalmers, which has grown and progressed for 100 years. Just who is Mr. A-C? Because the answer to a question like that is complex, it is easy for people to pick up mistaken impressions. For the sake of the record, let's take Mr. A-C apart and see who he really is.

WHO IS CAPITAL?

Capital doesn't wear a silk hat at Allis-Chalmers. "Capital" consists of 23,100 stockholders who own an average of less than 110 shares each. Mr. Capital might be a grocer, a farmer, a widow, a school teacher, or YOU. He might be a company employee in the office or shop or an officer of the company.



No one individual or family owns more than 1/2 of 1 percent of the total stock of Allis-Chalmers. This is an example of democratic ownership distinctive in the history of large corporations.

WHO IS MANAGEMENT?

Management is the guiding hand (or head) hired by the owners to make an organization tick—and click! Management coordinates the efforts of individuals and sets the direction the company travels.

Who is Mr. Management at Allis-Chalmers? Not just the officers and division heads of the company. Management is the block manager in the territory, the foreman in the shop.



Management is every employee from errand boy to president who contributes by word and deed to the progress of the company.

Speaking of errand boys, two of the top officers of Allis-Chalmers started with that job. Two others started as salesmen in the field. Two were student engineers. All Allis-Chalmers officers know the business from the ground up—through experience with the company. Mr. Management doesn't wear a high wing collar at Allis-Chalmers. Neither does he have any monopoly on his job.

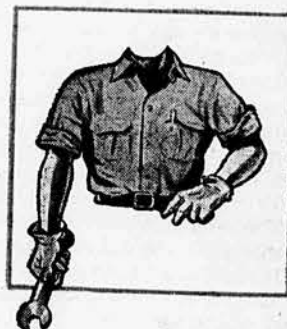
WHO IS LABOR?

The man who works in the shop is spoken of in the newspaper as "labor." Actually, he may be a skilled craftsman, as much a master of his trade as a dentist or a surgeon.

Actually he may be a part of Management by reason of some suggestion he has made to improve a process or a product.

Actually he may be a part of Capital through ownership of company stock.

The fact that he works with his hands makes him no less a part of Allis-Chalmers than the man or woman who works at a desk. The terms "Capital," "Management," and "Labor" are indefinite and overlapping. Many a man who works in the shop is actually a part of all three groups.



Introducing Mr. AC



Who then is Mr. A-C? He is a combination of 23,100 stockholders, 25,000 employees, nearly 5,000 dealers and their employees, and more than 10,000 suppliers who furnish in excess of 100,000 separate items for manufacture.

He symbolizes a company in which no individual or family owns more than 1/2 of 1 percent of total stock.

His is a company which contributes something to better living in nearly every home in America — in supplying machines to grow and process food, generate electricity, pump water, build roads, produce building materials.

Mr. A-C is a potent contributor to the welfare and livelihood of millions of people. It takes the right hand, left hand, head, heart and pocketbook to achieve such results. No one part of him can do the job alone.

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Actual service under toughest farm conditions back our GUARANTEE that the OTTAWA FARMER Hydraulic Loader will—Lift up to 3,000 pounds—Raise loads over 8 feet—Fill, raise and dump fork load in 30 seconds. The OTTAWA LOADER is engineered to last the life of your tractor, with ordinary care. Operates from tractor seat, assures clear vision, easily attached or detached, saves manpower, puts tractor power to work.

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OTTAWA, KANSAS

Hold Annual Farm Week

Meetings Open to All Farmers, Mohler Emphasizes

KANSAS farmers and stockmen will be in the spotlight at Topeka, January 8 to 10, 1947, when delegates from 105 counties gather in the capital city for the 76th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The delegates, representing this state's leading industry, will participate in 3 days of activities, presided over by William H. Wegener, Norton, president of the board.

The program, arranged by Secretary J. C. Mohler, Topeka, features a resplendent array of state and nationally prominent speakers, including

the ever-popular "Get Acquainted Dinner," an annual feature, scheduled for 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening at the Hotel Jayhawk. With President Wegener acting as toastmaster, the banquet program promises "A Word of Welcome" from Governor Schoeppel, "Greetings" from Governor-elect Carlson, and an address, "The Home Front," by Homer Hoch, associate justice of the Kansas Supreme Court.

Special honor guests for the banquet include Marshall Schirer, Newton, winner of the National Public Speaking Contest of the Future Farmers of America. Marshall will deliver his winning address entitled "Soil: Our Wasted Heritage." Other special guests are the 8 Kansas 4-H champions who captured national honors at the recent 4-H Congress in Chicago. They are: Barbara Frazey, Hutchinson; Donna Stalcup, Stafford; Lewis Topliff, Formoso; Norman Manz, Junction City; Norma Ruth White, Hill City; Carol Sprinkel, Wichita; Herman Wingert, Dunlap; and Eugene Leftwich, Burden.

Moving back to the auditorium at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, convention delegates and visitors will hear

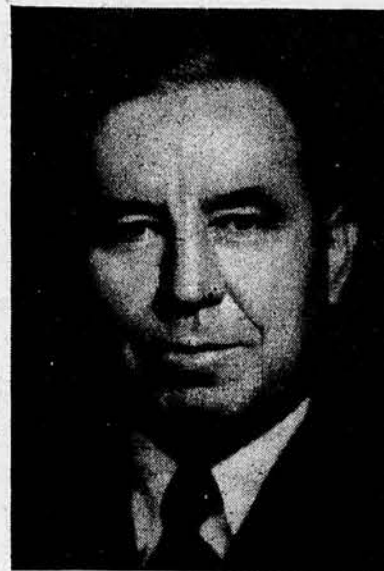


Clifford Hope

Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel, Governor-elect Frank Carlson, and Congressman Clifford Hope, who will make a rush trip from Washington to address the convention. Discussion topics will deal primarily with the business of Kansas farming, which accounts for an annual income near the billion dollar mark. But the full schedule of activities is not limited, by any means, to methods and practices pertaining to the business end of farming. In addition, there will be eminent speakers and open discussions on down-to-earth problems of rural living and general welfare of rural people. "Such problems are vital," Mr. Mohler declares, "because the lives of farm families are so intricately woven into the very fibers of the farm business."

Following the various discussions, resolutions will be adopted to express the representative rural Kansas viewpoint on local, state and national affairs pertaining to agriculture and related topics. Altho official representation is by delegates chosen by the various agricultural groups of Kansas, Mr. Wegener and Mr. Mohler emphasize that the convention cordially welcomes all visitors who may wish to hear the program.

Official proceedings of the convention will begin in Topeka's Municipal Auditorium, with registration of delegates at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 8, followed by a brief organization session at 4 o'clock. First event of public interest, however, is



Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel

a program aimed at the general welfare of farm living. Lead-off speaker for this session is Dr. Harold Myers, head of the agronomy department at Kansas State College, who is thoroly qualified to discuss "The Land and Public Welfare." Following Doctor Myers on the stage will be the Reverend W. J. Becker, former pastor of the New Basel church at Elmo, thought to be the oldest rural church in Kansas. A graduate of Princeton University and Seminary who served as pastor of the New Basel church for 17 years, Reverend Becker is endowed with rare experience and training to speak on "The Rural Church."

Attention then will turn to another fundamental link in our social structure, with E. E. Stonecipher discussing "The Rural School of the Future." Mr. Stonecipher is director of rural education extension at the Kansas State Teachers College, of Pittsburg, and is president of the department of



William H. Wegener

rural education of the National Education Association. His experience includes that of being a rural teacher, a city and county superintendent, and member of a college faculty. At the close of his talk, an open discussion on the school subject will be led by W. A. Stacey, assistant superintendent in the State Department of Public Instruction.

Two nationally prominent speakers will occupy the platform Thursday afternoon, in a session beginning at 2 o'clock. General Thomas B. Wilson, chairman of the board of directors for TWA, will lead the thinking along lines of modern progress when he presents his views concerning "The Airplane and Agriculture." General Wilson is a native Kansan who owns the Jefferson county farm on which he was born, and maintains an active interest in agriculture, as well as industry. The general's discussion will be followed by a talk of particular import, not only to Kansas farmers but to every-



Homer Hoch

one who produces or consumes agricultural products. Congressman Clifford Hope, ranking member of the House Committee on Agriculture, will speak on the subject "A Look Ahead for Food and Agriculture." Congressman Hope is one of the nation's best informed leaders on agricultural affairs, and his discussion is expected to

(Continued on Page 15)



E. E. Stonecipher



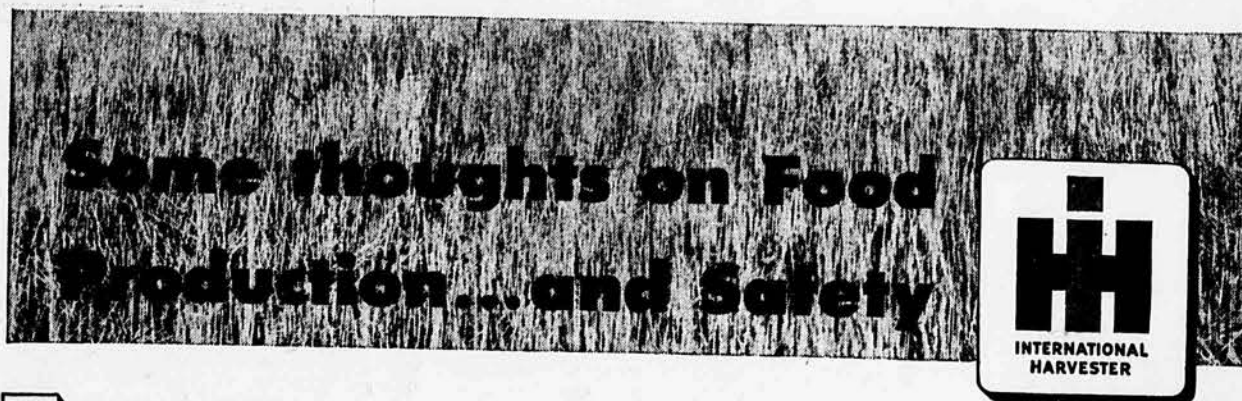
L. B. Pollom



Rev. W. J. Becker

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and NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE



1 "In Napoleon's time, it took nineteen farm workers to supply food for one person off the farm. Today, one farm worker provides food for four hungry people elsewhere.

"Early in the last century, it required sixty-four hours of work to produce an acre of wheat. Now it can be done in less than two and one-half hours.

"This means that the record crops produced in World War II were grown and harvested by 26 million fewer persons than would have been required if early 1800 methods were still in use."

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2 "When the Pennsylvania Railroad was founded in 1846, it took three-quarters of the total population to produce food and fiber to feed and clothe themselves and the other one-quarter living in towns and cities.

"Today 25 per cent do that job—and do it better!"

—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE items at the left, Nos. 1 and 2, from statements published recently, bring a feeling of pride to International Harvester. They remind us of this Company's part in the great record of American agriculture.

The seventy thousand men and women who devote their lives to service under the IH symbol think back to 1831, to Cyrus Hall McCormick and the First Reaper. They think of what the engineers and builders have accomplished in the 115 years that have followed. They are proud of the part this company has played in the advance of power-and-machine-farming—and of what it is building today.

Item No. 3, at the right, is different. It carries a message of warning for every farmer... In the coming year International Harvester will do its utmost to provide all farmers with the machines they need. These machines carry many safeguards for safety. Nevertheless, when you use this equipment: Take Time to be Careful. Yours for better living on the family farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

3 Safety on the Farm: "Farming is today one of the most hazardous of all occupations," warned Dr. H. H. Young and Dr. Ralph K. Ghormley of the Mayo Clinic. Making a nine-year study of farm accidents treated at the clinic, they found these included at least 65 serious cases each year. (Note: Of the 17,500 occupational accident deaths in the United States in 1944, 4,300, or 25 per cent, involved farmers.)

"In this series, falls led all other causes of accidents—most commonly falls from some piece of farm equipment—and they caused a mortality rate of 5 per cent. Second place, with 186 victims, were accidents from farm machinery. The third, with 104 cases, were accidents caused by livestock. Although the bull is generally supposed to be most dangerous, horses accounted for most of the injuries—66 accidents.

"The first step in prevention is education in safety methods," the Mayo doctors said. "The operation of farm equipment demands as much understanding and respect as the running of a moving locomotive."

—NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE, July 15, 1946

GREAT THINGS ARE
COMING IN THE
**FARMALL
SYSTEM**
—
INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER

HEAR JAMES MELTON • "HARVEST OF STARS" EVERY SUNDAY • NBC NETWORK



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Your De Laval Dealer has just the right Separator for YOU!



✓in size!
✓in style!
✓in price!

...SEE HIM FIRST!

WHETHER you separate the milk from a few cows or many you want the cleanest possible skimming and highest quality cream. You want this top performance from exactly the size and style of separator that fits your requirements . . . and at a price that fits your purse.

De Laval makes exactly the Separator you need . . . and your local De Laval Dealer is the man to see first. Every De Laval Separator . . . whether it is the smallest, lowest priced De Laval Junior or one of the larger capacity De Laval World's Standard Series . . . provides unequalled De Laval quality, clean skimming and long life. All can be washed easily in two minutes.

DE LAVAL WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES—3 SIZES
DE LAVAL JUNIOR SERIES—4 SIZES

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway, NEW YORK 6 • 427 Randolph St., CHICAGO 6 • 61 Beale St., SAN FRANCISCO 19



DE LAVAL

Irrigation Provides Year-round Employment

HAVING part of the farm under irrigation provides possibilities for year-round employment, according to B. F. Verhage, of Downs. Mr. Verhage and son, George, farm 1,000 acres in dryland crops, but have improved nearly 200 acres for irrigation. This was the first crop year for the irrigated acreage.

When other crops are short or fail, they expect to raise feed on this irrigated land to maintain a continuous livestock program. From livestock they will have a steady income.

Included in the first year's crop was 110 acres of certified Midland milo. This land had been in wheat the year

before. After the Midland was planted, a heavy rain washed some of it under. The stand is spotted, but the seed inspector estimated 3,000 bushels of cleaned seed from the total acreage, Mr. Verhage reports. At 4½ to 5 cents a pound for certified seed, he expects his first crop to go a long way towards paying the land-leveling cost.

Mr. Verhage and son pump water from the river. The milo land did not require much leveling, but other land is not readily suited to irrigation. Rather than move tons of topsoil, they expect to repump the water to the different levels and irrigate sloping land in smaller sections.

Quality Eggs Pay \$200 a Month

A GOOD flock of laying hens is an important department on the farm, according to Ben Klaassen, Marion county. And selling eggs on a quality basis increases the net income.

Last year Mr. Klaassen sold \$4,200 worth of eggs and poultry. He maintained 1,000 White Leghorns in 3 houses each of which measures 20 by 50 feet. It meant a net income of \$200 a month during the year for his family. Some days his Leghorns would lay up to 800 eggs. He figured the year's average was between 60 and 65 per cent.

Altho White Leghorns have produced well for him, Mr. Klaassen wants a breed that is more sturdy but will lay as many eggs. This year he tried a cross between White Leghorn and White Rock. It produced a larger bird, mostly white. But in the cross a few Barred Rocks and a few totally black chickens appeared. He also is trying about 400 Brown Leghorns this year, bringing his total flock to 1,300 chickens. They will be culled during the laying season.

Mr. Klaassen feeds whole-grain oats

and corn to his flock and gives them a wet mash of shorts and milk. In addition his chickens can feed on a plentiful supply of alfalfa leaves. With these rations he says he has never had any diseases in his poultry.

Can Retard Sprouting

Plant hormone chemicals, sprayed on potatoes in storage, will retard sprouting," according to recent announcements by scientists.

One gram a bushel of the hormone (methyl ester of alpha naphthaleneacetic acid) is used. This hormone is mixed with some other material before being applied. Shredded or confetti paper may be impregnated with a solution and then put over the potatoes, carrots, beets, or other root crops in storage. The chemical may be applied in liquid form in a very fine spray with any spray gun. Cost of treatment is about 1 or 2 cents a bushel for large lots, and about 5 cents a bushel for only a few bushels of potatoes. It may revolutionize storage problems.

To Honor National Winners

During Board of Agriculture Meeting . . . See Page 6



Carol Sprinkel, Wichita,
a national health champion.



Barbara Frazey, Hutchinson,
winner in poultry project.



Donna Stalcup, Stafford,
winner in home beautification.



Norma Ruth White, Hill City,
winner in clothing achievement.

To America's Producers, America's Thanks!



As this new year begins, America's ranchers and farmers are busy with their winter work—feeding and caring for their livestock. And all America is again properly grateful to you who produce the food to keep us the world's best fed people.

To you who ride the range from Montana to Texas . . . whose teams and tractors till the nation's fertile acres . . . who have labored hard, long hours . . . who, with soil and seed, sunshine and rain, grass and grain, have achieved miracle after miracle of food production—to you America gives thanks! Thanks for the part you have had in all-time record crops of wheat and corn . . . for bumper yields of small grains . . . for livestock numbers at high levels . . . for soaring dairy and poultry production. This abundance of food which you have produced means

better nutrition for millions of families—because *good nutrition is just good food that's good for you.*

Vital as it is, production is only part of the nutritional job. Food must be processed. It has to be transported from surplus-producing areas to the markets where there are great numbers of people to eat it. Here is where Swift & Company comes into the picture. It's our job to provide many of the services required in bringing the foods which you produce to the dinner tables of the nation. Together we are in a vitally important industry. Because nutrition is our business and yours, together we can help build a stronger, healthier America.

Things are NOT always as they seem



A 1-inch pipe and a 4-inch pipe run water into gallon pails. It seems as if the 4-inch pipe would fill 4 times as many pails in a given time. The truth is that it will fill 16 gallon pails while the 1-inch pipe is filling one.

When you read something like this: "Meat in commercial storage on January 1 was about 590,000,000 pounds", it sounds like a lot of meat.

But this big country consumes about 50,000,000 pounds of meat every day. So when you figure it out, this reserve supply in commercial storage is only enough to last 12 days.

Yes, some meat is frozen during months of peak production and stored until months of low production. But practically all of the beef, veal and lamb that is in storage is the kind preferred for meat loaves, sausage, prepared meats—not the kind that goes over the butcher's block as steaks, roasts, chops, etc. Also, the amount frozen is relatively small, as it has never exceeded 1.9% of the annual beef production, 9/10 of 1% of the lamb, less than 6% of the pork.

*The five-year average for 1941-1945. Does not include meat owned by the government.

Soda Bill Sez:

... that labor saved is money made.
... speak well of your enemies—you made them.



He Puts the NEW in Nutrition

We'd like you to meet a Swift scientist, Dr. H. W. Schultz. He is head of the nutrition division of our research laboratories. The work of Dr. Schultz and his associates is mighty important to all of us in the livestock-meat industry. They develop new products which open new markets for meats.

This widens outlets for your livestock.

Dr. Schultz is the father of three children. As a scientist he knew growing children needed the body-building proteins of meat. As a father he knew the trouble of scraping and straining meats for the baby and dicing meat for the older children. An idea was born: perhaps Swift & Company could discover a way to prepare canned meats suitable for babies. A research project was undertaken. The scientists went to work! The research took more than two years. The Swift people consulted with leading doctors, child specialists. They agreed that special meats for babies would be a good thing. Many methods of preparing various kinds of meats were tried. Hundreds of feeding tests were made by families with small children. Finally, six kinds of meat were approved by the doctors, nutritionists, mothers, and the babies themselves. Placed on the market in test cities, these products won immediate acceptance. They are now being sold in many cities, and facilities for their manufacture are being expanded.

These new products—strained and diced meats for babies—create a big new market for meats. There are millions of baby appetites to satisfy.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin, fresh from town,
Says the wether gets him down.

Martha Logan's Recipe for Navy Bean Soup

1 pint dried navy beans	1/2 tablespoon salt
2 quarts water	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 cup sliced onion	1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
1 cup diced celery	2 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons butter	4 frankfurters

Soak beans in water for several hours or overnight. Drain, add water. Fry onion and celery in butter. Add to beans, simmer 3 to 4 hours or until beans are soft, adding more water as water cooks away. When tender, save out 1 cup beans. Rub other beans through sieve. Reheat to boiling point. Add seasonings and flour mixed with 1/4 cup water. Garnish with hot sliced frankfurters and whole beans. Yield: 4 servings.

SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Meat Packers' Risks



Meat is perishable. It cannot be held for prices to go up. Like all meat packers, Swift & Company must sell, *within a few days*, this perishable product for what it will bring—no matter

what price we paid for it.

We take risks in both buying and selling. In buying livestock the meat packer must pay the price established by competitive bidding of over 26,000 slaughterers. If the meat packer overestimates the quality of an animal, or the amount of meat the animal will produce, or the market demand for the meat, he will lose money. Hidden bruises, wounds, or other defects can create losses on any animal.

In selling, the meat packer must also follow the market trends established by those who buy the meats. He stands the risk that meat demand will fall off and prices decline between the day he buys the livestock and the day he sells the meat—also the risk of accidents and delays in transit which can wash out his profit.

An average profit of less than 2% on sales is a small return for taking these substantial business risks.

F.M. Simpson

Agricultural Research Department

Know-Don't guess-in 1947

by Tyrus R. Timm
Texas A. & M. College

An adequate record book is an extremely useful and valuable tool. It usually pays good dividends for the few minutes it takes out of the day's work to keep it up to date.



Tyrus R. Timm

Specifically, a record book helps a farmer or rancher:

- Operate in a businesslike way.
- Learn more about the details of his business than ever before.
- Know exactly how much he is making from his land and his work.
- Find out the weak spots in his enterprises.
- Tell whether or not his operations are working out as planned.
- Prepare a plan for future operations.
- Itemize investments, receipts, and expenses.
- Figure the efficiency of his production methods.
- Provide a record of all business transactions.
- Keep track of bills owed by or to the farm or ranch.
- Establish a sound basis for credit.
- Comply with government programs.
- Prepare income tax returns.

There are farm and ranch record books especially prepared for each state which can help you save time and money. Write to your state agricultural college and obtain one. Properly used, it will give you a better understanding of your business and may open the way to increased profits.

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

Now Is the Time for PLANNING

By FLORENCE McKINNEY



Mrs. Guy Wilcox, Marshall county, holds several buddleia blooms from her garden. This variety is better known as the summer lilac.

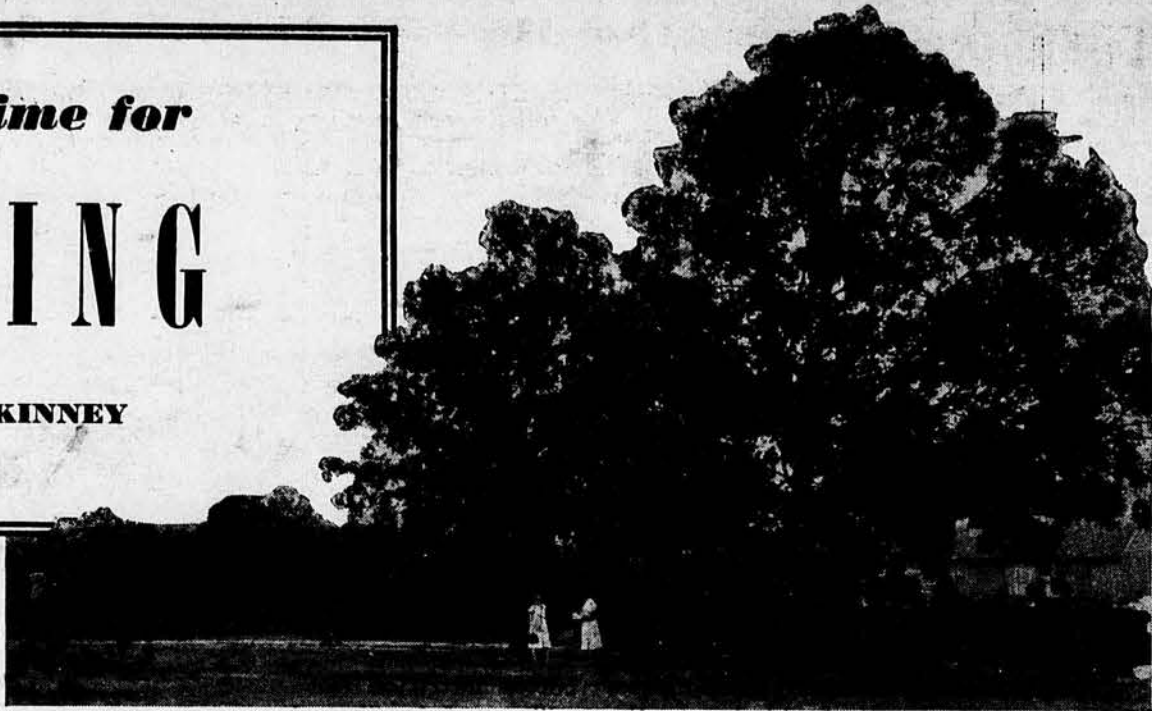
WINTER is the time when mother studies the catalogs with visions of colorful flower beds and graceful shrubbery the coming summer. Pleasing effects with both annuals and perennials take planning and winter is the best time to do that. If on paper, all the better.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wilcox, of Marshall county, are both interested in flowers and shrubs and the landscaping that goes with them. Their home is lovely to look upon, rustic in general appearance, set well with large trees and shrubs to the rear. Along the drive from the road to the house stand two stately oaks, for which the farm is named, "Twin Oaks." On one side of the drive, cedars have been planted as a background for smaller, shorter foliage in front, Virginia junipers, Colorado junipers and at the foot, peonies. Massed against the sky, this bank of well-arranged trees and shrubs is a delight to the eye.

At the back of the house are large flower beds, with informal arrangements of perennials and an-

nuals mixed here and there in such a way that several are blooming at all times during the growing season. This is good planning—something blooming at all times. Mr. Wilcox has been developing peonies for some years. He has developed a peony from seed after 13 years of work and calls it the Lorena. It is lovely, large and pink. In the same location they have varieties of summer lilacs, buddleia to the specialist, and yellow achalaea banked with other summer bloomers.

They have kept in mind that perennial shrubs may look thin and ragged by themselves. For this reason, they have put interplantings of annuals for they fill spaces with attractive foliage and bright flowers in season. They have not broken the long sweep from the road to the house with flower beds. They know this practice is not pleasing. Their flowers and shrubs [Continued on Page 11]



The twin oaks for which the farm was named stand beside the driveway between the road and the farm home.

Who Is My Neighbor?

By MRS. DALE SCHEEL

THE rural woman of today has widened her horizons to include the whole world in her neighborhood. This fact is shown by the emphasis which many farm organizations place upon shipment of material aid to foreign lands.

The Peppy Pickups Home Demonstration Unit in Lyon county provides an example of this trend toward far-flung neighborhoods. For many years this group of farm women limited their endeavors to purely local projects. Then came the war and a broadening of their interests. They packed boxes of homemade goodies and gifts each Christmas and mailed them to brothers and sons in the service. They responded liberally to calls for discarded aluminum, tin and rubber, used fats and waste paper; their ransacked attics provided 480 pairs of silk hose for the manufacture of parachutes and 800 pounds of good used clothing for the needy in Europe.

A bond went to the girl's dormitory fund at Kansas State College, \$25 to the United Service Organization and \$10 to the blood plasma fund. Several members were blood donors. They baked more than 300 dozen cookies and delivered them to the Army Mother's Canteen at the Santa Fe station in Emporia to be given servicemen in transit. Generously, they gave books, magazine subscriptions, homemade articles and bingo prizes to Winter General Hospital in Topeka. Then came the end of hostilities—but the way has been opened to a larger interest in the world beyond the home community.

During 1946, these rural women have attempted to cement international friendship by personal contacts with neighbors of other lands. Eight packages of food and clothing, totaling \$53, were sent directly to families in Holland and each package was acknowledged by a letter from the grateful Dutch recipient. These letters were read and discussed in club meetings.

To the farm women of Norway, they contributed 30 print feed sacks, washed and tacked together in separate dress patterns. With the material for each dress was included thread, needles, tape, pins, buttons and often trimmings to complete the garment. Each member printed her name and address and sewed it to her gift inviting her Norwegian neighbor to write her a letter.

The club women took a sympathetic interest in the plight of the Greek children. They made a quantity of stuffed toys for Christmas and sent these with 30 pounds of children's clothing and shoes to the home-town relatives of an Emporia Greek merchant. A part of every meeting in 1946 has been the drill in which each member contributed her money to the "Pennies for Friendship" fund sponsored by the State Farm Bureau. Their guest

speaker, Della Ann Warden of the Teachers College in Emporia, turned the thoughts of these women toward the Far East in her discussion of "The Agrarian Problem in China."

While giving so generously, even eagerly of both time and material to foreign friends, this group of busy housewives has not forgotten the neighbor within the boundaries of the homeland. They have contributed money during 1946 to the Red Cross, their United Service Organization, the March of Dimes, the Cancer Fund, the Emporia drive for an iron lung, and the local Y. W. C. A. In the interest of the children in the 5 rural schools touched by this rural club, they have sponsored at the Community Meeting, a talk on "grading the rural schools," by Agnes Engstrand, of the State Superintendent's office in Topeka, and a lecture on "safety."

Who is my neighbor? Ask a member of the Peppy Pickups Unit in Lyon county and she may answer that "anyone in need—be they next door or only just a country or two away."



Members of the Peppy Pickups pack toys for the children in a small village in Greece. Beginning at the left: Mrs. Henry Price, Mrs. Malcomb Jones, Mrs. Chris Neilson, Mrs. John Olsen, Mrs. Hugh McGrew, and Mrs. Dale Scheel.

Leading Oculist Says "ALADDIN Light is Soft and Steady"



Dr. Elzear La Mothe, leading oculist and Loyola University Professor, says: "As an eye specialist, my observation of Aladdin convinces me that this lamp produces the required amount of light. And that it is soft, steady, and nearly like daylight in color".

Aladdin is Bright White Light
The moment you replace that smelly, old, open flame lamp with Aladdin's soft, bright white light, eye-strain and fatigue due to insufficient light, will be relieved. The cost of an Aladdin is very low, and it burns 50 hours on a single gallon of kerosene—about a penny a night. Lights instantly. No noise, smoke or odor.

Change Aladdin to Electric
If the electric high-line comes along you can change over your Aladdin in just a few seconds with a simple little converter which you can get just as soon as materials are available.

Ask your dealer about Aladdin and those colorful Whip-O-Lite shades.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
Chicago 6, Illinois

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 Kerosene Mantle Lamps.

Aladdin MANTLE OR ELECTRIC LAMPS

WE PAY 3% ON SAVINGS

THE American BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Chartered and supervised by the State of Kansas. We invite your investment with us. Business by mail. Send us your check for amount you want to invest. Our certificate sent you by return mail.

American Building & Loan Association
Security National Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, 10, Kansas

CURE YOUR MEATS THIS EASY WAY

Get Finest Old-Time Flavor

Cure in mixture one jar Wright's Ham Pickle and 3 pounds salt, dry or brine method. After curing apply two coats Wright's Condensed Smoke. This cures, flavors 300 pounds meat. Wright's Smoke also fine for cooking, barbecuing. Dealers everywhere.

FREE 26-page booklet butchering and meat curing information, recipes, etc. Free to dealers or write direct—today.

E. H. WRIGHT CO., Ltd., 2435 McGee
Dept. K Kansas City 8, Mo.

WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE
★ for Sugar Curing ★

WRIGHT'S Condensed SMOKE
for Smoking and Barbecuing

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Truly Surprising

So Easy. No Cooking. Big Savings.

You may not know it, but, in your own kitchen, and in just a moment, you can easily prepare a really surprising relief for coughs due to colds. It's old-fashioned—your mother probably used it—but for real results, it's hard to beat.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action in throat and bronchial irritations.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid cough syrup, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easy, and lets you sleep. Try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Not More But Better Used Space



In many cases, it is not more storage space that women need in the kitchen. Better use of what is already there is the answer. One seldom finds cupboard shelves less than 12 inches in height with the upper one third wasted. Portable bench shelves are made of 3-plyboard scraps painted white. These fit both the space and the dishes to be stored. Tall space is allowed for tall pitchers. Each piece has its nook and moving of other dishes is not necessary. Mrs. Ernest A. Kush, of Sedgwick county, made these bench shelves herself.

Time to Plan

(Continued from Page 10)

are irregular masses in informal plantings to the back and sides of the house.

These folks have plantings to hide unsightly things in the farmstead. Vines and large shrubs and trees have special merit for this purpose. Vines can be planted on fences, arbors, near foundations to clamber up the wall. Honeysuckle, climbing roses, wisteria, clematis, the hardy perennial pea and silver lace vines are especially fine because they bloom. They take little space and are hardy. No vine on a west or south wall will withstand the Kansas sun, but move them around to part-time shade and Virginia creeper, Boston ivy and Englemann ivy usually will withstand the heat and sun.

Most annuals may be sown right where they are to bloom. Tall plants like castor beans, hollyhocks, cosmos may well be used to hide unsightly things about the farmstead. Vines on the back fence may shut off the chicken yard.

A cold frame is a practical scheme for most rural flower lovers. Its use will hasten the blooming of plants for it will protect young plants from occasional cold weather before the time to plant them in their blooming place. A frame with glass in it, placed in a sunny spot over good soil, will hasten summer annuals by at least 2 weeks. The very hardy can be sown before frosty weather is past; that is, while the ground still freezes at night, but thaws in the daytime.

A healthy winter pastime is dreaming of landscaping, smooth lawns, colorful flower gardens. By the fire, is where the planning can best be accomplished.

Sizing the Rugs

Professional rug and carpet cleaners will size rugs to give them that smooth firmness, but it is possible to do it at home. The homemaker can buy a commercially prepared glue sizing, or a powdered glue which can be dissolved in warm water and thinned to a good spreading consistency.

First clean the rug well, then place it top side down on the floor or table. Coat the back with the rug sizing, using 3 parts of glue sizing to about 1 part of water.

An Observation Game

Each word in this list contains the name of a boy or girl. The game may be played as a spelling bee, or paper and pencil may be provided for a written game. The names are composed of 3- and 4-letter words.

If the game is used as a written one, all must start at a given signal and a time limit determined. Whoever finishes the list first passes his paper

to the hostess, who holds it until the designated time expires. All papers are then collected, exchanged and graded. The hostess reads the correct answers and the person having most names correct is the winner.

1—adoration. 2—average. 3—whole. 4—hosanna. 5—opalescent. 6—atom. 7—billion. 8—Iran. 9—appellate. 10—ignorant. 11—antonym. 12—like. 13—decorate. 14—lotto. 15—issue. 16—American.

Answers

1—Dora. 2—Vera. 3—Ole. 4—Anna. 5—Opal. 6—Tom. 7—Bill. 8—Ira. 9—Ella. 10—Nora. 11—Tony or Anton. 12—Ike. 13—Cora. 14—Otto. 15—Sue. 16—Eric. C. W. W.

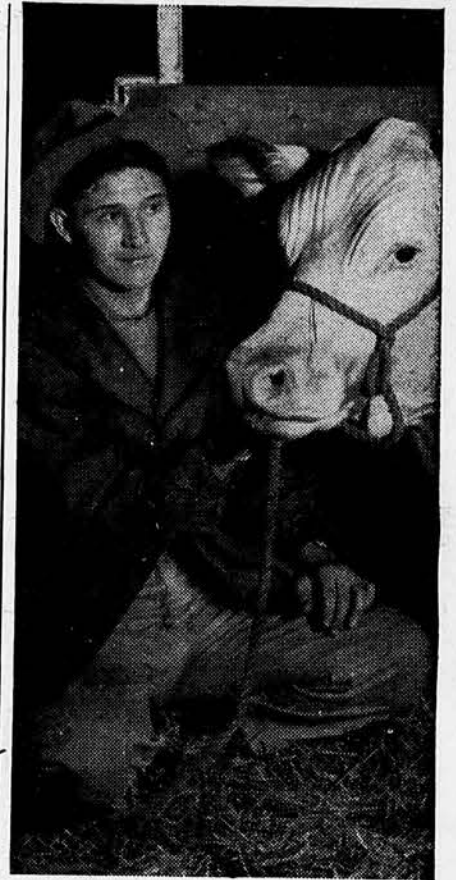
Undercover Slimmer



9135
SIZES
34-50

This is a fine fitting slip that won't ride, twist or bulge. Pattern 9135 is basic sewing with just 3 pieces. Panties are included. It comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 36 slip requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material. The panties, 1½ yards.

Pattern 9135 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



JACK HOFFMAN won grand champion award at the 1946 American Royal show with T.O. Pride, 1,200-lb. purebred Hereford. His steer brought Jack \$42,600 at auction—highest meat price of all time. An outstanding show-ring champion, Jack is 15 years old. Helps operate the Hoffman's 80-acre farm at Ida Grove, Ia.

JACK'S HOBBY: feeding calves. And Jack feeds himself well, too—including plenty of milk, fruit, and Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions." "I started serving Wheaties to Jack when he was about 7 years old," says Mrs. Karl Hoffman. "And he has been a Wheaties fan ever since. I know Jack's getting good nourishment in those whole wheat flakes. And Jack likes Wheaties because they're crispy and sweet tasting."

General Mills, Inc.

"Wheaties" and "Breakfast of Champions" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc.



YOU will like Wheaties, too. Once you sample their nut-sweet flavor, you'll want your Wheaties in the Extra-Big-Pak. Contains 50% more Wheaties than regular package. Made-to-order for farm size families.

Special for **JANUARY** only



DANNEN DAIRY FEED
In Attractive Dress Print Bags

● You'll want to take advantage of this Dannen Special For January. It's Dannen Dairy Feed in attractive dress print bags. These are large bags . . . so large that two of them are all you need to make an entire dress. The label is removable.

Of course, Dannen Dairy Feed will help you get more milk, and more profit from your cows, too. It furnishes rich, milk-making ingredients . . . proteins . . . vitamins and minerals . . . which hay and grain alone can't supply.

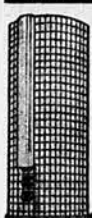
So get your supply of Dannen Dairy Feed now . . . and get the dress prints you want, too. This offer is good only through January.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

SEE YOUR LOCAL
DANNEN DEALER

Buy U. S.
Savings Bonds
And Keep 'Em

SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT
Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 34 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY.

The Salina Concrete Products Co.
Box K Salina, Kansas

"Give me the Protection
I Deserve . . . Use
HYDRO-CIDE"

**AMAZING NEW DRINKING WATER
MEDICATION INHIBITS GERMS**

Give your chicks ALL these advantages . . . Use **HYDRO-CIDE**, with its 6 plus features of protection:
● Inhibits germs of cholera, typhoid, pullorum. ● Effective, even when water is contaminated with droppings. ● Powerful—chief ingredient 300 times as strong as carbolic acid. ● Tasteless, odorless, harmless . . . safe in any kind of fountain. ● Prevents slime, many types of mold, fungus. ● **ECONOMICAL!** A tablespoonful medicates a gallon of water for 2 cents.

Ask Your Local Poultry Supply Dealer for

HYDRO-CIDE

A Barlow, Wright & Shores Product
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



Our Visitors Like the U. S.

Study Farming Here for Ideas to Take Back Home

By FLORENCE McKINNEY



Foreign visitors studying agricultural extension methods in United States. Standing, left to right: Pedro Aulestia, Ecuador; Rafael Lanza, Nicaragua; Jorge Ramsey, Chile; Manuel Ayala, Mexico; Eduardo Marfan, Chile. Seated: Jamal Hammad, Palestine; Hortensia Luna, Peru; Dr. Fred Frutchey, director of foreign study program; J. Harold Johnson, Kansas State 4-H Club leader.

SEVEN interesting and interested foreign visitors attended the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, December 1 to 5, 1946. All are here in the United States thru fellowships granted by the State Department. Each is highly trained, carefully selected, and specialized in one or more branches of agriculture. They were pursued and surrounded by swarms of 4-H delegates begging for autographs, many of them asking for autographs written in both English and their native language. Being gracious and patient, they complied. Hundreds besieged this group, largely Latin American.

It was one of the many pleasures of the Congress to spend a couple of hours with Dr. Fred Frutchey, of the U. S. Extension Service in Washington, who has these students in charge. He knows each of them well, has visited in their home countries, has observed their types of agriculture and even learned a bit of the Spanish language, to better do his job.

Came From Palestine

First there was Jamal Hammad, agricultural officer of the mandate government, Jerusalem, Palestine. Mr. Hammad can call himself a Kansan, at least an adopted one, for he attended Kansas State College and was graduated with a major in agricultural machinery in 1926. Many graduates of the college will remember him for he played quite an active part on the campus.

Mr. Hammad returned that year to Palestine, joined the entomological service of the Palestine Department of Agriculture. In 1929, he became farm manager and lecturer in agriculture at the Kadoori Agricultural School. He is proud of the fact that 4 of his students are now studying at Kansas State College.

Later he became an agricultural officer of the Jerusalem district, where he had administrative duties, supervised research and did extension teaching. A year ago, he was promoted to senior agricultural officer and now has 6 agricultural offices under his supervision. His is the first instance in which the Palestine government has sent anyone from the country to study in the United States. Always heretofore, it has sent representatives to England for study. This year, Mr. Hammad will visit at Kansas State College, then will go out into the state to observe Kansas 4-H Clubs in action, then do the same with the Future Farmers of America.

In order to learn agricultural practices in parts of the country more nearly like his own, he will travel and study in the Southwest U. S. He speaks 4 languages well: Arabic, his native tongue; English with which he is expert; French and Hebrew. The latter a language which he says was long dead in his country but is now being revived. He also understands Turkish and German, but modestly admits that he does not speak them well.

When he was a boy he attended a private school in Jerusalem, established mainly for Americans; later he attended the American University in

Beirut, Lebanon. From there he came to Kansas to complete his education. Exactly 20 years have passed since his sojourn in this country and he sees an enormous contrast now in technical agriculture. But he sees still more advance in the viewpoint of the people of the United States toward other peoples of the world. He says, "All people have much to learn from the United States. But, in turn, the people of the U. S. have much to learn of the practices and cultures of other lands." Being a specialist in agricultural machinery, he observed that the Arab wooden plow is superior to any American steel plow for the thin soils of the Palestine hillsides.

Jorge Ramsey from Chile, another representative, is now studying in Minnesota. In Chile, his home country, he is a county agent. Doctor Frutchey says that Chile is well advanced in agricultural practices, especially when contrasted with the countries of Northern South America. Ramsey has worked on Minnesota farms, risen early, gone to bed late, lived with the farm families, attended their meetings, their churches. Thus, he has learned American methods and ways, some of which he will put into practice upon his return. He has followed the county agents around like a shadow, broadcast on farm radio programs, made talks at farm gatherings, thus giving Minnesotans a better idea of rural living in Chile.

Ramsey has been offered the position of director general of agriculture in Chile, but rejected the offer for he feels he can do more good for his people by remaining a county agent. He has been taking colored slides of farm activities in Minnesota and sending them back to his people, where they may in turn observe the ways of American farm life.

Doctor Frutchey says, "Latin-American countries formerly looked to Spain, France and Germany for help in agriculture. When the Good Neighbor policy began, they turned their eyes to the north and for 3 years I have been planning schedules and otherwise making detailed arrangements for the study programs of these foreign students."

Chilean Student

Eduardo Marfan, also a county agent in Chile, has been doing the same things in Indiana, working with the county agent, home demonstration agent, the 4-H Club agent. He then goes to the state extension office where he gets a comprehensive view of the extension methods and procedure in Indiana.

Rafael Lanza, from Nicaragua, the youngest of the group, 24, beamed when he showed the Kansas sunflower in his buttonhole. He has been working on Kansas farms and to put it mildly he thinks Kansas is a wonderful place. In fact he is enthusiastic about all rural America. He says, "The amalgamation has already taken place in the small American town and in the rural areas—that is why I like it. In the cities, foreign speaking groups tend to live by themselves."

Lanza is a small-town boy. He was reared in Jinotega, where the eleva-

tion is 3,500 feet, the highest town in Nicaragua. His mother, says Lanza, is a dressmaker in Managua. Doctor Frutchev says that Lanza is the best-trained livestock man in his country. Since banana culture is almost gone in the country due to disease, they are turning to livestock. Oxen as farm draft animals are about the only livestock there at present. He is now working in Kansas and after his year of study, when he returns to Nicaragua, he will begin the introduction to his country of dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs and perhaps milk goats.

Lanza worked 2 weeks for Robert Lister, in Franklin county. He says, "I helped bale lespedeza, gathered corn, fed pigs and poultry, cleaned the cow barn." Roland Elling, county agent, and Margery Shideler, home demonstration agent, drove him to meetings, 4-H Club and adult, where he became acquainted with his neighbors, where he observed the educational and social values of extension work in Kansas. He stayed in the office of the county agent where he studied administrative procedures. From Franklin county, Lanza went to Geary county, where he worked for weeks on the farm of Otto Roesler.

Returns to Nicaragua

Lanza will return to the Nicaragua-United States Co-operative Experiment Station where he will work in research and extension methods in the field of animal husbandry. There he will be under the supervision of Lewis Long, director of the station.

One representative was of the female gender, Hortensia Luna, of Peru. Luna is an agricultural editor in her home country. She has been working in Alabama, but at present is studying the methods of home demonstration agents, county agents, 4-H club agents and agricultural editors in Wisconsin. Miss Luna is an attractive young woman, speaks both English and her native Spanish with ease. Pedro Aulestia, of Ecuador, attended the Congress and was enjoying comradeship with the other Spanish-speaking students. He is professor of agricultural machinery at Central University, Quito. He has been working with farm families and with extension agents in Tennessee.

Manuel Ayala, of Mexico, is working and studying in Virginia. In his home country he is an agriculturist at the Mexico Experiment Station. To prepare himself for this program of work, Doctor Frutchev went 2 years ago to Puerto Rico for orientation. There, he observed the already advanced work in agricultural extension methods, and saw firsthand what might be possible eventually in other Latin-American countries. From Puerto Rico, he went to Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico.

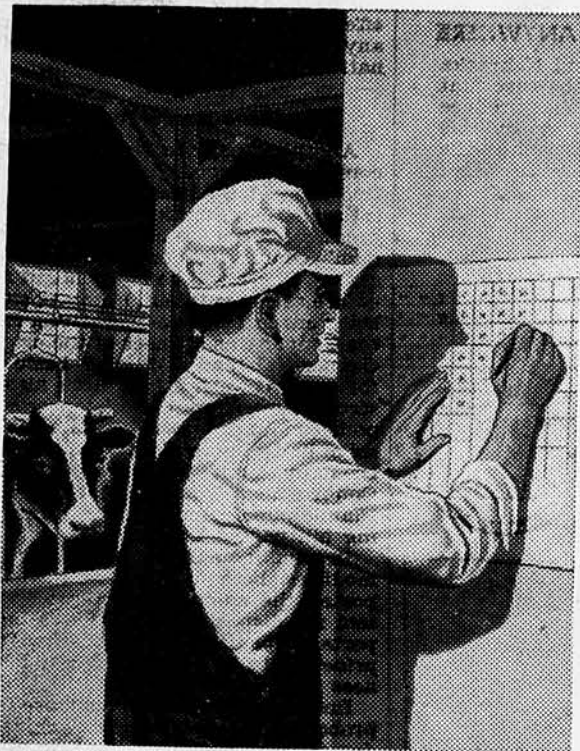
Expenses Vary

Expenses for these students are paid several ways. Doctor Frutchev calls them types A, B and C. The method varies with the financial condition of the government from which the student comes. In type A, the U. S. State Department pays all expenses. Under B type, the home country of the student pays the bills and in C, there is joint sharing of expense. In the 3 years of the operation of the student-training program, there has been gradual shifting from type A to B and C, especially for the countries that can afford it.

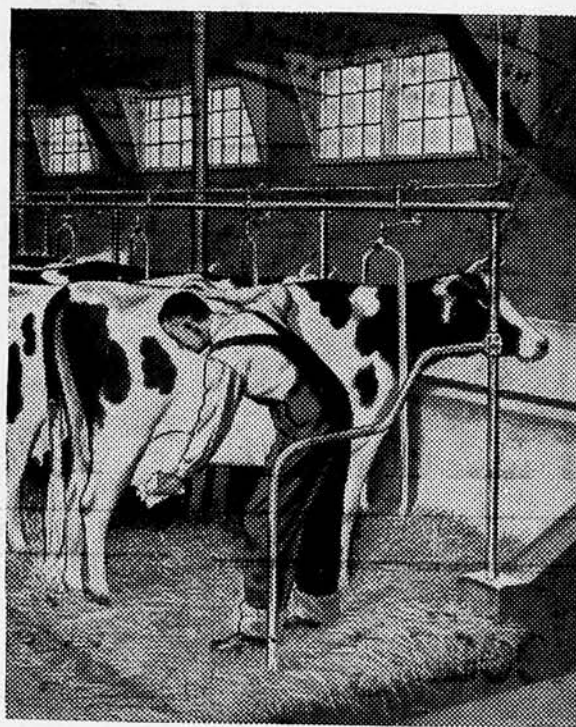
Within the coming year, Colombia is sending 21 men for study of agriculture and the American rural way of life. Their home country will pay the expense. Two women will be arriving, one from Uruguay, whose expense will be jointly shared. The other, Mrs. Ramsey from Chile, the wife of Jorge who is now in this country, will pay her own expense with the possible exception of help from her country for traveling expenses.

These foreign representatives have seen the enormous agricultural production in the U. S. during the war and postwar period and they are eager to apply some of the practices in their countries. They enjoy the physical comforts which most Americans take for granted, they see the privileges of the individual rural American. They learn to appreciate it, even to the extent of wishing to stay here. But they will go home for they know they are here studying for the purpose of applying some of these approved methods for the advancement of their own people.

5 ways for dairymen to start the New Year right



1. KEEP TAB ON EACH COW. Do you know which of your cows are paying you a good profit over feed costs? Which ones aren't? If you don't, you can't feed wisely for more volume at lower cost. Milk production, feed consumption and breeding records are not hard to keep with the printed barn charts we'll gladly supply you free. Ask for them.



2. MANAGED MILKING is essential. It's cleaner, faster; it reduces losses from mastitis and the cows give more milk. All it requires is doing the right things in the right order. To make sure you are using the correct milking method for saving time, improving quality and increasing your income, get our leaflet on the subject.

3. Raise your calves on a limited fresh milk ration plus a good calf feed. You'll have more milk to sell while you're raising replacement heifers.

4. This month is your last chance to breed for fall freshening. Fall freshening actually gives you two flush production periods and more milk for the year.

5. Keep your milk in the cooling tank to prevent freezing and protect quality. Cover cans if placed outside for pick-up.

As you probably know, the cow population of the U. S. is down, yet our human population is growing rapidly. Food authorities see a vital need of more milk for sound nutrition . . . a continuing requirement billions of pounds bigger than today's supply.

We, as marketers of milk and dairy products, consider that basic fact very

important. We think you should, too. And we make this further recommendation for meeting today's needs and thereby making your future more secure:

Plan your farm operation for more uniform production of quality milk the year around . . . and more milk per acre! The County Agent and our field service men are ready and anxious to help you.

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HAMILTON COUNTY FARMS CO. AURORA, NEBR.

Head Agricultural Committees

(Continued from Page 4)

along with the Grange farm programs than with more radical proposals of the Farmers' Union of recent years.

Both new chairmen of the Congressional Committees on Agriculture might be classed as "wheat and livestock" minded rather than "cotton minded." But both have gone thru the mill and have learned by experience that farm legislation to get enacted (and to be effective after enactment) has to take into account the disastrous effect of unmarketable surpluses of any major commodity upon the entire national economy.

Not "One-Man" Committees

Another factor to be taken into account in any consideration of legislative programs of the two committees is that neither Senator Capper nor Congressman Hope are likely to have "one-man" committees or "one-man" programs. There will be many heard from before action is taken. Both are strong believers in farm co-operatives. Senator Capper-Volstead Act, the basic law for farm co-operatives. Both also are strong supporters of soil-conservation policies and programs. Both are hopeful of bettering the farm (and national) economy thru marketing research. Congressman Hope was sponsor of the Flannagan-Hope research and marketing bill passed last summer.

In handling surpluses of major commodities, both in the past have supported the so-called "two-price" system for disposing of surpluses by exports; Hope has been advocating "two-price" in talks before farm and business groups this winter.

Both new chairmen have more faith, probably, in keeping and enlarging the domestic market (for most American farm products) than in forced expansion of foreign outlets; exceptions would be wheat, cotton, tobacco.

"The American market for the American farmer" has been, and presumably will continue to be, basic in their farm-program thinking. Any legislation—or administrative action—intended to relax the sanitary embargo against imports of Argentine fresh or chilled beef would find vigorous opposition in both Senate and House committees.

Early Action on Prices

While labor legislation will get first call in the new Congress, the farm price support program will have to get action early in the session. It is considered likely that both Senate and House committees will open hearings on the price-support program very early in the session. The Department of Agriculture wants early action; would like to have Congress empower the Secretary of Agriculture to establish quotas and other controls over production of all farm commodities eligible for the 90 per cent of parity price support under war Congress authorization. (The supports have been promised for 2 full calendar years after official end of the war, expected to be proclaimed (or resolved by the Congress) during the first session of the new Congress.)

Such blanket authority is not likely to be granted by Congress. But legislation providing some form of production control in connection with support prices is bound to receive serious consideration.

A lot of "free wheeling" predictions are being made as to when and how far the drop in farm prices may be expected. Preponderant thought in Washington is that the 90 per cent parity price supports on major commodities are likely to be called for after the harvesting of 1947 crops. Potatoes already are surplus. Peanuts and burley tobacco are in line for support protection if large crops are produced this year, the Department says in its December "The Agricultural Situation."

However, excepting for a few commodities, the Department of Agriculture is not attempting any "tapering off" production during 1947—world demands are too great. The Department has set goals for 1947 practically at wartime levels.

"The suggested large production is justified by anticipated needs," is the Department viewpoint."

And then warns, in the next sentence:

"From the standpoint of proper land use and conservation, however, the goal acreage is larger than is permanently desirable and means a delay in restoring a better balance between soil depletion and soil conserving crops. . . .

"There are several reasons for continuing heavy production in 1947. First, there is a strong domestic demand. Second, there is need to build up reserve stocks of some commodities depleted during the war. Third, many war-devastated areas are still critically short of food and farm products America can supply. Fourth, a margin of safety should be allowed for possibility of less favorable weather and lower yields."

Department of Agriculture is sending out the following "Tax Warning" to farmers.

Tax Returns Due January 15

"Every farmer whose gross income during 1946 was \$500 or more must file a return even tho no tax is due.

"The typical farmer has two choices as to the filing of returns. He may—

"(1) File a return and pay the tax due by January 15, or—

"(2) file an estimate of the tax due and pay this estimated tax by January 15, then file the return and pay any balance due by March 15."

The foregoing notice, it should be observed, applies to 1946 income. Farmers are one class of Federal income taxpayers who are not required to participate in the "pay as you go" plan.

Farmers can wait until after the calendar year is ended before filing their estimate as to what their income tax will be for that year. (The rest of us have to file an estimate by March 15 of what our tax will be for the current year, and pay on that basis). A farmer can file his estimate on 1946 income tax up until January 15, 1947, as noted above, using either of the options stated in the notice quoted.

Federal income taxes paid by farmers for 1945 and 1946 are estimated at about \$600,000,000 for each year.

State income taxes collected from farmers are estimated at about \$40,000,000 annually during these war years.

General property taxes levied on farms in 1945 amounted to about \$525,000,000, compared to \$640,000,000 in 1929, and about \$420,000,000 in 1934; the 1909-13 average was \$215,000,000.

Department of Agriculture estimates that farmers pay about \$200,000,000 a year nowadays in automobile and truck licenses, drivers' permits, Federal and State gasoline taxes, and Federal use taxes. It also is estimated that farmers pay around \$50,000,000 annually in state sales taxes, and perhaps \$5,000,000 a year in poll taxes.

Hold Machinery Schools

Farm machinery schools, sponsored by the Kansas State College Extension Service, will be held beginning January 6 in 41 Kansas counties. Topics for discussion include new equipment, costs, tractor and tire care and maintenance, harvesting and seeding equipment, tillage tools, and soil and water conservation. Machinery exhibits and motion pictures are included.

School personnel include John M. Ferguson, Harold E. Stover, Walter E. Selby, and R. S. Knight, extension engineers; R. C. Lind and Harold Harper, soil conservationists; and Paul W. Griffith and John H. Coolidge, farm management specialists, all of Kansas State College, and representatives of commercial firms.

Schedule by counties: Lyon and Lane, January 6-7; Chase and Ness, January 7-8; Morris and Hodgeman, January 8-9; Geary, January 9-10; Riley, January 10-11; Wabunsee, January 13-14; Pottawatomie, January 14-15; Shawnee, January 15-16; Osage, January 20-21; Franklin, January 21-22; Anderson, January 22-23; Linn, January 23-24; Miami, January 24-25.

Smith, February 10-11; Jewell, February 11-12; Republic, 12-13; Washington, 13-14; Marshall, February 14-15; Stafford and Ottawa, February 17-18; Edwards and Cloud, February 18-19; Pawnee and Mitchell, February 19-20; Rush and Lincoln, February 20-21; Barton and Ellsworth, February 21-22; Greenwood, February 24-25; Elk, February 25-26; Chautauqua, February 26-27; Cowley, February 27-28; Butler, February 28-March 1; Cheyenne, March 3-4; Sherman, March 4-5; Wallace, March 5-6; Logan, March 5-6; Thomas, March 7-8.

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Livestock Editor

MIKE WILSON,
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Farm Week

(Continued from Page 6)

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150 Tablets . . . only \$1.00



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8-oz. bottle . . . only 75c

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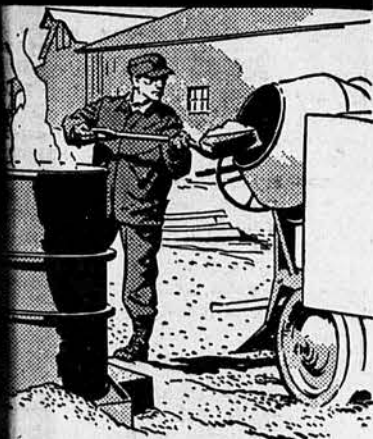
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Hans Regier

attract keen attention from the assembly.

Topics of specific practical importance to the farming business will keynote the program scheduled for Thursday morning. Dean R. I. Throckmorton, of Kansas State College, will tackle a subject of high interest when he discusses "Extension of the Use of Fertilizers." Dean Throckmorton, recognized thruout the nation for his sound thinking, is an authority on this subject.

Facts about the "Veterans' Farm Training Program," will be presented by L. B. Pollom, state director of Vocational Education. Mr. Pollom is familiar with the minute details of this program, which affects both farmers and veterans. Final scheduled speaker of the convention is Hans Regier, White-water, renowned farmer and breeder of purebred Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Regier will "go right down to the grass-roots" in his practical discussion entitled "My Postwar Farm Policy." Mr.



General Thomas B. Wilson

Regier's talk will be followed by adoption of resolutions, and election of officers.

Officers of the board serving with President Wegener and Secretary Mohler are Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, vice-president, and B. H. Hewett, Coldwater, treasurer. Other members of the board are: Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha; P. A. Wempe, Seneca; Elmer McNabb, Boicourt; R. C. Beezley, Girard; W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville; Gaylord R. Munson, Junction City; M. E. Rohrer, Abilene; Herman A. Praeger, Claffin; and Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center.

When Fire Strikes

Winter weather means more farm fire danger, states John M. Ferguson, Kansas State College extension engineer.

When fire does strike the first 5 minutes are the most important, Mr. Ferguson says. The 5 things that must be done to hold losses to a minimum are to quickly remove all persons to safety; promptly signaling for help; skillfully fight a small fire before it spreads; protect other buildings; and fight the fire with neighborhood co-operation.

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Nourse engineers have studied farm lubrication needs for 40 years. They have found that an oil that's homogenized will stand the toughest farm lubrication demands, in all kinds of weather.

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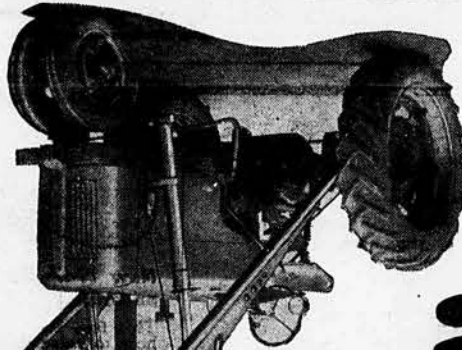
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Henry Field's seeds grow bigger, better surer crops. Just mail coupon. If you send at once, Henry will also include new seed catalog and free copy of "Seed Sense" magazine along with your free tomato seeds. Get yours today. Appreciate if you send along 3c stamp to help with mailing.

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IRRIGATION
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Our Road Problem

(Continued from Page 3)

Highway Commission acts as a go-between. Highway officials provide the board with technical information and help, approve its selection of roads, and forward the selection to the bureau.

Construction plans for roads approved by the bureau are handled the same way. Once the county program is outlined and approved, the Highway Commission handles the letting of contracts by groups of counties. Each county board, however, decides which roads are to be let for contract first, and must approve the contract and bid before work starts. This plan keeps control of the program among the home folks in the county.

Even if this expanded secondary road program goes thru it will take 10 or 15 years to complete the 12,000 miles. There still will be thousands of farmers living on the 100,000 miles of land service roads, and who will have to drive varying distances in the mud to reach the all-weather "farm-to-market" roads.

Highway officials estimated before the war that it would cost 600 million dollars to grade and gravel these 100,000 miles of land service roads. Under present construction costs it would amount to 900 million dollars. This cost would exceed the entire 1946 farm cash income. Since these roads are not on the state or secondary system, do not come under the jurisdiction of the Highway Commission, and are not entitled to Federal aid, the job of improving them is up to the townships or counties.

The state is required by law to return yearly \$3,600,000 of its road money to county and township road funds. Benefit districts get an additional million dollars yearly. Even with this help many townships cannot raise enough money by taxation to buy the equipment and do the job.

But let's get back to the highway problem as a whole. Up until 1929, highways in Kansas were sponsored

by highway associations and there was no uniform planning for the state as a whole. Landowners along some routes were taxed to build highways. The law long ago compelled counties to repay these landlords. And the state, in turn, is paying back the counties at the rate of one million dollars annually in benefit district refunds.

When the state took over Kansas highways in 1929, the Highway Commission was faced with the task of building a state-wide road system in a hurry and one that would please as many persons as possible. All this had to be done with a very small amount of money compared with that available in many other states. It meant spreading the money too thin.

Here are just some of the reasons why Kansas does not have a better road system: The Federal Bureau of Public Roads reports that in 1945 Kansans paid average highway taxes of \$25.02 per vehicle. Compare this with \$59.70 a vehicle in Oklahoma; \$37.70 in Nebraska; \$67.97 in Alabama; \$62.89 in North Carolina; \$38.33 in Iowa; and \$46.37 in Texas. In addition to low road taxes, the bureau reports that Kansas ranked second in the United States in the amount of gasoline tax exemptions for agricultural purposes. In fact, 40 per cent of all gas used in Kansas is claimed exempt for agricultural purposes, say tax officials.

These low taxes and high exemptions would not be so bad if Kansas had a small road mileage and was heavily populated. Missouri gets more revenue from license sales alone than Kansas gets from all taxes for road building. In addition, Missouri years ago floated a huge bond issue for road construction. Kansas has operated on a strict "pay as you go" basis.

When you get to comparing Kansas road mileage and tax incomes with those of other states you wonder how this state could have any kind of highway system. Yet Kansas really has

(Continued on Page 18)

To Honor National Winners

During Board of Agriculture Meeting . . . See Page 6



Marshall Schirer, Newton,
F. F. A. public speaking contest winner.



Norman Manz, Geary county,
a national safety champion.



Lewis Topliff, Formoso,
4-H national leadership winner.



Herman Wingert, Dunlap,
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Marketing Viewpoint

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

What are the prospects concerning egg prices in January 1947?—A. G. D.

Egg prices normally decline seasonally in January with increased production. There are several factors that may change the normal rate of decline this year. Recently, an announcement stated that the Government will accept offerings of dried eggs for January, 1947, delivery. Driers must certify that they paid producers 35 cents for all fresh eggs they apply on contract. This new buying program may add some strength to egg prices. On the other hand, total egg production is only slightly smaller than last year, due to the fact that a record rate of lay this year has offset the fewer hens on farms this year compared to last year. As production increases seasonally, the increased supplies will be a price-depressing factor.

What will be the trend for light-weight heifers by the first of April with about 120 days of feed?—R. H.

A downward trend in prices for the better grades of slaughter cattle seems probable by April. The biggest decline is expected for choice heavy steers, with less decline expected for the lighter weights and for good and medium grades. Heifers would be expected to decline somewhat less than steers of comparable grade.

This does not necessarily mean there will be no profits in cattle feeding this winter. While stocker and feeder prices have been the highest on record this fall, the spread between prices of stockers and feeders and well-finished cattle also has been the widest on record. Considering feed prices, a favorable feeding margin would still exist even if fed cattle prices should decline some by the end of the feeding period. It is possible that by late spring the fat cattle market will have declined to the point where profit margins will be small. Under the circumstances, keeping feed lots topped out to avoid as much price risk as possible would seem desirable.

I have about 170 lambs of which around 80 head would now weigh 100 pounds and grade good to choice. I see the lamb market has taken a slump. What can be expected during the next couple of months?—J. H.

Since price controls were removed in mid-October, the market for fat lambs has fluctuated largely between \$22.50 and \$24 at Kansas City. At present the market is near the low point of this range. Rather large marketings of Corn Belt fed lambs seem probable during the next month. If there should be unfavorable weather in the wheat pasture areas, there might be a doubling up of receipts and prices might drop slightly. If the weather should continue favorable during this period, so wheat pasture lambs would not be forced in, it is doubtful whether prices would decline appreciably during this period.

By late February and March it is probable that the lamb market will be back up to early December levels. There has been a sharp reduction in the number of lambs on feed in the irrigated valleys of Western Nebraska and Northeastern Colorado. Lambs from these areas usually come to market in late winter and early spring. Light supplies from those areas would indicate a strong market by late February and March.

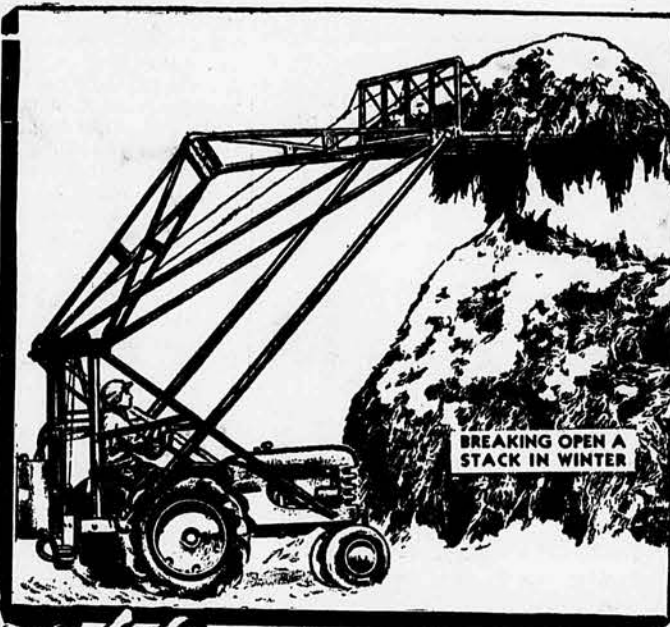
I heard that the parity prices of wheat and corn have gone up. Does this mean higher loan rates next year?—G. H.

The parity price of wheat advanced 10 cents from September to November, and the parity price of corn went up 10 cents. The present law provides that the Federal Government shall make available loans at 90 per cent of parity for 2 full calendar years after the war emergency is ended. The present parity price of wheat is \$1.88 on farms. Ninety per cent of this price would require a loan rate of \$1.70 on farms for the U. S. average. Corn parity is \$1.36, which would mean a loan rate of \$1.22½, or 7½ cents above the loan rate for the present crop.

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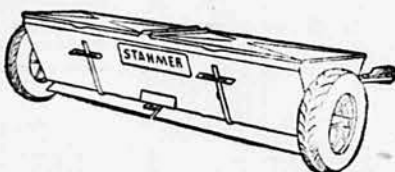


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Our Road Problem

(Continued from Page 16)

better roads than many people think. Most persons condemn Kansas roads after taking a vacation trip out of the state. The reason for this is that while in other states they drive only on the highly improved roads. Kansas engineers are quick to admit that most states have better tourist highways than Kansas.

But, they point out, many states have put all or most of their money into these superhighways. The Kansas system is designed to give every county all-weather roads. Kansas law requires that every county have at least one state highway running thru the county east and west and one running north and south. You can check this by looking at your highway map. Under the Kansas road program each county has an average of about 90 miles of state highways, 200 miles of secondary roads, improved or to be improved, and 600 miles of land service roads.

Spreading the money this thin means those roads are not superhighways. But in Kansas you can start out on a state highway in any county and travel on state highways to any other county in the state. That is something to think about. More Kansas towns and farming areas are close to an all-weather road than is true in most states. Every county in Kansas has at least 2 all-weather roads totaling about 90 miles.

What Traffic Counts Show

Traffic counts show that when the 20,000-mile secondary road program is completed 98 per cent of the state's road traffic will be adequately served. Because, traffic counts prove, 98 per cent of the traffic on Kansas roads occurs on about 14 per cent of the total road mileage.

"The trouble is," many farmers say, "too much money is spent on too few miles of roads. The standards are too high. Why not spread that money out on more miles and not have them so fancy?"

We put this problem direct to Walter Johnson, engineer of secondary roads in Kansas. "The answer is that if you don't provide for proper drainage and the future traffic use of the road you don't have a road," he replied. "As a matter of fact most county boards are building their secondary roads to a higher standard than the Bureau of Public Road's minimum requirements. But those county boards have to build for the future and they know what will be required of those roads."

Both the state and some counties, Mr. Johnson said, have had sad experiences trying to surface roads without first solving the drainage problem. They found that such roads were washed out in the first storm and they had nothing to show for time and money spent. Surfacing roads without grading and providing for drainage is like building terraces without providing for the terrace outlets.

Right now much of the state highway system built in the 1930's already is obsolete. Curves are too sharp, hills too steep, and bridges too narrow or frail for present day high speed and heavy truck loads. They were built under pressure to satisfy local communities instead of being built for future traffic needs.

Engineers know from experience that you have to build roads good enough to

handle traffic 10 or 15 years from now. Year-around traffic studies are made and engineers must be able to correctly foretell what kind and amounts of traffic any certain road will have to handle in 1955 or 1960.

From these traffic studies, engineers know what hours in the day farmers go to town and when they go home. Where industries are located they know the hours when shifts of workers go on or come off. Roads must be built to handle peak loads as traffic never is spread evenly over the 24 hours of the day. Engineers have to know when shifts in population are likely to affect future use of a road. They know how many vehicles using a road are trucks and what weights those trucks are carrying. They know how much tax income a road is earning and whether it is paying its way or has to be carried by some other road. These things and more have to be considered in designing and building roads for maximum use.

Altho farmers have a greater stake than city folks in good roads, some

What's Your Idea?

Kansas roads will never be what you want them to be until some way is found to raise more money for road building and improvement. The editor of Kansas Farmer would appreciate letters from farm readers on the subject of Kansas road improvement. What do you think should be done to improve Kansas roads? How would you finance your program? Let's hear from you right away so the legislature may have the benefit of your opinions on this important state problem.

state officials say they haven't always been willing to meet the cost of improvement. Townships often have reduced local levies in direct proportion to refunds sent back from the state road fund. Had they kept their levies up over a period of years and spent all the money they could legally raise in addition to state tax refunds, the rural road picture might be brighter today. However, during those depression years farmers could scarcely be blamed for not spending money they didn't have.

Mud Roads Are Expensive

But farmers now are beginning to realize they are paying for good roads whether or not they have them. Actual road tests prove that it costs farmers from 1 to 8 cents more a vehicle mile to operate their cars and trucks on mud or rough roads. The greatest cost, however, is in inconvenience and loss of time. In many townships farmers now are digging into their pockets and personally aiding in the cost of road improvements. By putting up the cash they get better roads now. Higher levies or no-fund warrants might have to be paid back during hard times. Farmers don't want to be caught in that position.

However, if Kansas wants better roads on a state-wide basis, Kansans will have to pay more taxes than they do now. If the one-cent over-all gas tax is declared unfair and unconstitutional other taxes for road purposes will have to be raised. You can't have a good road system on a low tax income program. It is like expecting bumper crops on worn-out soil.

As it stands now Kansas is in the peculiar position of being second state on total road mileage, 29th in population, 15th in assessed valuation, 17th in motor vehicle registration, and 47th in highway taxes collected. That situation never will produce a highway system equal to some other states.

Right now the entire state secondary road program is threatened. If the over-all one-cent gas tax is abolished there will not be enough money to match Federal funds. We are not defending the one-cent over-all tax; just making a statement of fact. Legislators must work out an adequate and fair method of paying for Kansas road improvements. Unless something is done, and soon, Kansas farmers are doomed to be left "stuck in the mud."

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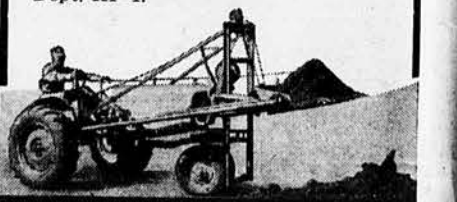


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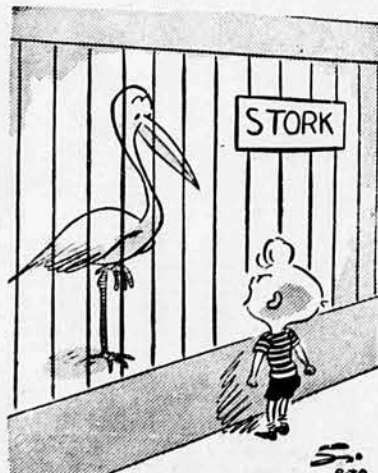
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Dairy Removes Risk

A livestock side line means a steady income the year around, according to George Stone, Barber county, and it lends safety to farming. When wheat fails, he can expect his dairy income to continue week after week.

Mr. Stone farms 1,100 acres but he still finds time for his dairy. He has had Holsteins on his farm since 1925. Starting with a grade herd, he has improved the quality until all his cows now are registered stock.

Last year his 21 milk cows averaged more than 400 pounds of butterfat. His top cow, a 3-year-old, produced 644 pounds, and a 6-year-old produced 633 pounds. He has been producing class C milk, which has been bringing up to \$4.39 a hundred. But Mr. Stone is getting ready for class B production as rapidly as possible. He expects \$8 a day more from the change and figures he can make daily deliveries for that money.

The grain for his dairy rations comes from his crops of oats, barley and wheat and he raises enough alfalfa hay for winter feeding. Large acreages of wheat supply good winter pasture. In spring and fall he has balbo rye avail-

able, an acre for each cow, and the same amount of Sudan grass is seeded for summer pasture.

In addition to his dairy, Mr. Stone usually runs a beef cow herd, too. At present he has no beef cattle but expects to manage herds of both types of cattle again in the future.

Farming without livestock is too risky an undertaking for him.

Lots of Corn

The 1946 U. S. corn crop is not only the largest on record in quantity, but the average of quality is unusually high in almost every part of the country. October, generally proved an almost ideal season for maturing corn. "Nearly all late corn matured without frost damage," said the U. S. D. A. report. This contrasted sharply with 1945 when frost struck early and there were quantities of "soft corn" which gave serious concern. Growers needed to make use of this corn during the winter, since it would not keep well.

"All corn was safe from frost on November 1," the report commented. But not as much had been husked as was expected. Farmers, in many cases, were actually waiting for a frost, which would help dry the corn. Mechanical corn pickers are increasing in number and these machines work best when both the corn and the cornfield are dry. In October many of the fields were moist in the Corn Belt, as were the corn plants.

"Quality in all the Corn Belt states except South Dakota is considerably above average," the report notes. Other areas fared well. "In the Northeast, October weather was unusually favorable. Production in this group of states is the largest since 1925. With the exception of 1945 the South Atlantic states are husking the biggest corn crop since 1921." And, "the South Central group of states is harvesting the largest crop since 1942."

Accident Saved Pigs

A lifesaver for little pigs is the result of an accident in Kentucky. The accident was failure of the foundation in a farrowing house. This let down one side of the floor and caused it to slant. The slanting floor proved a lifesaver for the little pigs born in the pen a few days later. Now the general recommendation is for slanting floors in farrowing houses—a slope of 1 1/2 inches to the foot works well.

On a sloping floor a sow prefers to lie down with her back to the high side. Clumsy little pigs stagger a bit the first few days, and even on a slightly sloping floor tend to tumble to the low side. The lifesaving is as simple as that. When the mother pig is ready to lie down she is likely to choose the high side of the pen, and the little pigs are likely to be bunched on the low side. Thus the mother is not so likely to lie down on and crush one or several pigs.

One farmer in Kentucky last spring had one farrowing house with sloping floors and one with level floors. On sloped floors he saved an average of 9.2 pigs to the litter, compared with 7.2 pigs on level floors.

Balance in Livestock

It takes livestock to balance farm production. That is what Lawrence Bardshar, Sedgwick county, has learned on his 800-acre farm. He has more than 400 acres of good black soil for cropland, and between 300 and 400 acres of what he terms blow sand for pasture. Altho the pasture acreage is smaller and poorer land, it supports his livestock program which accounts for 60 per cent of his income.

His livestock program is built around a flock of 150 Northwest ewes and a commercial herd of 65 to 70 Aberdeen-Angus cows. His spring lambs and yearling feeders provide the bulk of his livestock income. His Angus cows calve in March. After a year of grazing, the calves are ready for market as feeders.

This sandy pasture land along the Arkansas river produces good grass. But he gets more from each acre thru sweet clover seedings. For several years sweet clover seed has been scattered in the sandy soil, in many places it reseeds itself. "It makes good grazing a month earlier than the native pasture," he explains. And it doesn't harm the grass when it comes along later. He has about 150 acres of alfalfa to help support his livestock program.

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New Record for Peaches

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

OUTSTANDING speaker at the 80th annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society at Wichita, December 12 and 13, was Stanley Johnston of the Michigan Experiment Station. He is a specialist on peach culture and probably is the foremost authority on new varieties.

"A new record was established in peach production in the United States in 1946 with 85,782,000 bushels," said Mr. Johnston. "This was 43 per cent above the 10-year average for 1935-45. Competent observers think it is possible to produce as many as 100,000,000 bushels in the United States any favorable year."

"The trend toward increased production should cause the peach grower to ponder carefully his particular production and marketing conditions before planting new peach orchards." He stated that growers over an entire state should not specialize in one variety of peach. He recommended a variety of peach types to avoid market gluts and a shortage of harvesting and packing labor.

Mr. Johnston advised against pruning peach trees heavily the first 3 or 4 years. "Our practice now is to select the main scaffold limbs the first year; do some corrective pruning the second year, and then leave the trees almost untouched thru the fourth year." He warned against too frequent and thorough cultivation and an excessive amount of nitrogen application for fertilizer.

Many new varieties of peaches have come into existence as a result of Mr. Johnston's untiring breeding activities. The Southhaven, Halehaven and Redhaven varieties have gone into commercial production and represent a real contribution to the peach industry.

According to George W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Halehaven is the only variety ever introduced that seems to have a chance to rival the Elberta as a commercial variety. The Redhaven has been pronounced an outstanding variety for locker freezing.

At the recent State Apple Show held in Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Johnston announced for the first time the station's newest peach which has been christened the Fairhaven. It is claimed for this new variety that it is one of the most cold-resistant peaches yet developed.

The Fairhaven is the result of a crossing of Southhaven with J. H. Hale in 1930. The tree has borne annual crops every season, particularly in 1943, 1945 and 1946 when weather conditions were wet, cold and foggy at blossom time. Trees of several other varieties bore little or no fruit in these springs.

In addition to breeding peaches, Mr. Johnston has done pioneer research work in connection with the blueberry in Michigan. As a result the blueberry is making considerable progress as a new fruit crop for Michigan.

Mr. Johnston is president of the American Pomological Society which is scheduled to have its 98th annual session at the Coronado hotel in St. Louis on February 19 and 20. Held in conjunction with this meeting will be the fourth annual National Peach Council. On the day preceding the peach conference, Tuesday, February 18, the Agricultural Committee of the National Association of Food Chains will meet with a small, nationally-representative group of growers of deciduous fruits at the same place to discuss increased co-operation between growers and retailers.

Herbert L. Drake, of Bethel, president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, presided at the morning session of the first day at which G. A. Flinger, of Kansas State College, told of improved methods in freezing foods. Peaches may now be frozen without losing the color or turning dark, he said, by the addition of vitamin C to the peach sirup.

In the afternoon session, at which Emmett Blood, of Wichita, vice-president of the society, presided, W. F. Pickett, head of the horticultural department at Kansas State College, summarized the experiences with DDT solutions of fruit growers in more than 20 states. "We find while control by this method is beneficial in some respects," Pickett said, "it is injurious in others." To illustrate, he pointed out how use of DDT upsets biological balance by destroying the parasites of certain insects like aphids and European red mite allowing these injurious pests to flourish unmolested. Altho great strides have been made in the improvement of insecticides and fungicides scientists are not ready yet to pronounce any of them perfect, the speaker said.

Our Turkey Crop

Turkey production, following World War I, declined rapidly and reached a low in 1927. This was because of the growing hazard of turkey production. It was a poor speculation to feed young turkeys because so many died from a variety of disease, particularly from blackhead. Investigation revealed that blackhead affected chickens only lightly, but was deadly to turkeys. Emphasis in turkey protection was to keep turkeys and chickens apart. One result was the growth of specialized turkey production. Others were various steps in better management that also made turkey growing safer. Keeping turkeys on summer range and away from chickens and changing them frequently to fresh range controlled the spread of blackhead in the flocks—and damage from other poultry parasites as well.

The results of this better management are reflected in figures of production compiled since 1929 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1930, turkey production was 216 million pounds. By 1940 it had more than doubled to 482 million pounds, and by 1944 had gone up to 547 million pounds.

A further stimulus to turkey production and marketing has been the breeding of smaller and better fleshed turkeys that are better adapted to the ovens, the food budgets, and turkey capacity of average families.

Make Casein Bristles

Remember how hard it was to get good paintbrushes during the war? Well, maybe our troubles will be over, if we can always get enough casein. U. S. D. A. science has finally perfected the method by which commercial output of bristles from casein is possible.

After 4 years study at the Eastern Regional Research laboratory in Philadelphia, the process has been finished to a point where one company is ready to start work on casein bristle-making. Artificial bristle is made from threading a mixture of casein and water thru a suitable die, plus finishing operations. Any length and diameter wanted can be made. The material is resistant to oils and organic solvents, hence is valuable for paintbrushes.

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Now offering choice September boar pigs. Various bloodlines. Immune. Annual bred gilt sale February 28, featuring the get of "Five-Stars."

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HEREFORD HOGS

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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 immune.

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KAN.

HOGS

Registered DUROC GILT SALE

Central Livestock Pavilion
Hutchinson, Kansas
January 17, 1947

25 Big Rugged Quality Gilt bred to Grand River Fancy, farrow in February, March and April. These are the kind Farmers and Feeders like. If interested in bred Gilt you should attend this sale. You will like them. The Gilt carry the blood of Orion Image, Superba Cherry King, Leader Model, and Ideal Model.

For information write Glefer Brothers, Kingman or Cheney, Kansas.

DUROC BRED GILT SALE

To Be Held at the Garlus Garage
February 1, (Night Sale)
Corning, Kansas

40 Head of Bred Gilt
Featuring the blood of Low Down Fancy and Kansas Market Topper. A select offering of modern type Durocs. Write for Catalog.

FRANK ALEXANDER
Corning, Kansas
Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer.
Bert Powell, Auctioneer.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS

For Sale. A great lot of thick, deep, heavy hammed quality gilts. Well grown, sired by Unnamed Broadway, Bulder's Victory Ace, Proud Cherry Orion. Bred to Super Spot Light, one of best selling in Maah's recent record sale and to Lo-Thickmaster, the \$492.50 top selling boar in Colo. Breeders sale, we believe the thickest type dark red boar sold in 1946. New blood of the breed's best for old customers. Still have limited number high class spring boars and fall pigs for sale.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

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

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.

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PUREBRED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

Variety of ages and sizes. Weights 100 lbs. to 275 lbs. Bred gilts to farrow in March and April. Our Spotted Polands are bred for profitable pork production.

CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, KAN.

Auction Spotted Poland Hogs

At the Fairgrounds
Topeka, Kansas
Wednesday, February 5
1 P. M.

25 BRED GILTS—10 FALL BOARS
15 FALL GILTS
Gilts Bred to Feeders Wide Back Jr. They Are Sired by Keepsakes Pride, Junior Champion 1944 Kansas Free Fair. This sale offering is the "Tops" of two herds. See Next Issue of Kansas Farmer for More Information About This Sale.

FOR A SALE CATALOG WRITE THE OWNERS: **H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, SUNNYBROOK FARM, RICHLAND, KAN.,** or **ROY KELLER, BERRYTON, KAN.**
Auctioneer—Bert Powell.
Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.



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

Holstein bulls sired by Great Mercury Prince, whose dam has a record of 19,541 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
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

Sunnymede Farm

KING BESSIE JEMIMA ROAST
Senior Sire
FARST BURKE LAD STAR
Junior Sire
NOW AVAILABLE
"KING BESSIE" and "BURKE" SONS
Herd now on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

MORE MILK AT LESS COST

Holsteins hold all world records for milk production. Having greater feed capacity, they can consume large amounts of home-grown roughage, assuring their owners greater profits. Also, they continue to produce consistently at 12 and 15 years of age or longer.

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Smoky Valley Holsteins

For Sale: Bull—Smoky Valley Prince Charming, born March 12, 1946, son of the top selling female Kansas State Sale 1944.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Elsworth, 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, LENO, KAN.

**BROOKSIDE
STOCK FARM**

Jersey Bulls 1-year-old ready for light service. Sired by Design Wonder Observer 455937. These bulls are well developed and in the best of health. Guaranteed breeders. Priced at \$125 F.O.B. Sylvia, Kansas. Registered.

MARSHALL BROS.
Sylvia, Reno Co., Kansas.

Registered Guernsey Bull

Two years old. Sired by Argilla Forecast's Improver. Dam has A. R. Record. Good type.

WAYNE E. REICHARD, HOMEWOOD, KAN.

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12 and 18-months-old, with best of production breeding available. Farmers prices.

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PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN.,
260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE**FOR BETTER
HOLSTEIN BULLS**

See the good bulls offered for sale by us. We offer King Arnold K. Pusch the highest index bull in Kansas. His 2-year-old daughter has made up to 618 pounds of fat in 314 days. Three others we offer are sons of Sir Billy DeKol Jennie. These sons have daughters near 640 pounds. Our main herd sire, the great excellent Sir Bess Tidy has sons for sale. Wonderful uddered Tidy daughters have tested up to 5% and milked up to 64 pounds a day as 2-year-olds. Don't overlook this great bull from which to choose your next herd sire. Write for full information.

Address Harold Scanlan,
Care of St. Joseph's Home Farm,
Abilene, Kansas.

**Milking
Shorthorn Bulls**

Registered, up to 12 months. Sired by Retnuh Butter Clay Dobin and from R.M. and classified dams.

H. R. LUCAS & SONS
2 1/2 Miles North, MACKSVILLE, KANSAS

**MILKING-BRED
SHORTHORN BULL**

5 years old, weight 2100, gentle and has a good R.M. pedigree. Price \$400 or will trade for another bull of equal value.

M. S. MABRY, LITTLE RIVER, KANSAS

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bull

For Sale, 4 years old, good individual and well bred. WM. H. VANDERLIP, Woodston, Kansas.

REG. RED POLLS

For Sale, Some good bull prospects, 6- to 9-months old. One yearling bull. Six heifer spring calves. Good breeding.

W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscotah, Kansas.

ERNEST A. REED & SONS, continuous advertisers in Kansas Farmer, write as follows: "In checking over our books we find that we have placed 14 Holstein bulls in good Kansas herds this year. Several unborn calves have been optioned should they prove to be bulls. We think that the advertising done in Kansas Farmer has paid us dividends."

The fall sale of Durocs and Spotted Polands by WAYNE DAVIS, of Mahaska, was held on a swell day, according to Mr. Davis. About 200 buyers and visitors came out for the sale and an average price of \$109.30 was made on Spotted Polands and \$95.86 on Durocs. Wreath Farms, at Manhattan, topped the Durocs twice at \$175. The top Spotted sale was also a Kansas buyer.

The KANSAS POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION is assuming a lot of real activity. Gordon McLin, of Silver Lake, is president, and Ray Saylor, of Manhattan, secretary. Breeders from many sections of the state are becoming members and plans for furthering the growth of Polands are being made. A winter bred sow sale will be held at Hutchinson some time in February.

THOMAS WERTH, of Park, held his first annual Hereford production sale at the Quinter Sale Pavilion, December 4. The offering consisted of 50 head selected from his breeding herd. The bulls sold made an average of \$241. Thirty females in the offering averaged \$261. The general average of the entire offering being \$254. The entire offering was purchased by Kansas farmers and breeders.

A. LEWIS OSWALD, proprietor and manager of ROTHERWOOD JERSEY FARM, at Hutchinson, writes that on November 20 the Rotherwood Jersey bull, Zanthra of Oz, became the first 7-Star Superior sire of the breed. And at the same time his son, Asbarax of Oz, also became a 7-Star bull. Mr. Oswald says there are now only five 7-Star bulls in the world and 2 of them have been bred and are now at Rotherwood.

The KNUDSEN AND SEATON Hereford dispersion sale, at Oakley, December 5, was a remarkable success. Sixty-seven lots presented in ordinary breeding condition made an average of \$267. The top of the auction was \$425 paid by Jess Lee, of Monument, on a 1943 cow with heifer calf at foot. Mr. Lee purchased 28 head of the offering. He is building a purebred herd of Herefords on his ranch near Monument.

VIC ROTH, Polled Hereford breeder, of Hays, held his annual fall auction, December 3, at the ranch. Several head of this offering were consigned by N. L. DINGER, of Hays. The top bull of the auction went to Duttlinger Brothers, of Monument, and John Luft, of LaCrosse, at \$1,425. Top female of the auction was purchased by Gilbert Ahrensens, of Lake Park, Iowa, at \$2,125. The general average on the entire offering sold was \$400.

Twenty-three bulls sold in KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' sale at Hutchinson, in November, for prices ranging from \$235 to \$500 for an outstanding individual consigned by E. L. Stunkel, of Peck. The buyer was Arthur Nelson, of New Cambria. Earl Clemmons, of Waldo, sold the top female at \$900. The buyer was Sni-A-Bar Farms, Ralph Schulte, Little River, sold a heifer at \$800 to the same buyer. Prices on females ranged from \$900 down to \$225.

GLENN I. GIBBS, of Manchester, has one of the good herds of registered Hereford cattle in his part of the state. Mr. Gibbs for the past 6 years has sold at auction a part of each calf crop. The improvement has been steady, every year's crop showing greater quality and uniformity. Special attention has been given to heavier bone. Creep feeding has made for faster growth. Every herd bull brought to the farm has been better than the one that preceded him. The entire calf crop will be offered this season so prospective buyers may note the improvement in uniformity and general breed type quality.

The LES BRANNAN POLLED HEREFORD dispersion sale held at Timken, December 2, was one of the greatest Polled Hereford sales in the history of the state. Eighty-two lots, which included some cows with calves at foot, sold for a total of \$75,030, an average price of \$950. The offering was distributed over 8 states. The 15 bulls averaged \$1,853, with a top of \$12,000 paid by Lazy K. Hereford Ranch, Coalmont, Colo. The females averaged \$705, with a top of \$1,600 paid by Allan Engler, of Topeka. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer.

I have just received a very interesting letter from FRED GERMANN, JR., member of the firm of GERMANN & GERMANN, breeders of registered Durocs at Manhattan. Fred is now attending Kansas State College and is almost entirely recovered from the effects of a very severe accident last fall. He tells of having recently purchased a new herd boar named Topper, that comes from a leading breeder's herd and is very promising. Another incident that will please the many friends of the Germann family is the winning of Dick and Don Hodges at the Wichita 4-H show on barrows that placed first and third. These barrows were sired by a son of Reconstruction. The fall pigs are doing fine and a great lot of gilts have been bred for spring farrowing.

DAVID M. SCHURLE, of Manhattan, drew a fine day for his Jersey cattle dispersion sale. With modern arrangements, including seating, and a well-decorated selling block supplied by Sale Manager Ivan Gates, the large crowd of bidders and buyers seemed to enjoy every transaction of the afternoon. The top cow sold for \$360, going to Wm. Fortune, of Wamego. Alex Crowl, of Manhattan, bought the herd bull at the low figure of \$200. The 100 head, about half registered cattle, sold rapidly and at satisfactory prices. The registered cattle, including baby calves, averaged \$155.25. Thirty cows averaged \$192.58, 5 bred heifers averaged \$133, and 14 small heifers and calves averaged \$80. Among the heaviest buyers were W. M. Metzger, Oneida; H. F. Bushong, St. John. The 51 grades averaged \$144.45. Among the best grade buyers

were Bryon K. Wilson, Manhattan; Merle H. Kohman, Abilene; W. H. Harris, Manhattan; and N. A. Gish, Junction City. Everything went to Kansas buyers except one heifer purchased on mail order by an Oklahoma buyer. Ivan Gates, of West Liberty, Ia., managed the sale. The auctioneer was Bert Powell, assisted by Lawrence Welter and Vernon Ewing.

The fast growing demand for good Hereford cattle in the territory adjacent to Hutchinson was again demonstrated by the high and uniform prices paid for Herefords in the KANSAS HEREFORD FUTURITY held at Hutchinson, November 22. Out of the 42 lots sold only 5 head sold below \$400, and only 16 head sold for \$600 or more, yet the average on the 42 head was \$542. The 24 bulls sold for an average price of \$514, with a top of \$1,000 paid 3 times on bulls consigned by Frank Robert Condell, of El Dorado. Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch, Great Bend, and Duttlinger Bros., Monument. Buyers of above bulls were Oliver Bros., Danville, J. L. Carswell, Alton, and Milo McMillan, Cooper, S. D. The top females consigned by J. J. Moxley, of Council Grove, sold for \$1,250. The buyer was Titus & Stout, Cottonwood Falls. Average price on all females was \$578.

Buyers appeared from many sections of Kansas at an early hour to look over the good grade Holsteins that were selling in the H. W. BISEL & SON SALE, Topeka, December 18. The day was ideal and the crowd was immense. By 1 o'clock 170 plates of lunch had been served and a count of the cars and trucks just following the noon hour showed 387 from many counties in Kansas. This was a complete dispersion sale of all farm equipment, dairy equipment, and the herd of grade Holsteins, all ages. More than 50 head of grade cows were sold. They were all ages and in all stages of production, with several dry cows and a few blemished cows as well. The average on this group was \$197.50, with a \$300 top. Top cow was purchased by W. C. Niehardt, Lyndon, who purchased several others. Four bred heifers were sold for an average of \$171.25. Twelve open heifers averaged \$159, with a top of \$175. Several of these bred heifers went to Clyde Coonse, Horton, and he selected the tops at the figure just stated. Eleven heifer calves averaged \$93. A week old heifer calf sold for \$52.50. Machinery, hay, grain sold well. The sale totaled approximately \$25,000. Bert Powell and Crews Brothers, Topeka, were the auctioneers.

The big Iowa dispersal sale of the JOHN WINDOM HEREFORDS was held in the Reno Sale Pavilion, at Bloomfield, Ia., December 5 and 6. The weather was ideal and a good crowd attended from around 20 states. The cattle sold in pasture condition as the shortage of labor made it impossible to fit that many cattle for sale. Four hundred and fifty lots sold for a total of \$124,430, with an average of \$277. Sixty-seven bulls averaged \$386 and 383 females averaged \$257. The top 10 head averaged \$1,525; the top 25 head averaged \$1,076; the top 50 head averaged \$761; and the top 100 head sold for an average of \$551. The top figure of the sale was \$3,250 paid for Proud Mixer 34th, one of the young herd bulls, going to Larry Miller of the Painter Hereford Co., Denver & Roggen, Colo. A price of \$2,125 was paid for another of the Wisdom herd sires, Super Anxiety 31st, by Dr. R. E. King, Winnsboro, La. Don DeVoss, Cantril, Ia., paid \$1,700 for Super Blanchard 2nd, a son of Super Anxiety 5th. Jim Tucker, Austin, Tex., paid \$2,000 for the top female of the sale. Mr. Wisdom has spent a number of years building up this good herd of cattle and it was a buyer's opportunity to secure good seed stock at reasonable prices.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE**REGISTERED MILKING
SHORTHORN BULLS**

3 Yearlings From Our Herd of
Classified and Tested Cows—
Choice

\$300.00

Write for picture and pedigree.

**THEIS CO., Lora-Locke Hotel
DODGE CITY, KANSAS**

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

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1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

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

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Effective February 1**

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Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, eight days before.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor
MIKE WILSON, Fieldman.
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

Duroc Bred Sow Sale

At Farm Just West of Town

Saturday, January 25

65 HEAD

42 GILTS sired by such boars as College Fancy, Reconstruction 2nd and Showman and bred to our outstanding young boars, Cherry Knockout, grandson of Kant-Be-Beat and Golden Orion 2nd by Golden Fancy.

23 CHOICE FALL GILTS by Golden Orion, son of Cherry King. The offering comes from a long line of proven bloodlines and acceptable Duroc type. We are now closing our 40th year of breeding registered Durocs.

For catalog address
HARRY GIVENS, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Bert Powell. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

**Huston's Annual DUROC Bred Gilt Sale**

At Farm in Heated Sale Barn

Thursday, February 6

40 EXCELLENT BRED GILTS and 5 TOP FALL BOARS. The gilts are sired for the most part by Kant-Be-Beat-Heavy-Set a top breeding son of the old Kant Be Beat, and Wide Out Lo Down a very deep bodied boar, thick and right on the ground, many are bred to him, the rest are bred to Crown Prince 1st, an outstanding young boar, we think one of the very best, he sired by '45 Ill. grand champion, Tazwell Royal, a boar that will sire your top litters, he is a dandy sired by '45 Ohio Junior champion, and Lo Down Leader. These are selected gilts, cared for to produce for their future owners. Please write for catalog.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell. **WILLIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS**

MILLER'S Annual DUROC BRED GILT SALE

1 P. M. on Farm in New Heated Sale Pavilion, 11 Miles South of Alma, on Gravel Road

February 1, 1947

50 HEAD—45 BRED GILTS—5 BOARS

Gilts are bred to such boars as Knockout, Super Sensation and Fancy Thicket. Mostly sired by Golden Fancy, Breeders Ideal and Fancy King. This offering is of the short legged, early maturing type Duroc. Bang's tested and Immune. Write for Catalog.

CLARENCE MILLER, Owner
Bert Powell, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer.

The KANSAS STATE POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS drew unfavorable weather and bad luck for their first annual sale held at Hutchinson, November 25. Prices hardly in keeping with offering resulted. It is quite probable that the cattle sold would have generally brought the signors as much if sold on their individual basis at private treaty. The 14 bulls sold for an average price of \$262, with a top of \$375. He was signed by Earl J. Fieser, of Norwich. The top was C. A. Locke, of Arlington. The top was \$630, for a heifer consigned by Clyde W. Wier, of Mahaska, and went to Wayne K. Bolte, of Raymond. Breeders of Polled Shorthorns are among the most progressive breeders of the state. It is to be hoped that the future will see annual sales grow in interest in keeping with the wide demand they enjoy in private selling.

One of the most satisfying things connected with the business of calling on breeders in search of advertising or livestock notes is to see for oneself the progress the breeder has made over the years. Always, a visit to the OSCAR GIDEON HEREFORD farm, at Emmett, is an occasion. The time is short, the visitor is able to see the progress that has been made toward the goal of the acceptable Hereford type. The Gideon farm was founded by Oscar's father with stock from the Gudgell & Simpson herd in 1898, and took over in 1917. Although it was an established practice to buy the best in herd bulls, the neighbors must have been all but shocked at the \$3,750 Domestic Lamplighter was bought in from the Mousel herd to use on cows that had been grown and developed over the years. Now the bulls and heifers from this great sire prove the wisdom of topping the great sale. Sharing honors in the herd is the

\$2,000 Anxiety Mixer, a bull that carries the mixture of blood that continues to produce the best in Herefords.

I have received a very interesting letter from R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Hampshire hog breeders, of Randolph. They report an unusually good year for selling boars. During the season they sold 42 boars, ranging in price from \$50 for pigs sold in the summer up to \$150 for those sold later on in the fall. The bulk of sales was around \$75, with an occasional sale to a farmer up to \$100. They are breeding 25 sows and gilts for their own farrowing, 50 or more for the trade. There are about 260 fall pigs on the farm. The sow herd is from selected stock, both for quality and proven bloodlines. Many of the gilts on the farm were sired by 5 Stars, the \$1,000 boar now heading a leading Ohio herd. And many of them will be bred to All Star BB, a top son of 5 Stars and a full brother to Proud Ruler Jr., champion of Illinois in 1946. The Bergstens have a herd of about 80 high grade Hereford cows.

The THIRD ANNUAL 4-H DEFERRED FEED SHOW AND SALE was held in Kansas City, Mo., December 12 and 13. The 4-H boys and girls of Kansas sold 280 head of fat club steers at auction. This show and sale is sponsored by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State College at Manhattan. The show was held on December 12 and the steers were shown in groups of 3. The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce furnished the prize money. The sale was under supervision of Russell Ward, chairman of junior activities of the Stock Yards Co. The sale was held the morning of December 13, when 280 calves sold at auction for an average of 28 to 29 cents. The top was \$36.50 per hundred for one Hereford steer bought by the U. S. Packing Co. The auction was conducted by Donald J. Bowman, Hamilton, Mo.

The DICKINSON COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION held their first annual show and sale at Abilene, December 6. The members of this association should be congratulated on the quality and breeding of the cattle selected from their herds for their first sale. The cattle also were presented to the buyers in very good condition. Carl Elling, Jr., of Marion county, placed the cattle in the morning. At 12:30 the seats were filled to capacity for the auction. Seventeen bulls made an average of \$430, with a \$970 top consigned by T. L. Welsh, of Abilene, going to C. H. Kettley, of Engle. Twenty-three females averaged \$357, with the top \$1,325 consigned by Jesse Riffel & Sons, of Enterprise, purchased by Harold Gringrass, of Sedgwick.

It is gratifying to observe that WILLIS HUSTON, Duroc breeder of Americus, is carrying on successfully the herd established by his father and maintained for 40 years. About 75 spring boars have gone out to old and new customers during the past fall. About 120 cows and gilts have been bred to stay on the farm and supply farmers and breeders during the winter and spring season. Six different boars have been used in mating and at least 2 have been bred to noted sires in the herds. In this way herd uniformity is possible. That is, any gilt inclined to be too short, was mated to a sire with more stretch and the best possible length maintained. Boars have been brought into the herd from leading herds in the United States, prize-winning animals backed by quality.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

February 1—Ralph L. Smith Farms, Lees Summit, Mo.
January 4—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
January 17—Robert Richardson, Mulvane, Kan.
March 15—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
April 14—Johnston Brothers, Belton, Mo.
April 15—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
April 19—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
March 18-19-20—National sale and show, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Frank Richards, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards, Secretary, Chicago 9, Ill.

Holstein Cattle

January 27—L. C. Gudenkauf, Sabetha, Kan., Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha, Kan., Harry Berger, Seneca, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, E. A. Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

January 6—Robert L. Nelson, Windom, Kan. Sale at McPherson, Kan.
January 7—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders, Fairgrounds, Topeka, Kan.
January 29—Schlickau & Sons, Haven and Argonia, and Oliver Bros., Danville, Kan. Sale near Harper, Kan.
February 1—Reno County Hereford Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Don Shaffer, Manager.
February 1—Glen I. Gibbs, Manchester, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
February 3—Waite Bros., Winfield, Kan.
February 28—Barber County Hereford Breeders' Association, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

February 22—Andrews, Crews and Keuner, Cambridge, Nebr. Thomas Andrews, Sales Manager Cambridge, Nebr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

April 2—Iowa-Nebraska Breeders Consignment sale, Council Bluffs, Iowa. H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager.

Duroc Hogs

January 17—Glofer Brothers, Kingman or Cheney, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
January 25—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
February 1—Alexander Stock Farm, Corning, Kan. (Night Sale.)
February 1—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
February 3—Earl Martin & Son, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at South St. Joseph, Mo.
February 6—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.
February 8—Kansas Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Topeka, Kan. John O. Miller, Sales Manager, Care of Chamber of Commerce, Topeka, Kan.
February 11—Albert F. Johannes, Marysville, Kan.
February 15—North Central Kansas Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan. Dr. George Wreath, Secretary, Belleville, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

February 28—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
March 1—Kansas Hampshire Hog Breeders Sale, Seneca, Kan. Lawrence Alwin, Sales Manager.

Hereford Hogs

February 21—Kansas Hereford Hog Breeders' Association, Junction City, Kan. Milt Haag, Secretary, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

February 19—Kansas Poland China Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Ray Saylor, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

February 5—H. E. Holliday & Son, Richland, Kan., and Roy Keller, Berryton, Kan. Sale at Fairgrounds, Topeka, Kan.
February 11—D. F. Blake, Brennen, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

February 13—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$28.00	\$29.00	\$17.50
Hogs.....	23.25	26.00	14.55
Lambs.....	23.50	24.50	14.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.....	20 1/2	20	23
Eggs, Standards.....	.37	.45 1/2	.41
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.70	.80	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard.....	2.08 1/2	2.10 1/4	1.71 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow.....	1.32	1.46	1.14
Oats, No. 2, White.....	.83	.89	.82
Barley, No. 2.....	1.36	1.33	1.22
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	35.00	35.00	27.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	25.00	25.00	16.00

Beef CATTLE



Registered ABERDEEN-ANGUS

At Auction

Mulvane, Kansas

Friday, January 17

62 HEAD

17 BULLS — 45 FEMALES

This herd established on a foundation of choice females selected from Sunbeam Farms, Miami, Oklahoma. Selling daughters of Blackman 12th of Sunbeam, General 16th of Lonjac, and other noted bulls. The entire herd sells! For catalog, address:

ROBERT RICHARDSON,
Owner
Mulvane, Kansas



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.

JANUARY 29 HEREFORD CATTLE

50 Lots

Oliver Brothers,
Danville, Kan.

A. R. Schlickau & Sons,
Haven and Argonia, Kan.

Gideon's Herefords Private Treaty

8 Thick, Short Legged Young Bulls.
20 Bred Heifers.
10 Open Heifers. Best of Domino breeding. Many sired by or bred to the great sire, Domestic Lamplighter 46th 4326516.
OSCAR GIDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS

Registered Hereford Bulls

Domino breeding, 8 to 17 months of age. Herd inspection invited. Priced right.
E. H. ERICKSON, OLSBURG, KANSAS

Reg. Hereford Cattle

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

Offering Polled Hereford Bulls For Sale

Good, thrifty, March calves, priced to sell. Also, two good horned bulls, same age. Come and see them or write
D. C. SHIELDS, LOST SPRINGS, KANSAS

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

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

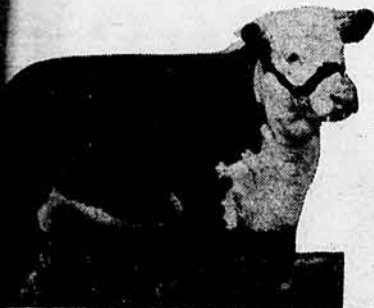


January 18
Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, January 11

The 6th Annual HEREFORD SALE of Glenn I. Gibbs



Will Be Held at the
Clay Center,
Kansas, Sales Pavilion
Saturday, Feb. 1
Beginning at 1 o'clock Sharp

22 REGISTERED BULLS

Ranging in age from 9- to 20-months-old.

19 REGISTERED HEIFERS

9- to 12-months-old.

All sired by WHR SUFFICIENCY J. 3509363.

As a special attraction we are selling all of 1946 calves that are old enough to wean. Breeding consists of Hazlett and Mousel and WHR, all Domino Breeding.

GLENN I. GIBBS, Owner, Manchester, Kansas

Auctioneer—Ross B. Schaulis.

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch Annual Sale, February 3, 1947

Winfield Fairgrounds

45 Head Selling—25 Bulls—20 Bred Heifers

Bulls consist of 7 2-year-olds and 18 yearlings. 13 sired by WHR Worthy Domino 41st. 10 by WHR Contender Domino 1st. 2 bulls by Real Domino Return, our good breeding son of noted Real Domino 51st. 8 daughters of WHR Worthy Domino 41st, 8 daughters of WHR Contender Domino 1st. 8 heifers bred to WHR Worthy Domino 41st. Several of them daughters of Contender. 10 heifers bred to O. J. R. Jupiter Star the 12th, the best bull we have ever owned. Several heifers bred to O. J. R. Domino Royal 9th. This is the most uniformly good set of cattle we have ever offered for sale. For catalog write

Waite Brothers, Owners, Winfield, Kansas
A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer.

Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer.

Holstein Reduction Sale 50 Registered Holsteins Sabetha, Kansas, Monday, January 27

Selected from the herds of L. C. Gudenkauf, Sabetha, Kansas; Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha, Kansas; and Harry Burger, Seneca, Kansas. They are not culling, but offering good useful females with D. H. I. A. and classification records on each animal. A high class offering of registered Holsteins. For information and catalog, write E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kansas.

Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer.



The Tank Truck

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



6 TRACTORS, 6 TRUCKS, AND 20,000 ACRES CAN'T BE VERY WRONG ABOUT MOTOR OIL!

OUT on his famous 70 Ranch, east of Kersey, Colorado, on the Lincoln Highway trail, E. E. Brown believes in doing things the big way. Noted throughout the west for its registered Black Angus cattle, the 70 Ranch takes in an area of more than 20,000 acres. In addition to winter feed, a substantial acreage is in row crops. Manager E. J. Smith has had plenty of experience with power equipment in farming and ranching. He writes as follows about his present responsibility:

"We have an International diesel tractor, a T 20 International, an International H, a John Deere B, an M & M, and a Ford tractor, plus 3 Chevrolet trucks, a G.M.C. and two Dodge trucks, a Chevrolet car and Cadillac.

"Our equipment a good part of the time is under a heavy overload as we have many hard jobs to do. Our work at times is certainly a severe testing ground for lubricating oils and greases and we have found that Conoco lubricants under these severe conditions stand up under any test that we have put them through in our work. We aim to take good care of our machines and part of that good care is the use of Conoco lubricating oils and greases in all of our tractors, trucks and cars. We know from our experience that Conoco oils and greases are tops.

"We use Nth motor oil, Conoco HD oil, Conoco transmission oils, Conoco Robalube, Conoco hypoid and Conoco pressure greases. Also Conoco N-tane gasoline and Conoco diesel fuel. We also appreciate the prompt service given us at all times by your Kersey agent."

With that much equipment to take care of and 20,000 acres of ground to cover, it is understandable that the owner, Mr. Brown, and his manager, Mr. Smith, would "aim to take good care" of their machines. And standing up under

E. J. Smith, manager, and E. E. Brown, owner, stand before the famous 70 Ranch bell pole.



\$ 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.

Mrs. Elmer Hoback writes from Campbell, Nebraska, to suggest slipping a length of slit garden hose on sides of wash tubs coming in contact with washing machines to prevent scratches.

The sketch at right, from Leonard Radde of Whitney, Texas, shows his novel hog trough made by cutting a discarded oil drum.



Where fingers would be too clumsy, Mrs. Will Schott of West Union, Iowa, uses ordinary tweezers when sewing by machine. She can hold hems, trimmings, and bindings to a fine line. Also picks up threads, holds ends under, etc.

From Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Ronald Eyrich suggests that if door hinges squeak in spite of oiling, do this: remove the hinge pin and file a flat surface the full length of the pin. Oil can then run down the flattened surface easily.



The Parkers, father and son, say of Nth motor oil, "There is none any better."

those severe conditions, as Manager Smith states, it is understandable, too, that Conoco products must have what it takes.

OTHER FARMERS BACK THAT OPINION

Helping to prove that the 70 Ranch's experience with Conoco is no fluke, plenty of other farmers have written in to applaud the performance they get with Conoco products. Here, for example, is a letter written by Robert H. Parker, who, with his two sons, farms 150 acres near Joseph, Utah.

"For the past 15 years I have personally used Conoco products consisting of Conoco N-tane gasoline, Conoco Nth motor oil, Conoco transmission oil, Conoco pressure lubricant and Conoco fuel oil and have been well satisfied with all Conoco products, particularly Nth motor oil, which I feel 'there is none any better.' Likewise my son Juel says 'I brag Nth oil all the time.'

"My farm equipment is: Farmall 'M' tractor, McCormick-Deering plow, potato digger and picker, 2-row potato planter, beet cultivator, potato lister, Case side-rake, 1941 Dodge truck, (formerly U. S. Army ammunition truck) and 1942 Chevrolet Fleetline Sedan. My Chevrolet has travelled well over 100,000 miles, uses no oil between drains and runs like a charm, likewise my tractor is in excellent mechanical condition and uses very little oil between oil changes. No repair work has been done to either of these two motors so that speaks well for Nth oil I'm sure. Your local agent, Mr. Wayland, gives us excellent service."

And here is what L. D. Hunt writes from Idaho Falls, Idaho. "For the past 5 years, on my 130-acre farm located 6½ miles northeast of Idaho Falls, I have used your Conoco products exclusively. In my Model D Allis-Chalmers tractor, only Conoco Nth motor oil, Bronz-z-z and N-tane gasoline have been used.

"Now after 5 years of use, without overhaul the tractor is still in good condition. I think this record speaks for itself. It has saved me money from the standpoint of time lost through over-

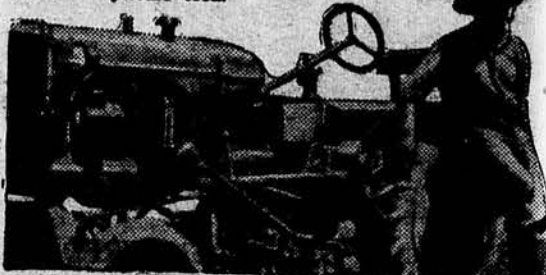
haul and costly repairs. I would not hesitate to recommend Conoco products to my neighbors..."

BEHIND CONOCO PRODUCTS: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH!

Now when men like these, working under many different conditions, with different terrain, different machines, different crops... all have much the same thing to say about a product, they just can't all be wrong! Reading dozens and dozens of letters like theirs, and getting to talk to many farmers who use Conoco products, we know for sure that they aren't wrong, and we know the reason why.

Behind every Conoco product that goes into the field lies a record of years of laboratory research—research which aims to make each of those products as good for its job as science possibly can.

L. D. Hunt takes time out to have his picture "took."



Take one such product, Conoco Nth motor oil. Two great research developments give Conoco Nth oil its special ability. One of these is *Thiathene inhibitor*, which helps keep engines clean, fights corrosion, and retards the tendency any oil has to break down in hard service. The other is the famed *OIL-PLATING* ingredient in Conoco Nth motor oil—the ingredient which sets up a remarkable "power of attraction" that joins lubricant to metal. All the while it is held up in place by molecular attraction (basic force that holds things together), *OIL-PLATING* stays on guard against wear... fights the evils which wear would otherwise bring... fights excessive added carbon, gum and sludge. Working that way, *OIL-PLATING* fights not only for your engine's full power, but for longer wear, lower operating costs and less maintenance expense.

Try Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco products in your own farm engines soon. Just call Your Conoco Agent. He'll be glad to stop at your place on his next round with all the Conoco fuels and lubricants you need. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
Conoco Pumpbube, Racolube and Coglobe
Conoco Sufind grease, cup grease and axle grease
Conoco N-tane gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

*Trade Mark

SHOTS from the GREASE GUN

All the experts seem to agree that on the engine of a car, truck or tractor, there is such a thing as greasing the water pump too much or too often. The danger is that excess grease pumped into the bearing often enters the cooling system, where it may emulsify to form a coating on inner cooling surfaces. This not only interferes with circulation throughout the sys-

tem, but also lowers the cooling efficiency of the coated surfaces. Surfaces so coated will neither take up from the engine nor lose to the air as much heat as efficient operation demands. Avoid use of too much grease in water pumps. Your Conoco Agent can help you with this or any other lubrication problem that may arise.

