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NOVEMBER 17, 1945

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



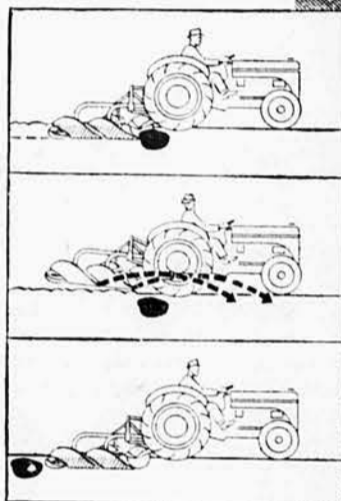
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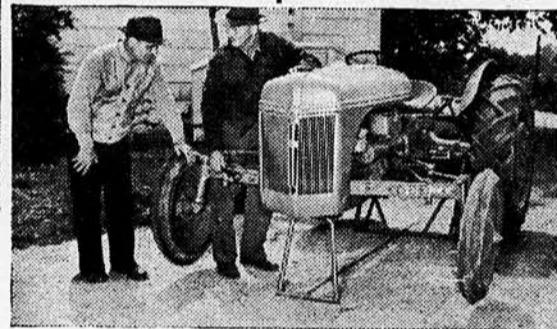
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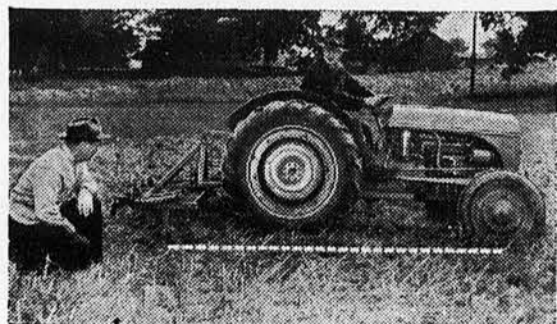
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HARRY FERGUSON, INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

To Start Grass Studies

Legislature Provides Money for This Work

A BLUEPRINT for grass utilization studies in the bluestem and buffalo grass areas of Kansas was outlined October 30, by A. D. Weber, head of the Kansas State College department of animal husbandry. The preview of work to be done was presented by Doctor Weber to county Extension agents at Manhattan for their annual conference.

Grass utilization studies are made a major project for the next few years by virtue of an appropriation by the last legislature. The legislature acted in response to an appeal by cattlemen for more extensive research on the value of one of the state's greatest assets.

Altho no bluestem pasture has yet been purchased by the college for these experiments and studies, it is expected that about 1,000 acres soon will be bought somewhere near Manhattan.

Work in the buffalo grass area will start in 1946, at Hays. It will include studying the relation of this grass to its environment, variations in the monthly gains of cattle on buffalo grass, records and observations of pasture gains of individual animals in the breeding herd.

In 1947, studies will be made on effects of degree of grazing on the cattle and on the grass, utilization of native grass during the winter, and summer supplemental feeding on native pasture.

Later, when more funds are available, long-time studies on deferred and rotation grazing will be started.

Studies at Hays next year will be on a 344-acre station pasture. In 1947, a second 320 acres probably will be added.

First job in the bluestem region, says Doctor Weber, will be to develop an experimental setup. When this is accomplished, studies now being done on a small scale at the college will be continued. Also, there will be studies on utilization of brome grass for various beef systems and by seasons; supplemental pastures such as sudan and sweet clover will be used to study their effect in the deferred program for both steers and heifers.

Major problems for study on the large pasture will include:

Development of systems of livestock production which involve the efficient use of Kansas grass.

Determining nutritive values of grass as affected by season, management, supplemental feeding, and systems of beef production.

Measuring results in terms of effects on the animal and its carcass.

Effects of grazing practices on the forage.

Measurements of forage growth and studies of growth habits.

Studies of seed production, weed control, use of fertilizers, stand counts, measurement of unused pasture.

Effect of different winter management on subsequent pasture gains.

Variations in seasonal gains—growth and fattening of cattle of different ages, types, weights, and quality. Also, influence of sex on kind and amounts of gains.

Supplemental feeding on grass and its effect on grass.

Studies of the effect of so-called too-heavy stocking early and too-light stocking as the season advances.

Effects of light, medium and close grazing on cattle gains.

Deferred and rotation grazing.

Effect on cattle gains of burning pasture.

Many more phases of pasture study either are in the picture now or will be added as experiments develop, states Doctor Weber.

Weed Seeds In Trouble

IF EDUCATION will do it, a lot of folks in Kansas soon will be able to tell the difference between crop seeds and those of noxious weeds.

Ted Yost, state noxious weed supervisor, is conducting an intensive campaign these days to make seed identification a reality instead of a guess. Schools are being held over the state for both weed supervisors and for grain inspectors. Here, the various seeds are studied under microscopes for identification.

Not content with that, Mr. Yost is preparing identification cards to be given by county weed supervisors to every seed dealer in the state. These cards contain enlarged seed pictures and actual samples of those seeds that most confuse buyers and sellers.

Helping out on the job of keeping noxious weeds out of Kansas are the Kansas City Board of Trade, the Kansas Grain Inspection Department at Kansas City and its 12 branch offices, the St. Joseph Board of Trade, and the Omaha Board of Trade.

These agencies are co-operating with the state weed supervisor in turning back cars of grains from being shipped into the state providing those cars contain bindweed seed. Recently 48 out of 139 cars of feed grains were turned back at Kansas City and went to some other states, reports Mr. Yost. Infested grains are allowed to enter the state only if they are to be processed before resale.

Mr. Yost reports the first prosecution under the Noxious Weed Law recently. The Co-operative Grain Association, of Clay Center, pleaded guilty on 2 counts of selling feed oats infested with bindweed seeds. They were fined \$50 on each count. "This is not the first enforcement of the law, but is the first prosecution under the law," states Mr. Yost.

Build a Fireplace

We are remodeling our house, and I am asking you for advice or ideas and any bulletins you might have. What do you think of a fireplace in a farm home? Are they a thing of the past? Any information you give me will be appreciated.—Mrs. T. L., Marion Co.

I doubt that there ever will be a time when a fireplace is outmoded. As long as people enjoy watching a fire, they will build fireplaces. Despite the fact that they require a bit of "know how" in their construction, they are not difficult to build. I think the easiest way to help you with the construction problem is to refer you to a bulletin published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, called "The Construction of Chimneys and Fireplaces." As for the location of the fireplace in the living-room, you may get some help from bulletin 43 which is being sent to you under separate cover. If I can be of further help to you, please let me know.—H. E. Wichers, Professor of Rural Architecture, Kansas State College.

Legumes Did It

Emil Zug, of Lyon county, is sold on using alfalfa in rotation with grain crops, after his experience of the last few years. His corn made 65 bushels an acre this year following alfalfa, and he thinks that is a very good yield for Lyon county, especially during such an unfavorable season.

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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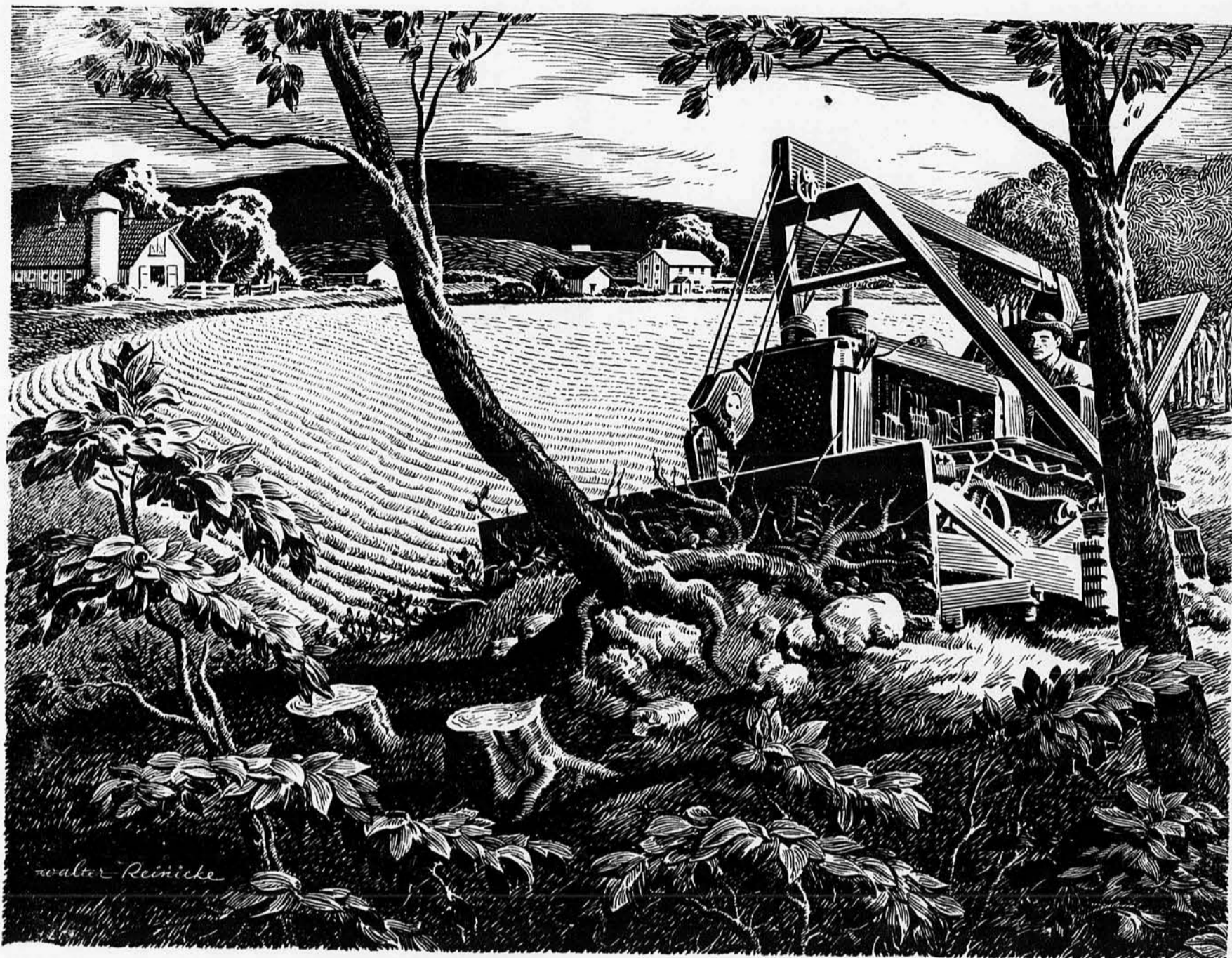
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FINISH THE JOB...
BUY VICTORY BONDS

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

LAST Saturday night I was a guest at the White House at the dinner for Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, of Britain. Mr. Attlee is here for several purposes. He is trying to lay the basis for an agreed policy between the United States and Britain on what to do about the atomic bomb. Also, Mr. Attlee is interested in how big a loan (or grant if possible) the United States is willing to make to England, and what concessions in the way of freeing controls on international trade the United States expects England to make in return.

I have a hunch, also, that Mr. Attlee would like to at least lay the basis of a working agreement between the United States and Great Britain, as to what extent the United States is willing to go in supporting Britain (if the need arises) in the Empire's program for retaining control of the Mediterranean and the Mideast. As well as in the Empire's troubles in the East Indies and perhaps in Burma, Thailand and India.

Perhaps in another 2 weeks we will have an inkling or better as to what Britain expects of us in the way of support along these lines in the postwar world. The war has left the British Empire in a bad way, and we are going to have to do something about it. It looks like a loan on terms that may eventually turn out to be a grant of 3 to 4 billion dollars is in the making.

Congressional committees are working on the revamp of the national farm program, including changes in the parity formula. The Senate Committee on Agriculture, of which I have been a member ever since I came to the Senate, has before it 3 proposals for changing the formula, all of them including a provision that the cost of farm labor be included. There is no doubt in my mind that the parity price formula needs to be brought up-to-date. I think the inclusion of farm labor costs ought to be examined very carefully, from all angles, before a decision is reached. The effect of mechanization on farm labor costs a decade from now, may make the whole picture look different.

I was much interested the other day to see a summary of a survey made by the University of Illinois as to farmers' intentions to buy.

For instance, it showed that 601 out of 1,000 farmers intend to buy tractors; 161, spiked-tooth harrows; 375, corn pickers; 72, milking machines; 251, side-delivery rakes; 227, motor trucks; 306, combines; 259, manure spreaders.

And in household equipment, 250 out of 1,000 plan to buy washing machines; 255, refrigerators; 224, frozen food units; 231, vacuum sweepers; 183, running water systems; all within the next 5 years.

That would indicate these Illinois farmers intend to "go mechanical" in a pretty big way, and these same farmers, according to the Illinois University survey, do not expect war prices for farm commodities to continue. The summary showed price expectation to be corn 75 cents; oats 45 cents; wheat \$1; soybeans \$1.40; hogs \$9.50; cattle \$11.50; butterfat 37 cents a pound; milk \$2.20 a hundred pounds.

Measuring these prices (I do not undertake to say how good our Illinois friends are at price prediction) against some of the proposals being made to our Government for lending or giving as much as \$20,000,000,000 to foreign countries, I am very much in accord with the recommendation of Bernard Baruch.

Mr. Baruch, who said the \$20,000,000,000 was his estimate on information from various sources, recommends that before any of these funds are advanced (beyond for straight relief purposes) the United States take an inventory of all its resources, measure these against liabilities and the asking, and then decide just how much we can afford to contribute to the rest of the world.

I think Mr. Baruch has something there. How do you feel about it? Some of these foreign waters seem to be pretty deep.

For Small Farms

I AM ENTHUSIASTIC about the family-size farm. I am encouraged to believe it has a great future. First of all, real farm people want to stay by the farm. And a second reason, which I wish to discuss here, is the number of things aimed at making the family-size farm possible, making it more efficient, more attractive, and making it a better paying proposition.

I have always worked as hard as I could in the interests of the small farmer. I believe in him. For many years I have been a strong supporter of the family-size farm idea. Because, as I see it, if the small farmer and his family get a square deal and a fair chance, they will make a success of their farm. And they won't be depending on government checks, either.

Now, I want to say right here, I think the time is coming when we will have a great many small farms; more than we ever have had before. And our agricultural problems of the future will chiefly concern the small farmer. So it is time for this country to begin thinking seriously about him.

The things I have in mind, aimed at making family-size farms possible, include electricity, more efficient machinery, all-weather roads, better schools, improved health services, more home conveniences, and a decent income.

Farmers are going to have to insist on these things. But they are within reach. They are coming—perhaps sooner than many folks think. Take electricity as an example. More farms are getting it this year. Great expansion is scheduled for the next few years. With a power line, a reasonable investment in electrical equipment will be the means of saving time so a family can work a small farm more intensively—have more eggs in more baskets. One case brought to my attention shows an electric water pump saves 35 hours a month, and a power washing machine saves 12 hours a month. A portable motor saved 18 hours in sharpening sickles, and 5 hours in cleaning wheat. You

will know plenty of similar time-saving examples. Time that can be used for other work. Or even for recreation or fixing up the place.

I know every farm cannot have power line electricity. But the more family-size farms in a given neighborhood, the more likely they are to get electric power. Enough customers to the mile will assure it.

Another tremendously important factor aimed at making the family-size farm a success is power equipment to fit that farm. Machinery manufacturers are putting family-size farms into the machinery picture as completely as the large farms. They have machinery in production right now, and in the laboratory being tested, and in the blueprint stage, that will do a more complete job than ever before on the small farm, and do it with less effort and at lower cost. It is the answer to the labor problem on the farm large enough to support a family.

Plants producing electricity and electrical appliances, and factories turning out power farm machinery are in it to make a profit. They have to be. But I don't think there is any doubt about electricity and power machinery saving enough time and labor to earn a profit for the farmer. If they turn a profit over and above the old methods of doing work, they are worthy of their hire.

With more farm families in a given community, there will be greater need for all-weather roads. And they will be able to put on enough pressure to get good roads. Better schools also will be a logical result of the larger demand. It also is reasonable to believe that better populated communities, as a result of more family-size farms, would be more attractive to family doctors. And rural hospitals are not out of the question, if there are enough farm families to serve.

Backbone of family-size incomes, of course, are decent prices. The immediate future looks very good. For the long-time viewpoint farmers will have wider diversification and more dependable production, by using time-saving equipment that fits their needs, on which to depend. They will have better hens that will lay more eggs, hogs that will produce larger litters, dairy cows that will produce more milk, beef cattle that will finish quicker. It is possible production costs will go down. All of these items fit the family-size farm.

Then thru modern marketing methods, as individuals and as groups, farmers are going to quit taking what somebody else will give them for their products. A lot of family-size farmers working together can do that. I believe that day is coming. Also, I am confident that new markets will be found for farm products. And I think most of us are convinced now that Kansas soon will have more factories. That will mean better markets right at home. I think we are going to see very favorable changes for agriculture in the future.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

"Parity" Is Worrying Washington

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Some highlights from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, on 1946 outlooks for American Agriculture, are—

Farmers' net income for 1946 may drop from the 1945 level of \$13 billion to around \$11 billion, approximately 15 per cent; due to lower prices, decreased production, expenditures for new equipment.

That means, as one business information service puts it, that farm income still will be double the prewar averages.

It might be added that there also will be some change in the purchasing power of the dollar. Basing the dollar of 1939 as having a purchasing power of 100 cents in goods and services, the 1945 dollar will buy only 78 cents worth. And the 1946 dollar is more

likely to have even less purchasing power than the 1945 dollar; say around 76 cents.

Wars eat up savings, past savings and also future savings. All the "moral building" slogans, speeches, and psychological tricks don't change that fact. War dollars are based on borrowings of savings, plus printing press products. Modern wars eat up dollar values faster than wars of the past. Wars conducted by lavish spenders tend to be more costly.

A recent statement from the Bureau of the Public Debt Department of the Treasury, tells part of the story.

At the end of 1941 there was \$9,612,375,332 in circulation in the United

States. Since the New Deal had taken over the amount of circulation had not quite doubled.

Last September 30, the Treasury reports, there was \$27,825,550,737 in circulation, an increase of \$18 billion; currency in circulation had trebled. Since 1935 it had increased 5 times in volume.

This is quite a contrast to World War I, when the increase was around \$1,500,000,000—from \$4,172,940,914 March 31, 1917, to \$5,698,214,612 on October 31, 1920.

Dollars per capita in circulation at the start of World War I were \$40.23; 11 months after the close of World War I, \$53.21.

For World War II (so far) the increase has been from \$72.12 to \$198.82 per capita.

Getting back to the outlook for 1946, summarizing the BAE bulletin:

Farm prices are expected to drop 10 per cent, on the average; some commodities more, some less.

Meat prices are expected to stay around 1945 levels; over-all demand will drop some, but big demand for butterfat may hold whole milk prices close to 1946 level. Sharp price drops due on eggs; poultry prices, not so much.

Fats and oil prices are expected to hold up; may go even higher, owing to increased demand; oil seeds prices likely to drop as demand falls off for high protein poultry feeds as poultry production drops.

(Continued on Page 24)

THEY AVOID Poultry Trouble

BY DICK MANN

JUST talk to almost any farm family that supplies eggs to a hatchery, and you will find good management practices prevail on that farm. With this in mind, we recently made a swing thru several counties to talk with "hatchery" flock owners about winter poultry problems, and how these folks were meeting those problems.

"The more pullets or hens eat the more they lay," says Mrs. Grover Poole, of Geary county. A charter member of the Kansas R. O. P. Association, Mrs. Poole did trapnesting work as early as 1926. Eggs from her flock are sold to points as far away as Georgia and California.

Since getting layers to eat is of prime importance, Mrs. Poole plans her management program with that in mind. Pullets are kept on range until ready for the laying house and never are put in among the older hens. Mash, then cracked wheat and corn are fed.

"One thing that increases the appetite is to have some green, leafy alfalfa hay in a convenient rack," states Mrs. Poole. "Alfalfa gives the layers something to do, deepens the color of egg yolks, and increases hatchability."

In addition to the alfalfa-feeding rack, another handy piece of equipment in the Poole laying house is a broody coop that slides under the droppings boards. It is constructed of hail screen wire with wood braces, and boards on top of the coop fit into grooves under the droppings boards. It is handy, out of the way, and takes up no space needed for the layers.

"A little economy on the price of chicks always proves expensive in the laying house," believes Mrs. Lawrence Collins, of Geary county. She always buys the best chicks she can get because they are the cheapest in the long run.

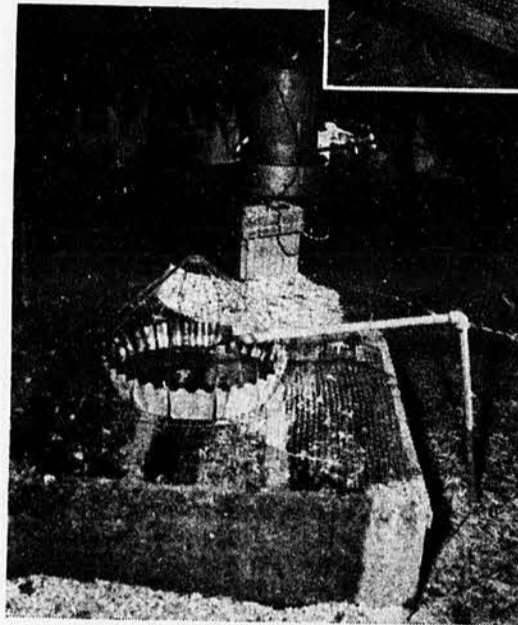
As to management, Mrs. Collins says "We never turn our pullets back out on range once they come into the laying house in the fall. Turning them out again on nice days keeps them from settling down to the job of laying."

Sanitation is stressed as a "must" in the poultry program. Clean ground for range and a clean laying house are essential. Laying houses here are cleaned thoroly each fall and scrubbed with lye water. Roosts are painted with carbolineum. Straw litter is cleaned out at least every 2 months.

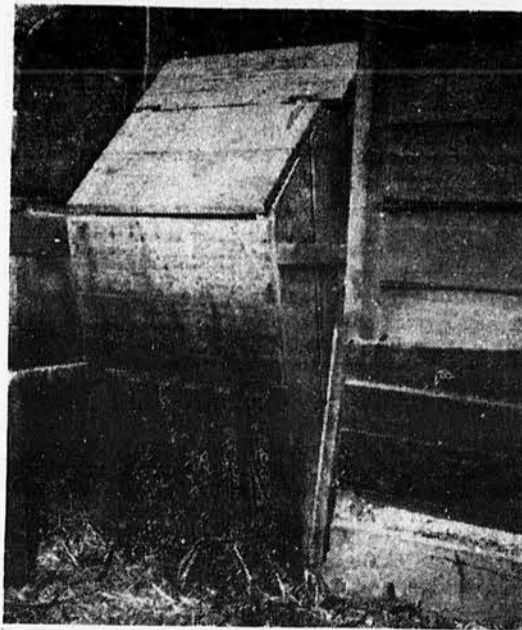
The best mash obtainable is fed the Collins layers thru the winter and poultry gets all of the third alfalfa cutting. Whole wheat, sorgo and corn are hand fed at night, with mash in self-feeders at all times. "We make our poultry pay all the family's running expenses," says Mrs. Collins.

Mrs. Henry Kramer, of Geary county, believes pellets are less wasteful than mash for growing chicks, and feeds them until her pullets are ready for the laying house. Pullets on this farm are allowed to range only in the afternoons, as Mrs. Kramer believes this practice helps train them to lay before noon and prevents them from hiding their nests.

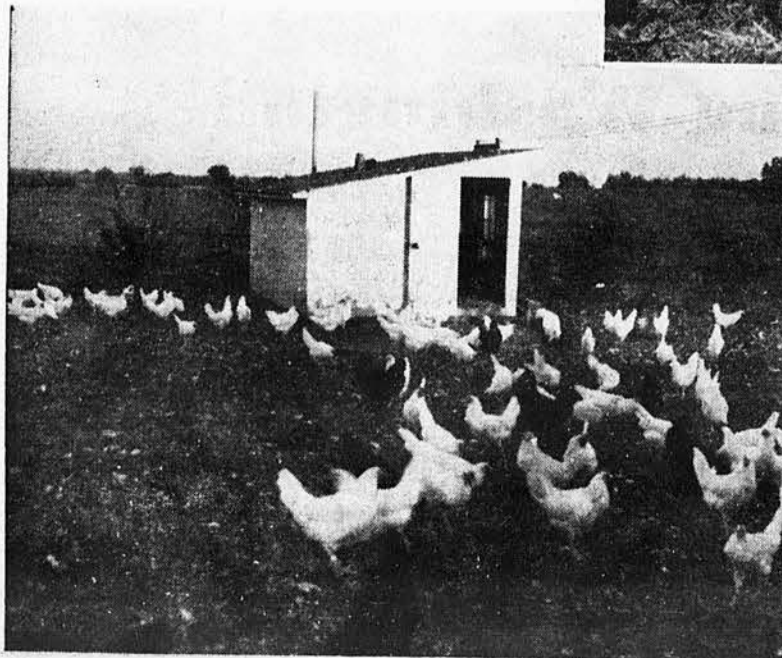
Mrs. Grover Poole, Geary county, demonstrates her handy broody coop. It fits under droppings boards.



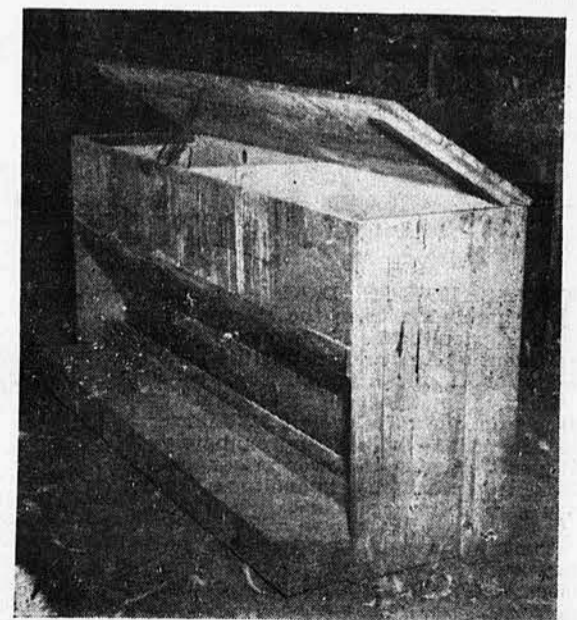
Automatic waterer mounted on screen-covered wood frame keeps water out of litter and helps prevent disease. Electric water warmer can be seen in background of this house on Howard Strouts farm, Morris county.



This alfalfa hayrack on the Poole farm is built into the partition to prevent taking up floor space. "Alfalfa increases vigor, gives darker yolks, and boosts egg fertility," says Mrs. Poole.



Alfalfa pasture on clean ground for spring and fall is an important point in management on the farm of Boyd Schmutz, Dickinson county.



A self-feeder, divided in sections for pellets and dry mash, saves time and labor for John Scott, of Morris county. It would work for any poultryman.

"We tried the deep-litter plan last winter," recalls Mrs. Kramer, "but had to give it up early in the spring because of extreme damp weather." Only certified cockerels are used in the flock and hatching eggs are sold the year around. Farm records prove that good management pays.

The value of keeping pullets confined once they are in the laying house was demonstrated this fall on the farm of John Schmedemann, Geary county. "We let our pullets range during the day for awhile and production was only 18 eggs a day," says Mrs. Schmedemann. "Then I locked them in and production jumped to 97 eggs a day."

Alfalfa is fed to the flock every morning and whole oats are kept before the layers at all times. Nearly all flock owners agreed that whole oats are tops as feed but very hard to get this fall. "Layers stay healthier with some green feed," notes Mrs. Schmedemann. Straw litter is cleaned out weekly.

A new laying house that gives more light and a more comfortable temperature has increased production in the flock of Mrs. Boyd Schmutz, Dickinson county. She believes alfalfa hay in the winter, alfalfa range in the spring and fall, and a hot mash at noon in the winter all are important for health, vigor, and hatchability. Keeping the water warm in winter also is very important, she says.

Adequate housing can't be overemphasized, say Mr. and Mrs. Howard Strouts, of Morris county. They remodeled several buildings to use as laying houses. One of these was only 12 feet deep and a lot of frozen combs developed. When the house was deepened to 20 feet and a straw loft added there was no more trouble. "Twenty feet is the minimum depth for safety," says Mr. Strouts.

Another cause for big death losses on this farm was eliminated when a 3-inch concrete floor over a cinder base was added.

The Strouts don't recommend this next idea because they are not sure yet, but here is what happened last winter. "We always had believed it necessary to open the muslin window covers on nice days during the winter," they point out. "Last winter we left ours closed all winter and production was better." They think possibly that getting a more even temperature more than offset loss of sunshine in the house. [Continued on Page 22]

Feed Problem Back Again

STOCKMEN in Kansas face a winter protein-feed shortage this year similar to that in 1943. This is the conclusion of those who have made a study of livestock on farms as against available feed supplies.

Figures released by the State Board of Agriculture show that anticipated production of feed grains in Kansas as of October 1 was 62 per cent of that available in 1944-45, and 77 per cent of the 1943-44 feeding season.

Estimates also indicate cottonseed products from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana will be 22 per cent less than last year and 16 per cent lower than 1943. Kansas soybean and flax production will be 17 per cent under 1944 and 28 per cent below 1943.

To partially offset this, it is estimated that all livestock numbers in the state are down 15 per cent from the 1943-44 feeding season.

Despite a record wheat crop, stockmen have complained to Governor Andrew F. Schoepel that they cannot get bran and shorts. Mills claim out-of-state buyers of flour will not sign contracts unless so many cars of bran and shorts accompany flour shipments. The governor is appealing to mills to hold back all feed they can for Kansas consumption.

Poultry flock owners complain they cannot buy oats this year. Wheat pasture for livestock is spotted over the state. It may be a tough year for feeding programs.

Poultry flocks probably will be culled sharply this winter, as it is predicted there will be an egg surplus next year of 25 million cases. Kansas hog numbers as of January 1 were down 46 per cent from the same period a year ago. But, the 1945 spring pig crop was up 6 per cent and fall intentions indicated fall farrowings would be up 35 per cent. Stock sheep numbers were down 10 per cent January 1.

The number of cattle on farms January 1 was the highest since 1903, but is believed now to be down 5 to 10 per cent from that high mark.

Egg Method

A 50 per cent increase in egg production can be gained in only a few days by keeping hens penned up every morning and feeding them a wet laying mash before turning them out. Until recently I had been turning my flock of 200 White Leghorn pullets out early. As they were hungry, they ran straight to the feeding lots and stacks of grain, eating too much of the feed, even tho an egg-laying mash was before the hens all the time. Since I have been penning them up, they are forced to eat more mash and I get several dozen more eggs each week.—C. O.

Time-Money Saver

At the end of the season, my fly sprayer is filled with crankcase oil and used to spray all machinery that must stand unsheltered thru the winter months to keep the implements from rusting.—M. E. E., Crawford Co.

Linoleum in Garage

I keep a piece of linoleum 4 by 6 feet hanging on the garage wall. When I have to get under the car I use the linoleum, as it is easy to keep clean and much easier to slide upon.—T. R.



"Are you gonna marry Sis? I heard her say she'd give five dollars to know—and I could use the money!"

Ready to Give You Quicker Starting
---Safer Engines this Winter!

NEW Mobiloil

By far the Finest Mobiloil Ever Offered—Proved in Thousands of War-time Buses, Trucks and Army Vehicles.

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Keep Your Engines

Mobiloil Clean!

Rings, piston, valves freer than ever before from power-wasting, fuel-wasting, oil-wasting deposits!

That's what Mobiloil Clean means . . . and that's why NEW Mobiloil makes such a tremendous difference in winter car, tractor or truck performance.

Your engines are more efficient—peppier—get most miles and power from gasoline. And new double-range Mobiloil keeps them free-turning on cold starts—yet fully protected after the warm-up!

Don't miss this great new motor oil. For quick starts, safer engines this winter—change now to New Mobiloil. Call in your Mobilgas Man today.

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White Eagle Division



FARM FAMILIES INVITED
Flying Red Horse
FARM SHOW

Watch for the announcement of this interesting, entertaining evening in your locality. It's all FREE! Movies! Prizes! Eats! Come and bring the whole family!

BACK FROM WAR...



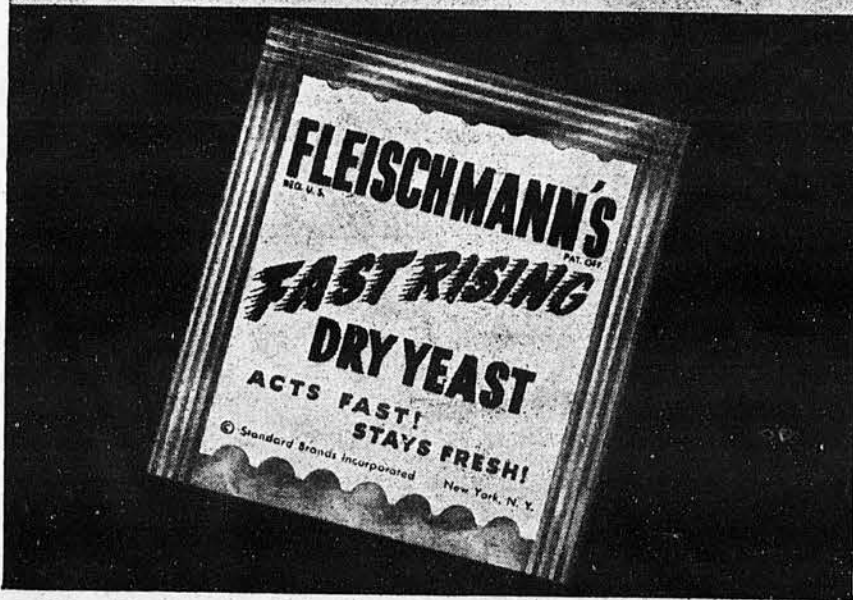
In U. S. Army Field Kitchens overseas, where baking speed, baking quality and keeping quality of the yeast are all equally important, Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast was used almost exclusively in turning out fine American bread for our fighting men.

TO YOUR KITCHEN



Now—honorably discharged—Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast is back to serve in your kitchen as it served in field kitchens abroad. IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast will help you make better bread in just a few hours.

FLEISCHMANN'S fast rising DRY YEAST



As easy-to-use . . . as fast acting as ever, Fleischmann's Fast Rising stays fresh for weeks on your pantry shelf—ready for quick use. Ask for Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast. At your grocer's.

More Power Lines Going Up

Three Counties Benefit From \$250,000 Loan

THE Twin Valley Electric Co-operative, Inc., of Altamont, has received its first loan allotment of \$250,000. This came from the Rural Electrification Administration to finance construction of rural power lines in Labette county and parts of Neosho and Montgomery counties, President Forrest Miksch, R. 1, Oswego, announces. This loan will finance construction of 217 miles of line to provide electric service to 518 farms and other rural consumers.

Construction of the new lines will be pushed as rapidly as materials and labor can be obtained. President Miksch said. Altho organized only a month ago the co-operative officials made a determined and successful effort to get REA approval of their capital needs. Credit for bringing rural electrification to Labette county goes to President Miksch; Vice-president Joseph J. Volmer, R. 1, Parsons; Secretary-treasurer Edward Dickerson, R. 2, Parsons; and additional directors: Phil J. Hellwig, R. 2, Oswego; John D. Evitts, R. 2, Liberty; Robert W. Price, R. 4, Parsons; Marvin Hine, Edna; Howard Billington, R. 2, Edna; and Francis A. Grillot, R. 3, Parsons.

President Miksch called a directors meeting to approve a permanent project attorney, project engineer, hire a co-ordinator to handle new membership applications, and complete arrangements for an office headquarters to be opened at Altamont.

The Twin Valley Electric Co-operative is limiting its development area to farms west of the Neosho river in Labette county, the southern 8 miles of Neosho county west of the river, and parts of Montgomery county east of the 10th street highway running from Independence to Dearing. Within that area the co-operative is pledged to develop service to all farms wanting electricity as a condition of receiving the Government loan. Power will be sought from existing sources, and distribution lines will be built to standard specifications.

In order to carry out their pledge, officials of the co-operative will meet with REA representatives this month to prepare data for a second loan to cover an additional 300 miles. Applications for service will be received at the Altamont office as soon as it can be opened. The co-operative is using a minimum bill of \$3.25 for 40 kwh monthly, and charges the standard \$5

membership fee at time of application. "It is our purpose to see that rural electrification in our area keeps pace with its advance in other sections of the country," Mr. Miksch declared. "Congress has authorized REA to lend \$200,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. This is \$60,000,000 more than the largest amount ever before made available to REA for loans in one year. The increase in loan funds is evidence that Congress wants to see the job of rural electrification completed the way it is being done by REA-financed co-operatives. This means construction of power systems to serve the greatest possible number of consumers on an area coverage basis, instead of leaving those in the thinly-settled areas without hope of service. Our co-operative hopes to serve everybody in our territory who wants electricity."

Will Repay the Loan

The Rural Electrification Act requires that REA loans be made on a self-liquidating basis, and the Twin Valley Electric Co-operative received its \$250,000 loan allotment only after REA had completed a thoro study of the application. This study indicated that the co-operative will be able to build its new lines and have adequate revenues from consumers' power bills to meet operating expenses and repay all money borrowed from REA for rural power facilities, according to President Miksch.

The Twin Valley co-operative officials have asked REA to help them in developing house-wiring assistance for members.

"While getting the service to the farm is our first big job," said President Miksch, "the directors of the Twin Valley Electric Co-operative will not stop there, but expect to provide our members with other savings and benefits enjoyed by Kansas electric co-operative users. These savings in some instances more than pay the entire electric bill for the first 4 or 5 years. We expect to keep our membership informed of these extra services as quickly as we can make them available, and make it possible for them to have a thoro modern, up-to-date farm home and farmstead within their means to pay."

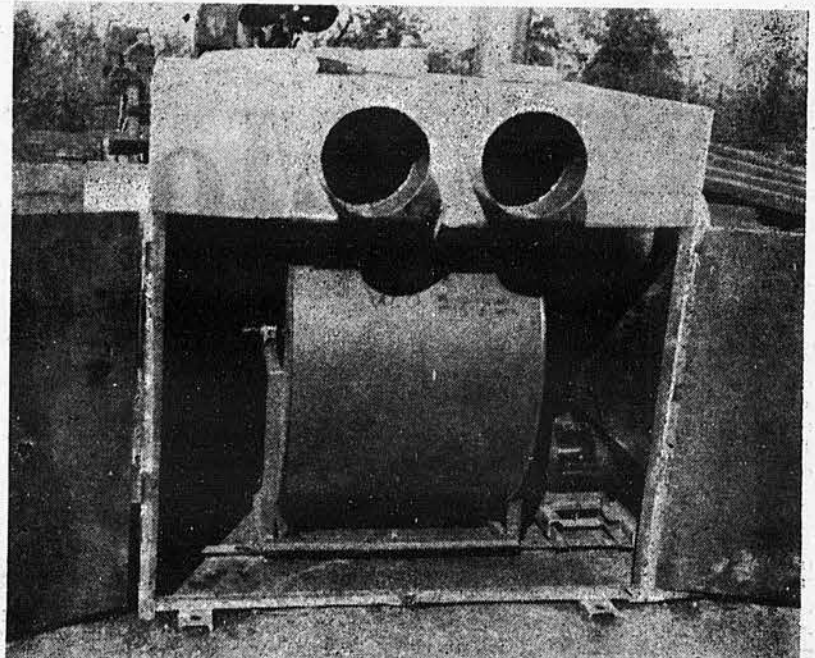
The Twin Valley Electric Co-operative is incorporated under Kansas laws.

Ready to Dry His Seed Crop

DESIGNING a hybrid seed corn drier was an achievement this last year of Jake Lehman, Brown county. The drier consists of a metal cabinet containing an oven for burning cobs, wood or coal; a blower powered by a 3/4-horsepower motor, and four 9-inch pipes.

Two of the air ducts from the drier

emerge from one end of the cabinet and 2 from the side. Mr. Lehman plans to run 2 of these pipes into the crib from the top and 2 from the bottom so air can be circulated thru the bin from either direction, or both. A local machine shop did the actual construction work on the drier, using Mr. Lehman's design.



This metal seed corn drier was designed by Jake Lehman, Brown county hybrid seed corn grower, and will be used to insure proper moisture content of seed stored on his farm.

Uncle Sam Says...

More Shoes

Shoe rationing went off October 30, but the rush to buy created a temporary shortage. About 28 million pairs were made in October, compared to 20 million pairs in August. Output for November and December is guessed at 29 to 30 million pairs a month, equal to normal consumer demand before the war.

Building Need

There is great need for construction of all types, for industrial and commercial building to expand business establishments, as well as for homes, for which there is an overwhelming need. National Housing Agency says 12 million new homes are needed, most of them right now. Between 1940 and 1945, fewer than 3 million new houses were built. In the same period, there were 5 million new families. Nearly 1½ million veterans' families will require housing soon. Only about one third this number of houses can be built during the next year.

Cut Rail Travel

Nearly a billion railroad passenger miles were saved during the 8 months of the "convention ban," says the Office of Defense Transportation. During that time, out of 4,095 convention applications, only 495 were approved. That kept 3,248,775 persons from riding on the railroads.

No Car Rationing

Automobile rationing, which was lifted last July when the remainder of the frozen stockpile of prewar cars was released for general sale, will not be resumed, says OPA. With 24 million cars on the road, and with new automobile production started, there is no longer danger of a general breakdown of the automotive transportation system.

No Price Boost

Farmers who need washing machines and irons will be able to find them in stores—when available—at prewar prices, says OPA.

Goals Are Late

Altho suggested goals have been sent to the states on crops requiring early fall planting, the final time for release of the main production goals will be delayed, due to the end of the war. States will hold their goal meetings soon after January 1, 1946, says the U. S. D. A.

Shoe Savers

Shoe rebuilding by the Quartermaster Corps will be stopped December 31, 1945. A total of more than 12 million pairs of military-type shoes will have been rebuilt in the 3½ years from July, 1942, when the program started, thru December, 1945. This brought about an average saving of \$1.15 a pair, resulting in a total of about \$13,978,000 in actual savings over the cost for a like amount of new shoes that the Army would have had to buy if these shoes had not been reclaimed.

Ceilings Are Off

Vegetable wax and beeswax price ceilings that have been applicable to importers, bleachers, refiners and beekeepers have been suspended.

Same Old Price

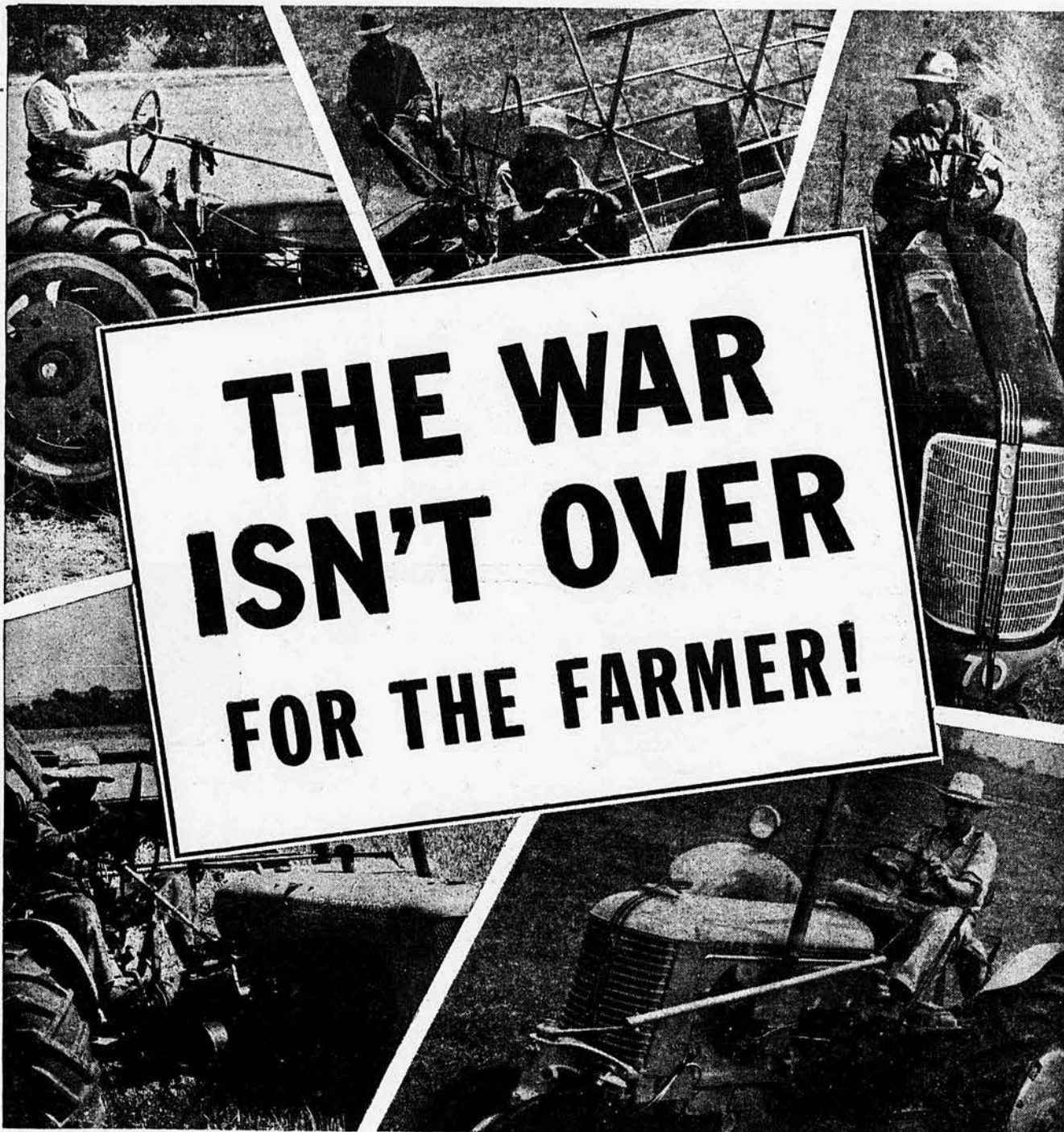
Ceilings for new household refrigerators have been established at levels that will maintain, on the average, March 1942 prices to consumers, says OPA.

We Can Take It

Despite shortages of hospital facilities and equipment, and unprecedented requirements of the Armed Services, the Nation's health during the war years was maintained at higher standards than in peacetime, says WPB.

Tiny Danger

Three U. S. D. A. scientists find that as little as one one-millionth of a cubic centimeter of hog-cholera virus can kill a hog which is not at the time protected by a dose of anti-hog-cholera serum. Virus and serum together build up good immunity, but virus alone is fatal.



**THE WAR
ISN'T OVER
FOR THE FARMER!**

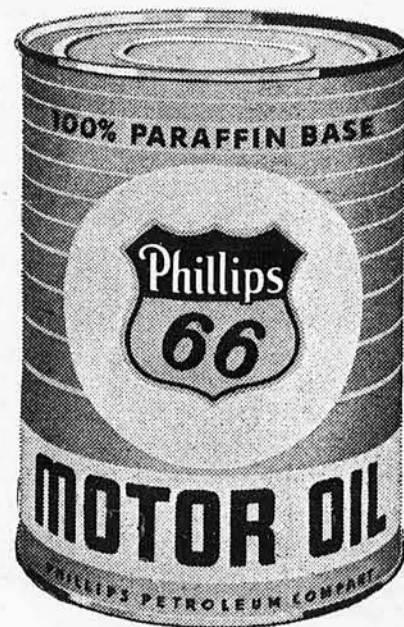
The "cease fire" order didn't end the war for a lot of people! Of course there's no longer the urgent demand for planes, ships, and guns . . . but the demand for *food* is as great as ever! Food for the Army of Occupation . . . food for the hungry millions in devastated, war-torn countries . . . and food for the people here at home.

There will be no breathing-spell for the farmer . . . nor for his hard-working farm machinery, either! This is why it is so very important to be sure that your farm equipment gets the best possible care. Consult your Phillips 66 Distributor about your particular lubrication problems. Call on him for practical help and advice. He will be glad to give you the benefit of his knowledge of the different grades of oil and their specific uses.

And if it's a *good tough oil* you need, one that stands up bravely under the intense heat, terrific pressure, and constant friction in your engine, Phillips 66 is a natural! That's right. It's a *naturally* tough oil . . . just as it comes out of the ground. It has a special "staying" quality that no amount of refining can put into an inferior oil. You won't find a more *honest, natural* lubricating oil in America than Phillips 66 . . . "Fill 'er full o' Phillips!"

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Applying the outsole—one of the many hand operations in making "U.S." rubber footwear.



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How to Produce Honey

By TOM HAHN

IN THESE times of sugar shortage, many people have decided to keep a hive or two of bees. It seems to be their idea that all one has to do is set the hive under an apple tree and forget it until fall. Then they will take off a lot of honey and their sweet tooth will be satisfied. Such persons will have a sad awakening because honey production just doesn't happen.

The most common mistake the average person makes is in his decision to produce rack honey. Those nice little boxes of honey containing about 1 pound each. It takes a real beekeeper to produce rack honey and he has to be "on his toes" all season.

The next big mistake is not having enough equipment, and by this I mean hive bodies and supers. Hive body is the name given to that part of the hive where the brood (young bees) is raised, and is 9½ inches deep. The super is that part of the hive above the hive body where the surplus honey

is stored. Of course, all frames in the hive bodies and supers must have wax foundations. This foundation can be purchased from any bee supply house in sheets to fit the frames in either the hive bodies or supers. It is made of refined beeswax with perfect cell impressions on it, so all the bees need to do is to build the comb.

No two beekeepers will work bees the same, so I will tell you how I take care of my bees. All of my bees are wintered in 3 hive bodies. The top hive body is full or nearly full of honey in the fall, and the bees will also have some honey and pollen in the lower 2 hive bodies. An entrance reducer is used in the winter. This closes up the entrance of the hive from a space of three fourths inch across the bottom of the hive which I use in the summer, to a space three eights inch by 4 inches long. This is put in early in November, and then just below the handhold in the top hive body in the front of the hive I bore a nine-sixteenth-inch hole. This hole is for the purpose of giving the bees air should the lower entrance freeze up with snow or sleet, and also to let moist air out of the hive.

On a warm day in April—70 to 80 degrees—I check into the hive for brood (eggs and young bees in the larva stage) disease and the condition of the bees. This check is made again in 2 or 3 weeks and again about the middle of May just before the yellow blossom sweet clover starts to bloom.

A Super Goes On

When this clover starts to bloom I place a super on each hive. As soon as this super is half full, it is raised up and another empty super is placed under it. This plan is used as long as the honey flow lasts, which is about July 15 around Topeka. I do not use a queen excluder. This is a piece of equipment that some place between the hive bodies and the supers to keep the queen from going into the supers and laying eggs. But sometimes the bees do not like to work thru the excluder and this will cause them to swarm. It has been my experience that if you do not put the supers on too soon, you will have little trouble from the queen going up into them. Our main honey flow is from about the first of June to July 15, and if your bees have not built up early and you have a strong hive when this flow comes in, the chances of your getting a large surplus of honey is small.

If the average beginner will use 3 hive bodies with foundation in the frames to start, and thin super foundation in the frames of the supers, he can produce more honey, and have less trouble by this plan, than in trying to produce rack honey. He should have at least 4 supers for every hive.

He must be constantly on watch for the AFB disease in his hives, and destroy the bees, honey and frames in the hive should his bees contract this disease. If he doesn't, it will spread to his other hives and even to his neighbors. This disease, if not controlled, will put you out of the bee business in a hurry.

For the beginner it is best to buy all new equipment and then get package bees from a reputable dealer in the South, and have them delivered the first week of April. These bees will have to be fed sugar sirup until the honey flow starts about the first of June. There is little danger of getting the AFB disease if this plan is followed, and there are no other beekeepers or wild bees within 2 miles of your bees. But where there are bees in the timber, one must be constantly on his guard.

Kansas Farmer will be glad to give you a list of firms from which you may buy supplies and package bees, and bulletins on beekeeping. Write to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Saves Milk Pails

When a new milk pail is first purchased, I paint the bottom with white enamel to prevent rusting. The pail lasts much longer treated this way.—Mrs. S. V.



**I PROVE
YOUR CORN
ON MY FARM**

3500 DEKALB DEALER PROVING GROUNDS HELP FARMERS PLANT THE RIGHT CORN

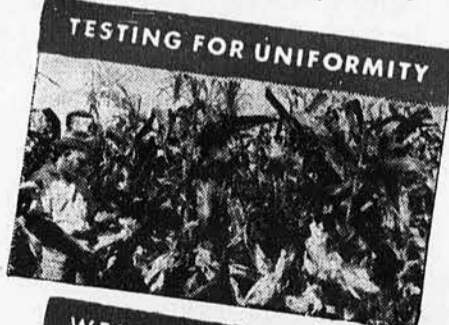
The final test of DeKalb's extensive and exacting corn breeding and testing program comes on the soil in YOUR neighborhood—your near-by DeKalb dealer's farm—on which are grown and tested all the varieties which DeKalb corn breeders have developed for your locality. You are invited to help your dealer check this field. He wants you to see for yourself how DeKalb will perform on your farm, and between the two of you, a wise choice can be made of varieties to fit your farm and use. Know before you buy. Visit your DeKalb dealer proving ground and see for yourself!

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASS'N, INC. • DeKalb, Illinois

THE DIFFERENCE ADAPTABILITY MAKES IN CORN



At left are two varieties of DeKalb hybrids on a DeKalb dealer's proving grounds. One is adapted to the locality; the other isn't. The adapted corn checked 25 percent better! That's how DeKalb is proved for your locality before you buy! Photos, right, show how tests are made for uniformity and yield. These and many other tests are reported by dealers to DeKalb corn breeders for further experiments.



DEKALB... A Great Yielding Corn

4-H Champions Go to Chicago

STATE and county 4-H Club champions in Kansas who will attend the 4-H Club Congress December 2 to 6, in Chicago, have been announced by J. Harold Johnson, state club leader.

The Kansas delegation will include state winners in 3 new national activities: Field crops, tractor maintenance, and poultry. A national poultry contest has been arranged for the first time and Kansas will be represented this year.

Winners, and donors of their awards are as follows:

Clothing, Margaret Dahlquist, Pawnee county—Spool Cotton Company; Canning, Joan Launhart, Harvey county—Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company; Food preparation, Norene Francis, Mitchell county—Serval Incorporated; Poultry, Reva Jane Thurlow, Clay county—Swift & Company; Girls record, Mary Ellen Schmidt, Morris county—Montgomery Ward & Company; Dress revue, Carolyn Anderson, Lyon county—American Viscose Corporation; Beef, Laurel Sundgren, McPherson county—Fred Heinie, Lucas; Swine, Keith Knudson, Brown county—Thomas Wilson Company; Tractor maintenance, Billy Hesse, Shawnee county—Standard Oil Company; Crops, Bill Vogel, Allen county—International Harvester; Sheep, Paul Enders, Rice county—Cudahy.

Santa Fe winners: Miles McKee, Chase county; Donald Pepoon, Kearny; Erwin Thalman, Reno; Herbert Fuqua, Leavenworth; Joyce Schrader, Stafford; and Lois Morrison, Saline.

Rook Island winners: Ted Cooper, Sheridan; Raymond Walker, Norton; Roger Wilk, Sedgwick; Irene Mathewson, Nemaha; Melba Zimmerman, Sumner; and Nelda Sellers, Dickinson.

Tile Didn't Work

Some interesting experiences in trying to control drainage and soil erosion have been the lot of A. E. Nicholas, of Allen county.

When he first took over the farm he now is operating he tried to solve his problem with small dams in the ditches and liberal use of drainage tile. Before he got thru he had about 1½ miles of drainage tile underlying his fields.

But he found that he hadn't taken care of surface erosion, with the result that some of his tile became silt covered to a depth of about 10 feet while other sections became almost exposed and made plowing difficult.

Then he did what he knows now he should have done at the beginning. He put in a system of terraces and started farming on the contour. Most of his problems have been solved as a result.

He offers several words of warning in regard to building terraces with a plow and in soil handling. The ground must be clean of weeds and other excess residue or it will be difficult to plow and hard to pack. The tractor should be equipped with rubber or wide tires as the skeleton wheels will not pack sufficiently.

Mr. Nicholas also warns that using barnyard manure or other fertilizer on the soil increases the need for terracing and contouring. The more humus you have in the soil the more it will erode, he says. It is also true that the fertilizer itself will leach away if not held by terraces.

Hammer Insulation

When repairing electric apparatus it is often a nuisance to get the insulation off. This can be accomplished quickly and effectively if the wire ends are hammered by laying them on a piece of metal or stone and striking with a hammer. Thus the fabric and rubber insulating material is split, but the wires are unharmed.—B. C.

Playlet for Children

"Why Holly Has Green Leaves," is the title of a clever Christmas playlet for children. It may be used for most any December program. There are parts for several boys and girls. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the playlet, and include 5 cents to cover postage.

When Johnny takes a "second look,"

WILL HE STILL WANT TO FARM?



After the "welcomes" have all been said—after he's caught up on sleep and home cooking—Johnny's going to take a "second look" around the farm.

Then, will he still want to farm?

Johnny will be looking for the answers to two important questions. First, if he stays on the farm, will he make enough money to have the things he wants in life? Second, will he face all the back-breaking work and long hours his parents endured?

Both answers, he knows, depend a lot upon how many jobs he can do with machinery and power. What's more, Johnny has new ideas about power. In war, he saw modern gasoline engines in action where men's lives depended upon power and reliable performance. He knows power and performance count in farming, too.

When your son takes his "second look" around the farm, he'll feel a lot better about farming if he sees a modern gasoline tractor with a high-compression engine. Such a tractor—designed for instant starting, convenient operation, power and reliable performance—can make farm living more pleasant, more profitable and far more attractive.

If you want your boy to settle down on a farm, either your own or one in your community, why not plan now so that when he takes his "second look" you can be sure that he'll still want to farm?

HOW TO GET MORE POWER TO DO MORE JOBS

Use Gasoline to—

Start quickly in all weather—idle without stalling.

Save time and trouble—speed work—shorten warm-ups.

Save oil—reduce changes; eliminate bother of two fuels.

Use a High Compression Tractor to—

Squeeze more work from each gallon of gasoline.

Work more acres each day; get work done on time.

Get more power from an engine of any given size.

For More Power for More Jobs, get a new High Compression Gasoline Tractor when you buy. Or, ask your dealer about a "Power Booster Overhaul" to high compression your present tractor.

Free, new illustrated pamphlet, "Questions Farmers Are Asking About High Compression," gives detailed information. Write for it.

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**Sure this is
The Machine Age...
But YOU still do the work!**

Can you picture yourself taking a 353-day vacation? No, we're not crazy . . . Believe it or not, with the exception of trucks, tractors and windmills, that's how long the average farm machine remains idle each year.

A survey by the Iowa State Agricultural College proves it! The average farm machine doesn't just wear out—it *RUSTS* out! But—

*Here's how You can
REMOVE RUST*

Cities Service RUST REMOVER quickly removes rust. It's odorless, non-inflammable and is easily applied with a cloth or stiff brush, or by immersion. Rust Remover can be used over and over again. Use it and see how it makes rust literally vanish.

*Here's how to
STOP RUST*

Apply Cities Service ANTI-CORRODE to prevent further rust or corrosion on all farm machinery, home equipment, vehicles, tools, screens, etc. Anti-Corrode is not affected by rain, humidity or handling. It's ideal for stored machinery. Simple to apply.

Don't let Rust Eat Away Your Equipment:
Order Rust Remover and Anti-Corrode from your Cities Service Supplier Today — or mail this coupon NOW.



CITIES SERVICE OIL CO., Room 1330
919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois

Gentlemen: I am interested in Rust Remover and Anti-Corrode. Please have your representative contact me.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....



Do We Want Social Security?

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE topic, "Social Security for Farmers," came up for discussion at all the Farm Bureau district meetings in Kansas this fall, and at the annual State Farm Bureau meeting at Salina recently. If the first district meeting at Sabetha, which the writer attended, is representative of all the other meetings the subject did not get much of an airing. There is a reason for that. Social security as applied to farming is a comparatively new idea, and most farmers are not familiar enough with its good points and bad points to be able to discuss it intelligently.

Since the farm leaders have seen fit to raise the question, it follows that all farmers should try to find out as much about it as they can. But with a subject so vast, so complicated, and so crowded with economic, political and social ideas, the average farmer gets discouraged before he hardly gets started. Almost everyone is interested in the welfare of people who work, whether it be in the towns or on the farms; and would like for all of them to have as much security as possible—security against illness and against poverty in old age. How best to provide this security for the farmer is the question.

Should there be some system of compulsory social security in which certain benefits are provided like old-age pensions, medical care, hospital facilities and death benefits? Or should the farmer be left to provide for his own economic security in any way that he sees fit? Advocates of the plan argue that the farmer must have social security because our modern economy fails to provide the minimum of economic security.

What Will It Do to Us?

To those who have given this subject some thought, the important thing is not so much what social security will do for the farmer as it is what it will do to him and to our whole economic system. Human nature being what it is, when security and protection are available without effort few there are who will not take advantage of it. Thoughtful farmers agree that when and if the plan is put into operation little progress will be made agriculturally for, with a premium on idleness, enterprise will be hampered.

Our forefathers conquered the prairies without help from Uncle Sam. These hardy pioneers knew nothing of a "planned economy" yet they built homes for themselves and laid by a considerable store of this world's goods. They did it by relentless toil. By their own ingenuity they made progress. They knew what it was to make sacrifices, and they solved their problems without appealing to the Government for assistance.

It might be well to ask ourselves whether social security for farmers is not just another scheme for further regimentation. We want to know whether it is the brain-child of socialistically-minded economists, long on theory but short on sound horse sense. Is the idea a part of the already overworked "planned economy" which has the average dirt farmer in a daze with its pegged prices and parity payments, crop subsidies and crop insurance, commodity loans, processing taxes, allotment plans, export debenture plans, credit plans, and production controls?

Can Provide Own Security

Under normal conditions the average farmer can do much to provide for his own security and that of his family. To do this it will be necessary for him to follow sound farm management principles and to remember always that credit, carried too far, makes debts that cannot be paid. He must avoid contracting burdensome mortgages in times of abnormally high prices, and if possible build up his own financial backlog in the form of insurance, bonds and the like. There are benefit associations in Kansas whose insurance policies provide for medical care, hospitalization and old-age provisions.

If the proposed social security program put into practice would lessen individual initiative and the desire to work to full capacity it might make some difference in the food supply for this country, and that would be something else for the economists to reckon

with. Already we have enough haphazard farming without giving the idea official encouragement.

In the 24th chapter of Proverbs the writer tells about passing the field of the slothful and the vineyard of the man void of understanding and finding them all grown over with thorns and nettles and the stone wall broken down. Solomon intimates that the man was lazy and ends the chapter with the prediction that poverty will come and want will overtake him. Solomon, in all his wisdom, seems to have had no idea that indolence should be rewarded with benefit payments.

In our consideration of this subject we should not overlook the fact that the farmer is the greatest gambler of them all, and quite frequently meets with reverses beyond his control. Some kind of social insurance at such times would cushion the bump. There was an old adage that if you take care of an orchard when you are young it will care for you when you are old. This truism has turned out to be quite a farce since the disastrous freeze of November, 1940, when hundreds of apple growers were virtually ruined by the destruction of bearing orchards. Social security benefits when disaster strikes would be quite welcome.

A weekly or monthly benefit check would look good to most any farmer finding himself plagued with sickness or struck by accident; more especially if, for one reason or another, he has not laid up a reserve for himself.

To put this new social security program into operation would mean the setting up of one more Government agency in Washington, the employment of more stenographers, bookkeepers and high-salaried administrative officials. The Government payroll, already much too long, farmers think, would be lengthened.

Isn't Something for Nothing

A proposal to set up a retirement program that would give financial aid to elderly farmers and farm hands was killed recently in the Missouri house of representatives, because it meant an increase in the retail sales tax levy from 2 to 7 per cent in order to provide the proposed payments which were to average \$30 a month.

Likewise the Kansas State Farm Bureau, in annual session at Salina, went on record as opposing social security for farmers, giving as the reason that farmers are capable of working out their own social security if they can be assured markets and adequate prices for their products.

It must be remembered, however, that the Farm Bureau delegates who voted against the idea at Salina were farmers in comfortable circumstances, and that their expression does not represent the convictions of all farmers in Kansas. Any other group of farmers, an FSA group for example, might view the proposal in a different light and vote accordingly.

It is obvious that much can be said on both sides of this topic and most farmers will want to give the subject a little mulling over before coming out wholeheartedly for or against it.

Editor's note: Social Security does not pay a weekly or monthly benefit in case of sickness or accident. Nor is it set up to cushion reverses beyond a farmer's control. I have been paying on social security since 1937, and still am not eligible for income benefits.

Poultry Bulletins

Are you in need of information on subjects given in the list of Kansas State College Experiment Station bulletins? A post card addressed to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, mentioning the bulletins you would like to have, will have our prompt attention. Please order by number and print your name and address.

- Cir. 178—Poultry Management.
- Cir. 200—Turkey Management.
- Cir. 216—Culling Poultry.
- Cir. 224—Developing Early-Feathering Strains in Heavy Breeds of Poultry.

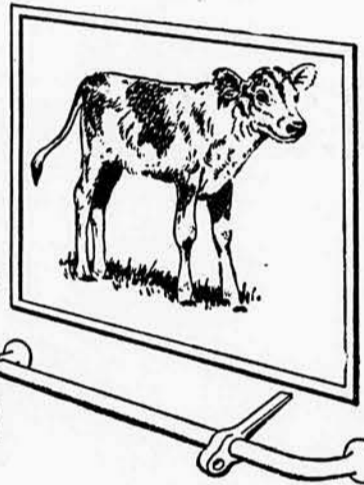
IDEAS from a neighbor's farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on what farmers are doing to make their work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. His findings are reported here because we Safeway people know that exchanging ideas on "how it's done," helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks



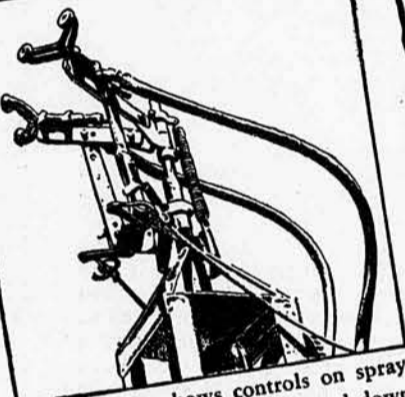
Calf Portrait will "Pull the Wool" over Cow's Eyes

John De Carli, champion gadget builder of the dairy world, has painted a calf portrait on the wall of his milk barn . . . swears by all that's holy he gets more milk, quicker. According to John, mamma cow sees junior on the wall . . . thinks she's nursing when the milking machine cups are attached . . . and "gives down" with her milk in a hurry.



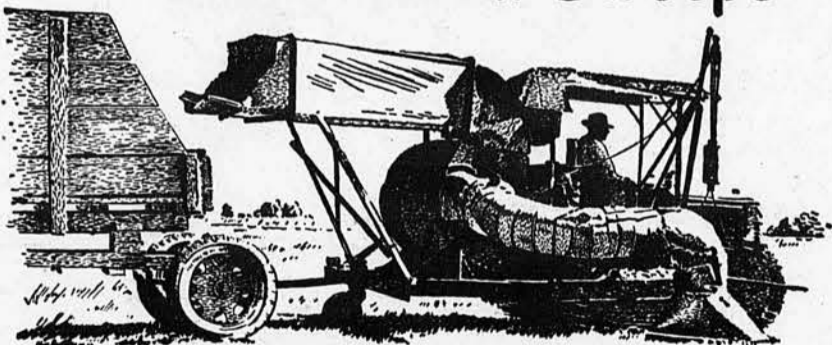
Fruit Tree Sprayer is a "One Man Band"

This tractor-powered sprayer, operated by the tractor driver alone, was originally developed on the Losse ranch, Sunnyvale, California. Valve controls on a pipe at the rear of the tractor allow the driver to turn right and left sprayers on and off. With ropes he can adjust the angle of the spray, or hold it in one position until a tree is thoroughly covered. Losse reports almost none of the spray mix is wasted; that brown rot has been completely controlled, and that he has marketed 100% of his pear crop this year.



This closeup shows controls on spray nozzles. They move both up and down and sideways. Power take-off and heavy springs combine to control up and down motion. Rope controls handled by driver can adjust the side-to-side angle

Stubble "Harvested" with Vacuum Sweeper



Ladino seed worth \$38,000 was salvaged last year from stubble fields after harvest by George Fiack, Glenn County California farmer. He did it with a tractor-driven vacuum sweeper. With a three point suspension, Fiack hung an ABC fan on the rear of his TD9 tractor . . . and dropped a 6-ft. sweep from the fan. Reversing the fan caused a tremendous suction that re-harvested the fields . . . saved seed worth \$38,000 from going to waste. A tight-boxed trailer on rubber caught the material.

This SAFEWAY Idea Cuts Farmers' Costs, Too

Safeway buys carrots and other root vegetables with the tops off — unbunched. Harvesting is a single operation: carrots are pulled and topped right into the field crates. That takes less skill, saves labor costs over the old way of pulling, laying in rows, grading for size, tying in bunches. The tops, left in the field, help return humus to the soil. With carrots topped, there's a lower container cost . . . likewise a lower transportation cost, since crating saves 54.4% in shipping space.



SAFEWAY — the neighborhood grocery stores

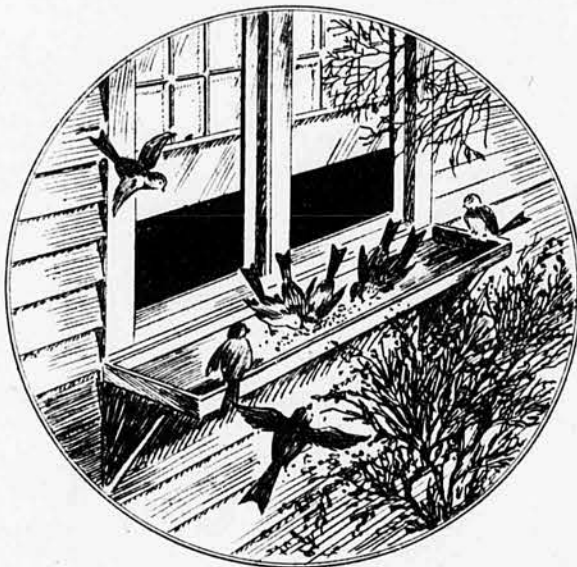
- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Buys regularly, offering producers a steady market . . . with no brokerage fees
- Pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Stands ready to help move surpluses
- Sells at lower prices, made possible by direct distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

My Bird Shelf Is a Joy to Me

THESE are bookshelves in the library and living-room, shelves for potted plants in the windows and beautiful glass shelves for the bathroom. But the shelf I want to tell you about is on the outside of my house. It's a simple affair, fastened on the level with the window sill of 2 small windows that are rather high on my east kitchen wall. Small brackets were used to anchor it firmly and it's painted white like the remainder of the house. I call it my bird shelf.

In the winter this little homemade shelf serves as a banquet table for my feathered friends and provides entertainment for my family and friends. The location affords protection from cats and in the coldest weather there is a certain amount of protection from the cold, wintry winds. When the first ice appears in late autumn, I set the feast table for the first time. In a very short time the first guests appear. A chickadee usually acts as a herald and soon the other birds flock to the shelf.

Birds are not partakers of charity by choice. It is only when the natural food supply of weed seeds and other food is cut off that they look about for free meals. Cracked nuts are well liked. Last autumn I gathered extra nuts for the birds and squirrels and I am going to do the same this year.



By MARY SCOTT HAIR

Sunflower seeds are appreciated by some of my bird visitors. The cardinals relish cracked corn, wheat and any small grain.

Last Christmas my favorite Christmas greeting came from a thoughtful friend who knew about my bird shelf. She found a card with a Christmas window scene—snow, bright lights inside. Outside the window is a shelf with birds flying about. This is the original verse she added:

"Tho shut in we may be today, within some little room,
The happy birds sing cheerily, chasing away the gloom.

Let's feed them thru the winter's chill,
With crumbs upon the window sill—
For they'll repay us, if we will."

And truly they will repay us. If we need to be practical, songbirds eat enough harmful bugs and insects, to say nothing of weed seeds, to repay us many times over. Their lovely songs which have become so much a part of my daily life, are extra—just for good measure.

A bird shelf just outside your kitchen window will be a source of entertainment and joy to all. It's fun being a Good Samaritan to the birds.

IT'S THE \$1,500 STYLE REVUE

WHEN 1,050 rural women met in El Dorado for their annual Achievement Day, October 10, 36 of them modeled their tailored garments before their enthusiastic audience. Verneeta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent, called it a \$1,500 style revue, for she estimated that amount was saved by tailoring at home. The material for the individual coat or suit cost all the way from \$15 to \$29. She estimates an average saving of \$40 for each outfit; for 36 of them, a total of \$1,500 saved.

The style revue was conducted in the form of "Eavesdropping on the Party Line," with Mrs. K. H. Penner, seated at her telephone looking out a window on the street, relating what she saw passing by. As each model appeared, she described it.

Sixteen of these women were members of Christine Wiggins' tailoring class, Miss Wiggins being the clothing specialist from the Extension Service, Kansas State College. But the 16 privileged to be in the class promised to pass on their tailoring training to other women in her community. Twenty of the women in the style revue thus received instruction indirectly.

Some of these suits and coats could not be duplicated in ready-to-wear shops for less than \$75. A few were make-overs but most were made from new material.

The first step in the 5-day tailoring class conducted by Miss Wiggins, was making a test pattern of muslin. This was fitted to the figure with

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

shoulder pads in place ready for the next step.

Tailoring involved some extra equipment usually not needed for any other type of home sewing and the Butler county women bought or made these extra tools. The heavy muslin or cambric was an extra purchase but a thrifty one for it was used for the test pattern on which alterations were made to guarantee a perfect fit. Tailor's chalk, cotton stay tape, basting thread, pressing cloths of canvas with which to press the wool, a sleeve board and a tailor's roll or ham as it is sometimes called were the unusual items needed. The latter was used for pressing curved seams such as found in the sleeves and on the collar, and was made by the women from a heavy grade of unbleached muslin shaped like a ham, padded tightly with cotton.

The women learned how to cut with the grain of the cloth, how to stay the edges with cotton tape, the intricacies of making a well-fitting collar, how to do the pressing which is half the secret of giving a tailored garment a professional appearance. Many of these garments were interlined, a secret in itself. Some made bound button-

holes, others had them made at tailor shops, others made corded buttonholes. The third fitting was the last unless some difficulties were encountered. This class was conducted one day each week for 5 weeks.

Those in the picture include Mrs. Frances Lyons, Mrs. Homer Milbourn, Mrs. Charles Leathers, Mrs. Gerald Bennington, Mrs. H. A. Miller, Mrs. Claire Andrews, all of El Dorado; Mrs. Paul Ross, Mrs. A. L. Brickley, Mrs. J. D. Schmidt, Mrs. E. L. Bidwell, Mrs. H. H. Fine, Mrs. Tom Sparks, Mrs. Dan Gehring, all of Whitewater; Mrs. Harold Winzer, Douglas; Mrs. R. O. Winzer, Mrs. H. E. Hobart, Mrs. A. L. Lonsinger, Mrs. Dan Lewis, Mrs. C. B. Graham, Mrs. J. W. Bachtel, all of Augusta; Mrs. George Wuthrich, Potwin; Mrs. Dale Walker, Mrs. C. N. Ellis, Mrs. V. H. Marsland, all of Latham; Mrs. H. E. Brunson, Mrs. R. R. Weaver, Mrs. Vernon Peterson, all of Leon; Mrs. John Hiser, Benton; Mrs. Ed Olinger, and Mrs. Chris Ammeter, both of Burns.

Five attractive children modeled in this revue, their coats and suits tailored by their mothers. These include: Beverly Fine, Whitewater, in a red coat and skirt; Johnny Scott, Augusta, wearing an overcoat and trousers tailored by his mother, Mrs. B. D. Scott; Wynona Claassen, dressed in a plaid suit tailored by her mother, Mrs. Henry Claassen, of Whitewater; Myrna Sue Blakeman, wearing a checked coat and Dutch hat to match; and Joan Marie Winzer, her new black coat.



These Butler county farm women and children wear their home-tailored garments at the county Achievement Day held in El Dorado.

This Makes Happy Children

Letters Received From Readers

IN THE August 18 issue of Kansas Farmer a feature story appeared entitled, "Mother, What Is a Plain Child?" by Helen Gregg Green. We offered prizes for the best stories giving actual family experiences on the subject of rearing happy children for happy adulthood. We offer the following from our readers. For the story appearing first we are paying \$5; for the second, \$1.

A Plain Child

BY SALLY

The story by Helen Gregg Green, brought back to me most forcibly a picture of my life and a case of inferiority, that might have affected my entire life had it not been for the kindness and interest of Auntie Cora, a friend of my family.

There was no question but that I was one of those "plain children" woefully lacking in beauty. Hadn't I heard that fact uttered often in my presence? Mother often said to visitors or relatives, "Wally (meaning my young brother) is a pretty child, but all they say about Sally is, 'Isn't she cute?'"

I was a self-conscious child, shy and backward. "She should have been a boy, she is so coarse-featured," my father often said within my hearing. In those days there were no adornments to aid in bringing out the good points, no shining curls unless they were God given, no dainty pinafores to convert one into a fairy. You just "were" or you "weren't." I remember teasing for weeks to have bangs which my mother admitted did hide my ugly forehead.

One day when I was about 10 years old, I overheard my parents talking. Father said, "Sally will be an old maid, she will never have a beau, she is too homely." How my heart ached at those careless words. Career girls were unheard of then, and to be an old maid was a dreadful calamity.

So, convinced that my ugliness doomed me, I grew more self-conscious and unhappy. But when Auntie Cora came to visit us, things changed for me. She took a special liking to me and one day I heard her say to mother, "Sally is so good-looking, why she is the best-looking girl around here." Surely she was talking of someone else. Mother laughed and replied, "Sally doesn't think so." But that remark by Auntie Cora sowed a seed of hope in my heart. Someone thought I wasn't so unattractive after all.

Auntie Cora praised my eyes which were large and gray, my white skin and my rich brown hair. I began to grow less shy, more confident and much, much happier. She had opened a new world to me. She taught me that to beauty of face and form, one must add that greater beauty of heart, mind and soul.

Of course, mother is the ideal person to help the plain, timid child, but Auntie Cora taught me that we are all responsible in bringing hope and encouragement to any "plain child" we may meet.

As a public teacher in later years, I tried to give special attention to the shy, homely child. Just a little word of praise often changes the life of a child and has helped many an awkward boy or girl on the road to a happy adulthood.

A Big Contrast

BY VERA

Recently I observed the enormous difference a change in home environment made in the life of a child. An orphan girl lived in a home where she was not happy. There was conflict between other members in the home and she was constantly criticized for actions, either good or bad. She felt shy, unwanted and in turn developed undesirable personality traits.

Later, she made her home with another family. By their patience and understanding she has developed into a charming young girl. She feels like they love her and takes pride in proving herself equal to the faith they have shown in her. The change is remarkable.

In an old scrapbook, I found this poem which illustrates my point.

Give to your children a home wherein Love's fires are lit and ne'er grow dim, A place where the children may always know

That they with their troubles and pleasures may go.
The place may be small, with scanty board
Or rich with the wealth of Croesus stored.
It matters not where the house may sit,
But the home is just what we make of it.

Help your child build a memory chest,
Where all that is noble, all that is best,
Can be stored away for the time when he
Needs help and guidance away from thee.
Sometime when he must stand alone
When no longer little, yet hardly grown;
Then back to his memory chest he'll go
And find there the things that he needs to know.

Teach him these truths, lest he might fall,
That a living Father is over all,
That there's time and a place for every thing
That virtue, its own reward will bring;
That, if he the flames of kindness would fan,
He must live in peace, with his fellow-man,
That life may be lived, both clean and pure,
And God will take care of the rest,
I'm sure.

A Place Card

FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER

Pilgrim place cards are appropriate for the Thanksgiving dinner table or any other party during November. To make the card, use the illustration for



a pattern, but lay it on a fold of firm white paper so that the top of the hat rests on the fold. Then they will stand upright at each plate. The hat band may be painted blue with a silver buckle. Lines are outlined in black ink. —C. W. W.

Thanksgiving Game

Right after the hearty Thanksgiving dinner, when strenuous activity would not be considered a diversion, try a word game, equally as much fun for adults as for the young folks.

The hostess starts the game, explaining that she will name a word. The person sitting at her right then names a word beginning with the last letter of the word named by the hostess. For example, the hostess may choose the word "thanks." The person at her right may immediately think of a Pilgrim character, Captain Miles Standish, so she says, "Standish." The next person then chooses a word beginning with "h," it may be harvest, home, heart.

By sharp, quick thinking, words that tell the story of the first Thanksgiving can be easily chosen. Here are a few from which to choose: Governor Bradford, Priscilla, John Alden, corn and church.

BUTTER-NUT TASTES LIKE A MILLION

BUTTER-NUT IS FIRST CHOICE IN A MILLION HOMES

AND NOW -

Butter-Nut COFFEE IS INSURED FOR A MILLION DOLLARS

NOW one of America's largest insurance companies has just insured Butter-Nut Coffee for ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Here is coffee with a "million-dollar" flavor—and you'll love every drop of it. It is rich, mellow and smooth. It gives you a lift when you are tired. It is always so downright satisfying. To make it this way none but the world's finest coffees are ever used in Butter-Nut.

Coffee lovers in more than a million homes drink Butter-Nut every day. They have been doing so for years. There must be something mighty fine about a coffee to make it the favorite of so many people year after year. No wonder we thought it good enough to have it insured for ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Next time, order Butter-Nut, the coffee with the "Million Dollar" flavor—it's the Coffee Delicious.

PACKED IN GENUINE DURAGLAS FRUIT JARS

Butter-Nut The Million Dollar COFFEE

NEW MACA YEAST IS BACK FROM WAR!

Faster, Better than Ever! Try this Failure-Proof Recipe for CINNAMON PUFFS

★ THE MIRACLE YEAST THAT CAME OUT OF THE WAR—makes yeast baking a snap!



- ★ Dissolves in seconds in water or milk—rises unbelievably fast!
- ★ Works just like compressed yeast—yet keeps weeks without refrigeration! Saves trips to store!
- ★ Gives everything you bake that heavenly home made flavor and more golden crust! No other way of baking can equal it!
- ★ The same new, improved Maca that baked the bread, rolls, cakes and pies our Fighting Forces raved about! Now it's back for good—for your oven! Ask your grocer for it today!

FAILURE PROOF RECIPE for Light, Crisp, Luscious CINNAMON PUFFS

No Knead Method Makes 18

1 package Maca Yeast
 1/4 cup lukewarm water
 3/4 cup milk scalded
 6 tablespoons sugar
 1 teaspoon salt

Grated rind of 1 lemon
 1 teaspoon lemon juice
 5 tablespoons shortening
 2 eggs, beaten
 3 cups sifted enriched flour

Dissolve Maca Yeast in the lukewarm water. Pour into large mixing bowl the scalded milk, add sugar, salt, grated lemon rind, lemon juice and shortening. Stir until shortening is melted. Let cool until lukewarm. Then add beaten eggs and the yeast mixture. Add flour and beat thoroughly. Cover and let rise in warm place, 82 to 86°F., until double in bulk—about 1 hour. Put in greased muffin tins, filling them half full. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Let rise to top of pans—30 to 45 min. Bake 20 min. in a moderately hot oven, 375°F.



For That Heavenly Home Made Flavor

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 Quick Rising
YEAST

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Easy Way to Have Fine Flavored Home Cured Meats



To sugar cure 300 pounds meat just add one large jar Wright's Ham Pickle and 28 pounds salt to 10 gallons water—and pack your meat in it. After curing apply two coats Wright's Condensed Smoke, allow to dry, and your meat is ready for the table. Easiest method ever. Sure cure and finest hardwood smoke flavor. Wright's Smoke is also fine for barbecuing and other cooking uses. Products guaranteed. Dealers everywhere.

FREE BOOKLET

36 pages butchering, meat curing information, recipes, instructions. Free at dealers or write direct.

WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE
 ★ for Sugar Curing ★

WRIGHT'S Condensed SMOKE
 for Smoking and Barbecuing

HELP WIN THE PEACE BUY VICTORY BONDS

Held 4-County Tea

PERHAPS the beginning of an annual party, a 4-county tea, was held at Wellsville in Franklin county, and 70 women attended from 5 Extension clubs in the 4 counties. They had an enthusiastic get-together, some group singing, some inspiration and some ideas for future program planning.

Each of the 4 home demonstration agents, Margery Shideler, Franklin county; Alma Becker, Miami; Dorothea Schroeder, Douglas; and Mrs. Berenice Crandall, Johnson, gave a report of the past year's program in her county with some plans for the coming year.

In general the programs in the past have aimed toward improved family living, with a trend toward something that will give the women and their families some real fun. Lessons on mental health, child health, financial planning, keeping and analyzing farm and home records and the farm family outlook were included in most communities.

Mrs. Verne Alden, of Wellsville, led some excellent group singing, something the women have learned in their Extension work during the years.

scheme in the room and find it very useful.

The same operation will convert a no longer used victrola into a clothes hamper. We put the soiled clothing in at the top and remove them from the lower door.—Mrs. C. O. Wilson, Coffeyville.

Rescue Pans

A good kettle or pan put out of service by food scorched on the bottom can be a kitchen catastrophe in these days of kitchen utensil shortages. Altho no treatment will make a badly burned pan like new, many a pan that looks hopeless and warped beyond rescue, may be restored to use if proper care is taken in cleaning. First let the pan cool very slowly. Never pour cold water into a hot, dry pan. This is likely to make the metal buckle and leave an unsteady pan.

When the pan has cooled, fill it half full of cold water and heat the water gradually to boiling. Baking soda added to the water may help soften the burned material. After heating, scrape out loosened material, add more water to the pan and repeat the heating process as long as necessary.

"Shower" Suggestions

Whether it is for a bride-to-be, or for the prospective mother, Kansas Farmer's 2 leaflets on these subjects will be found helpful. Please address order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and include 3 cents for one leaflet, or 5 cents for both.

Atchison County Club

CONTRIBUTES TOWARD WAR EFFORT

The 28 members of the Independence Extension Unit in Atchison county have during the war years made an enormous contribution toward the war. Not satisfied with that, they have consistently worked toward their own community betterment.

This year they have made 300 navy kits and 200 flannel shirts for babies. Some members knitted for the Red Cross and others rolled bandages at the Red Cross headquarters. They contributed to the Fort Riley Cooky Jar.

For community betterment, they organized and carried out community meetings for all families. These were held regularly in their local schoolhouse. Mrs. Henry Falk is president of the club.

For a Smooth Fit



4744
 12-20
 30-44

For that smooth look and comfortable fit, slip pattern 4744 will do the trick. It is so designed that it will not ride up. Panties and embroidery pattern are included. It comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 slip takes 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch material. Panties require 1 1/2 yards.

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

We Thank Thee

The dawn came sweet and gentle,
 Twilight marched in with a song
 The sun rose in bright splendor
 Bringing a blue sky along.

It shone upon broad acres,
 Land where no sepia stain
 Discolours the soil, nor where
 Tears fall like copious rain.

Land where no camp or prison
 Holds men as chattel or beast,
 Where no child dies of hunger
 That greedy rulers may feast.

I awoke at this bright dawn,
 Where Liberty's outstretched arm
 Welcomed me to shores again
 Safe from the battlefield's harm.

Home again—to love and serve—
 God's blessings have come my way,
 A new world to worship Him,
 My heart is full—Let us pray.
 —Bertha Delaney Miller

During the war years, emphasis was placed on conservation of food, clothing and household furnishings. Music and good grooming were a part of the year's program in Franklin county.

Margaret Burtis, district home demonstration agent, in her delightful talk about "The Homemaker's Job" emphasized security, happiness, contentment, good mental and emotional health for all members of the rural family.

This tea was ably arranged by the 5 club presidents with Mrs. C. B. Coughenour, Wellsville, president of the W. R. U. Club as general chairman. Other members of the tea committee were Mrs. Otto Hrenchir, president of the Edgerton club; Mrs. Roy Gerhard, president of the Good Neighbors club; Mrs. Archie Meeder, president of the Live and Learn club; and Mrs. Wilbur Brockway, president of the Sunflower club.

For Your Table

Hollow out a small pumpkin. Fasten 4 wheels to the sides made of wooden spools or button molds. For a coachman seat, make a gash in the pumpkin and insert a piece of cardboard. Use a paper doll for the driver or a tiny toy doll. Fashion turkeys of pine cones and wire, if you do not have the novelty turkey usually sold at this season for table decoration. Fill the pumpkin coach with bittersweet and use orange baby ribbon for harness and lines leading to the driver of the pumpkin coach.
 —By Camilla Walch Wilson.

New Clothes Hamper

No longer having any use for our old-fashioned icebox, I decided to convert it into a much needed clothes hamper. I removed the insides, retained the top lid, took out the back panels and replaced it with screen wire. The screen gives ventilation to prevent mildew on the heaps of clothing belonging to a family with 3 children. I painted this to match the color



HERE'S HOW

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

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

TIRED OF SCRATCHED NEGATIVES? WASHED OUT PRINTS?

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

Address ELKO Photo Products Co., Dept. 1104
Kansas City 10, Mo.



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Oklahoma City, Okla. - Des Moines, Ia. - Sioux City, Ia.

Try Making Cough Syrup at Home. Quick Relief

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

No matter what you usually use for coughs due to colds, you'll be more than surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and give it a trial. You'll wonder why you never used it before. It certainly does the work in a hurry.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—and gives you about four times as much for your money. It tastes fine, and never spoils. Children love it.

And for quick action, you've never seen its superior. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easier and lets you sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a famous reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Free for Asthma

If you suffer with attacks of Asthma so terrible you choke and gasp for breath, if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe, if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered a lifetime and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address

Frontier Asthma Co., 459-S Frontier Bldg.
462 Niagara St., Buffalo 1, N. Y.

LOOK HOT WATER IN 5 MINUTES

Just drop this Eiden Electric Water Heater into water, plug into any light socket and you will have steaming hot water in 5 minutes!

Comes complete with 6 ft. waterproof insulated all rubber cord and plug. Send check or money order today.

Ideal for sterilizing milk cans, shaving, baby's bath, boiling water and cooking. Thousands in use.

Money back guarantee

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TOOTHACHE? DUE TO CAVITY?

GET QUICK, amazing relief by placing Dent's Tooth Gum—or Drops—in cavity of aching tooth. Follow directions. Cavity toothache frequently strikes when you can't see dentist. Be prepared. Ask your druggist for package.

DENT'S TOOTH GUM TOOTH DROPS

CLOTHESPINS

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

Support Price To Be Changed

A PIG goal of 52 million head for the spring of 1946, and an average support price for good to choice butchers of \$12 a hundred, Chicago basis, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

The new support price becomes effective October 1, 1946, and continues to September 30, 1947. The new goal is about equal to the 1945 spring pig crop.

Under the new support price, seasonal variations will apply to hog prices for the first time, meaning the \$12 average at Chicago will vary according to normal seasonal prices. This variation will range from \$10.75 in December, 1946, to \$13.25 in September, 1947.

The present support price on hogs is \$13 a hundred at Chicago and carries no seasonal variation. This price, originally effective until September 1, 1946, now is extended to September 30, 1946.

The average support of \$12 at Chicago is sufficient to give farmers throughout the country as a whole at least 90 per cent of parity price, as provided by the Steagall Amendment.

In arriving at the support price for the spring crop, the average difference between U. S. average farm prices for all hogs and the average Chicago market prices for barrow and gilt butchers have been added to the present 90 per cent of parity price. This means an allowance has been made for sows. Heretofore, prices of sows have been included in average farm prices but not in Chicago support prices.

Parity for hogs September 15 was \$12.60 and 90 per cent of parity for the same date was \$11.34.

According to present estimates of the 1946 and 1947 national income, farmers may expect hog prices for the spring crop to be above the support price without Government price support action, provided production is about equal to the 52-million head called for and marketings are reasonably well distributed thruout the marketing season.

An Eye on Safety

The third annual National Farm Safety Week will be observed in 1946 during the week of July 21 to 27, the National Safety Council announces.

Inaugurated in 1944, during the stress of wartime food production, National Farm Safety Week will carry over into peacetime the unending war against accidents which President Truman has requested the National Safety Council to lead.

The safety survey by every farm family is the goal of the week for 1946, according to Maynard H. Coe, director of the farm division of the council. A special safety inspection of both the farm and the home will inevitably emphasize the urgent need for removing accident hazards which menace life daily on the farm, he said.

The United States Department of Agriculture, the National Grange, the National Fire Protection Association, the Farm Equipment Institute, the American Farm Bureau Federation, Farm Co-operatives, the Farmers Union, and other leading organizations again will take an active part in promoting observance of the week in every state.

Mr. Coe pointed out that the need for accident prevention on the farms is just as imperative in 1946 as it was during the war years because American farmers will be striving to meet the same high production goals. Yet, many farmers will have to carry on with badly worn equipment simply because all worn machinery cannot possibly be replaced by next year. The manpower situation may be eased by returning veterans but delays caused by accidents will be just as serious as before unless farm organizations and farmers make a determined effort to eliminate hazards and to adopt safe practices.

It's Butchering Time

With cool weather comes butchering time. For your help we offer a leaflet on the curing of home butchered meat. It gives simple itemized directions for curing pork and making corned beef. You may obtain this free of charge by writing the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

PREVENT POWER LOSS

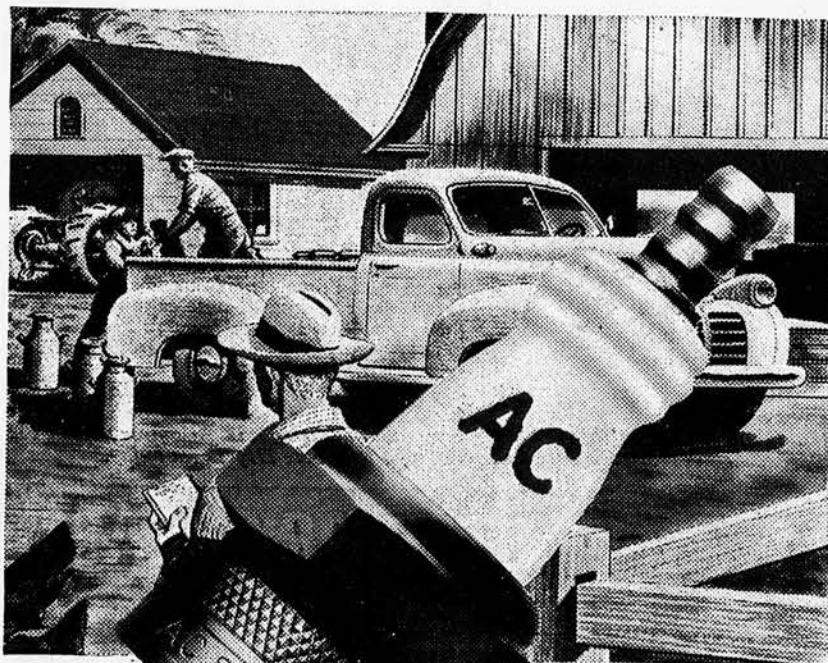
THE EASY AC WAY

You can prevent the power loss caused by dirty, badly worn, or wrong type spark plugs, by using AC's famous method:

- 1 Replace worn plugs promptly with new AC's, which have wider Heat Range per plug.
- 2 Have your plugs cleaned and regapped whenever necessary. (An extra set of AC's will enable you to have plugs cleaned without tying up the tractor.)

Wider Heat Range per plug is a new AC engineering triumph. These plugs keep step with changing engine temperatures—give greater protection against oxide coating—perform better with today's low-octane fuels—avoid power losses over long periods of hard pulling. Serviced the AC way, they will give you the utmost in spark plug reliability.

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SPARK PLUGS

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CAR TILL NEW ONES ARE AVAILABLE

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- ★ **Fast!** Starts working **instantly!**
- ★ **Easy!** Anyone can use it!

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The only nationally famous baking powder packed in glass

Try Penicillin for Mastitis

Johnson County Dairymen Report Good Results

MIRACULOUS cures of mastitis in their dairy herds are reported by 2 Johnson county dairymen, Arthur Jensen and Howard Jennings. They claim that the new wonder drug, penicillin, will do the trick.

Mr. Jennings probably was the first dairyman in the county to experiment with penicillin. He had just been forced to dispose of 6 of his best cows because of mastitis. They were valued, he said, at from \$200 to \$225 each.

He appealed to a Kansas City vaccine company, which suggested that he try penicillin, altho the company specialist did not recommend it as a proved remedy.

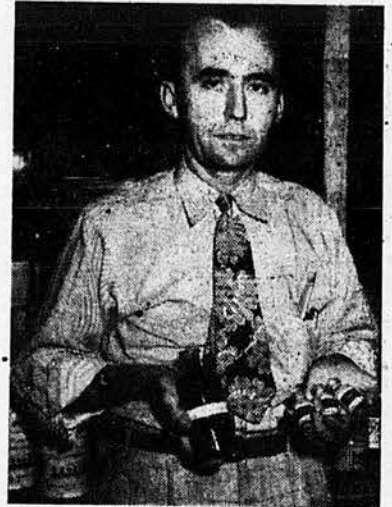
The first experiment was made on a second-calf heifer that had been perfectly normal when she went into the last dry period, but came fresh with 2 infected quarters. All 4 quarters were treated but the dose was doubled on the infected quarters. The cow was milked out once following treatment and the infected quarters treated a second time. This cow now has been in production for 5 months with no further signs of infection. Mr. Jennings reports that, altogether, he has cured 14 head of cows to date, so far as physical appearances of the cows and their milk are concerned. No laboratory tests have been run on the milk.

There has been the work done on the Jensen herd, thru supervision of George Burns, a pharmacist at the George Norris Drugstore, in Olathe, and who worked on the problem with the help of the Peters Serum Company laboratory, of Kansas City, Mo.

Interested in finding a treatment that would be quick, practical, and economical, Mr. Burns supervised a series of treatments by Mr. Jensen on the Jensen herd.

First tried was a series of small doses over a period of 2½ days. Laboratory tests were made by the Peters Serum Company before treatment and again 2 weeks after treatment.

Thru experimentation with various size doses it was found by these men that a single treatment of 32,000 to 48,000 units of penicillin in 40 cc's of

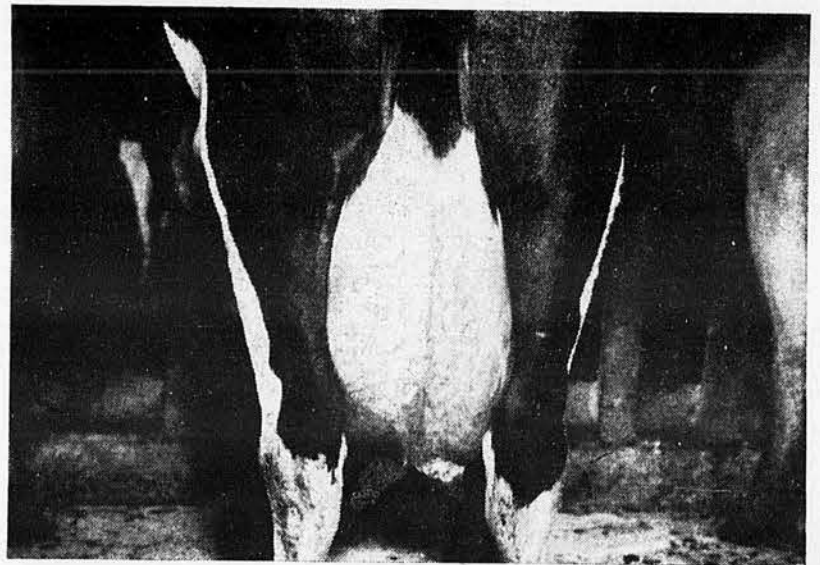


George Burns, pharmacist of the Norris Drugstore, Olathe, shown holding the necessary amount of penicillin and saline solution necessary to treat one cow for mastitis. Unusual success of Johnson county dairymen in this treatment is due to research work done by Mr. Burns.

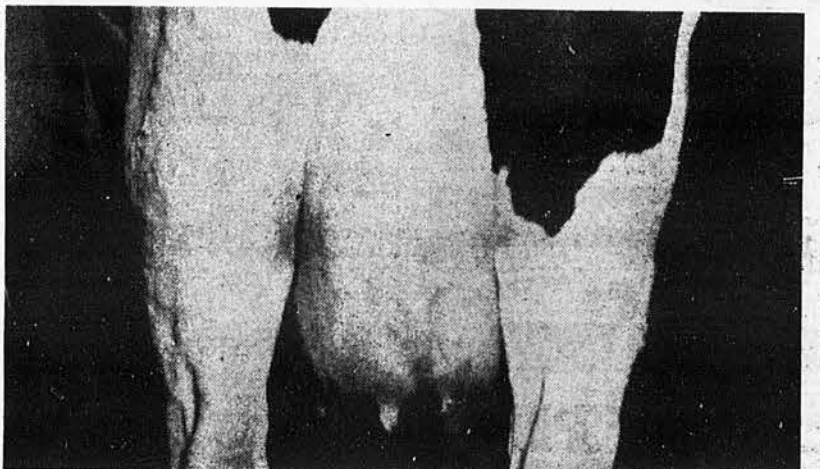
sterile saline solution, injected in each quarter thru the teat canal, will bring complete cures in most cases by actual laboratory tests.

Following such treatment, says Mr. Jensen, there is no indication in the milk that the cow has been treated. No discoloration of the milk occurs, no taste is present, no lumps appear in the milk. There is no loss of production, no falling off of the cow's appetite, or any other unfavorable physical reaction.

There is a definite reason for one big dose in preference to a series of smaller doses, says Mr. Burns. It was found that milk in the udder weakens the solution when smaller doses are used. The cow builds up a resistance to the drug following small dose treatments. Small doses sometimes clear up visual evidence of mastitis and may even bring a "clear signal" from the



The udder on this cow in the Jensen herd is again normal after treatment, and her milk is clear by actual laboratory tests. She was a chronic case before getting a single injection of 48,000 units of penicillin in 40 cc's of sterile saline solution in each quarter.



This cow in the herd of Arthur Jensen has been treated with penicillin for mastitis and shows partial cure. Note right hind quarter still shows signs of the disease.

laboratory, but the disease has a tendency to return later.

Seven cows in the Jensen herd have been definitely cured of the disease by the larger size doses and proved by laboratory tests conducted 2 weeks after treatment. None of the 7 has shown any recurrent signs of mastitis since treatment.

Treating a cow with a single dose takes only about 5 minutes, says Mr. Jensen, and best results on this dairy farm have been obtained when treatment was done just as the cows were going dry. They are milked out before treatment, then the injections made.

Two of the Jensen cows that were chronic and serious were treated while dry. They now have been in production more than 2 months and show no signs of infection by actual laboratory tests of the milk. Mr. Jensen says his best results have been on chronic cases, altho he also has cured cows showing first signs of the disease.

Extreme care should be used in taking samples of milk for testing for mastitis, says Mr. Burns. The udder should be wiped with a cloth dampened with chlorine solution before a sample is taken. Care should be taken to prevent dust in the air getting into the

sample. Bottles used should be boiled for at least 15 minutes before using.

Cost of treatment in the Johnson county experiments has been about 60 cents a quarter for each cow treated with the single large dose. This cost would vary slightly over the state, but in no case would it be excessive.

Research on use of penicillin for mastitis control has not reached a stage where experiment stations, serum companies, or specialists will recommend it. Any such treatment must be done at your risk.

Results in Johnson county would indicate that the method is fairly reliable when used in the proper size dose under supervision. There have been some cases that were unsuccessful because of poor quality of penicillin, and this should be anticipated as the drug is yet new.

"No treatment will keep a herd free of mastitis unless strict sanitation is maintained," warns Mr. Burns. "An ounce of prevention always is worth a pound of cure—even if it is a sure cure."

Ground Roosts Save Time

DOING away with the roosts after turkey poults are 14 weeks old saves a lot of labor in raising 9,000 to 9,500 turkeys on the Springhaven Farm in Johnson county, according to R. H. Campbell, farm manager. Poults on this farm roost on the ground after 14 weeks.

"Roosts take up too much room, require one-half day a week to move, and cause stampeding among the birds," says Mr. Campbell. Letting them roost on the ground saves all the labor and reduce stampeding.

A program that calls for ground roosting and moving to new ground weekly pays off, as this farm had losses last year of only one half of 1 per cent. A 2-year interval is allowed before turkeys are ever placed on the same ground. "You never have to worry about blackhead in a turkey flock if you move them often enough," says Mr. Campbell. "Ours are moved every week, rain or shine."

Poults on this farm are started in electric batteries. At 1½ weeks old they are transferred to growing batteries. When 4 weeks old they are put on wire sun porches and go to range at 8 to 10 weeks.

This year the wire floors are being changed to slats as some trouble has been experienced from poults getting caught in the wire. Brome and sudan pasture are used on the range and Mr. Campbell plans on an alfalfa-brome mixture for next year.

A breeding flock of 500 to 1,000 hens is kept on the farm, which sells 25,000 to 30,000 hatching eggs a year. This is an approved flock and all breeding stock is selected by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association.

Two groups of toms are used in rotation, 2 weeks for each group, which brings the ratio to 1 tom for every 5 hens. Three broody pens are used in rotation to cure broodiness in a 3-day period. Last year the breeding hens averaged 52 eggs each, which is above requirements for R. O. P. standards.

J. E. Tillotson, of Kansas City, Mo., is owner of the farm.

Uses Red Clover

Sixty acres of red clover is a lot, but C. D. Hawk, of Atchison county, believes it pays. He says it builds soil fertility quicker than alfalfa, which offsets poorer hay quality.



"At least we don't get so dirty it takes special stuff to get us clean!"



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With cold weather come waves of respiratory diseases! Flocks everywhere suffer from stopped-up nostrils, choked-up throats due to accumulations of sticky, strangely MUCUS. Birds are miserable... lose weight... waste feed... egg production drops... profits disappear. Now is the time to use NEOL, Gland-O-Lac's famous oil-base preparation, that helps loosen accumulated mucus.

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WOMEN in your '40's

Do these symptoms betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age.

So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

This Great Medicine HELPS NATURE

For almost a century—Pinkham's Compound has been famous to help great numbers of women go "smiling thru" such middle-age distress. Thousands have reported remarkable benefits!

Pinkham's Compound taken regularly helps build up resistance against such symptoms. This great medicine helps nature and that's the kind you should try.

INEXPENSIVE: Pinkham's Compound costs very little compared to some other methods but this doesn't detract from its effectiveness.



BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills. Used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Gas on Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back. When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us, 25c at all druggists.



Chickens have "childhood diseases," too!

And, as with children, these "childhood diseases" can be largely overcome by proper feeding.

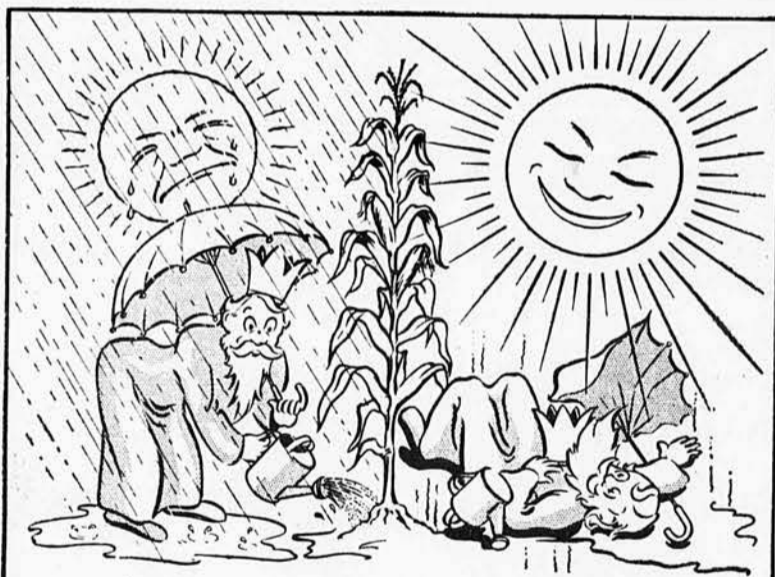
SEA PEP provides the vital "A" and "D" vitamins that chickens need for strong bones and healthy bodies. And, because it contains a natural oil, it provides them in

the most desirable form. Chickens prefer an oily mash, which means greater food consumption... faster growth... healthier chicks. And, eventually, more eggs and greater profits.

Insist on SEA PEP being used in your poultry feeds.

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What We Know About DDT

First Half of This Article Appeared November 3

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

8. Question: For what common insects is DDT not satisfactory control, and what control is used successfully against them?

ANSWER: DDT dusts and sprays have not proved to be a satisfactory control for the following pests:

A. Aphids: A relatively weak spray or dust kills many kinds of aphids, but DDT kills the aphid enemies in all plant treatments so that aphids increase rapidly to larger number than before.

B. Termites: Weak dusts and sprays will kill swarmers but do not affect the main colony. Not recommended.

C. Grasshoppers: A 25 per cent dust was effective in tests but it could be used with safety only on alfalfa to be used for seed, or on plants not to be fed. Such a high concentration would make it an expensive control.

D. Thrips: DDT sprays not quite as effective as tartar emetic sprays.

E. Sheep tick fly (Ked): Tests in New York State using 5 per cent dust gave only a 7 per cent kill. Use regular dips. They give better results.

F. Heel flies or cattle grubs: Not successful control for flies or grubs.

G. Screw worm flies: DDT is of no value.

H. Chicken lice: Tests at Kansas State College gave unsatisfactory results. Use sodium fluoride.

I. Chicken mites and chiggers: DDT dusts and sprays give poor results. Use sulfur or 10 per cent sabadilla dust.

J. Dermestids in homes as carpet beetles: Sprays and powders give poor kills of adults but carpet beetle larvae in cracks in floors are killed by contact. Spray garments to be protected thoroly.

K. Horseflies (Tabanids): DDT dusts and sprays have not proved to be useful.

L. Chinch bugs on corn and sorghum: DDT sprays and dusts kill the chinch bugs but injure the plants. Use a 5 to 10 per cent sabadilla dust.

M. Sucking louse of dog: Regular strength DDT dusts up to 10 per cent have given poor results.

9. Question: For what insect pests are DDT sprays or dusts about as good as other control measures?

ANSWER: For some of the insects mentioned in 7 and 8, experimental results indicate that DDT is not quite as good an insecticide or only slightly better than other controls. For the control of these insects and the following, be governed by costs, availability of materials, or reasons other than hopes of spectacular control with DDT. Additional examples follow:

A. Roaches: Use not less than an 8 per cent dust, 5 per cent oil solution or 3 per cent water spray for roaches. A 5 per cent dust is about as effective as sodium fluoride for all roaches except the German roach. Treat cracks, crevices, dark places behind pipes and all places where roaches occur.

B. Ticks on dogs and in lawns (not insects): Results differ. A 10 per cent dust kills the brown dog tick on dogs but gives poor results against other species. A mixture of DDT and derris is more promising. Treat hiding places including sleeping places of dogs as described for roaches.

10. Question: What is an aerosol bomb, and what do they contain?

ANSWER: The so called "bombs" are stout metal containers which contain a pyrethrum extract and DDT under gas pressure. Here follows the common "bomb" contents: DDT aerosol bombs: 3 to 10 per cent solution of DDT in Cyclohexanone, 3 to 5 per cent of pyrethrum extract No. 20 with 35 to 90 per cent liquefied Freon 12 gas. Caution: drops of this liquid will dissolve varnish and paints on tables and floors.

These containers hold 1 pound or 1 pint of liquid and are called bombs because they are shaped similar to some types of explosive bombs. Needless to say, the DDT bombs do not explode. Safety devices remove the danger of their bursting under pressure.

The DDT aerosol containers are of 2 types (1) refillable and (2) non-refillable. Three seconds spraying with these aerosols or 2.5 grams of spray will kill all the flies and mosquitoes in 1,000 cubic feet enclosed space in one hour or less. Considerably more time and material are required to kill roaches, bedbugs and ants in rooms and the mist must be applied to baseboards, walls, clothing or where the insects will touch the crystals formed from the spray.

11. Question: Do DDT sprays and dusts kill beneficial predators and parasites of injurious insects, honeybees, bumblebees and the beneficial solitary bees?

ANSWER: Unfortunately, practically all kinds of beneficial insects are killed when plants are sprayed or dusted with DDT. Even a 1 per cent concentration is fatal to bees if plants are sprayed while in bloom. Since lady beetles, syrphus flies, and aphid lions are killed by DDT sprays and dusts, aphids and the common red spider mites frequently increase to damaging numbers after using DDT and become serious problems. Do not spray or dust plants indiscriminately but apply it correctly for definite insect pests.

12. Question: Is DDT poisonous to man and animals?

ANSWER: DDT is toxic to animals in relatively large doses or by repeated exposures. It is poisonous to man under certain conditions. DDT in the powder form is not absorbed thru the skin. DDT dusts and the mist from DDT bombs should be kept out of the eyes. It may be absorbed thru the skin when dissolved in oils. Avoid contaminating foodstuffs. There is some danger in handling the oil emulsions and oil sprays, but despite earlier warnings it is safer for man to use than the arsenical and fluorine insecticides. It has been stated recently that DDT is not in the class of compounds to be labeled poison with a skull and crossbones. Do not store DDT powders in the kitchen or medicine cabinet. DDT dust drifting to the farm fish pond may kill some fish.

13. Question: How are some unscrupulous dealers and operators taking advantage of the public with DDT?

ANSWER: Some jobbers and dealers are selling DDT without indicating the strength on the package. Don't buy any DDT liquids or powder when the per cent of DDT is not printed on the containers. Otherwise you will not know what you bought. The statement, "100 per cent active ingredients," has several meanings. Originally the price asked was at too high a price. Some are selling it at higher prices than justified but that matter is rapidly being adjusted.

Some inexperienced persons are buying spraying and dusting outfits to treat houses, livestock or anything with DDT dust or spray. Few, if any of these persons know anything about insects or insect control. They are merely "cashing" on a popular trend. Go slow about buying such assistance.

14. Question: Has DDT been over-advertised and does the public have too high expectations from its use?

ANSWER: DDT has received wide publicity under such names as the "wonder insecticide," "one treatment spray," etc., and such big claims were made for it that some persons believe there has never been any effective insect control until DDT appeared. That is not justifiable. Some folks seem to think it is magic—that just a little DDT scattered in the house will solve their insect problems. Such beliefs will lead to widespread disappointment.

DDT is not magic—it is a most outstanding new insecticide. It must be used properly, which means at the proper strength, and in the correct manner for a definite kind of pest to get good results. DDT is rapidly finding its true place in insect control. Remember DDT is not a good control for all insects. Watch for questionable preparations. Buy products under well-known brands or those offered by companies of known reliability.



TO FIT YOUR WATER REQUIREMENTS

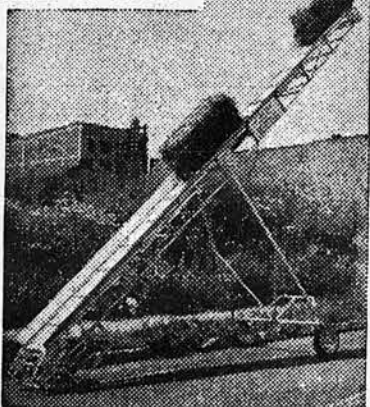
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Marketing Viewpoint

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

Can you tell me why we have a reported stock pile of nearly 500 million pounds of wool produced in the United States, when our consumption in the United States in 1945 will total more than twice our production?—R. E. E.

Wool can be shipped into the United States, duty paid, and sold to manufacturers for about 20 per cent less than the support price of domestically produced wool. At present it is estimated that 3 pounds of foreign wool are used to each pound of domestic wool by woolen mills in the United States.

Do you think that lowering the hog-support price will have any effect upon hog prices in the near future?—A. M. K.

The change in the hog-support price probably will not effect hog prices in the near future because the new program does not become effective until October 1, 1946. And in addition, hog prices probably will remain at or near ceiling levels thruout this marketing season. By a year from now, the floor price may be of more importance.

We won't have enough feed grain to carry us thru the winter and spring. Would it be a good idea to buy corn now, or will it be cheaper later?—R. W.

The United States has a good crop of corn, but the demand is large. It is doubtful whether corn prices will be below the ceiling, except for high moisture corn. The Kansas corn crop is only about half as large as last year. If you need corn, buy it whenever you can get it.

Do you think wheat ceilings will be removed within the next few months?—M. R.

Wheat price ceilings probably will continue in effect until the end of this season. What is done after June, 1946, probably will depend on what Congress does in regard to extending price control legislation. The demand for wheat and other grains is so large that prices probably would advance sharply if ceilings were removed.

Heads Important Group

President Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, Manhattan, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities at its recent meeting in Chicago.

The committee, a body of college presidents, manages all affairs of the association in its field in relations with the United States Department of Agriculture, War and Navy departments, Veterans Administration, Office of Education and other agencies, and represents the organization before Congress.

President Eisenhower has recently completed his work studying the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture and submitting recommendations on its reorganization to Secretary Clinton P. Anderson.

Idea for Winter

To prevent water getting in our car door lock and freezing, we cut the finger from an old rubber glove and slip it over the door handle. It really works.—Mrs. C.

See at Night

If you will use aluminum paint on the stock rack of your trailer, you will find for night hauling that the reflection from tail lights makes it easy to watch the trailer.—Mrs. C. C.

Newness Preserved

I clean the cooking surface of my white enameled range in a jiffy by rubbing briskly with fine grit (00) emery cloth. Rub the top with a bit of unsalted fat, or oiled paper daily to help preserve the black satin-like finish. I never wash the enameled surface while hot, but when cold it is washed with soapy water and polished with a soft, dry cloth.—Mrs. C. S. K.

NEW 1946 JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC FARM PLANTS

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MODEL 35 \$445⁰⁰

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The New 1946 Line of Plants are Built in 3 Sizes:

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The famous Jacobs' Variable Pitch Governor turns all propeller blades for speed control and to prevent high wind pressure damage in storms. Only by turning ALL blades can storm damage be prevented.



America's lowest cost farm lighting system . . . less than 2c per kilowatt hour covers all maintenance and depreciation.

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A Jacobs Plant offers you ample electric power for all post war Appliances, Deep Freeze Units, Refrigerators, Water Systems, Motors and all the Lights you want. "No extra charge for extra current with a Jacobs' Wind Electric."

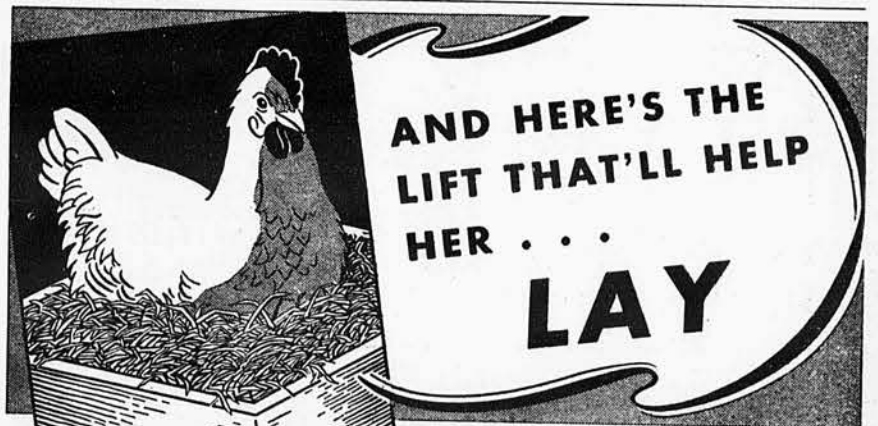
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DANNEN EGG FEED

It takes that steady, daily egg production over a long laying cycle to make maximum profits from your flock. And it takes special feeding to do it. So to give your pullets and hens the lift they need to lay steadily, use Dannen Egg Feed.

Dannen Egg Feed provides those essential vitamins, minerals, and proteins your layers need to shell out plenty of big eggs. It helps them to stay strong and vigorous under heavy egg production. Helps reduce adult mortality, too.

So arrange for a supply of Dannen Egg Feed now, and feed it regularly throughout the entire laying season.

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FOLLOW THE COMPLETE DANNEN PROGRAM

For best results, start your chicks on Dannen Chick Starter. At 7 weeks, change to Dannen Chick Grower. At 14 weeks, feed Dannen Pullet Booster, and at 21 weeks, use Dannen Egg Feed. This fully tested and proven dependable feeding program helps you to get the maximum profits from your flock . . . helps save time, feed, and labor.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ask For **DANNEN FEEDS**
 AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALERS



They Avoid Poultry Trouble

(Continued from Page 6)

The Strouts use commercial litter and find it drier and worth the additional cost. "I never saw the time when it wasn't good practice to keep both brooder and laying houses clean and dry," states Mrs. Strouts. "If the flock is kept comfortable and fed well there isn't much else to worry about."

Another practice on this farm is to

hold the pullets back from too early laying. This is done by using early chicks and holding them back the first 6 months by feeding lots of grain and little mash.

"By holding them back the first 6 months they get most of their body weight before laying," say the Strouts. "We found that when pullet

development is pushed too much the birds have a tendency to lay early, then go into a molt. The molt always threw them off production when egg prices were highest."

Double-size feeders are used by the Strouts and are filled only every other day to save labor. In between fillings, feed is stirred occasionally with a lath.

Using dim lights in the brooder houses convinced the Strouts that such lights would not keep chicks from sleeping but would keep them from piling up in the corners and smothering.

Automatic waterers here are mounted on box frames covered with hail screen. Water spilled out or drippings from the beaks fall within the box and the layers cannot get into the mess. This idea aids materially in keeping the litter dry and preventing disease.

"Never change feeds during the laying season," recommends Mrs. G. F. Flynn, of Morris county, who also believes that a constant supply of warm water in cold weather is a must. She disposed of all her hens this fall and is keeping only pullets.

A self-feeder, built on the same design as a hog self-feeder but on a smaller scale, is an attractive labor-saving device in the new laying house on the Wendall Johnson farm, in Morris county. The feeder is divided into 2 sections for pellets and dry mash and layers can feed from both sides. The recessed feeding part makes it impossible for layers to get into the feed or for droppings to contaminate it.

Automatic waterers in the Johnson laying house also cut down labor, as does a handy hydrant for more liberal use of water in cleaning out the house.

Cleanliness is the most important part of the management program on the Charles Mayes farm, in Lyon county. Only 1 reactor was found in the flock last year when culling and bloodtesting were done. This year only 5 out of 303 chicks were lost. Water heaters are listed as very important in keeping up winter production.

Troubles appear in even the best managed flocks. For instance, this year pullets on the Virgil McKinley farm, in Lyons county, had to be put in the laying house early because a storm destroyed the brooder house. Pullets started picking each other around the vent. Alfalfa was kept before them but didn't stop the picking. Then, after changing the litter, the pullets had diarrhea for no apparent cause. Mrs. McKinley reports trouble



"I" take a dozen."

occasionally with litter getting too damp during the winter, and finds it necessary to clean out the house every week or two. All pullets are wormed and vaccinated for pox on this farm before going into the laying house.

A novel watering system is found in the laying house on the A. A. Wright farm, in Lyon county. When Mr. Wright put a concrete floor in the house he ran a concrete trough from front to back thru the center, where the center partition separates the 2 sections of the house. This trough, filled with water and protected from the layers by means of slats from the outer edge of the trough to the partition, serves all the hens in both sections with one filling.

Mr. Wright was not home when we called so we do not know all details of this trough. However, it would appear possible to have the trough on a slight grade and to run water in one end from a faucet and drain out the other end. By running water in a small stream, layers could be provided with constantly fresh water and the trough could be flushed easily by increasing pressure.

Because most of these flocks are under the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association plan, all required disease control measures are taken altho not mentioned in this article.

Feeding plans vary in different flocks. But all flock owners agree on sticking to whatever feed combination they start with in the fall. Good chicks, good equipment, plus a well-balanced diet, sanitation and disease control are "must" requirements for maximum success with the poultry flock.

You can SEE the RESULTS



A TONIC APPETIZER Your Hens Enjoy

Easy to Mix Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB in Wet or Dry Mash
Used by Thousands of Progressive Poultry Raisers
Hatcherymen and Feed Dealers Recommend It

Save yourself worry if some birds in your flock don't quite do their best. Give such birds the benefits of a tonic appetizer, this easy, modern way. Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the mash; watch your hens respond.

Thousands of progressive poultry raisers use and recommend this handy tonic appetizer for birds of all ages. Many report enthusiastically how birds perk up—get more out of feed. Recommended by hatcherymen and feed dealers, too. They see daily how

Avi-Tab helps birds that need a tonic appetizer.

So don't worry needlessly about those unthrifty birds in your flock. Help them perk up. Give them the benefits of genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab, developed and tested at the Dr. Salsbury Research Farm.

Yes, Avi-Tab is easy to give, and so moderate in cost. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab at hatcheries, feed, drug and other stores. Give your layers the benefits of Avi-Tab, now.

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

Proper Sanitation Pays!

Disinfect poultry houses with powerful, pleasant Par-O-San. Recommended by thousands. You'll enjoy its pleasant clean smell. Powerful, yet safe. Economical.



Poultry Show Comes Next

LIVE bird competition and educational exhibits will feature the first official Kansas Poultry Congress and Exposition, which will be held in the municipal auditorium, Topeka, November 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. The event will be sponsored by the Kansas Poultry Industry Council as authorized by the 1945 session of the Kansas Legislature.

J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders Association, is in charge of the showing of live birds. Prof. L. F. Payne and Prof. M. A. Seaton, of Kansas State College, will conduct the educational program. G. D. McClaskey, secretary of the Kansas Poultry Institute, will be exposition manager, with Professor Seaton, assistant manager.

Educational exhibits will be shown by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, Kansas Turkey Federation, Kansas State College, Kansas Poultry Institute, Kansas Hatcherymen's Business Association, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers, and the Food & Drug Divisions of the Kansas State Board of Health.

Wheat Not to Blame

Does feeding whole wheat to pullets cause blindness? Some poultry flock owners seem to believe it does, so we took up the question with M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College Extension poultry specialist.

Here is his reply: "I feel that without question the trouble is not caused by feeding whole wheat.

"In general, the practice of feeding all wheat as a grain feed is not desirable, and better results will be obtained if several grain feeds are used

in the grain mixture, but the wheat would not cause blindness.

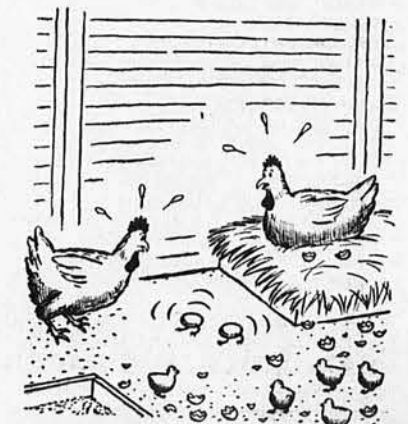
"Most of the blindness found in pullet flocks is caused by one of 2 conditions, either fowl paralysis or heavy tapeworm infestation. Usually, with fowl paralysis, the pupil of the eye becomes irregular first and begins to contract, and in later stages the eye appears to have a glassy appearance and the bird is completely blind.

"We do not have any specific recommendations to make on the prevention and control of fowl paralysis in poultry."

Most poultrymen remove birds showing signs of fowl paralysis.

Warmer Hands

Clothespins heated in oven for a few minutes will help keep hands from getting numb when hanging up wet wash outside during winter weather.—F. C.



"They all hatched out O. K. except those two!"

Raise More Chicks WITH RILCO BROODER HOUSES



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Pure Seed Idea Makes Progress

A PURE seed program launched in Stevens county in 1943 is making remarkable progress, reports A. P. Timmons, county agent. First step was to improve the supply of locally grown certified sorghum seeds "because," says Mr. Timmons, "about 80,000 acres in the county are seeded to sorghums each year. Then, too, pure seed is more important in sorghums than any other crop because the plants cross pollinate and are more difficult to keep pure."

Ten farmers purchased some certified Westland maize seed the first

year. A county crops tour was held in the fall with these 10 fields used as demonstration plots. They were so impressive to farmers that they asked Mr. Timmons to order more than 100,000 pounds of certified sorghum seed for 110 farmers in 1944.

Nine co-operators in the county wanted to grow pure seed for sale so each isolated a field and kept it pure. In the spring of 1945 they sold about 448,000 pounds of seed to farmers in the county and to many farmers outside the county.

"We were so proud of what our farmers had done we thought a little advertising wouldn't hurt," says Mr. Timmons, "so we ordered 1,000 bags with 'Stevens County Pure Sorghum Growers' printed on them. Many of these bags went out of the county to carry the good word into other sections."

As a result of this program Stevens county now has about 300 farmers planting about half of their crop land to certified sorghum seed each year. Farmers estimate they have increased their yields 10 bushels an acre with pure seed.

"With 40,000 acres planted to pure seed each year, this program will mean an increase in sorghum production alone of 400,000 bushels annually," reports Mr. Timmons.

But the story does not end with sorghum seed. In 1944 there were 8 farmers in the county who raised more than 13,000 bushels of certified Comanche seed and sold the entire amount at \$2.50 a bushel, or \$32,500. Almost every wheat grower in Stevens county purchased some of the seed for their 1945 plantings.

Two farmers have certified Wichita wheat and several have certified Pawnee seeded this fall. Many farmers already have placed orders for this seed for next year.

"Farmers in Stevens county are becoming pure-seed minded," states Mr. Timmons. "They are constantly observing changes in varieties so they will be ready to accept them when approved."

Conserves Water

The water supply on our farm is limited to one well, located at the house, and operated by an electric pump. A hose carries water to livestock tanks at the barn. Because of this fact water is used for a double purpose whenever possible.

When washing vegetables that are difficult to clean, such as spinach, swiss chard, lettuce or beets, I always go to the garden.

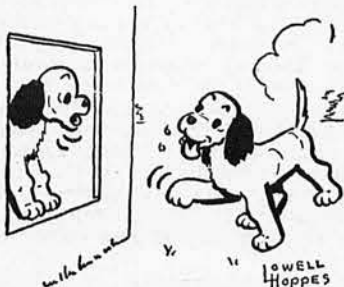
I select a spot in the garden where plants are in need of water. With a couple of pans, and the pressure of water thru the hose, I quickly and thoroly clean the vegetables. At the same time, the surplus water is used for irrigation.—Mrs. G. H. D., Reno Co., Kan.

Good 2-Day Income

Needing money in the treasury, after giving a War Bond to the state 4-H camp project, 20 members of the Goddard 4-H Club, Sedgwick county, decided to collect wastepaper and sell it. They worked 2 days on this project and collected 3½ tons of wastepaper. It was a great surprise to all of them to receive a check for \$43.89 from the wastepaper company.—Lois Ottaway, Viola.

Hold the Soil

Regarding soil fertility, you can't keep the soil from washing off the plowed land if it is being stirred. The only way to hold the soil is to stop stirring it. That will hold the soil in place. Let it go to grass and give the soil a rest.—William Kroutwurst, Barton Co.



"Where have you been?—I haven't seen hide nor hair of you all day!"

COLD WEATHER COMING!

CHANGE TO THIS NEW FIGHTING
AVIATION OIL
WITH... *Twin Action**



- * FLOWS FREELY AT ZERO OR BELOW
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Photo Courtesy CLETRAC DIV., The Oliver Corp.

In winter, your tractor needs an oil that flows freely and lubricates instantly. Equally important, the oil you use must not thin out and breakdown after your tractor engine gets hot.

With Champlin HI-V-I... the new fighting aviation oil... you get this TWIN-ACTION.

For Champlin HI-V-I was developed especially to meet all weather demands of our air forces... to be used wherever they had to fly... in freezing northern outposts... over seething desert wastelands... or through the stratosphere.

N-Hexane, an extraordinary new solvent, thoroughly de-waxes Champlin HI-V-I, producing a remarkable new cold pour test rating. It flows freely, at zero or below.

DISTRIBUTORS-DEALERS: If you are an established distributor or dealer, write for full details about Champlin HI-V-I and other fine Champlin products. Many good territories available.

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So this winter, give your hard working machines on the ground, the TWIN-ACTION lubrication essential in the sky. Use Champlin HI-V-I. Available now in refinery sealed cans from friendly Champlin service stations and dealers. Also always ask for Champlin Presto gasoline.

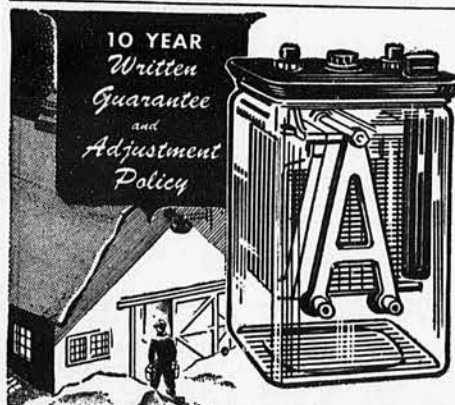
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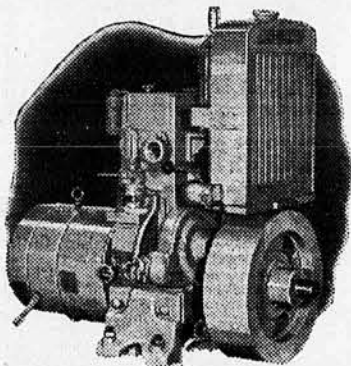
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DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful senna laxative contained in good old Syrup Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipation. Even finicky children love it.

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You can solve the louse problem over night with Black Leaf 40. Spread on the roosts. It gives off fumes which kill lice and feather mites while chickens perch.

Get the Black Leaf 40

Black Leaf 40 which is sold at almost every drug store and hardware store, as well as many other places, is easily obtained. It is the same product that is used for spraying fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs. For killing insects on plants, it is put in water. For treatment of roasts, it is used full strength.

CAP-BRUSH SAVES MONEY

A Cap-Brush for application of Black Leaf 40 to chicken roosts is enclosed with small bottles. By using it, Black Leaf 40 can be spread very thin, thus saving in cost.



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Incorporated
Louisville 2, Kentucky

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

"Parity" Is Worrying Washington

(Continued from Page 5)

Barring unexpectedly large acreage yields, drop in wheat prices expected to be moderate; rye not much below 1945. Rice prices may stick around support price levels (90 per cent of parity) if Orient recovery in production is as slow as now indicated.

Apples and other fruits expected to drop; potatoes around support level (probably requiring support from government); dry edible beans also expected to be around support level prices.

Just as labor leaders are trying to protect the workers against the lowered purchasing power of the dollar

such labor on the basis of wage rates for hired labor), as... contrasted with costs of all farm labor during the base period," in computing parity prices.

The effect of the adoption of the Pace bill on parity prices of farm commodities is illustrated by the table on this page. Prices as of September 15, 1945.

On the opening day of the Senate committee hearing, Albert A. Goss, master of the National Grange, proposed a parity formula in which the base period, instead of being set at 1909-14 or at 1919-29, would move

What New Parity Proposals Offer

Commodity	Present Formula	Thomas Formula	Pace Formula	Grange Formula
Wheat	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.67
Corn	1.12	1.26	1.47	1.33
Rice	1.42	1.79	1.86	1.72
Soybeans	1.68	3.10	2.20	2.08
Cotton (lbs.)	.217	.305	.284	.216
Potatoes	1.28	1.59	1.59	1.46
Burley Tobacco (lb.)	.324	.317	.444	.432
Flue Cured (lb.)	.334	.341	.458	.432
Peanuts (lb.)	.084	.084	.1099	.076
Hogs (cwt.)	12.70	13.90	16.60	16.28
Beef Cattle (cwt.)	9.48	10.20	12.40	15.67
Lambs (cwt.)	10.30	15.80	13.50	17.47
Butter Fat (lb.)	.475	.645		.625
Milk (cwt.)	2.99	3.83	3.91	4.02
Eggs (doz.)	.436	.546	.571	.447
Wool (lb.)	.32	.484	.419	.579

All except present formula include labor costs. The Grange formula base period in this table is 60 months preceding our entry into the war. Unless otherwise noted, prices are per bushel.

and the transition from pay for 52 hours a week to pay for 40 hours a week, so farm leadership is looking for ways to increase farm prices relative to other prices.

Workers face sharp drops in "take-home pay" from the high war pay envelopes. Farmers face certain drops in farm prices; also just as certain increases in prices of things they have to buy.

The Pace (Georgia) bill now on the House calendar is an example of how this is attempted to be accomplished.

The Pace bill would add "the cost of all farm labor (on the basis of the national average and including hired workers, farm operators, and members of families of farm operators engaged in work on the farm, computed for all

constantly forward, a month at time, covering the 60 months preceding the current month. He says this would "modernize" the parity formula, take account of changes in customs, production costs, changes in demands and market shifts. The Grange formula also would include labor costs as defined in the Pace bill; the Thomas 1919-29 base period proposal also has been modified to include labor costs.

The table on this page shows the effect on the present parity price formula of the 3 new proposals.

Incidentally, if you will take 10 per cent off the "Present Parity" price in the foregoing table, you will get the basis of the support prices promised by Congress for 2 calendar years after the official termination of the war—looks as if that will mean thru 1946, 1947 and 1948. The indications are that the Administration will make the attempt to limit the support prices, however, to production from allotted acreages or other allotted goals set nationally for each commodity, then allocated in turn to states, counties, and individual farms.

A comparison of present prices to 90 per cent of the Pace parity prices (95 per cent in the case of cotton) will give an idea of how farm prices would go upward, forcing living costs upward, and wage demands upward, if it went into effect. The House has passed the bill twice, without record vote and with little discussion, but the Senate has balked at even bringing it to a vote.

The Pace plan seemingly attempts to combine the parity price principle with the cost of production, by adding them together. Neither the Grange nor the Farm Bureau leadership are pushing for passage of the Pace bill. The Farmers Union wants prices fixed on a cost of production basis but that program has made little headway in Congress, except thru the adaptation in the Pace bill.

Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has a bill on which hearings are being held by his committee, to revise the parity formula. In effect, Senator Thomas proposes to change the base period for computing parity from 1909-14, to 1919-29. The inclusion of 1919 and 1929 in the Thomas base would give the basic commodities (and some others) the benefit of the high World War prices that lasted thru 1919, and also the Farm Board supported prices on wheat and cotton of 1929.

In case it has slipped your mind, here is a definition of parity price: The parity price of any farm com-

modity is that price which will give to such commodity a value of purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of such commodity in the base period. We have not heard much of parity price in the past 5 or 6 years, but you'll hear more of it in the next few years, as the period of recurring farm surpluses comes closer.

The "full parity" plan for disposing of farm surpluses abroad also promises to get a play in Congress, tho perhaps not until a new Congress is elected.

It is based on this proposition. An importer who will buy an equivalent of American produced farm commodities at full parity prices and export these, will get a refund of tariffs paid on the imports equivalent to the amount of such exports.

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Mrs. Wm. J. Turvey, poultry raiser in the far north state of Washington, tells an interesting story of increased egg production. She says: "I have 178 chickens. In November, their appearance was poor, and I was getting 19 to 23 eggs a day. I started giving Don Sung in their feed. Now, in December, I am getting 130 eggs a day, and my flock is livelier and looks much better. Surprised isn't the word—I'm really amazed at the change in my flock." Will you do as well? We don't know. But we do know that you mustn't expect eggs from hens that are weak, under-vitalized and lazy. When flocks are deficient in iron, calcium, manganese and other elements which laying hens require and which are necessary to pep-up egg production, Don Sung supplies these essential mineral supplements. It does not force or hurt the hen in any way. Why not try Don Sung for your flock? If your dealer can't supply you, send 50c for a trial package (or \$1 for large size holding 3 times as much) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 936 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Don Sung must show you a profit or your money will be refunded. Start giving Don Sung to your flock now.

The New Automatic Jayhawk

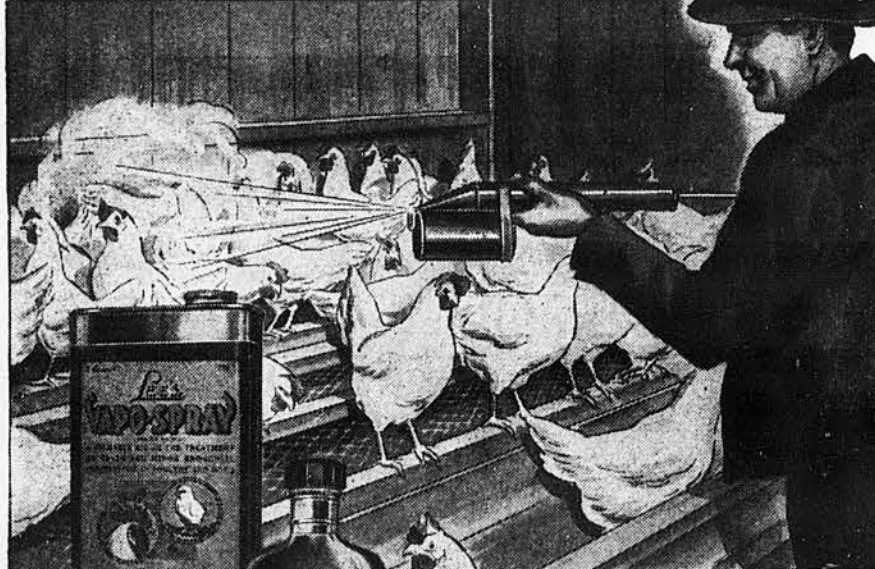


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Public Sales of Livestock

Date	Location	Notes
December 5	G. A. Horst, Newton, Kan.	Guernsey Cattle
December 5	G. A. Horst, Newton, Kan.	Hereford Cattle
November 21	S. S. Phillips, Pratt, Kan.	Shorthorn Cattle
December 6	Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.	Sale at Harper, Kan.
April 9	Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, Atwood, Kan.	H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.
November 17	Joe Mackey, Overland Park, Kan.	Holstein Cattle
November 28	Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan.	Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.
November 27	Lloyd Whitney, Miltonvale, Kan.	Dairy Cattle—All Breeds
February 5	Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.	Duroc Hogs
February 16	Kansas Duroc Breeders, Belleville, Kan.	Manager, Dr. George Wreath.
December 6	Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.	Hereford Hogs
December 5	G. A. Horst, Newton, Kan.	Percheron Horses
December 6	Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.	Hampshire Sheep

Trend of the Markets
 Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.65	\$17.65	\$18.00
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.25
Lambs	14.25	14.25	14.65
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.22	.22	.22
Eggs, Standards .....	.43	.42	.43
Butter Fat, No. 1 .....	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.81 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.65
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/4	1.13
Oats, No. 2, White .....	.79	.69	.70
Barley, No. 2	1.22	1.16	1.04
Alfalfa, No. 1	27.50	26.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	16.00	15.00	16.00

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Tomson 2200—A late maturing white hybrid with many of 2234 characteristics, but slightly earlier, has a smaller cob, and deeper kernel, dries out earlier, and is easier to harvest by hand.

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and raise big, strong, deep-bodied red and white cows that produce the most 4% milk at the least feed cost—cows that are hardy, rugged, good grazers, and that carry perfect type udders. High carcass value.

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H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

Smoky Valley Registered Holsteins

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Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer Alden, Kansas

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Livestock Editor Topeka, Kansas

FIESER BROS., EARL AND EVERETT. Spotted Poland China breeders, located at Norwich, report much activity in the inquiry and sale of breeding stock. The brothers usually have quite a number of various ages on hand. They are making a specialty of the short-legged, wide-out kind.

DALE KONKEL & SONS. Spotted Poland China specialists located at Haviland, have built up a fine trade in their favorite breed of hogs. Living in the kafir-corn district, it is possible to do much with good hogs even though there is a corn failure. The Konkels had a good exhibit at the Kansas State Fair this year. Among other winnings, was first and second on a pair of littermate sows, and grand champion boar.

FRED FARRIS AND SONS. Faucett, Mo., sold 50 Durocs on October 11 for an average of \$97.50 a head. Twenty-five boars averaged \$110 with Ellis Morgan, Oregon, Mo., buying the highest selling boar and highest selling Duroc of the sale for \$300. An average of \$87.50 was made on 25 gilts. Six head were purchased by Kansas buyers. The 50 were distributed to buyers from 7 states. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

C. E. McCLURE, extensive breeder of registered Hampshire hogs, reports a heavy demand for all kinds of breeding stock. Mr. McClure has a large herd and insists that it is profitable to raise large numbers and cull closely. There is plenty of money in breeding the good ones he says even if one only sells the tops for breeding stock. There is plenty of corn this year in the Republican River valley and in the creek valleys that feed the river.

J. E. HUGENOT, of Minneola, writes that he was very well satisfied with prices received for his Milking Shorthorns sold in his October 17 sale, at Bucklin. Prices were not high, but with cattle just off grass and some with considerable age, calves, etc. they did fine. He speaks highly of the splendid work of his auctioneer, Charley Cole, and the good inquiry for catalogs and the buyers furnished by Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hugenot continues with a good lot of breeding cattle and will be heard from from time to time thru the columns of this paper.

Fifty-five lots sold in the **NORTHEAST KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS** cattle sale for a total of \$9,655, an average price of \$175 a head. The sale was held in Horton community building and conducted by Roy Johnston, Harry Danliker, of Hiawatha, was the sale manager. The bull average was \$173, with a top of \$250 paid by F. M. Cudney, of Belpe, for lot 2, consigned by Mr. Danliker. The females averaged \$184, with a top of \$325 paid by Mike Wilson, of Muscotah, for lot 6 in the Sterling Gilmore consignment.

WREATH FARM and FRED GERMAN joined forces for a Duroc sale held at Wreath Farm, November 5. The day was ideal and the usual interested crowd of neighbors and outside buyers were present. The spring boars and gilts were nicely conditioned and of exceptional uniformity. Altho the boar season was well over, the 18 boars brought an average price of \$53.25, with a top of \$90 paid by Joe Weidel, of Belvue, from the Wreath consignment. The 22 gilts, all from the German herd, averaged \$68.50 with a top of \$75 each for 2 head paid by C. A. Tennant, of Manhattan.

Both farmers and breeders liked the Durocs offered by **IRVIN P. FBENCH** in his October sale held at Sparks. Twenty boars averaged \$61. The gilts, 15 head selling, averaged almost \$50. A Missouri buyer bought a choice boar for \$102.50 and topped the sale. This was A. H. Merideth, Osceola, Mo. The highest selling gilt went to Paul Nelbling, Highland, for \$65. Seven gilts sold for over \$50 and 5 of these stayed in Northeast Kansas and 2 went to Missouri. Ten boars sold above \$60 and all but 1 stayed in Northeast Kansas. It was one of the good sales of this breed in Kansas as the offering was not highly fitted. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The **ABERDEEN-ANGUS** sale held recently at Nevada, Mo., with consignments from 3 Missouri herds, certainly demonstrated that it is not necessary to have sales offering loaded with fat, in order to have a good sale. Eighty-three lots averaged \$257. Bulls topped at \$500 and females, a cow with calf and rebred, sold for \$425. Missouri buyers took both tops. These Angus, may of them would be rated as quite thin in flesh, were absorbed readily at very satisfactory prices by buyers from Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Roy Johnston, auctioneer. Finis Moss, Nevada, was the sales manager.

Sale Manager **H. A. ROGERS** reports a perfect day for the **NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS'** annual sale held at Atwood, October 30. About 12 hundred buyers and spectators were in attendance. Fifty-two head of the 60 sold went back to Kansas farms and ranches. The entire offering brought an average price of \$395. The bull average was \$348 and females \$194. The high price bull went to Wm. Pyle, of Wray, Colo., at \$645 and the highest priced female was bought by J. A. Schoen and Son, of Lenora. The offering was well conditioned and the local demand especially good, according to Mr. Rogers. Freddie Chandler was the auctioneer.

One of the most valuable Hereford sales held in Kansas in recent years from the standpoint of breed promotion was the **ALBERT LOVITT** sale held at Quinter, October 29. One hundred ten lots sold for \$37,725, a general average of \$345. Mr. Lovitt had sold his ranch, located 18 miles south of Quinter, making a dispersion sale necessary. The sale was widely advertised, designed to reach prominent Hereford breeders, ranchmen, and farmers. But the cattle were not sold to prominent breeders, notwithstanding the fact they were of bloodlines good enough to go into any herd. Farmers, small breeders, and ranchman of the immediate territory were present, 600 of them, wanting what was offered at prices within their reach. The offering was

for the most part just off the grass, part of them driven from the ranch, and not filled for the occasion. Without curling or currying, they were to buyers, none of whom lived over 150 miles from the ranch where the cattle were known. Only 2 head left the state. The 25 bulls averaged \$425, with the herd bull, Don M. Domino, selling at \$2,300. The buyer was O. C. Hicks, of Garden City. The other herd bull, Prince Domino Aster 10th, brought \$1,500, from Tom Worth, of Park. The top female also went to Mr. Worth at \$700. The female average was \$320. The large number of near-home buyers indicated the personal popularity of Mr. Lovitt and the importance of cultivating home trade. Freddie and Mike Wilson were the auctioneers.

Kansas farmers and breeders gave the **O'BRYAN RANCH** sale, at Hiattville, excellent support on October 22. Mel R. Ranch, LaCygne, topped the sale when they paid \$400 for the 1945 Missouri Junior Champion, Salutation. The Junior Champion at the 1945 Kansas State Fair went to Arnold Schweer, Garden City, at \$350. A. J. Cripe, Pittsburg, paid \$165 to establish the top price for spring gilts selling that day. George Beech, St. Paul, bought 17 gilts; Cyril Whelan, St. Paul, 6 gilts. Many Kansas buyers selected herd material for new herds. Twenty-two boars averaged \$185 and 137 gilts averaged \$75. One of the largest crowds ever to attend an O'Bryan Ranch Hampshire sale was on hand when Paul Good, auctioneer, opened the sale.

MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS held their annual fall consignment sale at Council Grove, November 1. The offering of 49 head, varying in age, size, and sale condition, brought a general average price of \$188. Twenty bulls of different ages averaged \$210, with a top of \$560, paid by Herb Fuqua, of Easton, for a bull consigned by J. J. Moxley. The females averaged \$173 with a top of \$530, also from the Moxley herd. The buyer was Broyce Johnson, of Haviland. Second top bull sold for \$400 to E. Davis, of Rockville, Mo. The consignor was Gordon & Hamilton, of Horton. Chas. Conner, Wakeeney; A. C. Oliver, Wichita; and Paul Gwensing, of Alta Vista; were among the high buyers. W. H. Heldenbrand and Lester Lowe were the auctioneers.

Selling 99 lots for an average of \$355 is a compliment to the class of Aberdeen-Angus sold by consignors from the **HEART OF AMERICA ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION** at Kansas City, October 18. Twenty-one bulls averaged \$282. A \$373 average was made on 78 lots of females. L. E. Laflin, Crab Orchard, Nebr., paid \$800 for the champion of the show. This bull was consigned by E. Breniman & Son, Brooklyn, Ia. This breeder also purchased the highest selling female when he paid \$2,600 for a 3-year-old from the L. R. Kershaw herd, of Oklahoma. The reserve champion female was exhibited by a Kansas firm, J. O. & Jim Honeycutt, Blue Rapids. Buyers from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Oklahoma made it one of the good sales of this breed for the year. Johnston and Simms were the auctioneers.

MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS came to St. Joseph for their annual fall sale and show. The hogs were judged the morning of the sale, which was October 27. Rolla Pemberton, Des Moines, Ia., was the judge. The grand champion boar consigned by Wm. E. Hayes, Mendon, was purchased by Clara Gray, Barnard, for \$165. Elmer Monsees, Ionia, Mo., had the grand champion female and she sold to Clara Gray for \$175. Bill Glover, Raytown, Mo., bought the reserve champion gilt for \$160 and she was consigned by Milton Mathew, Windsor, Mo. Reserve champion boar sold for \$160. In this sale 26 boars averaged \$68 and 22 gilts averaged \$84. Forty-eight lots averaged \$75. The Mel R. Farm, LaCygne, were the most extensive buyers in the sale as they purchased 4 gilts. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

THE KANSAS STATE HOLSTEIN breeders' sale held at Abilene, October 29, was attended by a big crowd of interested Holstein breeders and buyers. The entire offering averaged \$332.60 with a top on females of \$800 on a choice heifer consigned by the state institution at Winfield. The same top was made by the same consignor last year. The high cow from the herd of Roy Phillips, of Manhattan, brought \$625. The highest priced bull sold for \$400. He was consigned by John Heersche, of Mulvane. Bull prices ranged from \$250 to \$300. Every animal but one stayed in Kansas. While prices were a trifle lower than last year, consigners expressed themselves as being well pleased. A new feature of the sale was the sale of 10 heifer calves 1 to 3 months old. They were sold before the older cattle with all bidders barred except 4-H boys and girls. The calves sold in 30 minutes at prices ranging from \$120 to \$150.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Duallyn Milking Shorthorns
Bull calves, including one of serviceable age, for sale. Bulls from Duallyn now head some of most noted Eastern herds. Home of two National Champion cows—each the product of several generations of Duallyn breedings.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

ELDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM
Home of cattle with production and quality. T.b. and Bang's clean.
GARY BROWN & SONS, Route 3, Great Bend, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
"Our only business"
Tested—Classified—Vaccinated—Proved. Before buying, see them at farm 4 miles northeast of city on No. 17.
HARRY H. REEVES, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

RED POLL BULLS
for sale. Serviceable age. Also a few spring bull calves. T.b. and Bang's tested.
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kansas

RETNUH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS
A TESTED HERD—A CLASSIFIED HERD
Our cattle are making good in the hands of other breeders. At the last Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in September our breeding won 10 out of a possible 16 first places. In these 16 classes there were 50 placings or moneys won and 25 of these were by Retnuh-bred cattle. Some of our top Record of Merit cows are calving now and we suggest you stop in and see our offering. Don't forget we stand back of our cattle.
JOE HUNTER, Geneseo, Kansas.

Beef CATTLE



An Important Shorthorn Date
(Fair Grounds)

Hutchinson, Kansas Wednesday, Nov. 28
56 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS 25 BULLS—31 FEMALES
Selected from 16 leading herds, including 8 extra choice Folls.
Show in Forenoon—Sale at 12:30
Banquet 6:30 Night Before Sale.
FRANK LESLIE, Mgr., Sterling, Kansas.

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

THE SECOND ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE OF Hereford Cattle Hereford Hogs Hampshire Sheep 75 HEAD December 6, 1945
Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS
8 bull calves dropped from Feb. 17 to May 30, 3 heifer calves same ages. Priced reasonable. The last crop of calves from Polled Merlin Mischief, a herd improver for myself and customers. Polled W. Advance Domino 2nd by Aster Advance 9th now heads herd.
MARTIN L. SHELDON, Lincolnville, Kan. Farm near Highways 77 and 50 North.

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS
Beau Perfect 243rd and his bull calves. Priced to sell. Come and see them.
JOSEPH C. MAES, Bushton, Kansas.

LATZKE ANGUS FARM
Choice young bulls ready for new homes. Sired by grandsons of the 1939 National Grand Champion. Also heifers.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, Junction City, Kan.

Registered HEREFORD BULLS Always
70 Breeding Cows (Domino breeding), Royal Triumph 14th in service. Bulls for sale every month in the year. Farm 4 miles east of town.
T. L. WELSH, ABILENE, KAN.

Polled Hereford Cattle Reduction
35 cows bred many with calves at foot and rebred to Plato Domino A.A. and Bill's Harmon. Also 8 bred heifers and 12 yearling heifers. For sale one or all.
A. R. Hedrick, Murdock (Kingman Co.), Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE
Milking Shorthorn Bulls
Polled and horned bulls up to 14 months of age from Classified and R. M. cows.
GEORGE H. HEIKEN, Bushton, Kansas. HAROLD M. HEIKEN, Lorraine, Kansas.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls
AT SOLDIER CREEK FARM
A polled, seven-month-old dark red bull calf from an RM cow. Also both polled and horned baby bulls. See or write
LESLIE & LESLIE, Goff, Kansas.

Livestock Advertising Rates
1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/2 Column Inch..... 3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch..... 7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.
Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

December 1 Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by **Saturday, Nov. 24**

HOGS

Wreath Farm Holds No Spring Duroc Bred Gift Sale

For private sale now, choice quality Duroc gilts bred to Showman, Grand Champion at Belleville Fair and Broad Tops, the boar everyone likes. Also some late boars.
WREATH FARM, Manhattan, Kansas.

Duroc Boars

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

CHOICE DUROC BOARS and GILTS

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

Duroc Spring Boars and Gilts

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

CHOICE SERVICEABLE DUROC BOARS

Thick, deep, smooth bodied. Heavy horns, low built. Rich, red color. Top quality. The breed's best blood. Registered. Immuned. 175 to over 300 lbs. Price right. Write us your wants or better yet, come. Guaranteed to please.
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas.

40—CHOICE DUROC BOARS—40

Ready for hard service. Thick-made individuals. Breeding not surpassed. \$35 to \$50. Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Spotted Poland Boars



Ready for service. Reasonable prices. Best of bloodlines—including that of the 5 times Grand Champion, Silver Ace.

Carl Billman, Holton, Kansas

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Keepsake's Pride, the sire of fine pigs. If you want good spots write or visit our farm. Fancy spring boars and gilts. Farm located 12 miles northwest of Topeka, on all-weather road.

H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kan.
Phone Elmout Ex. 71.

Spotted Poland Chinas

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

KONKELS' SPOTTED POLANDS WIN

Where could you buy a boar out of the 1st and 2nd winning litter mates to the grand champion boar and sired by a son of the 1944-45 grand champ? Only at Konkels & Sons, Haviland, Kan.

Bauers' Type Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars, mostly of April and later farrow. See them or write for prices.
BAUER BROTHERS, Gladstone, Nebr.

OFFERING BLACK POLAND BOARS

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

Poland China Boars and Gilts

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

BERGSTENS' Correct-Type HAMPSHIRE

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

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Kansas
Randolph

Hampshire Quality Boars

Big, rugged spring boars, ready for service. Best of bloodlines. Vaccinated and Bang's free.
C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kansas

ETHYLEDALE FARM PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE

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

Quality O. I. C. Breeding Hogs

Gilts and young boars, also registered sows, bred to farrow soon and my registered boar. Come and see them or write. Papers furnished if desired. Priced right.
J. E. HUGENOT, Minneola, Kan.

O. I. C. Pedigreed, stocky type short-nosed weanlings.

HEREFORD BOARS

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

Berkshires—Top Spring Boars

sired by "The Bomber" 1943-1944 Grand Champion of Nebraska and grandsons of the great "Bar None." Registered and double immunized by a licensed veterinarian. The meaty packer type and good enough to head registered herds.
J. C. CARSON, Rt. 4, Coffeyville, Kan.

State Pride Worth Money

FARMERS in Kansas have a chance to help the state grow in 2 ways other than in agricultural production, states William E. Long, director of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission.

Those 2 ways are "attracting more tourists to Kansas and keeping them in the state longer," and "attracting new industries that will process agricultural and other raw products within the state."

Well, let Mr. Long tell the story. "Back in 1939," he says, "tourists spent 102 million dollars in Kansas. The total wheat crop in Kansas for that year brought in \$72,577,000 and all farm crops combined were valued at \$133,606,000. So, you see, tourists contributed more to the state economy that year than did wheat, and only lacked about 33 million dollars of equaling all farm crops."

"Now, tourist travel in Kansas could be tripled if everyone would cooperate. If travel could be tripled and tourists could be charmed into spending an extra half day getting across the state, income from this source might well run over the 300 million dollar mark annually."

"But, to do this, Kansas must have the finest of highways, and the entire state, farms and towns, must undergo a general face lifting to present an attractive appearance," states the director.

Some of the things that send tourists home grumbling include: Serious soil erosion, high weeds along the highways, piles of junk or old machinery standing in yards, unpainted or dilapidated buildings, and abandoned farmsteads.

Of course, the same things hold true in towns along the way. But that is a job for civic organizations and individuals in those towns. The state also would be more attractive, says Mr. Long, if state and county parks and lakes were kept up, well marked, and advertised with highway signs. Also, all other points of interest in the state.

Now we get down to the job of attracting new industries. "It is mighty difficult," reports Director Long, "to convince an Eastern manufacturer that he can prosper in Kansas when so many residents show no pride in their homes or farms, and when thousands of farms look anything but prosperous. If a farm apparently is not making any money for the owner or tenant the manufacturer figures he can't depend on that soil either."

A Kansas farmer himself, Mr. Long knows farm problems. He knows, too, that before we can sell the state to tourists and manufacturers, we first must sell ourselves some personal and community pride. It's our job. What are we going to do about it?

Editor's note: If you have any ideas on how to conduct a "face lifting" campaign in Kansas, why not write your outline to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Soy Meal for Bees

Bees won't starve if a mixture of milk and soybean meal sweetened is made for a substitute for the pollen and nectar they gather from flowers.
—Mrs. F. J.

Good Substitute

An emergency level is a flat bottle filled half full of water. When laid on its side it is a satisfactory substitute for a level.—L. R. E., Crawford Co.

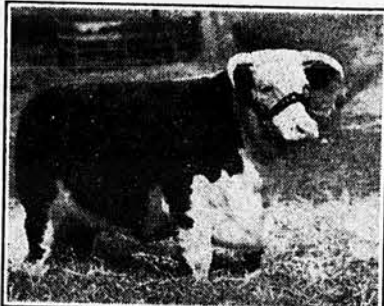
Corn Borer Control

A most interesting and illustrative booklet on control measures of the corn borer, has just been published by Allis-Chalmers Company. Also, history of the Southwestern corn borer is given which includes the habits of this pest, and methods of control. Arrangements have been made for sending a free copy of this bulletin to anyone interested. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Complete Hereford Cattle Dispersal

(Sale Pavilion at 1 p. m.)

Mankato, Kan. Wednesday, Dec. 5



63—ALL REGISTERED

- 25 Cows (13 with calves at foot)
 - 7 Bred Heifers
 - 10 Open Heifers (16 to 20 months old)
 - 8 Bulls (8 to 15 months old)
- 1 herd bull, Jewell Prince. Most of the offering is bred to him.

We have bought foundation females from the following herds:

- Jenny Wren Farms, Lawrence
- Howard Carey Farms, Hutchinson
- Mrs. Thos. Taylor, Great Bend
- C. K. Ranch, Brookville
- John Jansonius, Pretty Prairie

Among the dams of our cows are—

- Anxiety 35th
- Hazlett Lass 45th
- Hazlett Lass 71st
- Lady Anxiety
- Mischief Stanway
- Domino Maid 8th
- Miss Beau Mischief D

We have spared neither time nor money in securing the best bloodlines of good heavy type breeding and easy-keeping Herefords. Some have been dehorned.

For catalog write **E. D. LAVINE (Owner), Mankato, Kansas**
Auctioneer: **FREDDIE CHANDLER, JESSE R. JOHNSON** with Kansas Farmer

FARM SALE DECEMBER 11 ON FARM, NEAR TOWN

Full line of farm machinery, including Ford tractor and equipment, Baldwin binder, 100 hogs, including 40 Duroc gilts (not eligible to record). Some cattle and horses, 50 tons of baled and alfalfa in stack.

PERCHERON HORSE--GUERNSEY CATTLE DISPERSAL SALE



On Farm 3 Miles Northwest of Newton (Near Highway 81)

Wednesday, Dec. 5

32 GUERNSEYS (Half of Them Registered)

19 Cows—12 now in milk, others near freshening, to the service of LEA LORD NATION and ECHO DELL GOLD, balance bred and open heifers and calves, mostly sired by above bulls.

Among the attractions will be a fine cow sired by COOPER'S ROYAL SQUIRE. Calfhod vaccinated for Bang's and tested for Tb.

7 REGISTERED PERCHERONS

Mares broke to work. Fillies and a young stallion. 1 saddle pony, well broke

Full line of farm machinery and dairy equipment

For particulars write

G. A. HORST (Owner) Newton, Kansas, Rt. 1
Auct.: Chas. W. Cole, Jesse R. Johnson With Kansas Farmer

Dairy Cattle Sale--64 Head Selling

1/2 mile north of Grade School in Miltonvale, Kansas. (Miltonvale is on Highway 24 in S. E. Corner of Cloud County.)

Entire Herd Will Be Dispersed and the Day Is

Tuesday, Nov. 27, at Miltonvale, Kan.

THE SALES OFFERING: 50 Cows and 13 Heifers that are from 8 to 15 months of age. One Registered Holstein-Friesian Bull, past 2 years old. S. B. A. bred. We sell 15 Holsteins, 8 Jerseys, 12 Guernseys and 15 mixed breeds. All cows that are under 7 years that we have raised are calfhod vaccinated for Bang's. These cows last year averaged \$250 per head for milk sold to milk plant. These are real producers, several 70-pound cows on twice-a-day milking. Most of these cows will be fresh or near freshening by sale day. Other items: Double unit portable milker, 200 tons of baled alfalfa at private sale.

LLOYD WHITNEY, Owner, Miltonvale, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. James T. McCulloch and Col. Elwood.

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

Offering a few top spring boars at \$50 to \$150. Also weanling pigs 45 to 65 lbs. each. Registered, vaccinated, price crated F.O.B. our station at \$35 each. Can furnish unrelated pairs or trios at \$100. Sired by our herd boars and out of our high-producing sows. Inquire of

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



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**"Looks Like Good Apple Land," SAID SAM CHERR
"But Let's Make Sure!" SAID THE COUNTY AGENT**

WORK WITH YOUR COUNTY AGENT

- Attend the meetings and demonstrations he holds in your neighborhood.
- Take advantage of the free literature on farm problems that he has or can get for you.
- Help save his time these busy days by talking with him by telephone, instead of asking him to make a special trip.

Sam Cherr's new apple orchard is just coming into bearing, and it's the prettiest block of trees you ever laid eyes on.

But it came mighty near being a failure.

Sam first planned to put his new orchard across the road from his old one. He figured it would make the spraying job easier.

Before he laid it out, though, he talked with his County Agricultural Agent. The County Agent said:

"It looks like a good location. But let's make sure the subsoil is all right to give your trees good drain-

age and let the roots get the air they need. Putting out an orchard costs a lot of money. Waiting for your trees to prove whether or not the soil is what it ought to be is just too big a gamble."

So the County Agent got out his soil auger. And they tested the field Sam had picked. Every time they put down the auger, they found hardpan, and much too close to the surface for good tree growth.

After making test borings in two or three likely looking fields, they found a piece of wonderful apple ground clear at the other end of the farm.

That's where Sam Cherr located his apple orchard.

Since then, Sam has got lots of other help from the County Agent. He's given Sam advice on spraying, fertilizing, cover crops, pollination, and a lot of apple-growing problems.

Sam Cherr has always taken a good deal of pride in his fruit, but he says this new orchard will put better apples on the market than he's ever grown before. And he'd be the first to say that lots of the credit belongs to the County Agent. All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming *better and easier*. Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



**SPEED FARM REPAIRS
WITH A G-E SOLDERING IRON**

You can go right at the work at hand when you plug in a G-E electric soldering iron, because it heats up quickly. And it stays at the right heat until you are finished.

A long-lasting, cartridge-type Calrod heater delivers heat directly to the tip of a G-E soldering iron. This Ironclad tip resists pitting; no need for frequent dressing of the iron to make solder flow evenly.

Get a G-E electric soldering iron. See how quickly you can clean up those little repair jobs that now go begging. There's a size for every kind of work.

Farm Industry Division
General Electric Company
Schenectady 5, New York

The Modern Farm Is an Electric Farm!

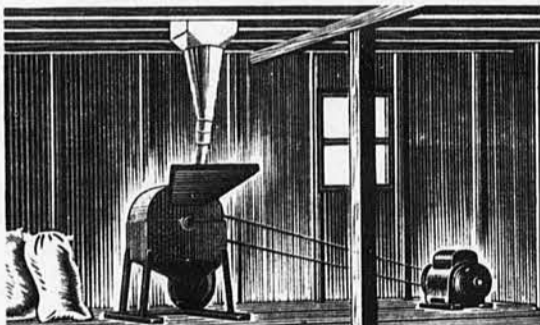


Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier. If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.

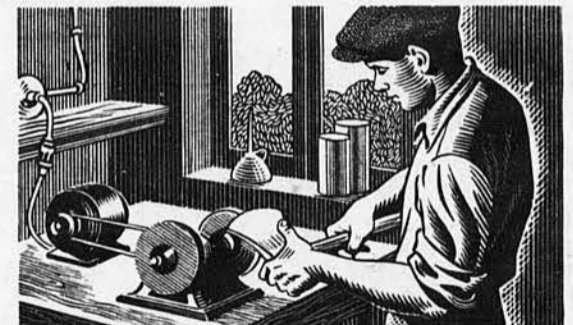
A G-E MOTOR IS A HANDY HELPER AT MANY A CHORE



Preparing and Handling Feed—Make sure that your stock get the most out of the feed you buy or grow. Grind it to make it more palatable, more digestible.

And grinding feed with a feed grinder powered by an electric motor is hardly any job at all.

You can also put electric motors to work at many other feed-handling jobs, such as shelling corn, mixing feed, and running elevators and hoists.



In the Workshop—With a G-E electric motor hitched up at the right place, you'll have an "extra muscle" to pitch in and help at the flick of a switch.

It's easy to hitch up these handy G-E motors. You can use the same motor for many workshop devices.

When you buy a motor, get a General Electric motor with a G-E starting switch. They're dependable and long-lived—fully protected against overload.

MORE POWER TO THE AMERICAN FARMER

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