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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

MARCH 2, 1946



4-H Club Week, March 2 to 10, Calls for Special Meetings • • • See Page 6

Connected.
Triple-Braced
Traction Bars... Give

Firestone

GROUND GRIPS

A "CENTER BITE"

TESTS conducted under a wide range of soil and weather conditions proved conclusively that Firestone Ground Grip tires will give your tractors up to 16% more pull on the drawbar. That's because only connected, triple-braced traction bars... with their extra tread-bar length in the center of the pulling zone... take a "Center Bite."

Besides giving Firestone Ground Grips a "Center Bite," connected traction bars also insure better cleaning. There are no broken-bar, trash-catching

pockets such as you see on ordinary tires. The connected bars are stronger, too, because they are triple-braced. This added strength increases tread life.

These money- and time-saving features are responsible for today's farm preference for Firestone Ground Grips. And they are the reasons why it will pay you to have Firestone Ground Grips on your present tractors and to specify Ground Grips when you buy a new tractor.

*Area in white shows the "Center Bite" traction zone, not found in other tires because of Firestone's exclusive patent rights.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC.

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40% LONGER TREAD LIFE

14% STRONGER CORD BODY

UP TO 16% MORE DRAWBAR PULL

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Uncle Sam Says ...

Bad News for Bugs

The outlook for 1946 supplies of most insecticides is bright. Derris supplies may be in doubt until late spring. Almost everything else is in as good or better supply than in 1945.

New Use for Drug?

Penicillin may prove advantageous in early stages of swine erysipelas. Successful experiments have been made with pigeons infected with swine erysipelas organisms, but treatment may be too expensive unless cheaper production is possible.

No More Sprouts

Certain plant hormones used to prevent stored potatoes from sprouting, even at room temperature, may allow growers to sell potatoes from storage in spring and early summer instead of being obliged to sell before warm weather. Three ounces of hormone methyl ester of alpha (plant naphthalenetic acid) will treat 100 bushels of tubers.

Something to Plant

More than 50,000 tons of seeds are being dispatched this winter to 9 European countries and China for spring planting. These shipments include cereal and vegetable seeds, seed potatoes, forage crops, grass and root crops, and industrial seeds for oil and fiber, and beets for sugar.

First Choice

In a survey of farmers to find out from what sources they received the most practical help, the Association of National Advertisers found farmers gave farm papers and farm magazines first choice. Radio ranked second, state and federal bulletins third, newspapers fourth, and manufacturers' literature last.

Losing Teachers

The number of vocational agricultural teachers in the country has dropped from 9,000 to 6,900. Not more than 200 new graduates from colleges qualify every year to handle this work. Here is a chance for the returned veteran.

Use More Feed

According to a sample survey made in 8 states, purchases of commercial feeds on farms increased 78 per cent from 1940 to 1945.

Start Them Yourself

Using ordinary 30- and 40-watt fluorescent lamps as the source of light, home gardeners without greenhouses now can propagate cuttings and seedlings in their basements or storage rooms in an enclosed unit developed by the U. S. D. A.

Use More Electricity

Farmers on REA financed lines used 2,233,909,904 kilowatt hours of energy among 1,287,000 consumers in 1945. This is an all-time high, plus a new record low cost of 8.2 mills per KWH wholesale.

DDT for Sheep?

Tests made by U. S. D. A. in Texas indicate possibility of developing a DDT dip for control of the sheep tick

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 83, No. 5

ARTHUR CAPPER	Publisher
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in a single dipping. Examinations at intervals up to 75 days after dipping showed the animals free of parasites. To prepare a dip containing about 0.2 per cent of DDT, add 10 pints of stock solution No. 1235 to 100 gallons of water. The dip should be well stirred before using, should not be used in freezing temperatures, or mixed with extremely hard water.

Chance for Giving

If you have any farm animals you would like to give to an unfortunate neighbor in Europe, you might get together with some members of your church, your breeders association, Grange, Co-operative, Farmers Union or Farm Bureau. Write direct to Contributed Supplies Division at UNRRA, Washington, D. C. Someone there will be glad to help handle your projects. Nearly 400 animals already have been donated and shipped.

Some Surplus Food

Of the estimated total of 13 billion dollars worth of Government-owned property declared surplus in the U. S. by the end of 1945, about 60 million dollars worth was surplus food and agricultural products.

New Type Packing

A new type of apple carton is being used in British Columbia. Each apple is nested on a fiber tray, like eggs, then trays of apples are put in corrugated cartons with reinforced corners.

Receipts Going Up

Estimated cash receipts from marketings in 1945 total 20.5 billion dollars. Crop income was up, livestock a bit down, because of hog slump. The 4 war years of farm marketings totaled 75 billion dollars.

Gain on Bang's

More than 500,000 calves were vaccinated, under official supervision, against Bang's disease during the fiscal year 1945. This is an increase over 1944 of about 28 per cent.

Find New "Antibiotic"

A new antibiotic agent, "tomatin," found in certain varieties of tomatoes bred to resist diseases, is said to act similar to penicillin in destroying fungus spores. In laboratory tests, tomatin will destroy certain fungi like ringworm and eczema.

Cotton for Japan

A commission will go to Japan to arrange for movement into that country of more than 500,000 bales of U. S. cotton.

Wheat Pile Dwindles

Total U. S. wheat supplies left for export on January 1, after deducting domestic needs up to June 30 and a carryover of 175 million bushels, was

225 million bushels. Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska have 130 million of this total, Kansas 33, and Pacific N. W. 53 million bushels. The equivalent of 165 million bushels were exported from July thru December.

Take Knowledge Home

Many of the 37 young agriculturists from 16 of the other American republics who have received a year's training with the U. S. Soil Conservation service since 1942, now are back in their own countries doing soil conservation work.

Buckwheat Steps Forward

A yellow, non-toxic powder called Rutin, effective in treatment for high blood pressure and as a glucoside, has been produced from buckwheat. One doctor predicts that 1,300,000 pounds of Rutin will be needed annually. He says that with a 4 per cent content of Rutin, a buckwheat acreage of one tenth of the national prewar average may be required to supply it.

Lockers Are Popular

There now are about 2½ million freezer-locker boxes serving 2 million families in the U. S., of which at least 75 per cent are farm families. Perhaps one billion pounds of food a year are preserved in storage lockers with 80 per cent of it being meat and poultry.

How DDT Performs

Farmers and county agents attending Farm and Home Week at Manhattan, reported the following observations on their use of DDT during the last year:

That DDT won't prove effective on poultry house walls for more than 3 or 4 days, because the ammonia in poultry manure kills the power of the spray.

That whitewashed walls limit effectiveness of DDT to 3 or 4 days.

That DDT is not very effective on horses, probably because of their excessive sweating.

Fight Danger

More than 6,000 Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls took part in the 1945 safety and fire prevention project. These young people were from 79 counties.

Easy Opening

If windows are hard to open and close, I rub plain soap on the tracks of the windows. This will, after a time or two, greatly help in opening and closing them. This also is good for dresser or table drawers.—E. M.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

This Trough Will Not Tip



A wooden trough for feeding mineral mixtures that hogs can't tip over is shown here. Not even a big sow can get her nose under it and upset the mineral.

WHETHER YOU HAVE ONE COW
OR MANY



THERE'S A
De Laval Separator
FOR YOU!

A SIZE, STYLE AND PRICE
TO MEET YOUR EXACT NEEDS



Left: De Laval Junior Series Separator with motor drive and low stool—efficiency with lower cost.

Center: De Laval Junior Series Separator for table use—De Laval quality for the 1-2 cow owner.

Right: De Laval World's Standard Series Separator—the best we know how to build.

- De Laval builds three lines of farm-size cream separators.
- The De Laval World's Standard Series leads the world in performance, quality and convenience. Four sizes—400, 550, 800 and 1150 lbs. of milk per hour. All sizes can be motor-driven.
- The De Laval Junior Series provides De Laval quality and efficiency at low price. Five sizes—150, 225, 300, 400 and 500 lbs. of milk per hour. Four larger sizes can be motor-driven.
- The De Laval Electro Series are all-electric with direct motor drive. Two sizes—1150 and 1650 lbs. of milk per hour.
- From the smallest table model at lowest cost to the largest capacity De Laval Separator, each offers De Laval quality, cleanest skimming, longest life, easiest operation and lowest cost per year of use.
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- De Laval is the oldest, largest and most experienced manufacturer of cream separators.
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Correct, uniform milking always. Pulsations controlled by magnetic force...milking speed and action never vary...cannot be changed...and provides best, fastest, cleanest milking.



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DE LAVAL

Coming-

**AS FAST AS WE
CAN BUILD THEM**



The photograph above and the airplane-view at the right were taken last fall at Hinsdale Farm near Chicago. At this display and demonstration International Harvester showed editors and educators the machines this Company has been making ready for the postwar betterment of the American farm.

THIS SEASON, for the first time in a period of years, the farmer begins his spring work in time of peace.

Can he be sure of getting his new tractor this spring—and the new, more efficient equipment he has been promised "at the close of the war"? No—he cannot be sure. It will take time to build the equipment and to fill the great demand in every dealer's community.

But you can bank on one thing: International Harvester, its many factories and the dealers who sell and service "IH" products, are bending every effort to get every possible new tractor and machine out to the farms and onto the fields.

Farmall Tractors, "A," "B," "H"

and "M"; a great variety of Farmall Equipment; McCormick-Deering tillage, planting and cultivating tools for all sections; machines for haying; and grain and corn harvesting equipment will be turned out in record volume, depending on labor and material availability. *But bear in mind that many of the new products you read about in the farm papers will take many months to build in quantity.*

Our advice is that you keep in close contact with your International Harvester dealer. He is every bit as eager to get the new equipment from us as you are to get it from him.

A Few Comments from Visitors at Harvester's Hinsdale Demonstration

"I am especially pleased with the attention you are giving to family-size farms for I sincerely believe this is our most important unit."—From a farm paper editor.

"The true richness of America still rises from the soil, and the demonstration I witnessed yesterday offers hope and inspiration for the future of our nation."—From a bank president.

"Our impression is that Harvester is building what it thinks the farmer wants, and it has men out finding out what is wanted. The Company is not saying: 'This is what we build, and you can take it or leave it.'"—From the editor of a farm equipment trade journal.

GOOD LISTENING! Tune in next Sunday—the International Harvester radio program, "Harvest of Stars." Every Sunday at 2 p. m. Eastern time, NBC network.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

For the BETTERMENT of the AMERICAN FARM

FARMER Aviators MEET IN MAY



Most any Kansas pasture can be used for a suitable landing area. Here Mr. Funk revs his plane up before take-off from the pasture.

FARMER-AVIATORS in Kansas will fly to the Hutchinson Municipal Airport on Friday, May 24, to organize a Kansas Flying Farmers' Club, the first of its kind in the state. Early estimates indicate that well over 100 flying farmers and members of their families will attend this organization meeting.

In February, Kansas Farmer editors wrote to about 50 farmer-aviators asking their opinion of such a club. All flyers answering the queries were in favor of the organization, so definite steps were taken in planning the meeting.

An invitation was received from the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce to hold the initial meeting at the Municipal Airport there. Since Hutchinson is centrally located and proper facilities are available, the editors of Kansas Farmer accepted the invitation.

In conjunction with the organization meeting, Kansas Farmer is planning a show which will be educational and entertaining. One feature in the day's events will be an exhibit of current model light planes by manufacturers. This exhibit alone will receive enthusiastic attention.

Kansas State College is being invited to send representatives to the organization meeting and to participate in the show.

The type of organization, the election of officers, and future meeting dates and places will be left entirely to the decision of the farmer-aviators.

Farmers are finding a definite place for the airplane in their activities. During the war it became a vital piece of equipment for many who had to travel long distances for machinery and repairs. Others found it the best way to visit markets in surrounding territory, a timesaver when time was precious.

Ellis Dinsmore, Clay Center, says, "I have a 2-place plane and find it very useful on the farm to run down machinery and repairs. I also use the plane to make the community sales when visiting markets at Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Omaha and St. Joseph."

Other farmers have found the light plane practical for inspecting crops and stock. Loren M. Brown, Liberal, says, "I have an airplane of my own that I use mostly for farm work, to look over the farmed ground and growing crops, and also to check on my cattle."

"We operate a cattle ranch and used our plane to make quick trips to the surrounding markets," says John Poole, Junction City. Altho Mr. Poole sold his plane because of war restrictions, he plans to buy another as soon as things are a bit more settled and new planes are made available.

The Flying Farmer idea is catching on in several states in the Midwest. With the various state groups linking together in a national association, it will be possible to develop suitable landing strips and aeronautical facilities for flying in rural areas. The association also will be in position to tell the manufacturers what they want in the way of new planes. The group will be able to foster the development of aircraft more suitable to agricultural use.

As Hubert Morgan, manager of the Morgan Farms, Hutchinson, puts it, "All of the things, such as airports and services which we flyers want, will come when the trade will support the investments. Count me in on the Kansas Flying Farmers."

The farmer-aviators are agreed that it takes an organization like the proposed Kansas Flying Farmers' Club to get what they want. Otis Hensley, Glasco, says, "I have flown for several years and am convinced that the farmer can use the present light plane to a greater advantage than any other group of persons. But private flying cannot progress and survive unless there are more landing fields and strips made available and, of course, an organization of this kind would help promote such fields."

We already know that some farmers, like William Wegener, of Norton county, who is president of the State Board of Agriculture, plan to take on agencies for light planes as a side line to their farming operations. Just how many farmers will



Bill Funk, Dickinson county, former bomber pilot, is proud of the light plane he flew to his farm from Denver last fall.



A little work and few materials built this hangar for Mr. Funk. It is a recess in the side of a small bluff, covered with a sheet-iron roof.

go into this field is purely guesswork. But they see no reason why farming and handling a plane agency could not work out together, especially in the large wheat-growing areas.

How many Kansas farmers own planes? Well, we don't know and probably no other one person would have an accurate figure on this. We do know the number is growing. One farmer told us recently that he heard that residents of a single Southwest Kansas county had orders in for more than 80 planes. Most of these, he said, would go to farmers.

Oklahoma more or less pioneered the idea of the flying farmers, and the program in that state has become one of the outstanding agricultural events of the year. Flying farmers there get together at Oklahoma A. & M. College as part of the annual Farm and Home Week. Picking this particular time for an annual meeting has its advantages, since hundreds of farmers from the state get a chance to view the planes and to learn how they,

too, might use them for business or pleasure.

Nebraska flying farmers are well organized, too. A look at one of their meeting programs discloses that they discussed such subjects as "Airport Facilities in Nebraska," "Airport Co-operation With Farmers," "How Farmers Use Planes," "Aviation Education in Nebraska," "Airplane Dusting of Potatoes," and "The Farmer and the Airplane."

One airplane manufacturer, following a survey of future markets, stated that he expects farmers to buy about 60 per cent of the light planes. Manufacturers indicate that prices of small aircraft will range roughly from \$2,000 to

\$3,000. Operating expenses are difficult to estimate, but are governed by the amount of flying done.

Low fuel costs are said to surprise many prospective purchasers. One light plane, having a 65-horsepower motor, and a cruising speed of 90 miles an hour, uses about 3½ gallons of gasoline an hour. That means a mileage of about 25 miles a gallon, or about that of the average car. The cost of aviation gasoline averages about 6 cents a gallon more than regular fuel.

Few states in the United States are better fitted for the development of farm flyers than Kansas. This state is blessed with a maximum of good flying weather. On the average, farms are larger than in most states and land is less costly. This means farmers have more use for flying in their business, yet can spare the necessary ground for landing strips. These will be important factors in the development of this new trend in farming.

The very spirit of the people of Kansas also is a factor. Kansans have inherited a spirit of adventure and still do things on a big scale. No other state in the country surpasses Kansas in the manner in which farmers either originate or adopt new ideas. Farmers in this state are accustomed to "setting the pace." [Continued on Page 25]

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I VERY much fear that the Administration program of increasing wages, subsidizing consumers' grocery bills, and at the same time holding down retail prices, instead of holding the line against inflation, is going to feed the fires of inflation.

Increased wages mean increased production costs, as well as increased purchasing power.

Subsidizing food increases the purchasing power by at least the amount of the subsidy.

Holding down prices toward a level of several years ago, while forcing up production costs, will tend to retard production, rather than to increase production.

And yet the same group of people who are heading up this drive and insisting on the retention of retail prices, also say that the reason for holding the price line is because the people of the country already have too much purchasing power in comparison with the supply of goods. This shortage of goods, they say, and the tremendous purchasing power, create an inflationary gap that they must close before releasing price controls.

But to discourage and retard production by increasing production costs while holding down retail prices will, in my judgment, tend to increase the inflationary gap they talk about.

I believe it is historically correct to say that price controls have not worked successfully unless accompanied by wage stabilization and also by rationing. The Administration is not attempting wage stabilization. Instead it has given a double green light to labor to boost wages clear across the board. And I have seen no indications that it is intended to resume rationing of consumer goods, even of durable consumer goods.

It looks to me as if the Administration program (when you add these billions of dollars of foreign loans, which will widen the "inflationary gap" still more) calls for the United States making every economic mistake that we made after World War I, and upon a bigger scale. Also, this Administration program calls for new economic mistakes, in addition to repeating the post-World War I mistakes all over again.

There are those consumer food subsidies. I remember warning against those when they were first proposed. I said then that if the Federal treasury was drawn upon to help pay the family grocery bills when wages were high, and there practically was no unemployment, the Government would not dare to take them off if threatened with less employment and lower incomes. And now Chester Bowles tells a Congressional committee that—"unless food subsidies are maintained beyond July 1, the control of the inflationary dangers will be impossible."

I think I said in the preceding issue of the Kansas Farmer that the "dark bread" order from President Truman was issued largely for its "psychological effect" on peoples of other lands. It will not materially affect the supply of wheat sent to these people between now and June 30—in fact I doubt whether it results in sending an additional bushel of wheat overseas. But it is supposed to make the hungry people of the world think they will get more bread because Americans are sacrificing by eating dark bread.

Well, it strikes me that something of the same sort of game is being played on the consumers of this country thru promising them that prices are

to be held down by price controls and the use of treasury subsidies, while at the same time their incomes will be increased. It's just another promise of "something for nothing."

The program, if it works (and I don't see how it can without either wage stabilization or rationing) will, it is true, increase the dollar income of the Nation. But increasing the number of dollars is no kindness if there is not at least a corresponding increase in goods.

In other words, this continuation of controls, of subsidies, of borrowing and lending, is just increasing the causes of inflation, in the name of stopping inflation.

A 4-H Club Salute

I WANT to call the attention of every farm family in Kansas to the fact that March 2 to 10 is National 4-H Club week. At that time our 17,452 Kansas 4-H Club members in 103 of our counties, will be among 1,700,000 farm boys and girls in 4-H Clubs over the country who are starting on their "Win the Peace" goals.

To my way of thinking this is one of the finest organizations ever formed. I was a member of the first national board of the 4-H Club and have watched it grow from its beginning. I have been glad to work for its development in the Senate, and as a member of the National Committee on boys and girls club work, and as a publisher of farm papers. And I shall continue to aid 4-H Club work in every possible way.

No other organization I know has done more good. Its influence is seen and felt in every state in the U. S. It is building better citizens, making farm homes happier places to live, improving living and working conditions on thousands of farms, improving quality of crops and livestock. It is helping to hold some of our best people on the farm, where they can contribute so much to the welfare of our whole country. It is sending other clear-thinking, wholesome young men and young women into many fields of work where they invariably make good. So far as I am concerned, nothing too good can be said about 4-H Club work.

You may wonder exactly what these boys and girls can do toward winning the peace—the goal before them now. I think they can do anything they set their minds to. When they were "Digging in for Victory," as their war-time slogan stated, they did a great deal. The 1,700,000 members thru-out our country put a million acres into gardens, produced 43 million chickens and other poultry, produced 2½ million head of livestock, grew 1¼ million acres of field crops. That wasn't all. They canned 74 million quarts of foods, collected 400 million pounds of scrap, and bought or sold to others 200 million dollars worth of War Bonds.

How they fit into the general farm production picture, helping ease the very serious labor shortage in growing the major crops to feed the world, has earned a fine part in the story of Victory. Parents of 4-H Club members can tell you how their sons and daughters pitched in with a will on the big

job to be done. Thousands of 4-H members worked continuously, too, on such tasks as removing farm and home hazards to prevent accident and loss, increasing farm fuel supplies, repairing and caring for farm machinery, mending and remaking clothing, learning and practicing first aid and home nursing and doing many other services.

I am proud to say Kansas farm boys and girls did their full share and more. In all the years of 4-H Club work, our Kansas young folks have been right at the top. We have had national champions in health, safety, style, leadership and several phases of production and judging. I have seen our Kansas farm boys and girls at several of the big agricultural shows, and at the National 4-H Club Encampment here in Washington, as well as at home. And I can tell you they make me proud. They are intelligent young ladies and young gentlemen of the highest order—typical of our farm boys and girls in Kansas. I want to say right here, every 4-H member who completes a club project is a champion, no matter what other honors may come to him.

With such a background of genuine accomplishments, there is little doubt that 4-H Club members can help win the peace. In the years ahead they will be the mature citizens who will continue to win the peace. For their 1946 work they have set up 10 guideposts:

Developing talents for greater usefulness. Joining with friends for work, fun and fellowship. Learning to live in a changing world. Choosing a way to earn a living. Producing food and fiber for home and market. Creating better homes for better living. Conserving Nature's resources for security and happiness. Building health for a strong America. Sharing responsibilities for community improvement. Serving as citizens in maintaining world peace.

These 10 guideposts not only indicate the capabilities of 4-H Club members. They also prove the quality of intelligence and character of adult leadership in club work. To those 167,623 volunteer adult local leaders in the United States, and especially to our Kansas leaders, I pay my sincere respects. The good you are doing will live forever. Nothing can ever erase the benefits derived from your sponsorship of 4-H Club meetings in rural Kansas. That should be a very satisfying thought.

So next week, March 2 to 10, I want to help recognize 4-H Club week by urging more farm boys and girls to join in this great work. Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years are eligible for membership. In the clubs you will find values you did not know existed, not only for yourself but for other members of your family, too. "Learning by doing" in club work has a way of catching the interest of most everyone who comes in contact with members. It is something that inspires attention to improving conditions all the way up and down the line from better livestock to better homes. I have never heard of a 4-H Club member, or his parents, regretting that he belonged to a club. I heartily recommend membership for more of our fine farm boys and girls in 1946.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Price Control and Subsidies Likely to Continue

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unless Congress is willing to take sole responsibility for sharp rises in food prices, cost of living, and prices generally, the present powers of the Office of Price Administration and other Government agencies over prices, materials, and (theoretically) wages, will be continued for at least 6 months, more probably a year, from next June 30.

Continued also will be the consumer food subsidies, to the tune of close to \$2,000,000,000 a year.

It is highly improbable that Congress will vote to take the sole respon-

sibility for the runaway inflation, and subsequent deflation, with which Chester Bowles, now head of the re-established Office of Economic Stabilization, threatened the country if OPA controls and subsidies were ended. His place as head of the Office of Price Administration has been taken by Paul A. Porter, moved over from the Federal Communications Commission. Washington opinion is that Mr. Bowles

was promoted, but promoted for the purpose of carrying on the program advocated by John W. Snyder, Director of Reconversion. Snyder had insisted that prices as well as wages will have to be raised, particularly considering the tens of billions increased wages now considered certain under agreements made and being made. Mr. Bowles, as head of OPA, had insisted that the price line must be held, almost

irrespective of increased production costs.

The Truman "wage-price formula,"—so-called; it really is not entitled to be called a formula—calls for both wage and price increases, with the pious hope that wages be increased as much as possible and prices as little as possible.

Stabilizer Bowles spent several days last week—will be back again—before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, urging a continuation of wartime controls and consumer food subsidies. Mr. Bowles especially in-

(Continued on Page 21)

He's Tough on Rustlers

By RUTH McMILLION



Lon Ford, sheriff of Clark county, "busted" modern cattle rustling wide open. He isn't fooled by overbranding.

CATTLE rustling, unlike so many characteristics of early day pioneering, has not passed into oblivion or faded into wispy tales of adventure and conflict. Cattle rustling has kept abreast of the times and fashioned itself after our progressive way of life. Consequently it has prospered and flourished. But not in Clark county, thanks to Sheriff Lon Ford.

In 1943, it was estimated there had been \$14,000 to \$15,000 worth of cattle stolen in Clark and Comanche counties alone in the previous 5 years.

It was presumed by good authority that various cattle-thief rings covered several states — Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, North Texas, Southwest Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas. The loss would reach enormous proportions if the total number of stolen cattle were actually known.

Sheriff Ford got busy, busted this modern cattle rustling wide open and, subsequently, during the last 2 years of war and meat-rationing, black-marketing via cattle rustling was virtually unknown in Clark county.

He Knows His Cattle

Mr. Ford has worked with cattle since 1896, and this knowledge and background proved a valuable asset upon his becoming sheriff in 1933.

Booted and Stetsoned, Sheriff Ford is an arresting-looking officer in more than one sense. He is stalwart, carries himself erect, and wears his badge with an authority which demands respect. Lon Ford is straightforward, tactful and admirable.

When at his desk he reaches for a specially designed rubber stamp of a Texas longhorn cow. Deftly stamps a 3-inch animal on paper then draws and places a brand. Quickly he changes and overbrands the original brand from memory, meanwhile relating the criminal history involved and the rustler's unhappy ending. He has an unusual memory for dates and names and to him his work is not just a job, it is a hobby.

Lon Ford is a "natural" when it comes to knowing cattle and promoting cattle investigation. For his personal interest he has kept a file and record of every available brand. This record of brands dates back to 1836, back past the time when Lon was working with one of the JJ mess wagons in Southeastern Colorado. The JJ belonged to the Prairie Cattle Company, an English and Scotch outfit, which at one time ran more than 100,000 cattle on the open range in Southeastern Colorado.

The headquarters ranch was located on the Picketwire river, 18 miles south of La Junta, Colo. To this valley came many noted men of the frontier days as far back as the early '80's. Two of these families were the Kit Carson and the Nelson families. It was here that Lon became well acquainted with Charlie Carson and Kit Carson 2nd, both sons of the old Gov-

ernment scout, and Kit Carson 3rd, grandson. He also knew well old Granddad Nelson who had married a Carson girl of the old school.

When Lon was only 17 years old he stayed part of the time during the winters of '94, '95, and '96 with either Charlie Carson or with the Nelson family.

Here Lon Ford and Charlie Carson punched cattle together. "Charlie Carson and I had our beds together," says Lon. "In fact, most of the bed belonged to Charlie as I was just a poor boy and hadn't made enough as yet to get me a good bed. We made a contract. I was to roll up the bed in the morning and to unroll it at night, and I was always to make sure when I unrolled it at night that I did not get near an ant den."

Plenty of Bullets in Air

"Charlie and I were the best of friends all the years we worked together. We were together at the battle of Cold Spring Arroya on the south side of the Cimarron river. There was plenty of lead whistling thru the air and some of it was coming our direction. But Charlie never lost that grin off his face which he usually always wore. He was sitting on a rock shooting with his old single action Colt's six-shooter, but instead of me sitting on a rock like Charlie, I preferred to be behind one and I managed to do just that too as I had only a Colt's six-shooter against a 40-82 Winchester. In this battle there were several of the Carson clan."

It was during these early days in 1894 when Lon was working on the roundup with the JJ wagon that he got his first bit of experience in outwitting cattle rustlers.

Since these early-day experiences Sheriff Ford has worked for companies of outstanding note. He has co-operated with the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association for years and has many letters of commendation. Mr. Ford has been favorably commended by the Office of Attorney General, has had an invitation from

the Governor of Montana to arrange a visit with him, and is now co-operating extensively with the K. B. I. regarding all matters of law.

In the old days cattle were stolen in bunches or herds. Ranches were few and far between, which made it possible for rustlers sometimes to drive stolen cattle as far as 200 miles where they were sold or relayed to other men who took charge of them. Sometimes it would be weeks or months before roundup and the loss became known. Unless the men were caught with the cattle it was hard to bring them to justice.

In modern cattle rustling perhaps only one or two animals are whisked away in a truck or pickup and scant trace of them left on the hard-surfaced roads. However, this era of registered brands is an important factor. Regardless of how much finesse has been used in overbranding or re-touching, or it matters little how the old brand has been obliterated, a man who knows brands and all characteristics concerning them cannot easily be fooled. And the man with a registered brand can rightfully claim his own.

In 1943, Sheriff Ford was called in on a cattle deal in Haskell county. It was a case of overbranding. The brand had been a V Bar. The rustler had changed it to a 7 Running M Bar. The rustler, of course, claimed it was his brand and his iron fit it to perfection; that is, fit it to his satisfaction but not Sheriff Ford's. The lower part of the M which fit over the V did not quite match up. The V had a sharp point, the running M more curved lines. Lon Ford was sure he detected

Someone Said—

"Anyone who refuses to forgive destroys the bridge over which he himself must pass. For everyone has need of forgiveness."

"The Bond of Matrimony isn't worth much if the interest isn't kept up."

"The oyster makes a pearl of an irritation. What do you make of yours?"—Sent in by E. W.

a slight variation between the brands.

Even after clipping the hair the brand looked pretty good but nevertheless he was not satisfied. He took the cowhide, turned it flesh side out, fleshed it, then rubbed the skin down with a brick and sandstone until it was as thin as a taut drumhead. Then by stretching it and holding a highpowered light under it, every mark became clear and distinguishable. There were two definite and distinct brands.

This is only one of the many cases Sheriff Ford has helped solve. Since 1943 he has in like manner proved that other brands have been changed. Consequently several men from Comanche county were sentenced from 1 to 7 years of hard labor at Lansing prison.

Good cattle and high prices are a real invitation to cattle rustlers, but with Sheriff Lon Ford on the job it's a risky and losing game. Eventually he gets all rustlers panned, and Federally branded as well.

The First One-Way Plow

It Was Made by a Kansas Farmer

SIX miles east of Plains, as the crow flies, and a mile south of highway 54, are the remains of what is believed to be the first one-way plow ever designed and built in the United States. The originator was Jerry D. Golliher, and what is left of the implement may be found in some tall grass by the side of the field where it first was used.

Jerry Golliher, as a young man, was farming quite an acreage of wheat in 1922 with horse-drawn machinery. He was using a tandem disk to maintain his fallow fields free from weeds. While the tandem disk had many good points, it did leave the seedbed loose and none

too level. And often the larger weeds escaped destruction. Its draft was heavy.

In the dust and heat of the hot summer days as Golliher rode on his tandem disk, he dreamed of a better and lighter implement that would more effectively kill the weeds. He conceived the idea of placing all of the disks on one gang, to be run at an angle to throw the soil all one way, with means of carrying the weight on wheels, and a system of levers to regulate the depth of penetration. These 4 cardinal principles never have been changed.

The first one-way plow was necessarily crude. The frame was made of 5- by 5-inch heavy timbers reinforced by angle iron. It had 24 small disks 6 inches apart. Golliher first pulled his one-way plow with 8 big mules, until he bought a tractor. He used it as a light tillage tool to maintain his fallow by cutting and throwing all of the weeds in one direction. He never used the plow as a deep-tillage implement.

Mr. Golliher built only one plow but his neighbor, C. J. Angell, an aggressive master mechanic as well as a master wheat grower, saw great possibilities for its widespread adaptation. He arranged for its manufacture on his farm, where he erected a large shop and improved on the sturdiness and design of the machine.

By 1925 he was well in production and before he sold out to the Ohio Implement Co., had made about 500 implements.

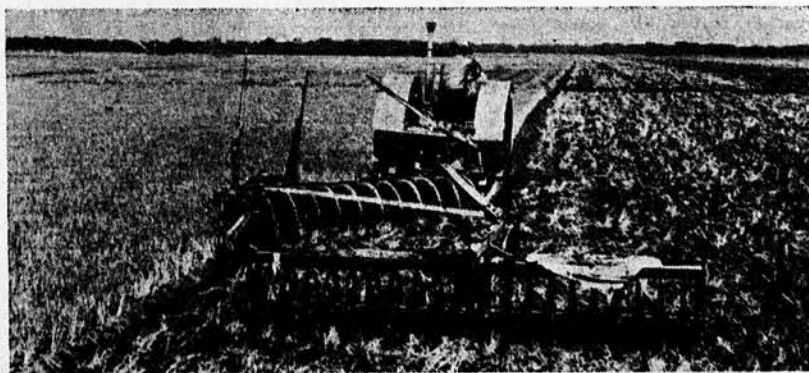
Spread Like Prairie Fire

But the fame of the Angell one-way plow and its use and adaptation spread like the proverbial prairie fire, thru-out the high plains, and in time thru-out many parts of the country. It naturally followed that the major implement companies, one by one, entered into its production. Today, the one-way plow, sold under several different names, is one of the most essential implements on the farms of the Great Southwest.

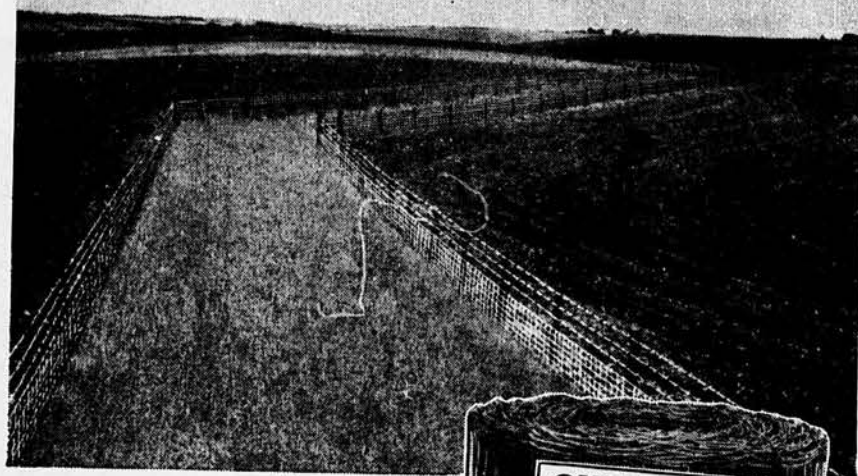
As stated before, the essential features of the one-way plow, which Golliher designed and Angell perfected, have not been changed. The only changes are in improved bearings, larger disks, sturdier frames, and perhaps somewhat greater ease of adjustments. Because of the larger disks, the one-way plow is used almost as much as a deep-tillage tool as it is to maintain the seedbed after the first major operation has been made. It is doubtful whether any other tillage tool has so profoundly influenced and stabilized agriculture as has the one-way plow.



Jerry D. Golliher, Plains, standing by the side of what remains of the first one-way plow ever designed and put into successful operation in this country.



A modern one-way plow with a packer. Such implements now are extensively used in the Great Plains region.



SHEFFIELD FENCE

The Modern Fencing for Modern Contour Farming

Some farmers have hesitated to take the big step ahead because they felt contour farming cut down on the number of tillable acres.

By fencing in the correction strips (see photo above) and the waterways, not an acre need be lost. Seeded or planted to cereal grains these areas not only are not wasted but made to yield profitable crops or pasturage. Fencing and farming on the contour boosts yields over farming up and down the slopes and it cuts down costly erosion.

In fencing on the contour, set your fence line in straight sections rather than on curves. Set well braced, sturdy posts at the end of each straight section and your Sheffield Fence will not easily sag. It is constructed of springy yet pliable steel. Line wires

are tension formed. Extra wrapping of stay wires make hinge joints more secure. In short it is the modern fence for modern farming on contour. Make arrangements with your Sheffield dealer today for the fence you need or will need this year.

SHEFFIELD STEEL CORPORATION SHEFFIELD STEEL OF TEXAS

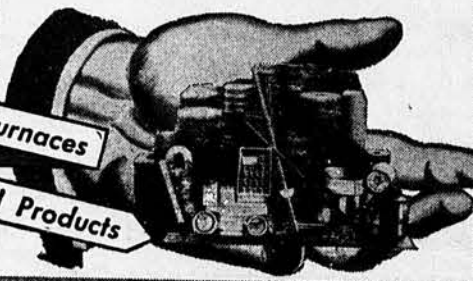
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to Finished Steel Products



Bank and Farm Keep One Man Busy

ONE of the busiest bankers in Kansas also is an active farmer. When Orion Williams, of Jackson county, lost his hired help last September, he decided to take the matter into his own hands. Since then he has been doing his farm work besides maintaining his regular banking business.

Despite the fact that his farming activities are limited to a few hours before 9 o'clock in the morning when the bank opens for business and a few more hours in the evening, Mr. Williams has a well-rounded livestock program which includes registered Herefords, Duroc Jersey hogs and Hampshire sheep. He lives in town and drives his pickup truck to the farm twice each day to do the chores.

Mr. Williams has 40 head of commercial cows to calve this year, besides his herd of 20 registered Herefords which he prides. He was full-feeding 16 head of steers, but marketed 6 early in January. For the re-

maining 10 he has corn which he expects will last until midsummer.

During January his registered Hampshires presented him with 31 lambs which made even greater inroads on his time.

In addition to the cattle and sheep programs, he fattened 70 Durocs this winter. Thirty-five of them went to market in December and the other 35 in January. He is keeping 16 gilts and 1 sow for his next hog crop.

Thruout his livestock program, Mr. Williams emphasizes the value of good registered sires. Even from commercial stock, he is convinced, the final value is enhanced by dependable sires.

Altho he is traveling an exhaustive pace, Mr. Williams foresees a profitable future for his farming enterprise. His young son, Orion Williams, Jr., expects to be released from the Army Air Corps soon. The elder Williams hopes his son will be interested in helping with the stock farm.

Prevent Livestock Losses By Careful Handling

ANNUAL losses totaling 12 million dollars in the livestock industry from death and bruises to cattle could be prevented by a careful program of handling, it is announced by the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board.

The program is as follows:
Dehorn cattle when young, remove projecting nails or splinters in feed racks, keep old machinery out of feed lots, do not feed heavily just prior to loading, use good loading chutes, use sand or fine gravel for bedding to prevent slipping, cover sand with straw, but no straw for hogs in hot weather, wet sand bedding in summer before loading hogs, provide covers for trucks to protect from sun in summer and cold in winter, always partition mixed loads to separate classes, and calves from cattle.

Remove protruding nails, bolts, or any sharp objects in truck or trailer, load carefully to avoid crowding against sharp corners, don't overload, use canvas slappers instead of clubs or canes, tie all bulls in truck or trailer, slow down on sharp curves and avoid sudden stops, back truck slowly and squarely against unloading dock, unload slowly, don't drop animals from upper to lower deck, use cleated inclines, never lift sheep by the wool.

Gets New Herd Sire

William Thorne, registered Shorthorn breeder in Atchison county, has taken his share of prizes at fairs and sales in recent years. But he is making doubly sure he will be in the running in the future. He recently purchased a new herd sire whose half-brother, owned by Sni-A-Bar Farms, won the grand championship award at the Denver livestock show. Mr. Thorne's herd consists of about 20 registered cows and heifers.

In addition to honors at several county and district fairs in North and Northeast Kansas, Mr. Thorne had some high entries at the Shorthorn sale in Hutchinson last year. A yearling bull placed next to the grand champion in his class, and a yearling heifer placed first and was later named reserve champion.

Livestock Pays Best

The best way to make money on a farm is with a diversified livestock program, in the opinion of C. W. Denton, Doniphan county, who goes in for livestock in a big way. During the winter he has marketed 177 Spotted Poland Chiqua hogs and retained 61 others on his farm for more feeding. He is milking 15 registered Guernsey cows which account for a nice monthly return. And is feeding 43 head of yearling steers to market in the fall.

His future plans call for a continuance of the pace. Fifteen gilts and 3 sows are expected to farrow late in March, and he has a herd of 44 Hereford cows to replenish that phase of his livestock program.

Mr. Denton's 2 sons, Cecil George and Jack, 15 and 12 respectively, are acquiring the same interest for livestock. The boys are 4-H Club mem-

bers and have registered Guernseys of their own. Jack's heifer is out of Mr. Denton's best cow, but Mr. Denton thinks he still has his son bested. His cow has a little more quality than his son's heifer, he believes.

Where DDT Loses Out

DDT sprayed on a whitewashed surface will not give as good results as spraying the new insecticide on a plain surface, Kenneth Makalous, Marshall county agent, believes. He points out that he has not made an official test. But he observed those results while experimenting with DDT in Lincoln county last summer.

An 0.2 of 1 per cent solution on a whitewashed surface was an effective fly killer for 2 or 3 days, he says, where it would last for several weeks on a plain surface. A 5 per cent oil base solution sprayed on the inside of a barn usually lasts from 60 to 90 days, depending on the surface.

Beef Going Strong

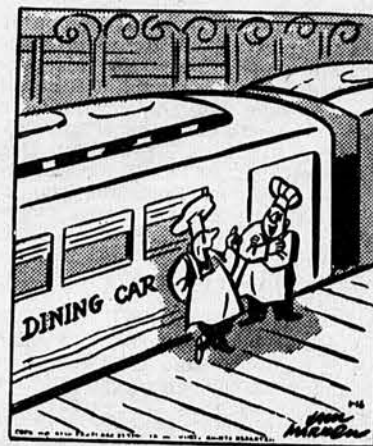
Interest of 4-H Club members in Jackson county in baby beef projects assures that county's future in beef production. There were 18 beeves fattened by members last year. They sold so well at the American Royal that membership in the club this year jumped to 55, according to Harry Duckers, Jr., county Farm Bureau agent.

Calves were purchased last year between \$13 and \$15 and sold from \$18 to \$24. The prices paid this year for the club calves run the same.

Still on the Job

Altho he is 69 years old, W. E. Landon, of Jackson county, is feeding 22 head of steers and looks after 125 pullets that produce about 70 eggs a day. The pullets are kept in a modern laying house. The steers were raised from grade cows and were sired by a registered Hereford bull.

To supplement the light protein content of present feeds, Mr. Landon is giving his chickens all the skim milk they will drink. Yes, he milks his cows.



"I get best results with veal stew if I put it on at Natchez and take it off at St. Joe!"

IN DESIGNING NEW FARM EQUIPMENT

John Deere Sights Were Set High

All during the war, the experimental departments in John Deere factories continued, without interruption, their development of new and improved machines. Sights were set high... designers aimed at new and practical ways of making farm life easier, more profitable. *And shortly, the farmers of America will see a parade of great equipment that will prove their aim was true...* equipment matched to the 109-year-old John Deere tradition of quality manufacture—more value for the dollar invested.

Revolutionary is the new hydraulic power-control on John Deere tractors. A touch of the hand actuates a rock-shaft for integral equipment or a cylinder on drawn and power-driven machines—lifting, lowering, and maintaining them in any desired working position. *It truly introduces the lever-less age in implement design.* ★ Outstanding are new one-man Kwik-Tatch devices for cultivators, bedders, plows, and other integral equipment... time-savers that mean more hours in the field, less knuckle-scraping in the change-overs—*one man does the trick.* ★ There

will be a new tractor for the small farm with outstanding new features *that put it far ahead of the field.* ★ An important new machine is the John Deere Automatic Hay Baler, destined to cut baling costs to rock bottom. One man, instead of three or four, does the job. It's the only baler of its type that feeds the windrow directly into the baling chamber *and ties with wire.* ★ New and improved harvesting machines include a new self-propelled 12-foot combine and many new features on the famous John Deere No. 12-A. Lighter-weight, faster-working corn pickers will



shorten and lighten the corn harvesting job. A new, really portable elevator not only handles corn, *but baled hay as well.* A simple new grain mover that will replace old-style small grain elevators. ★ Beet growers are enthusiastic about the new John Deere harvesters and loaders already in the field in small quantity. Potato growers will welcome the new double level-bed digger—a new, more practical two-row machine. The new



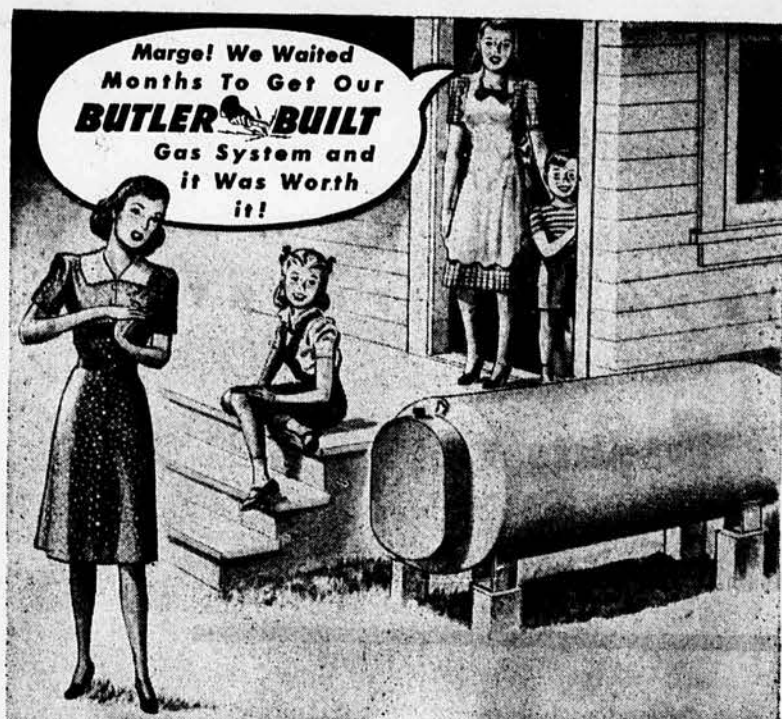
cotton harvester is a major contribution toward cost-reduction in the growing of cotton. ★ New integral one- and two-bottom plows... a new two-bottom truss-frame plow... a new disk plow... a new land-leveller... a six-inch hammermill for small power... a low-cost, front-end manure loader... a plow-sole fertilizing attachment... new low-down, rubber-tired grain drills... an integral field cultivator—these and many other new and improved John Deere machines will be on their way to American farms. ★ Manpower and materials will be the only limiting factors in production during the coming months, so keep in touch with your John Deere dealer—*be ready for the new day in farming with new equipment from the John Deere Full Line.*



John Deere



MOLINE, ILLINOIS



Ladies! Don't Let Your BUTLER Dealer's Waiting List Grow Any Longer Before You Get On It!

Many who waited all through the war years are now happy with the conveniences of better living brought by their Butler-Built Home Gas Systems.

Under the handicaps of material shortages Butler factories are striving hard to supply many more on the waiting lists of Butler dealers. Before your Butler dealer's waiting list grows any longer, make arrangements with him NOW—make sure of earliest possible delivery.

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Home Systems, Truck and Trailer Transport Tanks

BUTLER MFG. COMPANY, 7438 East 13th St., Kansas City 3, Mo.



"It's lots easier to keep your feet dry with B. F. Goodrich farm footwear!"

There's a real down-to-earth suggestion. 75 years of rubber research assures you long wear and complete protection in B. F. Goodrich farm footwear. Look for the name B. F. Goodrich . . . always the sign of a good buy.



Footwear by
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

Styles for every need throughout the year

"Cheated" Out of \$615

By MRS. GORDON H. DAVIES

CHEAT growing in a 19-acre field of brome grass on the farm of Royal Yoder, who farms 400 acres near Conway, in McPherson county, resulted in a loss of \$615.79 when the field was harvested for seed in July of 1945.

The ground had been summer-fallowed and kept perfectly clean and free from weeds all summer of 1944. Certified Achenbach brome seed, which according to the laboratory analysis had a slight trace of cheat, was planted in the fall.

From the 19-acre field, Mr. Yoder harvested 463 pounds of seed an acre the first season. At the price of 23 cents a pound he received \$106.49 an acre, or a total of \$2,023.31. Had it not been for the small percentage of cheat growing with the brome he would have received 30 cents a pound, which was the price paid for certified brome seed last season in Kansas. This would have amounted to a 7 cents a pound increase, or \$32.41 more an acre.

The cheat was thick around the edge of the field with only a few stalks thru the middle of the field. This indicated that most of the cheat was blown or carried in some manner into the field from fence row and hedge which surround the field.

Two men rogued the field several times after the brome had started to head, but the cheat was very difficult to see.

Since many farmers will meet with the same problems of ridding brome of cheat, Mr. Yoder points out that early in the spring when the brome is about 6 inches high the cheat is a little taller and is easily spotted. This is the ideal time to rogue the field. In about 2 weeks from this time the brome outgrows the cheat, which makes it almost impossible to see unless one is directly over it.

Was "Expensive" Seed

The maximum cheat count per pound for certification is 200 and Mr. Yoder's count was 270. The extra 70 seeds proved pretty expensive, according to Mr. Yoder. If a farmer sows certified seed having only 200 cheat seeds a pound and sows 15 pounds, as recommended, he will have seeded 3,000 cheat seed to the acre. If all the seeds grow it means a lot of rogueing.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture recommends that mowing or cutting along roadsides, fence rows or wherever found will help control cheat if the work is done before the seeds ripen.

On the Yoder farm, the brome field was thought to be free from cheat at harvest time. One more year of careful rogueing at the proper time, Mr. Yoder believes, will free the field of cheat.

The fact that brome seed and cheat seed are so much the same texture and weight, makes it impossible to clean brome seed and rid it of cheat after it is harvested. Cheat seed can be fanned out of heavier grains such as wheat. But the only way to rid a brome field of cheat is to go over it and rogue it out at the proper time.

County agents are urging farmers to plant as clean seed as they can obtain in next year's crop of brome. Last year many farmers were unable to plant brome because of the seed shortage. Brome is becoming a popular

pasture crop and seed will be in great demand for several years.

Mr. Yoder sold all his seed to individuals living in or near McPherson county. He received many requests for certified seed from seed houses in other states as well as Kansas.

Cheat when mature is about the same height as brome and all threshes out together. Mr. Yoder threshed his brome standing in the field with an all-crop harvester, after which he received, besides the seed, excellent pasture for his livestock.

Molasses Shortage

Farmers were called upon during the war to sacrifice on use of molasses as a silage preservative in favor of alcohol production. Now the National Association of Silo Manufacturers claims that the Government still is allocating all imported molasses to alcohol production, altho large alcohol supplies are on hand.

Other reasons why the molasses shortage continues are that it is being used as a substitute for sugar; because corn processors are hindered by lack of corn and strikes, and because there has been an increased demand from farmers and feed manufacturers for increased allotments.

If farmers hope to get a fair break on the molasses supply, they will have to demand a change in Government policy, according to the National Association of Silo Manufacturers.

Poor Seed Costly

No more poor seed for Sam Regier, of Harvey county. He has 20 acres of brome grass that will have to be plowed under this year because the stand is so poor. He lays it all to poor seed because he has 40 acres of good brome established by sowing good seed.

Mr. Regier has just completed the round of his farm with alfalfa, which he follows with a silage crop, then oats or wheat. Terraces have been constructed on 40 acres.

Due to lack of labor, Mr. Regier is dropping his usual cattle program, which called for feeding 100 head. His ewe flock of 100 head will be continued, but lambing has been switched to April to ease the care involved.

Watch Maturity Dates

If you are planning on planting some hybrid corn this year, the varieties you use will depend on where you live, say Kansas State College specialists.

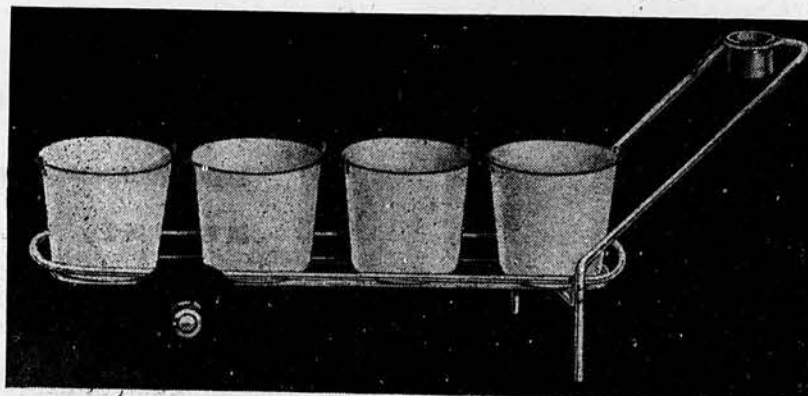
For instance, farmers in Northwest Kansas can best hedge against the weather by planting three fourths of their corn acreage to early-maturing hybrids and one fourth to medium. South-Central Kansas maturity recommendations include one half late maturing and one half medium.

In Northeast Kansas, specialists recommend planting one fourth to early, one half to medium, and one fourth to late-maturing varieties.

Oil the Blades

I save my hacksaw blades by using drained motor oil to keep the blades cool. I find the blades last much longer since I tried this method.—C.

Handy at Milking Time



A speedway milking truck has been added to the line of dairy equipment made by De Laval. The truck is equipped with 4 enameled pails and a strip cup. The pails accommodate clean towels, chlorine solution, hot water and udder towels. As the milking progresses, the rubber-tired truck puts all this equipment in arm's reach of the operator.

"Easy does it"

Yes, "easy does it" when loading, unloading or handling livestock.

Bruises, crippling and death losses cost American stockmen 12 million dollars each year—equivalent to the value of a single file of market hogs stretching all the way from St. Louis to Chicago.

And the producers *do* pay those losses; *directly* through deaths and excessive shrink caused by bad loading and shipping practices... *indirectly* through bruises (we find them in over 20% of all livestock slaughtered!) which reduce the value of otherwise good carcasses. Yet a great part of those losses can be prevented with a little extra care when loading, unloading and handling.

So, that's why we suggest "easy does it"—and that you keep these six "loss-stoppers" in mind. (1) Never beat animals with whips or clubs. Use canvas slappers or electric prods... (2) Inspect chutes, trucks and cars for nails, splinters, etc.... (3) Furnish good footing; bed properly. For hogs, cover dry sand with straw for winter shipping; use wet sand in summer... (4) Cover floors of loading or unloading chutes with straw... (5) Do not overload. Partition mixed loads... (6) Easy does it when trucking. Avoid sudden starts and stops. Check your load frequently for crowding.

We'll be glad to mail you instructive Agricultural Research Bulletin No. 20, "Preventing Losses in Handling Livestock." Address request to Department BB, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

REMEMBER PRIZE LETTER CONTEST

closes May 1. \$400 in cash prizes for best letters on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and Cheese." See our January and February advertisements in this paper for details. For full information, write Department 128, Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Soda Bill sez: ...that too many folks never let thinking interfere with their talking.

...that it seems like many hands want light work.

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

From time to time, it will be our policy to have various members of the Swift & Company organization write this column. So, let me introduce to you this month's "guest editor," T. G. (Tom) Chase, one of my associates in the Agricultural Research Department.



T. G. Chase

F.M. Simpson, Editor

There's an old story about a downstate cattle feeder who brought a load of steers to Chicago to be sold. He turned them over to his commission man, then wandered around the Yards, for it was his first trip to Chicago. Soon he was back, all excited—"Sell those steers right away for whatever you can get. There's not enough people in the world to eat all the cattle I've seen here!"

The salesman managed to calm him down and sent him downtown to see the city. He landed in the heart of Chicago, took one look at the crowd of people, and dashed into a drugstore to 'phone his salesman. "Hold those steers of mine for the highest price. There's not enough meat in the world to feed all these people!"

This old story makes a good point. All of you know the price we can pay for your livestock is governed by what we can get for the meat and by-products. Also you know that what we can get for the meat and the by-products is greatly affected by the supply of livestock and the demand for meats. The ever-present problem among producers and meat packers is the matching of the supply with the demand, wherever the supply and demand may be. The job of nation-wide meat packers is to balance the supply of meat with the demand by efficient distribution of the meat to the places where people want to buy it.



ROUND WORMS, one of the greatest hog enemies, can be controlled. The following practices are used by successful hog raisers:

1. Thoroughly clean, then scrub the farrowing pens with boiling lye water (1 pound of lye to 10 gallons of water).
2. Wash the sow's sides and udder with warm soap-suds before putting her in the farrowing pen.
3. Keep pigs out of old hog lots.
4. Haul sows and pigs to pasture when ready. Do not drive them over contaminated ground.

LEGUME-GRASS MIXTURES PROVE WORTHY

By Dr. G. O. MOTT, Purdue University



Dr. G. O. Mott

Preliminary results of tests at Purdue University showed that legume-grass pasture mixtures produce more beef per acre than bluegrass alone. A mixture of birdsfoot trefoil-bluegrass proved the most efficient tried so far.

The best bluegrass pastures averaged 196 pounds of beef per acre during the period 1941-44, the poorest of legume-grass mixtures produced 185 pounds during the drought year of 1944, while birdsfoot trefoil-bluegrass produced 214 pounds. Birdsfoot trefoil put gains on cattle all through the grazing season, from May 11 to September 14, equalling early season gains made on other mixtures, and continued making gains while cattle on other mixtures lost weight during August and September. Compared to 214 pounds of gain for cattle on birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa-timothy produced 203 pounds, alfalfa-bromeoegrass 194 pounds, and Ladino clover-bromeoegrass 185 pounds of beef per acre during the first grazing season.

Tests also indicated that rotation grazing is necessary to keep cattle from killing alfalfa by selective grazing. With rotation grazing, good stands of alfalfa persisted during the two years they were grazed.

Martha Logan's Recipe for CREOLE PORK CASSEROLE

(Yield: 9 Servings)

1½ pounds ground pork shoulder 1½ cups grated cheese
3 onions ¾ teaspoon salt
1½ cups cooked macaroni ¾ cup bread crumbs
1½ cups cooked tomatoes

Chop onions fine, and brown with pork in fry pan. Drain off fat. Add macaroni, tomatoes, cheese and salt. Turn into baking dish, cover with crumbs. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.).

YOU RAISE 'EM—HE SELLS 'EM

It is a far cry—an average of over 1,000 miles—from livestock on the Western range to meat on the kitchen range. Ollie E. Jones is the man who, perhaps more than any other, helps bridge that gap.



O. E. Jones

Ollie Jones, born on a farm in central Illinois, has never lost his interest in agriculture. He now produces and feeds livestock on his 500-acre farm in Illinois.

Taking a beginner's job with Swift & Company, he learned the business literally "from the ground up." He advanced steadily through many divisions of the Company, to become vice president in charge of sales, advertising and merchandising.

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We have a new and interesting movie named "BY-PRODUCTS" telling of the by-products of cattle, hogs and lambs. We will gladly send it to you for group meetings. All you pay is the postage one way. This film is in great demand, so there may be a two-week delay, or longer, in getting it to you. Other films available to you on the same basis are: "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens... U. S. A." Write to Dept. 10A...

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ANY way you figure it, this Case "VAC" is a lot of tractor for your money. It gives you all the features listed above, plus the famous Case full-swinging drawbar that makes short turns easy with full load, locks automatically when backing.

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12 GREAT TRACTORS

Larger Case all-purpose tractors are the full 2-plow "SC" and 3-plow "DC." In all three sizes are orchard models and standard four-wheelers, plus the mighty 4-5 plow "LA," also vineyard and truck-crop specials. Send for catalog of size to fit your farming. J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-47, Racine, Wis.

The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters cannot be considered and no letters will be returned.

How Many Acres?

Dear Editor: Some people speak of family-size farms. What is a family-size farm? How many acres in such a farm? To me it may mean anything from 1 acre up to a township (36 sections). In a few years it may mean a county, if not a state.—J. H. S., Nemaha Co.

Security Up to Farmers

Dear Editor: Farmers should be allowed to make their own decisions as to whether the advantages of Social Security are extended to them. The law should provide for such payments to be made to those who are not able to provide their own necessities by reason of age or misfortune, and paid for by all who are able to pay taxes.—Hal Shaffer, Johnson Co.

"Agin" Training and MVA

Dear Editor: So long as the "powers that be" wish to sit on the top of the world we will have to have compulsory military training. In ages past Germans hated it, and thousands emigrated to America to escape. God forbid that I should be responsible for putting fellow creatures thru the training my son went thru.

I am "agin" MVA. We need tillable land not just rocky ridges for the natives to sit on.—L. H. W., Montgomery Co.

Ask the People

Dear Editor: You wonder what the majority opinion is on the subject of compulsory military training, social security extended to the farmers, and feeding Europe.

It seems to me what the people think doesn't amount to much. The Government does what it pleases anyway. If the people are the Government as they should be, why not put such important matters to a vote?

As for feeding Europe we are too American to see anyone starve if we have plenty.—Mrs. G. C. E., Butler Co.

No Social Security

Dear Editor: As to farmers and social security, I don't think farmers need it. I worked in a war plant during the war and paid social security. I am now trying to draw on the same, but because I am a farmer I cannot draw it, so why should a farm hand or farmer pay social security.

The United States should not feed Europe, let's feed the United States first. Bring the living cost down to where it was in 1934-35 and hold prices of farm products where they are.

Where does your living come from?

Not from the steel that is produced, not from the cars that are run, not from the airlines. It comes from the farmer who raises hogs, cattle, sheep, corn, oats, barley and wheat. Put him out and where are you?—S. H. B., Colorado.

Training Invites Respect

Dear Editor: Your question "What Do You Think?" offers a set of topics, any one of which affords a nucleus for many to write an oration as long as the proverbial moral law.

As briefly as possible my comment is that military training properly conducted, eliminating any resemblance to bawling top sergeant tactics, is good for young and old and tends to make one's country safer, inviting greater international respect. The CCC program could have been made worthwhile to the taxpayers and to the boys who fought in World War II if military training had been a large part of that program.—Hal Shaffer, Johnson Co.

The Wrong System

Dear Editor: After 3 years of service I am against compulsory military training. This country has hung on to the Prussian military system which is a caste system, permitting enlisted men to be slaves to commissioned officers. The articles of war that govern the military system should be sent back to Germany, and a revised system installed. Then there would be plenty of volunteers. The brass want compulsory training so they won't have to get out and work for a living.—E. N. H., Colorado.

Don't Want Farms

Dear Editor: Regarding aid to Servicemen, they don't want farms. Oh, a few do. They will think more of that farm if they first earn the money to pay for it. It is a means for the United States Government to get more land in its possession, by foreclosure. The United States already owns a large fraction of our soil.

I don't know the future of the family-sized farm. I see farmers with tractors driving into fields messing around over the middle of it, getting out in a hurry. It is one man's plan to skim over all the land in sight. Poor tillage, fence rows and corners are a mess. It is a shame.—L. H. W., Montgomery Co.

Learn Bad Habits

Dear Editor: I am opposed to compulsory military training. I think it is a shame to take our 18-year-old boys, some who never have been away from home, as they learn all kinds of bad

What Do You Think?

Can you afford to buy land at present prices? Can ex-Servicemen make a go of it if they buy land now and start farming? Are ex-Servicemen finding farms, or can they find them if they want them?

Why do renters move? Or, why do renters stay? Renters and landlords both are invited to send Kansas Farmer letters on this subject. They may help solve some problems on Kansas farms.

What do you think of all farm organizations working closer together? This doesn't mean doing away with your favorite organizations, not at all. Would it be possible for all farm groups to work toward common goals for the good of all farmers?

How can farmers protect themselves against further inflation, and the deflation that seems sure to follow?

There is a good deal being said and written today about the "youth problem." Is there a "delinquent youth problem" in rural Kansas? Is there such a problem in your community? If so, what can be done about it? Our survey shows that very few busy farm boys or girls get into trouble with the law.

You are cordially invited to write the editor of Kansas Farmer, expressing your opinions on these important subjects, or on any other topic of interest to farm people. Your letters will be printed in the department headed "The Unloading Chute."—The Editor.

habits. And, besides, if we are to stop wars and have a peace-loving nation, I don't think we should prepare for wars and take our boys against their will.

I think social security should be extended to include farmers if anyone gets it. As I see it the nation could not go on if the farmers stop.

I think continued price controls are the only foundation for the farmers.

I think government aid is O. K. to help Servicemen buy homes as long as it is within reason and there is a chance for them to pay it out.

But as for the future family-size home farms, it looks to me like they will be small and difficult to get.—Mrs. M. M., Oklahoma.

Some Chicken Figures

Dear Editor: So many things on the farm cannot be reduced to figures and on things that can be figured, we often are surprised at the results. For instance: My grocer told me last fall he would pay me 49 cents a pound for young cockerels dressed. Of course, I was thrilled at the idea. It looked like a good price to me.

But here are the comparative figures: Live weight 3 chickens, 13 pounds. Current price at that time, 28 cents, making \$3.64, plus 20 cents each for dressing, total \$4.24. Three chickens dressed, weight 9 pounds, at 49 cents a pound, total \$4.41.

I put ice on them and delivered them in condition to the grocer 24 miles from home at a difference of 5% cents more than live market price. Farmers are funny. Figures are funny. Well, you must believe they are funny or you can't keep on farming.—M. M., Butler Co.

Help Servicemen

Dear Editor: I am not in favor of military training for 18-year-old boys. They are too young to be sent so far from home and loved ones. Let our boys finish school and be with their mothers and fathers who want to know where their boys are.

I think nothing is too good for our Servicemen. Let's help the boys. They have devoted several years for others, now let's help them.

They took what the Government paid while others here got such high wages, while others were out on strikes and our boys fighting at the fronts.

Let's let those across the ocean think, before they are so eager to start a war and our boys have to go over there and fight their battles for them. Let Europe fight their own battles. Maybe there won't be so many.

Let's give our billions to our Servicemen, not across the ocean. Let's have our own boys brought home. Let's take care of America first. — Mrs. Agnes Finley, Osage Co.

Raise the Standards

Dear Editor: I do not think compulsory military training will work in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and still call our nation a free democratic nation. Raise our army opportunities, standards, ideals and pay, and the demand will take care of itself.

I don't think social security should be taken by farmers. There would be too many technical points for what it is worth and farmers, if they are farmers, should not need it. If they do need it, they should go and work for some company that has it and quit farming.

So long as price control is used we



"If my words are sharp—it's only from trying to get them in edgewise!"

are deviating from democracy and toward dictatorship. But it seems we could use it as a proclamation so long as our Government could remember there is a floor as well as a ceiling.

I think all our Servicemen who are farmers should be helped in some way to buy farms.

It seems to me the future outlook for the family-size farm is not so bright, due to the fact that hired labor is growing less interested in working on farms.—L. M. Atkins, Cowley Co.

Draw in Your Belts

Dear Editor: We should have learned from the first World War. According to a report from Washington, D. C., here is a brief review of just about what happened after World War I.

Business places were crowded. The merchants called upon the factories for more goods. The public paid the constantly sky-rocketing prices. By mid-1920 after 18 months of intoxicating business a "buyers strike" occurred. People would not or could not pay the prices asked.

Factories were compelled to close and here is what happened: Markets collapsed; 5½ million workers lost their jobs; 106,000 firms went broke; 453,000 farmers lost their farms. Many veterans and others lost their mortgaged homes which had been purchased at inflated prices. The total estimated losses for merchants, farmers and industries was 16 billion dollars.

Shall history repeat itself? If so, let us continue raising everyone's salaries to the exploding point and do the same with all prices.

If we learned a bitter lesson would it not be well to "hole in" right now before the pressure on the inflation balloon gets too great? Make things last a couple of years longer, until striking workers get hungry, and realize that the buyer is the boss. Do the same with your patched clothes. Do a little "buyers striking" while the striking won't hurt quite so much. "With malice toward none and charity toward all," let us not forget that the buyer is the boss only if he makes himself that thru proper economy and industry. And the buyer becomes the seller when he does that.—Edward Petersen, California.

Correct These Evils

Dear Editor: I think M. M., Clay county, in the January 19 issue of Kansas Farmer, is about right. We need a graduated land tax. The law should allow one to own a family-size farm.

I would suggest putting a limit to the amount of land one man can own. Say 640 acres, 1 section of good farm land except, of course, land fit only for grazing, with a normal tax levy on it. Over and above that amount, gradually raise the tax rate. Put the tax rate so high that big land grabbers could not afford to own so much land.

The land is for people to live on, to cultivate it and be self-supporting, not for speculators. When rich men are buying farm after farm, it crowds the small farmer and renters out.

I think there also should be a limit to the amount of land one man should be permitted to control. Too many outsiders, known as "suitcase farmers" with big machinery, will come into a neighborhood and try to rent and farm all the land they can, to the detriment of the home people and small renter.

A graduated land tax and a graduated rent tax might help correct these 2 evils, and give the small farmer a chance to rent or buy a farm at a fair price.—M. B., Seward Co.

Protects Grass

Clothes props are very likely to dig holes in the new grass and finally result in bare spots in the back yard. To avoid this, place a discarded box such as powdered sugar or tea cardboard cartons, on the ground and stand the prop on this. It will take all the brunt of the weight of the prop and prevent its digging into the earth.—Mrs. C. B.

Protects Wheels

A 1-inch wide rubber band cut from an old inner tube and stretched over each lawnmower wheel, will keep it noiseless and the wheel lugs from wearing when it is necessary to push the mower on the sidewalk.—J. M. S.



WHETHER you've got an order in for a new tractor, or plan to carry on with the equipment you have, you can be sure of one thing: the better care you give your equipment, the better service you're bound to get from it.

That's why thousands of farmers choose the best in heavy-duty oils—Quaker State HD Oil. For, inside every quart, there's an "invisible mechanic"—a remarkable cleansing agent that prevents the accumulation of trouble-making sludge and varnish.

In a year's time, this "invisible mechanic" can give you many visible savings. By eliminating breakdowns and costly repairs, it often saves you precious days you might have lost

if the tractor had had to be laid up.

For instance, it may make all the difference in the world in getting started with your spring plowing. Or handling one of a hundred-odd jobs that might otherwise throw you off schedule.

Every drop of Quaker State HD Oil is skillfully refined according to a formula developed after extensive study and testing in Quaker State laboratories—and under actual service conditions—to ensure utmost stamina and quality.

Put the "invisible mechanic" to work saving time and trouble for you. Count on Quaker State HD Oil to protect your valuable motorized equipment.

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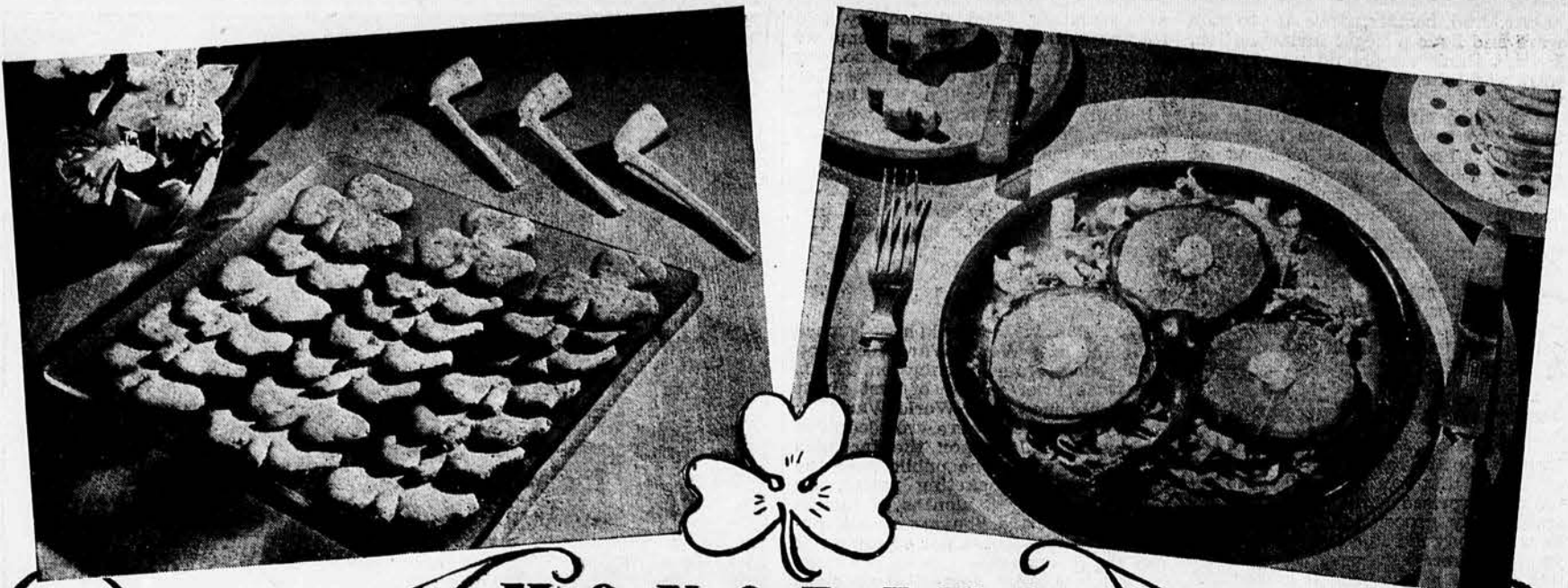
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Your favorite cookie recipe, or one given here, will make better tasting cookies if cut in shamrock shapes. If you can get green sugar, add a sprinkle for gaiety.

HONORING ST. PATRICK

By Louise Price Bell

AROUND the middle of March we see plenty of green in store windows; and on March 17 we hear, "Top O' the Morning." For throughout the land, St. Patrick's Day has become an occasion when people wear green in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint. In many homes, food takes on a St. Patrick's air with green cake icing, clay pipes and the like. It's fun—and it always makes mealtime something to look forward to—this observance of special days.

A beautiful but hearty shamrock salad is appropriate during the week, especially if served with clover leaf rolls. These rolls are shaped very much like the shamrock. Your family will enjoy this, and if you have a lunch cloth with green patterns in it, the table will look very gay. Set a green pot of ivy in the center of the table for added decoration. Any plain cookie recipe can be used—then cut the cookies into shamrock shapes, for a change.

Here is the way to make the shamrock salad shown in the picture. Upon beds of shredded lettuce, on good-sized plates, green designed if you have them, arrange green pepper rings in shamrock pattern, after you have removed the pulp and seeds from pepper slices. In each pepper ring, place a slice of orange and—if your points will permit—a slice of canned pineapple atop that. Dot the center with mayonnaise and for the center of the shamrock, where the rings come together,

place half an olive or cherry and then add a realistic stem of green pepper. For the rolls, follow these directions:

Shamrock Rolls

2 cups sifted flour	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar	1/2 cup shortening
1/4 teaspoon soda	1/2 cup milk
3 tablespoons lemon juice	

Sift dry ingredients, work in the shortening, then add milk into which the lemon juice has been poured to give it a "different" flavor and to sour it. Knead slightly, pat out on floured board and then cut into shamrock-shaped biscuits. This will make about 18 rolls. Bake in a hot oven—450° F.—for 15 minutes or until done.

And here is a cookie recipe you might like to try for your shamrock cookies. If you do not own a shamrock cookie cutter, cut a pattern out of heavy cardboard and then follow along its edges with a sharp knife.

A shamrock salad, packed with vitamins and served upon green-bordered plate and accompanied with shamrock rolls, will make a hit in taste and appearance.

Shamrock Cookies

1/2 cup shortening	1 1/2 cups sifted flour
1/2 cup sugar	2 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons grated orange rind	1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups corn flakes	1/2 cup milk

Blend shortening and sugar, add orange rind and crushed corn flakes. Sift flour, baking powder and salt, add alternately with milk. Mix well, then chill dough until firm. Roll 1/8-inch thick, using small amount of dough at a time and keeping rest chilled. Cut with floured cutter or knife around cardboard design. Bake in hot oven—400° F.—for about 7 minutes, or until done. This will make 40 two-inch cookies.

Mint sherbert is grand for St. Patrick's Day, but it is suitable any time, with spring, then summer just around the corner. It's refreshing.

Mint Sherbet

2 cups water	1/2 cup lemon juice
1/4 cup sugar	1/2 cup mint leaves
1 teaspoon gelatin	chopped fine
2 tablespoons cold water	Green food color

Boil the water and sugar 5 minutes, soak the gelatin in cold water and lemon juice and add to first mixture. Strain over chopped mint leaves and let stand until cold. Add green coloring, then freeze. If frozen in electric refrigerator, stir 2 or 3 times during process.

Sugar Savers in Sugar Rationing

WITH sugar rationing still with us, affecting farm homemaker as well as city women, sugar-saving recipes are a lifesaver. Molasses or old-fashioned sorghum made in the neighborhood is hard to beat as a sugar substitute, it is pleasing to most people's tastes, can be used in a variety of kitchen products and last, makes a nutritional contribution to the day's diet.

Molasses is one of the good sources of iron for the blood, calcium and vitamin B as well, in addition to sugar for energy.

Molasses Corn Bread

1 cup sifted all-purpose flour	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup corn meal	1/4 cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup melted shortening
1 egg, well beaten	1 cup milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, molasses and milk and stir into dry ingredients. Stir in melted shortening. Bake in a greased 8-inch square pan in hot oven (400° F.) for about 25 minutes.

Molasses Doughnuts

4 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour	1 teaspoon nutmeg
2 teaspoons salt	2 eggs
1 teaspoon ginger	1 cup molasses
1 teaspoon soda	1 cup sour milk
	1/4 cup shortening

Sift the dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening; combine eggs, molasses and sour milk. Add to the dry ingredients. Mix well. Chill to increase the ease of handling. Roll on floured board one fourth inch thick. Cut into shapes. Fry in hot deep



By FLORENCE McKINNEY

fat (385° F.). To prevent tops from splitting, turn doughnuts soon after placing in hot fat. Drain and coat with sugar if desired. Yield, 4 dozen.

Rice Custard

1/2 cup raisins	1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup water	1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
6 tablespoons raw rice	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
2 1/4 cups milk	1/4 cup sugar
3 eggs, separated	1/2 teaspoon salt

Combine raisins and water and simmer gently for 10 minutes, until raisins are plump. Drain. Cook rice in milk in double boiler for 45 minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat egg yolks, add salt, molasses, lemon rind and nutmeg and mix together. Add hot rice to molasses mixture gradually while stirring. Add raisins. Return to double boiler and cook 3 minutes. Cool slightly. Beat egg

whites stiff and beat in the sugar, adding a little at a time. Fold into rice mixture. Chill before serving.

Fudge Cake

1/2 cup shortening	2 eggs, well-beaten
1/2 cup sugar	2 cups sifted cake flour
3 squares melted chocolate	1 teaspoon baking soda
1/2 cup molasses	1 cup milk
1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla	
1/2 teaspoon salt	

Cream shortening and sugar until light. Stir in melted chocolate, molasses and vanilla. Add well-beaten eggs. Sift dry ingredients together and add to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Bake in 2 well-greased layer pans or cup cake pans in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 25 minutes.

Whole Wheat Gingerbread

1/2 cup shortening	3/4 teaspoon soda
2 1/2 cups whole wheat flour	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 1/2 teaspoons salt	1 1/2 teaspoons ground ginger
2 teaspoons cinnamon	1 1/2 cups molasses
1/2 teaspoon cloves	1/2 cup water
2 eggs, well beaten	1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix all the dry ingredients. Cut in shortening to corn meal consistency. Combine egg, molasses, water and vanilla. Add one half of this to the first mixture. Stir, only until smooth. Add remaining liquids. Mix well, but do not overbeat. Bake in greased 9-inch square pan in moderate oven (350° F.) about 50 minutes. Serve hot with whipped cream and maple sirup.

Master Homemakers to Be Chosen

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

FIVE new Master Farm Homemakers will be chosen during 1946. Kansas Farmer editors take pleasure in announcing resumption of this pre-war practice of making these selections. Since 1928, when the first class was selected, 41 Master Farm Homemakers have been chosen.

Kansas Farmer makes its Master Farm Homemaker award in recognition of the individual woman's intelligence and skill in managing a successful farm home; her maintenance of healthy, happy, human relationships among all members of her household; her broader vision as a community worker; and in recognition of the contribution which her individual efforts have made in building a more satisfying farm life in the state.

On this page is a nomination blank, inviting our readers to send in their nomination for this honorary award. As soon as a nomination is received, we mail the nominee a copy of our official Master Farm Homemaker worksheet. This is a questionnaire to be answered by her. The only stipulation we make of a candidate for this honor is that she actually live on a real, dirt farm and that the major portion of the family's income is derived from the farm. It is not necessary that she or her husband own the farm.

Emphasis is placed upon use the homemaker has made of the material things placed at her disposal, and upon her influence on not only her family but neighbors and friends, and the responsibility she has assumed in her church and community.

After this worksheet is filled out and returned to Kansas Farmer, each nominee is called on by the women's editor. Later, all the year's nominees are judged by a board consisting of a member of Kansas State College Extension staff, a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer and a formerly honored Master Farm Homemaker. The 5 selected will be presented to the group during Farm and Home Week by Kansas Farmer.

Members of the Master Farm Homemaker's Guild by years are as follows: Mrs. Harper Fulton, Iola; Mrs. E. B. Marsh, Columbus; Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Mrs. Russell Schaub, Independence, 1928.

In 1929, the following were chosen: Mrs. Thomas Marks, Emporia, now deceased; Mrs. Adam Brown, Cheney; Mrs. J. V. Chitwood, Pratt, now deceased; Nora Towner, Olathe; Mrs. M. M. Melchert, Ottawa.

Class of 1930: Mrs. H. L. Brownlee, Sylvia; Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha; Mrs. P. H. Beebe, Lenexa, now deceased; Mrs. E. M. Perkins, Richmond; Mrs. W. E. Simon, Girard.

Class of 1931: Mrs. W. P. Dodge, Manhattan, now deceased; Mrs. M. L. Mortimer, Cherryvale, now deceased; Mrs. J. Scott Lorimer, Olathe; Mrs. Clayton Martin, Princeton; Mrs. Alvin Baker, Baldwin.

Class of 1932: Mrs. Robert Goodman, St. John; Mrs. H. E. Reed, Smith Center; Mrs. R. Frank King, Council Grove; Mrs. Charles J. Allen, formerly of Liberty, now living in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Robert Lister, Ottawa.

Class of 1939: Mrs. Archie Hunter, Emporia, now living in Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Lee E. Porter, Stafford.

Class of 1940: Mrs. Carrie F. Williams, Smith Center; Mrs. Anna M. Hansen, Minneapolis.

Class of 1941: Mrs. Joseph Dawes, Colby; Mrs. R. E. Parcel, Coldwater.

Class of 1942: Mrs. Howard Duke-low, Hutchinson; Mrs. Clifford E. Burton, Coffeyville; Mrs. S. Ray Gardner, Hartford; Mrs. Curt Benninghoven, formerly of Strong City, now of White-pine, Montana; Mrs. Malfred N. Hendrikson, Atchison.

Class of 1943: Mrs. Bertha E. Jordan, Geneseo, now living in Liberal; Mrs. J. Dudley Ellis, Thayer, now living in Santa Ana, California; Mrs. Samuel A. Fields, McPherson; Mrs. V. S. Martin, Lewis; Mrs. Arthur E. Nicholas, LaHarpe.

In honoring these women it is the wish of Kansas Farmer to promote the highest possible standard of living in all farm homes. There are so many fine farm women in Kansas that it is unfortunate we cannot honor more of them.

Do you know such a woman? If so, use this coupon and mail it to us. It will put her in line for this distinctive honor. Names of nominees will not be printed, nor do we divulge names of those making the nominations. All information will be treated with the strictest confidence.

MASTER FARM HOMEMAKER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate,
(Name of candidate)

.....
(Address of candidate, county and post office)

.....
(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 1, 1946.

Uses for Old Stockings

DOES anything accumulate quicker than old socks and stockings? Perhaps you already have found good use for them. The list is long.

Make a supply of dusting cloths first, for there are none better. Cut the stockings up the leg seams, cut off the feet and stitch several of the rectangles together. These dust cloths will not scratch surfaces, they hold the dust and do not leave lint.

Do you ever burn your arm while reaching into a hot oven for food? An arm protector can be made from an old cotton sock, by cutting off the foot.

Make a supply of pot holders, one pair of stockings for each holder. Cut off the feet, cut up the leg seams and press out smoothly on the ironing board. Place one stocking over the other, fold, turn in the cut edges and stitch. Make loop hangers, tuck it into one corner and blanket stitch the edges neatly.

Now, something nice enough for a gift and from old hose, too! Little braided mats for polished tables are very expensive in gift shops. Use them for placing beneath lamps, vases and under anything to prevent scratches. Cut strips around and around the stockings and braid as for a floor rug. Sew together in round or oval shapes to any desired size. When these are made in mixed colors they are lovely.

Floor rugs from stockings are not very satisfactory but bath mats are just the thing. They are light in weight, hang on the side of the tub when not in use and last for years. Braid them from strips of men's lisle hose.

For school plays any number of character wigs may be made from stocking tops. Fit the top over the child's head, pulling it down over the ears. Gather it at the crown of the head, and sew the ends into a topknot. Tan wigs are for blond boys and girls with bangs and braids sewed onto the foundation. For a frowsy-headed boy, ravel strips and sew them in rows. A clown or imp's cap needs only a pom-pom sewed to the topknot. For a Chinese boy, a small black circle of cloth from which a braided queue dangles, is most realistic. Dye a stocking black, for Topsy. Make the foundation cap, sewing the braided pigtails on halo fashion and tie each braid with a different color hair bow.—C. W. W.

Snappy Trick

Sew on all half-snap fasteners (those with the little peak in the center) on one side—then rub these little peaks with chalk. Press the strip against the other side where the companion snaps are to be sewed.—H. K.



Always smooth, mellow and delicious—that's Butter-Nut. It cheers you when you are tired, it gives you a lift when you need it. With every meal—and in between, too—its rich, refreshing goodness hits the spot.

Only the world's finest coffees are used in Butter-Nut... the rich, smooth, "melt-in-your-mouth" kind. That is why Butter-Nut is always so mellow and delicious - even when left on the back of the stove for hours. Try it soon. You'll love it because it is so smooth, full-bodied and completely satisfying.

So GOOD - IT IS INSURED for a MILLION DOLLARS!



Insured by one of America's largest insurance companies for a **MILLION DOLLARS**—favorite in more than a million homes—Butter-Nut is truly America's Million Dollar Coffee. Next time, try Butter-Nut. You'll love it.

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DELICIOUS

MODERNIZE YOUR PRODUCTION LINE
with
Da-West LABOR SAVERS

Farmers and Stockmen are interested in machines that save time and save labor. Da-West loaders and grinders are engineered for year 'round service, that's why they pay big dividends. You can USE them for so many different jobs.

The Da-West Double Duty Grinder grinds corn, oats, or hay, in fact, any feed, and then serves as an ensilage cutter and filler. The All-Purpose Loader has three popular attachments that makes it useful the year 'round.

"If It's a Da-West... It's the Best"

GRINDS ENSILAGE 10,000 LBS. PER HR. A big 30" rotor means large capacity with lower speeds and little power. Sturdy and portable.

ATTACHMENTS

SWEEPRAKE-STACKER
MANURE FORK
SCOOP

The Da-West line includes hydraulic loader and crane, feed mill, dirt and snow scoop, manure fork, sweeprake-stacker, roughage, hay and grain blower, field cutter and harvester. Write for literature or ask your implement dealer for information.

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Manufacturers of Farm Machinery
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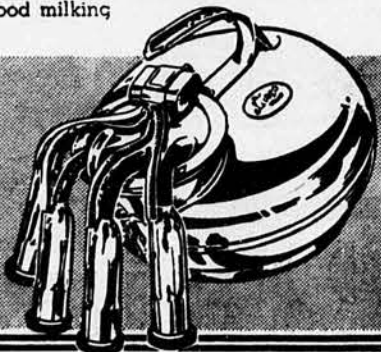


**A lot of people like
the SURGE!**

That's why so many dairymen have waited for a Surge... to get a machine that they will WANT to go right on using for years to come.

Because SURGE does give you all the time saving, and work saving plus milking speed and ease of cleaning that your money can buy. These things... and SURGE SERVICE makes the SURGE keep right on being a good milking machine.

*"Your
Surge Service Dealer
makes
your Surge Milker
worth more money"*



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Factory Distributors—Delco and Diesel Light Plants, Batteries, Wind Generators, Water Systems, Milkers, Separators, Dairy Supplies, Parts

All-Around Leader

MARGARET DAHLQUIST, of Garfield, made this smart-looking frock and wore it in Chicago at the National 4-H Club Congress where this picture was taken. Margaret has done so well in clothing construction over her 6 years of project work, that she was given a complimentary trip to the Club Congress by The Spool Cotton Company of New York.

She has been an all-around good 4-H girl, having completed projects in turkeys, garden, home improvement, food preservation, food preparation, clothing and junior leadership. She has as-

That movie star you saw in the movies last Saturday night was at work when she made that picture. The secretary in the crowded office may secretly envy you your freedom from strict routine and long to have the time to bake a pie. Don't you see, it's all in the attitude one takes toward the work in front of her. Let's accept a challenge in this year of 1946 to find adventure and mystery around us as we perform these routine jobs. A greater measure of happiness will be our reward.—By Vera.

Rice With Ham

In the gardening and baby chick season, the 1-dish meal reaches the peak of popularity. Another good reason for a 1-dish meal is that it uses leftovers. This rice and ham combination uses the bits of ham that are left after the main portion has been eaten.

1 large onion 3 tablespoons fat
1 green pepper 2 cups cooked rice
1 cup chopped ham 2 cups tomatoes
1/2 teaspoon salt

Cut the onion and green pepper in small pieces, then add the chopped ham and fry in the fat. Add the cooked rice, tomatoes and salt. Place in a baking dish and bake for 30 minutes in moderate oven (350° to 375°).

Picnic Table Covers

Don't throw away that roll of odd wallpaper; use strips of wallpaper for picnic table covers, fastening ends of strips with thumbtacks.—M. W. N.

Keep It Cold

Home-cured bacon is hard to slice. Harden the slab by storing it a while in the freezing compartment of the refrigerator. Thus chilled, it may be cut into thin, even slices.

The Spring Ensemble



4692
SIZES
2-10

It's not too early to start this for her first Spring outfit. It features a generously-cut separate cape, which repeats the details of the precious princess-like frock. Pattern 4692 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6, frock requires 1 3/4 yards of 35-inch material; size 6, cape requires 1 1/4 yards of 54-inch material.

Send 20 cents for pattern 4692. Write to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Margaret Dahlquist, Pawnee County

sisted the clothing project leader, has helped organize tours, obtained new members, coached a demonstration team, has been president of her club, the Garfield Boosters, as well as secretary, reporter and music appreciation leader. She has participated in demonstrations, judging teams and dress revue contests.

She was graduated from the Garfield High School in 1944, and now is attending Bethany College at Lindsborg.

Books Bring Enjoyment

A rural women's project which has lasted 10 years speaks for its worthiness. In 1936 a library program began in Chase county under the guidance of Mrs. Curt Benninghoven and Juanita Riley, then the home demonstration agent.

Their method of obtaining books showed ingenuity. Some were donated, a number were presented by William Allen White, and in some cases the various extension clubs gave sufficient money to buy some books. There are 16 baskets of books on everything from non-fiction, etiquette, mystery, children's books, fiction and history. Eventually old books which have been read, perhaps even reread are discarded and new books are added.

Each extension unit elects a librarian yearly who automatically becomes a member of the Chase County Women's Units Farm Bureau Library Board. Every 2 months, the librarian returns the old basket of books and gets a new one. Members usually exchange old books for new ones at their monthly meetings. Thus the books are kept circulating.

This outstanding enterprise fills a need where library facilities are not available in rural Chase county.

How Is Your Attitude?

Now, while 1946 is still young, let's take note of our attitude toward our family and our work. Too often homemaking is thought to be a dull and uninteresting occupation. Oh, yes, we faithfully wash and iron and cook and sew—but sometimes with a resigned and hopeless air.

It seems that homemaking should be looked upon as more of an adventure. Mary and Johnny will adore a mother who laughs with sheer delight at the puppy's funny antics. And it costs nothing to wear a smile on our lips.

Aid 4-H Camp Fund

By BETTY TANNER

The Tannerville 4-H Club, in Pottawatomie county, has given \$66.31 to the state 4-H Camp fund. This money will be used for the purchase of the new State Camp at Rock Spring Ranch, in Dickinson county.

At an early meeting in January, the Tannerville Club decided to have a box supper later that month and present the proceeds to the state camp committee. After an entertaining program, which was arranged by George W. Walker, Valdimir Domeny and Betty Rickstrew, the auction began. In addition to the auction, there were several cakewalks and lunches of pie and coffee were sold.

Other articles besides the boxes were auctioned at the benefit. A 70-cent box of chocolates was sold for \$6.55 which helped with the final total.

The club members feel much credit is due the committee for the successful evening.

Starts a Mink Farm

Donald Haug, Nemaha county turkey raiser, has taken on a side line—raising mink. Yes, the type of mink that is destined for fur coats for exclusive persons. Mr. Haug says he started his mink raising last October and doesn't know too much about it yet. But he is picking up information from every source he can find. It takes 65 pelts to make a fur coat and costs \$1,000 for labor. Even so, the final price of the coat should make mink raising a profitable hobby.

Mr. Haug has 18 mink in private pens built about 2 feet off the ground. Four of the mink are males and the others females. He hopes to get a family of about 4 each year from each of the 14 females.

Laying House From Barn

If you have an old barn on your farm that has been outmoded by the machine age, you might convert it into a chicken house like Leland Biggart, of Jackson county, has done. His barn formerly consisted of a stable with a haymow above it. On one side there was a sloping-roofed shed. He tacked tar paper roofing around the outside of barn to keep out the winter winds and converted it into 3 laying compartments. One group of layers is in the stable, another in the shed and the third in the haymow.

Welcome, Ed

A recent addition to the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer is Edward W. Rupp, former Kansas farm boy, and for several years city editor of the Abilene Reflector-Chronicle. He has taken an associate editor position with Kansas Farmer and will spend considerable time visiting Kansas farms and writing about Kansas farm folk. He takes the place of Cecil Barger, who has gone with an advertising agency in New York.

Born and reared in McPherson county in Central Kansas, Rupp received his bachelor of science degree in Industrial Journalism at Kansas State College, Manhattan. After a short time with the advertising department of a Topeka paper, he went to Abilene where he was engaged in newspaper work for several years before the war.

Rupp came to Kansas Farmer after having served 40 months with the U. S. Navy. In the last year of the war he was a naval correspondent aboard one of the large aircraft carriers in the Third Fleet operating in Pacific waters.



Edward W. Rupp



HE'S A GOOD MAN TO KNOW!

● Your SKELLY TANK STATION SALESMAN or SKELLY JOBBER is your friend.

He knows your farm equipment. He understands your problems. He is qualified and ready to fill all your lubrication and fuel requirements.

For example, he can supply you with SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE Motor Oil . . . the modern motor oil that protects engines, loosens and dissolves dirt, carbon and

sludge and keeps them in suspension so they will drain off when oil is changed.

Then, too, he carries SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE H. D. Motor Oil which is especially made for your tractor and other heavy-duty equipment and protects it in equal fashion.

Get better acquainted with your SKELLY TANK STATION SALESMAN or Jobber today. He's a good man to know!

<p>Alex Dreier</p>	<p>TUNE IN FARM NEWS</p> <p>Lloyd Burlingham brings news of weekly SKELLY Agricultural Achievement Award winners every Saturday morning over NBC at 7:00 A.M. (WMAQ, Chicago, at 6:45 A.M.). Listen also to Alex Dreier, with the first network news commentary of the day, Monday thru Friday, same time, same station.</p>	<p>Lloyd Burlingham</p>
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SERVING MANY MASTERS

Meat packers are required to serve not one, not two, but *four* masters:

(1) They must be the marketing agents for livestock producers, (2) They must be buying agents and manufacturers for consumers, (3) They must provide satisfactory jobs, steady employment and "Social Security" for their workers, and finally (4) They must conduct their business so as to earn a fair return on the money invested in it.

In serving these four masters, there are these three requisites: (1) Livestock must be obtained in adequate amount and at prices which bear a definite relationship to the prices of the finished products, (2) An operating personnel, competent to do a good job in a highly competitive field, must be built up and maintained, (3) Sales outlets and an efficient sales organization must be developed.

Occasionally, consumers interested chiefly in quality and low prices overlook the problems inherent in buying at prices which will encourage livestock production, and in maintaining an efficient organization.

Also occasionally, producers interested chiefly in profitable prices and ease in marketing, overlook the problems inherent in maintaining efficient operating and sales organizations and in meeting the price and quality demands of a very exacting consuming public.

No packer, however, can remain in business unless he meets all three requisites. Armour and Company has succeeded in meeting these requirements for three-fourths of a century and that is why Armour and Company has constantly progressed and has constantly increased its capacity to serve producers and consumers.

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DO OATS MEAN MONEY TO YOU?

Your time and land are too valuable to waste them doing "half a job" with oats. For better yields and quality, use good seed and control disease.

For smut and certain other seed-borne diseases, treat seed oats with New Improved CERESAN. Effective—easy to use. Also for barley, wheat, sorghums, flax.

Treat with New Improved CERESAN—costs little—usually pays for itself many times over. See your dealer or treator today. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Semesan Division, Wilmington 98, Del.

TREAT YOURSELF TO A BETTER CROP with **CERESAN**

The Ever-Present Ailment

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WINTER colds! Spring colds! Summer colds! Is there ever a time of freedom? What can be done for prevention? Almost everyone has abandoned "cold shots" since it has been demonstrated that colds are a virus infection.

Colds definitely are contagious. So, of course, you avoid contact with coughers and sneezers; you wash hands thoroughly before handling food; you keep the children away from crowds as much as possible; and not only does that apply to children but to the feeble and aged.

Cultivating resistance is excellent. Regular bathing, followed by brisk rubbing with a rough towel helps to keep the skin active. Wearing clothing that does not coddle, yet protects, is wise. Seeing that children are protected with extra clothing for severe weather; and that it is not also worn in warm rooms. Keeping the room temperature low and the air moist is another good measure. If you accustom yourself to 80-degree living-rooms you are ill-prepared to resist the north wind that brings zero temperatures outdoors. Make cold weather welcome and dress yourself for it. And be definitely particular to eat nourishing food with necessary vitamins and minerals, not forgetting the fats and proteins.

Here are some special hints to avoid the chronic cold:

Check up on your condition—Are you too fat or too thin? Do you have satisfactory elimination of waste from bowels and kidneys? Do you have chronic sore throat? Any nasal disturbances? How about teeth? Skin? Vision? Hearing? Sleep? All of these things count. If you have any chronic ailment that saps your energy, get it cured.

Check up on your habits—The human body is a well-regulated organism. Disturb its habits and you lessen your resistance. It demands definite outdoor periods. It needs sunshine at all seasons of the year. It calls for regularity as to meals, and resents the hasty swallowing of poorly-prepared food—a fault of many. It demands definite periods of recuperation. While this applies chiefly to sleep, it also includes certain times of relaxation in one's waking hours.

What about constipation?—Never try to overcome it by cathartics. Follow a sensible plan of eating combined with proper bowel habit. Such a correction increases your resistance. The one person who profits by "taking a good cathartic" when a "cold" comes on is the person with habitual constipation. The chances are that his "cold" is really a constipation symptom.

What about vitamin lack?—It may be in vitamins A, B, or C. In all probability you can correct the deficiency by studying a well-ordered diet. Perhaps your "sweet" tooth needs denial. Possibly you are satisfying your cravings for sugars and denying your sys-

tem the mineral elements and vitamins found in cereals, green vegetables, and such foods as milk, eggs, liver and beef.

Help from doctor—These are all important matters to the one who would get rid of colds. If you go from one cold to another and are sure of 2 or 3 each season, it will certainly pay you to choose a doctor who takes such matters seriously and join him in digging deep to find the cause. Lack of certain essential foods, a chronic infection of some kind (especially sinus), imperfect elimination, too little rest, poor ventilation, unwise clothing, may be causes.

Big Fruit Need

If you are an ex-serviceman and wish to get into some kind of farming in Kansas but cannot buy a large acreage, there still is a real opportunity for long-time profits. That is the opinion of W. G. Amstein, Kansas State College Extension horticulturist.

"Probably the greatest agricultural need in Kansas today," says Mr. Amstein, "is for small commercial orchards near almost any town in Eastern Kansas."

Starting on a small scale, and working at it only part time at first if necessary, ex-servicemen could build up profitable commercial orchards in Eastern Kansas with ready local markets for anything they produced, believes Mr. Amstein.

His suggestion would be to start out with strawberries and bush fruits that would produce in a short time, then expand into the tree fruits.

Will Keep Warm

Kansans can keep those "home fires burning" for a long time, according to experts who have just checked the proved coal reserves of the state. We have enough to last 243 years at present mining rates.

Proved reserves are said to be 906,331,175 tons of satisfactory quality. Potential reserves are estimated at about 13,800 million tons.

Seventy per cent of the proved reserve occurs in the Southeastern Kansas coal fields of Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Linn, and Montgomery counties. The East-Central Kansas coal fields of Osage and adjacent counties contains 14 per cent, and the Northeast Kansas coal fields, primarily Atchison, Brown and Leavenworth counties, contains 10 per cent. Remaining 6 per cent is in several minor areas. Coal regarded as minable occurs in 28 counties.

For Stove Cracks

A stove sometimes becomes cracked, making it almost worthless. The worst cracks can be mended with a cement prepared by mixing finely pulverized iron, such as can be obtained at the drugstore, and liquid water glass, to a thick paste. Then coat the cracks with it. The hotter the fire the more the cement melts and combines with the metallic ingredients, and the more completely will the crack become closed.—Mrs. C. B.

Vegetables Go by Air

A CRATE of corn was part of a history-making shipment made recently in the first completely refrigerated plane.

The corn was included in a 3-ton load of different types of perishables flown from San Francisco to Chicago and New York in a United Airlines DC-3, converted by a novel arrangement into a "flying refrigerator."

The flight, besides representing the first shipment made in a completely refrigerated plane, also marked the first shipment of corn by air. For the first time fresh corn could be found in Chicago in winter. Significant possibilities in the marketing of fresh vegetables on a nation-wide scale were indicated as a result of the flight.

The "flying refrigerator" was equipped with 5 large, insulated compartments made of fiber glass curtains. Each accommodated up to 1,600 pounds of perishables. Pockets at the top were packed with dry ice which kept temperatures between 35 and 45.



The first corn in history to be shipped by air reached Chicago recently, in the first plane ever to be completely refrigerated. The fresh corn, packed in a wire-bound container, was flown with different types of perishables in a United Airlines Douglas DC-3 from San Francisco to New York via Chicago.



It's a wise farmer who chooses tested seed...

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Because Test Overall's are not just a name but are your assurance of getting the overall that's best by test!

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To Save Money, Mix Your Cough Relief at Home

So Easy! No Cooking. Quick Relief.

Even if you're not interested in saving good money, you surely want a really effective relief for coughs due to colds. So try mixing it yourself, in your kitchen, and be ready for a surprise.

It's so easy to mix, a child could do it. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed. Or use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Then fill up with your syrup. This makes a pint—about four times as much for your money. It tastes good—children really like it. It lasts a family a long time, and never spoils.

But what you'll like most is the way it takes right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes irritations, and helps clear the air passages. Eases soreness, and lets you sleep. You'll say you've never seen its superior.

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



Here's One Of The Greatest BLOOD-IRON TONICS YOU CAN BUY

if you lack iron in your blood!

You girls and women who suffer so from simple anemia that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood-iron.

So start right away—try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best and quickest home ways to help build up red blood to get more strength and energy—in such cases.

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy. Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit.

Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS

A Bouquet of Roses

By MRS. A. F.

I WAS a patient in our local hospital a number of years ago, recovering from an operation. One Sunday afternoon in May, while lying in bed feeling rather lonely, I heard a light knock on my door and at once the loneliness left me. A small, red-headed, thin-faced boy of 12 answered my invitation to "come in," carrying a bouquet of lovely roses. He asked me whether I would like to have them. He told me he had been a patient in that hospital for more than 3 months, having had his leg crushed and nearly losing it. Out of appreciation for his recovery, he decided to bring every patient some roses that he had picked from his mother's rose bushes.

After visiting a bit we exchanged information concerning ourselves. His eyes beamed when I told him I lived on a farm 7 miles out, and he at once said he would like to come out and work for us. His father was dead and his mother was working hard to support him and 2 other children.

My husband was thrilled with the idea and took the boy out to the farm to help with the chores. He proved to be very helpful and stayed until school started in September. Every vacation he returned to work until he finished school and was ready to start in business. He married an ex-teacher who is truly a wonderful wife and mother. Their 2 children are being brought up with utmost care. They now own their home and are enjoying a nice income from their little shop, which we helped him start by signing his note at the bank so he could buy the necessary equipment. The note was paid long ago.

It is a great satisfaction to us to have had the opportunity of helping this young man. It all came about thru his desire to cheer the sick with "one dozen roses."

Susie Was Tricked

My great-grandparents lived on a farm in Illinois, and after the Civil War, great-grandfather got the urge to go West. Great-grandmother hated the thoughts of leaving her comfortable home to travel over the prairie in a covered wagon. But then an idea occurred to her that this was the chance she had been looking for.

Their daughter, Susie, was engaged to a poor boy and this certainly did not suit great-grandmother's plans, so she consented to go West providing Susie would go and leave her fiancé for a year. The couple said they would wait, then he would come West in a year.

The family made the trip in good condition and located in Central Kansas. Not long after they were settled a traveling bishop stopped at their home and conducted "quarterly meetings." Great-grandmother set out to land this man for her son-in-law as he was well educated and quite wealthy. When my aunt (Susie) wrote to her

fiance, her mother would intercept the letters. She also carefully watched the mail so when a letter came for Susie, she destroyed it without Susie knowing anything about it. Believing he had never written to her, my aunt finally returned his ring. Great-grandmother, of course, let this letter go for that was the opportunity she had been hoping for a long time.

The bishop made his calls every few weeks and always stayed at great-grandfather's home. Soon after a year had passed, he asked my aunt to marry him and she reluctantly consented, for she still loved the boy, altho she believed he no longer cared for her.

After they were married, the bishop sent her to school in Emporia, so that she would be more fitted to take her place with him in his work. Here they made their home and reared a fine family and she seemed comparatively happy. However, during her last illness, she told a relative that while she admired and respected her husband, she had always loved the boy from Illinois and still wondered why he had never written to her. No one ever told her what her mother had done. Neither had she ever suspected that she had been tricked. I have always wondered how things would have worked out if great-grandfather hadn't wanted to go to Kansas! How would you write that story?—M. P. M.

A Thought for Others

Now the war is ended and many boys are returning. But to my neighbor and her two tiny daughters, there is no one to return. They were 2 happy kids 6 years ago, just out of school and very much in love. So they established a small home. Two little blonds joined them in their happy life.

The draft came and the father left for Service. After one furlo home he went across. The little girls gave mother one kiss at night and one for daddy away across the ocean. Near Christmas time the boxes were packed and mailed with the photo of the two little girls who called themselves, "Daddy's Sweethearts," and waited every day for letters.

One morning I saw a messenger stop at the neighbor's place. I soon called and found that little mother standing with her saddest of all messages; held it out to me to read. Neither of us could say a word. Only our tears mingled that dreary cold winter day just a week before Christmas.

She was a brave-hearted little woman. The little girls had a nice Christmas as the Mother rallied from the shock of her husband being killed in the Belgium push. There are many brave hearts carrying on under a load of sorrow for the sake of the tiny ones left in their care. May we, when our loved ones are home, have a thought for the loved ones of those who do not return.—W. H. M.

Nominate a Master Farmer

IT IS time for all of us to get back into stride on certain important agricultural happenings. There could be no better time, then, for us to announce that Kansas Farmer again this year will select a class of Master Farmers for the first time since 1941.

You can be a big help in selecting these 5 men who will be honored as tops in Kansas agriculture, because these Master Farmers are chosen by you farm readers of the magazine.

There are farmers in your neighborhood who have performed miracles of production these last few years, and still found time for all the many added community duties caused by the war.

Right now, while you think of it, fill

out the Master Farmer Nomination Blank on this page and send it in. Any actual farmer is eligible for nomination whether he is an owner, tenant, or farm manager.

To qualify for the Master Farmer award, he must be a sound, practical farmer, respected by his neighbors and known for his honesty and square dealings. He must be successful at farming. He also must have provided a comfortable, enjoyable home for his family and best possible educational advantages for his children.

So, send in your nomination blank today to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. All nominations must be in this office, please, by June 1, 1946.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate

(Name of candidate)

(Address of candidate)

(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 1.

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Friction-Proof—Farm Tested
MOTOR OIL

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Use "Nourse Power Plus", the ideal motor tune-up oil and upper-cylinder cleaner and lubricant. Prevents sticking valves and rings.

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Write for information.

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It's packed with practical farm machinery repair and building ideas. Shows year 'round time and money saving jobs that are done easier with welding. You can make strong, dependable and inexpensive repairs on Your farm machinery and save valuable time in the field.

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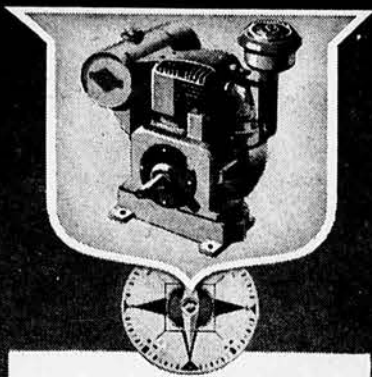
WRITE TODAY For Your BIG 16 Page FREE FARM WELDING BOOK.

It tells about plans for self-loading milk can trucks... free-swinging gates... truck mounted wire layer... trolley systems and many other things you will want to make. There are so many uses for the Marquette Farm Welder that it soon pays for itself.

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REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE
LISTED BY UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, MEETS N.E.A. and N.E.M.A. REQUIREMENTS

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Only Briggs & Stratton Offers This Complete Wide-Spread Service



ALL over the United States and Canada, and in many other countries, you will find Briggs & Stratton Authorized Service Stations. Operating under factory policies and procedures, they are again becoming fully equipped to take care of any emergency — to adjust, repair, or rebuild any model of Briggs & Stratton engines, even though it is a veteran of ten or twenty years of service. This authorized service is maintained to protect your investment in Briggs & Stratton engines. . . . It is an important added advantage, recognized alike by users, dealers and manufacturers of farm machinery and appliances.

Briggs & Stratton Corp., Milwaukee 1, Wis., U. S. A.

Air-Cooled Power



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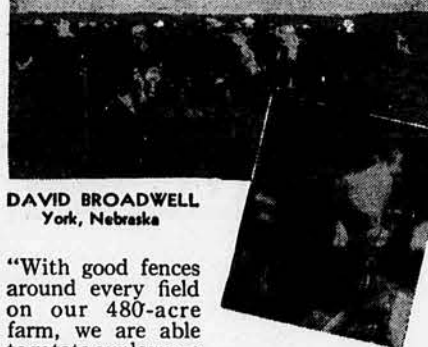
The New K-M Silo First in every feature you want. Beauty, Strength, Durability. Vibrated Curved Staves, Waterproof Cement, Triple Coat of Plaster. Ten-year guarantee. 20 years' experience building silos.

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Write, Phone or Wire us direct; or, better still, come and see us. Place your order now for early 1946 erection.

KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO CO.
Topeka, Kansas
Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—
There is a reason.

"GOOD FENCES are necessary for GOOD FARMING"



DAVID BROADWELL
York, Nebraska

"With good fences around every field on our 480-acre farm, we are able to rotate our legume pastures and raise considerably more livestock. This has proved to be a low-cost, practical way to increase soil fertility over the entire farm, which has resulted in higher farm income for us. The farm now carries 150 head of beef cattle, and crop yields have steadily improved. All this would be impossible without good fences.

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RED BRAND FENCE
—RED TOP STEEL POSTS—

"Stag Nights" Make a Hit Shawnee County Farmers Enjoy One a Month



Swapping stories and exchanging ideas, farmers had a good time during the dinner. These stag nights are held monthly in a Topeka park shelter house.

IT'S ONE of the finest things that ever happened," a farmer told us. He was talking about the Shawnee County Farm Bureau Stag Nights. These are held monthly in a shelter house at a Topeka park to bring farmers and town people together for an evening of fun and education.

Started by Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, the monthly stag night has become an outstanding event and draws farmers and county agents from all over Eastern Kansas to observe how it is conducted.

A typical stag night program consists of a dinner provided by some Topeka business firm dealing in farm equipment or supplies or service. Following the dinner some time is given to announcements of other farm meetings, plus a short forum in which farmers have a chance to express their opinions or ask questions about any farm or community problems. One or more outside speakers usually are present to present an educational farm program and to answer questions.

The night we attended was a fish fry. Two hundred seventy-three farmers consumed 190 pounds of fish, plus all the trimmings. They swapped ideas with other farmers in the county and listened to a very informative program on farm water systems. This illus-

trated talk was presented by A. K. Bader, Kansas State College Extension specialist, and was followed by a question and answer period. Various types of the latest pumps were on display.

Several members of the women's units were guests. They will later present the farm water system material at their unit meetings.

During the evening a representative of a fertilizer company gave farmers the latest information on nitrogen fertilizer. A representative of the Topeka Junior Chamber of Commerce issued an invitation to the young farm men to join the town organization. Details of a county-wide farm paint-up campaign were presented. A town man made an announcement that every effort is being made to provide more parking space for farmers. Farm leaders took the opportunity to organize a series of Red Cross auctions over the county.

In a single evening of fun and work, Shawnee county farmers got as much done as they could have in half a dozen smaller meetings, and it took less of their time.

Money in Hogs

Paul Warning, of Jackson county, learned how to raise hogs from his father years ago. So he is a firm believer in the use of registered sires for commercial production. He has raised hogs all his life and says money can be made in the business. At present he is feeding 140 head of Duroc Jerseys.

Along with his hog-raising program, Mr. Warning milks a large number of cows, selling the cream and using the skim milk as feed for his Durocs. Sometime in March he expects 20 cows to freshen. The milk from these cows will be a boon to his feeding program.

Likes Oats for Cash

For a cash crop in Northeast Kansas, John Carwell, of Doniphan county, thinks oats hard to beat. He harvested 4,000 bushels from 80 acres. Forty acres were sown to Boone and the other half to Tama. With dealers offering \$1 a bushel for good seed oats, maybe he is right about it being a good cash crop.



Cooking the fish to "just the right turn" took several hours, but the job was finished in time and everybody was happy.



One hundred ninety pounds of fish were prepared for farmer guests at a Shawnee County Farm Bureau Stag Night dinner.

How Sluggish Folks Get Happy Relief



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for Smoking and Barbecuing

Price Control To Continue

(Continued from Page 6)

sisted that the food subsidies be continued. During the same days he was before the House committee, the 164 delegates at a meeting here of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, adopted resolutions declaring that:

"Prices of milk and its products can now only be brought into proper relationship by removing price ceilings and letting these commodities find their proper levels. Price ceilings and subsidies intensify and perpetuate inequalities and become a device for holding farm prices and production . . . demands (that) because of these distressing conditions all subsidies and price ceilings on dairy products be abolished."

Food Prices Would Rise

But Mr. Bowles looks at it this way: "The decrease in farm income which they (farmers) expected 6 months ago has failed to materialize, largely because factory payrolls in our cities did not drop to the extent expected."

"It is not too much to say that our farmers today hold the key to economic stabilization largely in their hands. For unless food subsidies are maintained beyond July 1, the control of the present inflationary dangers will become impossible."

"If food subsidies are withdrawn, food prices would rise promptly and dangerously," Bowles insists. "The index (Bureau of Labor Standards cost of living) which has been held steady since May, 1943, would immediately rise more than 8 per cent. This would force a major increase in the cost of living. This in turn would force compensating wage adjustments on a broad scale. As surely as night follows day we would be started on a spiral of wage and price increases leading directly to disaster."

"Very properly, our farmers hate subsidies. I don't blame them for that. Subsidies are a necessary evil, and the quicker we can get rid of them without blowing up our economy, the better off we will be."

"But subsidies are absolutely vital to the success of our program. I am hopeful and confident that much as our farmers dislike them, they dislike and fear inflation even more."

Food, Bowles explained, represents 40 per cent of the cost of living; clothing 12 per cent. In answer to a question from Representative Spence, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, Bowles estimated that the food subsidies might amount to \$2,250,000,000 for the year, July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947. If subsidies were removed, while foods are in short supply compared to demand, he said, meats would go up from 3 to 5 cents a pound, milk 2 cents a quart, bread more than 1 cent a loaf, principal canned fruits and vegetables 1 cent a can, cheese 14 cents a pound, and butter 12 cents a pound.

"But that would be just the beginning of the price rises," Bowles declared; chatted with an assistant who looked like an economist, added, "it would mean an increase in retail priced food expenditures of \$30,000,000,000 a year."

Milk Production May Fall

For the dairyman, Bowles explained it this way: OPA cannot take off the subsidies this winter. Take them off in the late spring or summer, when there is flush milk production, and the farmers would just get that much less for milk. On the other hand, if (if?) the dairy subsidies can be removed between next December and the following March, probably the consumers would accept the increase in prices and still buy milk. The dairy representatives here last week declared that because producers can get more from selling for beef instead of as milk, the production of milk will fall off rapidly in the coming months.

The Bowles basic theory is that by continuing price controls and subsidies until the country has returned to peacetime "full production," controls and subsidies can be removed on items and commodities as supply catches up with demand. That after June 30, 1947, it should be necessary to continue controls only on rents, certain scarce building materials, and "a few odds and ends."

Meantime, despite the fact that food,

including meats but not milk, will be more plentiful the next few months than ever, there seems to be only the weather between people of the United States and an actual food scarcity next fall and winter, according to the less optimistic among Washington observers.

Due to short feed supplies, there must be drastic reductions in beef cattle and hogs and poultry (amounting to liquidation of many poultry flocks) this spring and summer.

"The price relationships established to encourage production of livestock products . . . have been too successful," according to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. "Now we are faced not only with insufficient grain for livestock in this country, but also with urgent demand for grain to save human lives abroad. When human lives are at stake, we cannot ignore the fact that we can take care of more people by direct feeding of grain (to people) than by using it to produce livestock products for human food."

So the Department plans to sustain hog prices, for example, as promised last year, with ceiling prices at \$14.75 (Chicago) until September 1, but only on hogs weighing less than 225 pounds—offer a 50-cent premium on these, and take off 50 cents on those weighing over 225 pounds.

For the first time in decades, perhaps in a century, a wheat crop failure in 1946 (drouth or other causes in the Wheat Belt) would leave the United States without any place to get wheat. Canada is committed; the Argentine is short, and would sell to Britain any way. Similarly with corn and some other grains.

The 1946 production goals are being revised again. Incentive price for soybeans will be as high as last year, because the fats and oils shortage is going to become acute. Parity prices are almost certain to follow other prices upward this coming marketing season, automatically. We have the inflation bear by the tail, and can't let go.

Urgent Call for Feed

An urgent call for increased plantings of grain and feed crops by 3,200,000 acres has been issued by Secretary Anderson of the Department of Agriculture.

The secretary specifically asked for 1 million acres more wheat, 1 million acres more corn, 1,110,000 acres more soybeans, and 100,000 more acres of smooth dry edible peas. Kansas farmers are asked to increase soybean plantings 15,000 acres. The increased goals were called for because of the shortage of grain for livestock needs and of wheat for export.

To reach the increased goals, farmers are asked to make some reductions in acreages of hay, rotation pasture, and oats, and to use less summer fallow. Also, they are asked to cut turkey production about 10 per cent below 1945, to market beef cattle at or above previous goal levels, to market heavy hogs promptly, and to market future hogs at lighter weights.

N. F. U. Award to Chester Bowles

CHESTER A. BOWLES will receive the National Farmers Union's first annual award for "most outstanding service to agriculture" when he speaks at the Union's national convention in Topeka, March 5. Announcement of the award was made by James G. Patton, president of N. F. U.

Mr. Bowles, recently appointed director of economic stabilization, will be given the award for his service to the Nation's farmers while OPA administrator. The selection was made on the basis of the service Mr. Bowles rendered to farmers by his fight to keep down their costs of production, and to insure that the farmers' dollar had a fair exchange value with the dollar of other groups in the Nation.

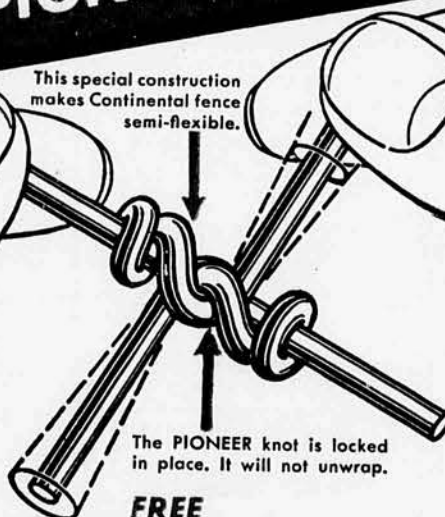
Other speakers for the 3-day convention, which begins March 4, in Topeka, will be Jennie Matyas, of the International Ladies' Garment Union; R. G. Gustafson, dean of the colleges, Chicago University, formerly president of Colorado University, eminent biochemist and nuclear scientist, who will speak on atomic energy; Charles Bolte, chairman of the American Veterans Committee; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the C. I. O.; A. F. Whitney, of the Railroad Brotherhoods; and Nelson Cruikshank, A. F. L., representing William Green.



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Grass Is the Big Thing

"Milk Would Drop 50 Per Cent Without It"

UTILIZING natural climatic advantages is necessary to get the most profits out of the dairy business, thinks Les McDowell, Labette county. That is the reason he has worked out an almost year-around pasture program for his large herd.

One of his problems was to find a temporary pasture grass that would withstand flooding. He experimented first with a small acreage of rye grass and liked it so well he now has 200 acres. One field of this rye grass was under water for 10 straight days without killing out, and that was good enough for Mr. McDowell. He also likes the fact that rye grass has a stronger turf than wheat or rye, and can be pastured when either of the other 2 will cut out. It also is extremely easy to establish and requires very little seedbed preparation.

Forty acres of alfalfa are pastured early in the spring. Then 4 cuttings of alfalfa are taken off, and the cows turned back on in the fall for pasture. A combination of rye grass and lespedeza provides pasture thru the winter and up to about June. Cows then are removed so the rye grass will produce a seed crop. Following harvesting of the seed, cows are turned back on for the lespedeza.

As the result of so much green feed, Mr. McDowell only feeds 20 pounds of ensilage a day a head during the winter, instead of the 40 pounds it would require without pasture. Chopped alfalfa hay and grain complete the feeding, and less hay also is required than would be without pasture.

"I honestly believe my herd would drop 50 per cent in production on my present feed minus the pasture," states Mr. McDowell. No land on his farm is too good for pasture. His best soil is used for pasture crops and his feed crops are grown on what is left. No attempt is made to grow grain required, says Mr. McDowell, "because I can buy grain but can't buy pasture."

Prefers Crossbreeding

A cross between Tamworth and Berkshire hogs produces an excellent dressing porker, according to P. A. Wempe, Nemaha county hog breeder. In 6 to 8 months he can get them to 250 pounds and, he says, packers claim they are the best dressers they get.

In his opinion it makes little difference which way they are crossed. He still retains the desirable qualities of both breeds in the final product. At present he is feeding 135 head.

Thru systematic breeding, Mr. Wempe has hogs farrowing 4 times a year, instead of raising the usual spring and fall litters. In this manner he keeps some hogs in the fattening pen all the time.

In conjunction with his hog program, he milks 15 to 16 Holsteins, selling the cream and using the skim milk for the hogs.

Livestock Meeting

The 23rd annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association has been announced for March 12, 13, and 14. All sessions this year will be held at the Allis Hotel, Wichita.

First day of the 3-day meet will be given over to business of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, and the 2 following days to the convention program.

Gets Early Lambs

From 148 Wyoming ewes, E. J. Pannacker, Jr., Washington county, had 150 lambs by February and was expecting lambs from 22 more ewes. The lambs started coming last November, Mr. Pannacker reports. It is the earliest he has ever had them and he expects a good return from his lambs this year.



Rye grass like this has proved a lifesaving pasture for Les McDowell, Labette county, dairyman. It will stand flooding and helps cut his hay and silage bill in two.



The McDowell cows are here shown pasturing alfalfa in November. They had just been taken off rye grass temporarily. A near year-around pasture program, using the best soils on the farm, cuts costs and labor for the McDowells.



Silage consumption in the McDowell herd is only 20 pounds a head daily as the result of a good winter-pasture program.

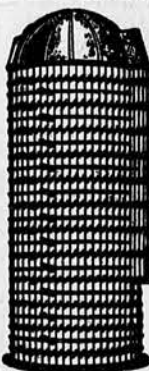
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Grain Sorghums Right for Lambs

All Varieties Produce Good Gains and Finish

LAMB-FEEDING tests at the Garden City branch experiment station this last year, indicated that all varieties of sorghum grain and roughages, if properly balanced, will produce highly satisfactory gains and finish for market lambs. Cultural considerations, yields and farming systems should determine which variety to grow, rather than differences in feeding value.

About 150 farmers and ranchmen from Kansas and Colorado attended the 12th Lamb Feeders' Day, at Garden City, February 23, to hear results of feeding tests. These were conducted with 550 New Mexico lambs weighing 75 pounds into the feed lots.

The feeding experiments brought out the following conclusions:

Both grain and forage of a recently developed waxy endosperm type of sorghum (Leoti X Atlas) proved equal in feeding value with Westland grain.

Losses Go Up

There was little difference in gains produced by rations containing 45, 50 or 55 per cent concentrates, but cost of gains went up with increase in concentrates. Death losses go up with increased concentrate feeding.

There was no advantage in starting with a small concentrate ration and increasing it periodically, as compared to feeding a constant proportion of concentrates to roughage. Progressive increases of concentrate take more work and do not improve market finish.

Low test weight Westland grain proved to be worth about 95 per cent as much as mature Westland.

Self-feeding produced larger, but more expensive gains than hand-feeding. Self-feeding is justified if saving in labor offsets increased cost of feed.

Forage of the Leoti X Atlas was worth only about 90 per cent as much as Sumac stover in this year's test. In a previous single test it was equal in value to Finney milo stover, and in 2 year's test was worth 84 per cent as much as alfalfa, when fed with protein and calcium supplements.

Threshed whole Westland grain was a little more economical than Westland heads in this year's tests. This was due to amount of waste where heads are fed.

Daily gains of lambs in all tests averaged from 0.25 of a pound to 0.32 of a pound. For the 85-day feeding period lambs made total gains ranging from 21.16 pounds to 26.82 pounds. Total costs to the hundredweight of gain varied from \$13.51 to \$13.94. Lambs in all tests were given grain, linseed oil cake, roughage and ground limestone.

Grinding Does Help

Somewhat larger gains were made by lambs fed Westland grain, linseed cake and Leoti X Atlas stover, when it was fed ground and mixed rather than when fed separately and whole.

Leoti X Atlas grain produced slightly more gain at a slight reduction in cost of gains compared with Westland grain.

Alfalfa hay produced larger gains than Sumac stover, which in turn produced slightly larger gains than Leoti X Atlas stover.

Cost of gains was lowest for lambs fed Sumac stover, second for those fed Leoti X Atlas stover, and highest for those fed alfalfa hay.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the rapid trend toward combine varieties brings a number of problems for the feeder. A large feeding industry is vital to the creation and maintenance of a profitable outlet for feed grains, and to an even greater extent for roughages.

Growing and selling combine sorghum grain in a purely cash-crop system of farming, it was pointed out, will become progressively less profitable. Aside from the soil fertility angle, there would be a vast supply of roughages with no outlet. These sorghum grains and roughages can best be fed on the farms where grown.

Some interesting figures were presented at the meeting on the amount of fat lamb that can be produced per acre of feeds under different farming systems. These were shown by several years of actual crop yields at Garden City, and on gains made by experimental lambs at the station.

In 1943, irrigated Finney milo produced 853.2 pounds of fat lamb an

acre, and in 1944 it produced 994.4 pounds.

Two thirds acre of irrigated Westland milo and one third acre of irrigated Sumac produced 592.9 pounds of fat lamb in 1943 and 599.9 pounds in 1944.

Finney milo on fallow produced 465.2 pounds of fat lamb an acre in 1943 and 548.2 pounds in 1944. Two thirds acre of Westland milo and one third acre of Sumac, both on fallow, produced 288.7 pounds of lamb an acre in 1943 and 293 pounds in 1944.

What Farmers Asked

Here are selected questions and answers from among the 58 questions asked by farmers and ranchers attending the Feeders' Day program:

If lambs are loaded tight will they shrink less?

If carrying heavy wool and packed too tight, shrinkage will be more. Overloading or underloading will increase shrink.

Which has most feed value, ground bundle feed or silage?

There is little difference in feed value on a dry weight basis. If silage is fed there must also be some dry roughage used, which increases labor.

Should all lambs from range be wormed at early stage of feeding period?

No. If lambs come from worm-free area, or show no definite signs of infestation, worming is not recommended.

What causes ewes to die on good wheat pasture, and is there any way to prevent it?

Rank growing wheat often upsets the digestive balance of the animal. Providing some dry feed, such as straw or stover, tends to decrease death losses.

What is comparative cost of wheat pasture and lot feeding?

Experimental work has shown that wheat pasture gains are produced at about one third the cost of lot gains.

Do you know anything about sulfur to keep down losses in lambs on heavy feed?

Work is being done on this in some states and looks promising, but more research is needed. One fourth ounce per lamb daily might help.

Does it pay to feed grains or minerals to lambs on wheat pasture?

No. But calcium supplement is a good precaution measure against losses.

Should sorghum bundles be ground for lambs?

Yes. Feed value is not increased but grinding will reduce waste 70 to 75 per cent.

Generally, how can we start lambs just off range and get up to a 45 per cent grain ration quickly without causing stiffness?

By starting with one tenth pound of grain and increasing over 7- to 10-day period until 45 per cent ration is reached.

If wheat-pasture lambs have to be moved, what is best to feed in the lot?

They seem to adjust readily if put on self-feeders, and given sorghum grain and stover ground and mixed to insure their roughage supply.

Heaviest Loss

An extensive survey of cattle and sheep losses on wheat pasture has been made in 54 Western Kansas counties. It discloses that heaviest death losses occur on rank seeded wheat on clean ground.

Losses were less on volunteer or where wheat was seeded in stubble. Wet cows and breeding ewes seemed to be victims most often from wheat pasture disturbances.

Native cattle seemed to be more easily affected than shipped-in cattle.

Smallest losses on wheat pasture occurred where animals were fed roughage and mineral.



FLAX

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"Flax is my best companion crop," says Robert W. Latta of Iola, Kansas. "I've raised it for several years and find it loosens up the

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Inbreeding Has Some Advantages

Safe and Profitable Under Rigid Selection

IF CAREFUL selection is followed, there are some advantages in inbreeding dairy cattle. This was stated at Farm and Home Week, Manhattan, by J. W. Bartlett, head, department of dairy husbandry, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

During 12 years of inbreeding experiments, using 40 cows in groups of 10 and a proved sire at the head of each group, it was learned that: Birth weights have been above normal for inbreds, the average being 112 per cent as compared with 101 per cent for outbreds; at maturity there was little difference between inbreds and outbreds in height at withers and in chest circumference; inbreeding delayed maturity and growth continues for a year later.

The influence of individual females has been definite in shaping results, and cow families with certain positive and negative factors for inheritance have developed.

Type has been very much improved by selection; color and type have become rather uniform and have a tendency to be fixed. Improvement in udders has been very noticeable.

Production generally has increased, as has the fat test. Without having introduced any outside animals, the production has increased from 397 pounds of fat in 1936 to 466.2 pounds in 1942. Milk production has increased about 2,000 pounds.

Where inbreeding has been practiced with the same sires, the fat test has risen 2 times as rapidly as in outbreeding. The greatest contribution of the tests, says Mr. Bartlett, was in production of inbred sires to be used in artificial insemination.

In conclusion, Mr. Bartlett stated that inbreeding can be safely and

profitably used if rigid selection accompanies it. If bad results come from inbreeding, he said, it is not caused by the method, but by the fact that animals used had inferior inheritance at the start.

A Plaything for the Bull

If your dairy bull is intent on ripping the siding from your barn with his horns, here is an idea. It is used by Keith W. VanHorn, Brown county, and may save your barn and at the same time provide a place for the animal to release pent-up energy. From a 2 by 4 fastened to the side of a shed he suspends a wornout tire on a rope. His bull seems to prefer butting his horns in the tire to poking them into the siding of the barn.

Building a Registered Herd

Raymond Ohlde, Washington county, who is milking a herd of 13 Holstein cows, is planning an addition to his barn so he can add to his herd. He has been selling cream and feeding the skim milk to his hogs, but now is considering the possibility of selling raw milk when he gets the change of equipment completed.

Altho his Holsteins are not all registered, he has a start in purebred stock and by the use of good sires is building up his herd.

In addition to his dairy project, Mr. Ohlde finds poultry a good-paying program. His flock includes 250 White Leghorns and 70 Austra-Whites. Since there is a demand for Austra-White layers, he divided his flock in February, put ROP Australorpe cocks in with the White Leghorn hens and will sell the eggs for hatching purposes. His flock has been pullorum tested.

Burger Dairy Changes to Grade-A Production

THERE have been registered Holsteins on the Harry Burger farm, in Nemaha county, since 1916 when his father, the late H. D. Burger, decided to switch to purebred stock. But last September, Mr. Burger started producing Grade-A milk after the huge barn had been renovated. The building was covered with a new buff brick siding and a milkhouse compartment, complete with a 100-gallon cooler, was built on the inside.

The normal size of the milking herd on the Burger farm is 24 cows. These Holsteins have set a high production record. In the last 10 years the herd has averaged more than 400 pounds of butterfat from each cow annually. Altho most of the annual averages were well over the 400-pound mark, with a high of 460 a few years, some averages were a little below that figure.

When first changing over to Grade-A production, Mr. Burger was worried when the milk showed a bacteria count of 3 million. He decided there was too much delay before getting the milk into the cooling vat after it had been taken from the cow, so he changed the routine. The fresh milk was put into the cooler as soon as possible after

milking, and the bacteria count dropped to 60,000. Since then he has been making slight changes in handling the milk, and has taken extra care in the cleanliness of his cows. The count now is down to around 13,000.

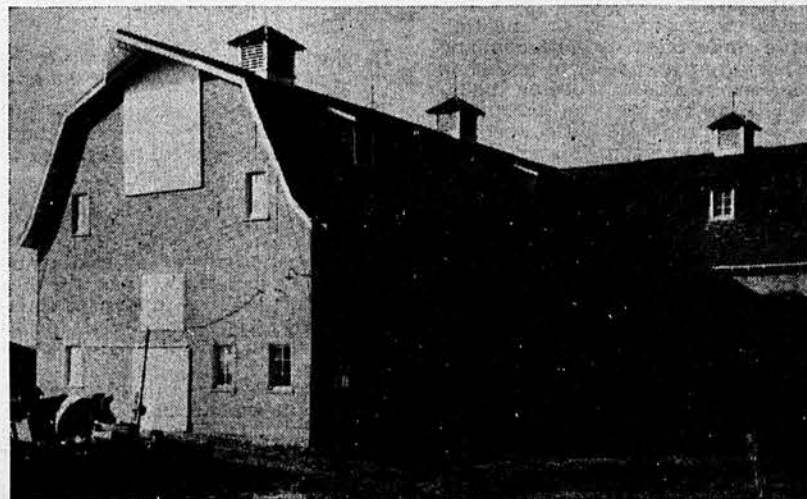
To simplify his feeding problem, Mr. Burger has a track starting from the feed bin at one end of the barn and running between the 2 rows of milking stanchions. On the track is a hopper which he can load with the desired amount of chopped grain and push it along the feeding line.

Into the huge loft he blows alfalfa hay that was chopped in the field, using the same machinery he uses in filling his silo. He likes chopped alfalfa for his dairy cows. It is easier to handle and Mr. Burger feels there is less waste.

The Burger dairy barn is one of the largest in the county and also is well managed.

Wax Fights Rust

If it is necessary to store tools in a damp basement, to keep them free from rust, coat with a thin film of self-polishing wax.—Mrs. L.



New siding on the Harry Burger barn, in Nemaha county, makes the building look like new. It was remodeled last year. Grade-A milk is being produced from his Holstein cows since a modern milkhouse was installed in the barn.



Shooting coyotes from a plane adds excitement to a favorite Kansas sport. Rex Strickland and John Crow, Harper county, display a catch of 8 coyotes they shot from a plane in less than 2 hours. To date these 2 men have shot 180 wolves in Harper county.

Farmer-Aviators Meet in May

(Continued from Page 5)

Kansas also is blessed with a great number of small flying schools scattered thruout the state. Even before the war, many farmers had their own planes or were taking flying lessons at one of these schools. Since the war, enrollment in these schools is expected to boom, with a large percentage of the students being farmers.

Farmers in Kansas already are "sold" on the use of airplanes for business and pleasure. The big problem at hand now is to form an organization that will make flying farmers a force in the state. That is where Kansas Farmer can perform a real service, and we do want to help in every way we can.

We have given you in this story a little idea of what has been done in Oklahoma and Nebraska and what can be done in Kansas. If you are interested in organizing the flying farmers of Kansas, now is the time to do something about it. Right away, before you forget it, fill out the coupon on this page and mail it in immediately.

Remember, all those who send in one of these coupons, or who attend the first meeting of the organization at Hutchinson, May 24, will be considered as charter members. We know you will wish to be included in this group, which will start a new page in Kansas agricultural history.

Yearlings Are Safest

Luther Brockhoff, Brown county stockman, has an annual goal of selling 200 fat cattle a year from his farm. He has shipped 138 head to market since the beginning of this year. His feeders in the past year numbered 73 yearlings, 94 heifers and 60 heifer calves. He buys most of his feeders from Texas sources and emphasizes that yearlings are the safest investment.

Cows Pay Best

The dairy business is the best paying branch of farming, according to Curtis Gilmore, Nemaha county. With the help of his father, W. C. Gilmore, he is milking 17 cows and will increase the number to 20 in a short time.

The Gilmores are selling cream, which is picked up at their farm twice each week, and use the skim milk for chickens and hogs.

Their first milking shed was on one side of their large barn. Since increasing the size of their herd from 10 in recent years, they have built an additional milking shed on an adjoining side of the barn. The complete milking compartment now is in the shape of an L. The silo is in the corner of the L which saves many steps while feeding the cows.

Has High Fat Average

The registered Guernsey herd belonging to Keith W. VanHorn, Brown county, is well on the way to establishing a high production record. In the last 7 years his herd average has been 422 pounds of butterfat, according to records kept for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Two years the herd average fell below 400 pounds. In 1943 the average was 397 and in 1944 it was 396. Last year his herd was back in the running again with an average of 432 pounds, but not up to the high of 451 established in 1941.

Mr. VanHorn sells the cream which his 12 Guernseys produce and feeds the skim milk to his Spotted Poland China hogs.

This year his herd is off to a good start. The average for January was 511 pounds of butterfat.

It's a Good Sideline

Otto Kanning, of Atchison county, is selling nearly 50 gallons of Grade-A milk a day from his herd of 12 Holstein cows. A running-water system, from which the surplus water runs into the stock tank, is used for cooling the milk. But an electrical cooling unit may be installed in the modern milkhouse this summer.

More cows in his herd will be freshening this spring to bring his milking herd up to about 17. Mr. Kanning believes in the dairy business as a profitable side line on his farm. He ordinarily raises most of his feed but has had to buy some grain and hay this year.

In the summertime when Mr. Kanning and his son, Ed Kanning, are busy in the fields, Mrs. Kanning says she takes over the dairy business. She usually has someone to help her with the job.

ARE YOU A FLYING FARMER?

If interested in the organization of the KANSAS FLYING FARMERS' CLUB, clip this coupon and mail to Aviation Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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SIMULTANEOUS VIRUS, per 100 cc 2.40

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Turkeys Main Crop for Nemaha County Farmer

A LARGE portion of the Thanksgiving turkeys coming from Nemaha county in the last few years were raised on the Donald Haug farm. Starting with 1,000 birds in 1938, he has increased the size of his flock gradually until last fall he marketed 5,000 birds.

Sometime in April he expects to receive about 7,000 poults, which he will have on the market next fall at an average weight of about 18 pounds. The male birds he usually feeds to about 22 pounds, while the young hens will average 14 pounds.

He buys all his young poults instead of attempting to hatch them on his 135-acre farm. The original cost for the type of poults he wants is 85 cents apiece. The mortality rate of young turkeys, however, will run the original cost of his finished birds up to about \$1. He figures each turkey will eat about 90 pounds of feed in a season, half of it grain and the other half mash. A third of the grain he feeds is corn and the remainder is oats. At that rate he thinks turkeys are the best investment for his farm.

The first 2 weeks he has his poults they will be kept in batteries. From here he will move them to brooder houses, and after they are 8 weeks old the turkeys are turned out on a fenced-in range of between 35 and 40 acres.

Mr. Haug has learned there are many peculiarities about turkeys. For instance, they are very sensitive to color. A slight change in the color of the feed and they will notice it and, the chances are, leave it alone for a time. Also, Mr. Haug says, it is easier to lead turkeys than to drive them. They will follow a brightly colored shirt or coat better than a drab or neutral shade.

The turkeys are not attracted by aircraft. Mr. Haug is thinking of moving his turkey farm because he is too near a small airport. He likes airplanes but his turkeys do not.

Guard Against Fowl Pox

George Pannbacker, Washington county, is taking no more chances with fowl pox in his flock of White Leghorn chickens. Last year the disease hit his 450 layers in the middle of the producing season. Egg production dropped and he lost nearly 100 hens. Last June he vaccinated and is experiencing no trouble this winter.

The entire flock was pullorum tested in February preparatory to selling eggs for hatching. By the use of ROP males, Mr. and Mrs. Pannbacker are able to collect a premium for their hatching eggs. When not selling the eggs for hatching purposes, they get grade-A prices.

Mrs. Pannbacker says the steady income from eggs comes in very handy and Mr. Pannbacker is inclined to agree with her.

Money in Hatching Eggs

Herbert Elliot, Brown county poultryman, prefers to raise his laying flock from mature hens rather than from pullets. This practice, he has found, keeps both hen and egg size larger and produces a longer-life bird. Eggs from the pullets in his flock of

Someone Said—

"It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life that no one can sincerely try to help another without helping himself."—E. N., Shawnee Co.

300 White Leghorns, when sold for hatching purposes, bring from 16 to 20 cents above market price. Hatching eggs from his mature hens sell from 21 to 25 cents above market price.

Using males with a quality background also aids in maintaining the high standards of his flock. Some of the males Mr. Elliot uses came from a world champion hen with a production record of 358 eggs in one year.

Losing Valuable Feed

Rumen contents of cattle are processed for fertilizer or thrown away. Now they have been found by scientists to contain about 10 per cent solid matter containing 4 times as much riboflavin and pantothenic acid as are required by growing chicks and breeders.

This discovery may mean that in the future such contents may be processed for feed by adding hydrochloric acid to stabilize the vitamins, then dehydrating. It is estimated that in 1944 a total of 65,000 tons of solid matter could have been salvaged from the rumens of slaughtered cattle.

Keep Hens Off Pipes

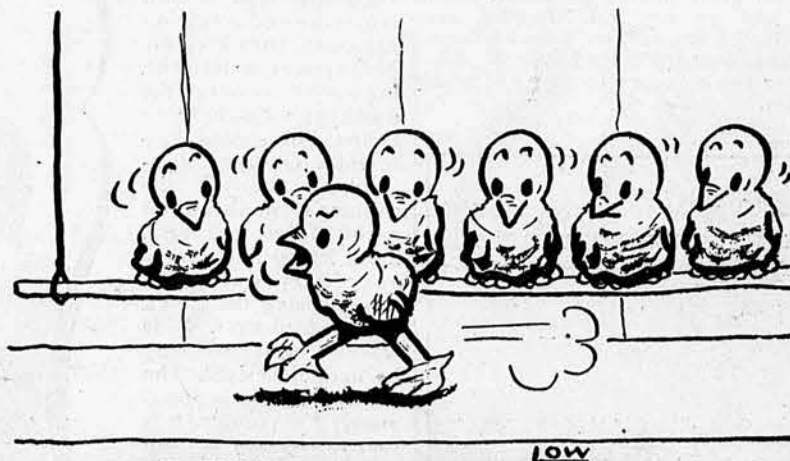
Edwin Juencke, of Atchison county, has a method of keeping chickens from roosting on water pipes above drinking vessels. He thinks it is just as effective as using a roller and much more simple to build. Fastening a plumb line to the ceiling directly above the water pipe and suspending a small weight to the line, the chickens are reluctant to keep their balance on the pipe against the force of the weight, he says.

Try Salt in the Water

When laying chickens tear feathers out of other chickens in the flock and pick at their heads, it may be caused by crowded conditions in the laying pen or by a ration deficiency. But Edwin Juencke, of the Vitality Farms in Atchison county, has a remedy which often works. He suggests putting a tablespoon of salt with every 5 gallons of drinking water for several days. He says he has seen this work quite well.

Hog Barn for Poultry

A year ago, Sam Wenger, Brown county farmer, tired of hog raising and decided to get into the poultry business. He looked his hog barn over and decided it would be ideal for a laying house. An ordinary hog barn with a 2-way roof, all he had to do was install a straw loft, some ventilators and nests to convert it and make it suitable for poultry. It now is one of the warmest and most comfortable laying houses in the community.



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Guaranteed Cylinder Teeth 12c each, for Advance—Rumely, Aultman—Taylor, Avery, Baker, Case, Greyhound, Goodson, Huber, Keck-Gonnerman, McCormick-Deering, Minneapolis, Nichols-Shepard, Racine, Russell, Twin City, Woods. Tempered for long wear. Perfect fit. Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Decorah, Ill.

Combine Owners. V-belt drives for Model K-Case and International Self-Propelled No. 123. Write for literature. Farrar Machine Shop, Norwich, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted late Allis-Chalmers Combine; also Case Pick-up Hay Baler from 39 on up. Harold Smith, Fairbury, Nebr.

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Tractor Tires, Tubes, and Rims. We have a large stock of Firestone Tractor and Implement tires. See us at once. Monroe-Babcock, Phone 700, Lyons, Kansas.

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

Auto Parts for all autos and trucks. Trans., motors, differentials, fenders, carburetors. Also body parts. Security Auto and Truck Parts, 1941-CC Eddy, Chicago 13.

FARMS—KANSAS

Chicken Ranch—15 acres near Emporia. good 5-room cottage, 3 good poultry houses, barn, fruit, electricity in all buildings, \$5,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Stock Farm—240 acres east Emporia, house, 8 buildings, electricity, plenty water, terracing, 80 brooms and pasture, 30 alfalfa, \$18,000. Harold Scanlan, Abilene, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

1440 Acres Washington County, Colorado. Stock-grain farm. Two improvements. Nice laying land, hard soil, 480 acres under cultivation, 175 acres wheat. Possession. Price \$25,200. Easy terms. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

478 Acres—360 cultivation, 160 summer fallow black with clay subsoil, ¼ mile town, ¼ mile school. Good road, plenty water. \$15,000 Cash. Albert Woonala, Dunblane, Sask., Canada.

1,600 Acres, all tractor land. Washington County, northeastern Colorado. \$10.00 acre; terms part; might divide. C. W. Mack, Colby, Kan.

Wanted to hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. Wm. Holly, Baldwin, Wis.

FARMS FOR RENT

80 Acres—27 cultivated, adjoining town, Platte County, Missouri; equipped, stocked; springs, electricity; advance, increase share; couple; quick possession. Ages, dependents, furniture, car, farming experience, carpentering, references? Mrs. Bruner, 7511 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

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Germination 92%. Purity 99.37%.
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Flats \$8.00. Rounds \$6.50
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Genuine native Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn worthy of trial on every Kansas farm where corn is grown. More resistant to Kansas hazardous eastern hybrid. Also US13, US35, Ill. 200, C92. Flats on all \$8 per bushel. Iowa Certified 306, an early corn with excellent record at \$5 per bushel.
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Sweet Clover \$8.00 Bu.

Also, Lespedeza, Red Clover and other Grass and Field Seeds. Complete price list and Catalog upon request.

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For Sale—Certified Seed Corn K.2234, "The best white hybrid," germination L. F. 93. Western Blackhull Kafir Seed produced from certified seed. Germination 96. K.1585 Yellow Hybrid Seed Corn "one of Kansas' Best," germination M. F. 96. Order now and pay on later delivery. Ernest Bauer, Broughton, Kan.

Field Seeds—Alfalfa: Grimm, Cossack; Sweet Clover; Hybrid Seed Corn: Certified Kan-2234 (white), U. S. 13, C92; Seed Oats: Certified Cedar, Marion, Boone, Tama; Atlas Sorgo. Freight prepaid on orders \$15.00 or more. Write for prices and samples. Preston Milling Industries, Seed Division, Fairbury, Nebr.

Hybrid Watermelon Seed. Grow miraculous watermelons wherever corn grows. Seed from 50-100 pound watermelons. Two luscious cantaloupes. Free booklet or \$1.00 for 700 seeds. Airline Farms, Clay Center, Kan.

Hardy Alfalfa, Grass seed and best yielding Seed Wheat, Oats and Barley. Sam Bober, Newell, S. Dak.

For Sale: Kansas 1583 Yellow, K2234 White Certified Hybrid Corn. Jake Lehman, Horton, Kan.

Kansas Certified Yellow Hybrids, K1583 and K1585 for sale. C. M. Moxley, Osage City, Kansas.

For Better Results plant our Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn—K1585 and U. S. 13. L. L. Utz, Highland, Kansas.

Seed Corn. Pure Goldmine. St. Charles, white, \$2.50 bushel. Free Samples. L. C. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

For Sale: Kansas 1583 Hybrid Corn Seed, full season, excellent yield. Also U. S. 13. All certified. H. F. Roepke, R-3, Manhattan, Kan.

Pure Certified Sorghum Seed of Norkan, Pink Kafir and Early Kalo. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

Kansas Certified White Hybrid corn K2234, germination 97%. Herbert Niles, Lebo, Kan.

Kansas Certified 1583 Hybrid Seed Corn, germination 98%. O. O. Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.

FEATHERS WANTED

Earn More Money! Civilian needs require unlimited amount of feathers. Top ceiling prices. New goose—\$1.37½ lb. New duck—\$1.10 lb. Highest prices for goose and duck quills (wing and tail). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. We Pay All Your Shipping Charges. Refunds for postage and prepaid express guaranteed. Ship Today—Cash Tomorrow. Midwest Feather Co., 2917 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 16.

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

We Pay Shipping Charges. White or Grey goose \$1.37½. White or colored duck \$1.10. Quills 15c. Send samples of used feathers for prices. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago 21, Ill.

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

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Kansas Certified Seed

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed

Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.
Grain Sorghums: Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink, and Red Kafir, Colby, Early Kalo, Westland, Wheatland, Midland, Wheeler Sudan Grass.
Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200, K. 1585, K. 1583, and K. 2234. Open Pollinated: Midland, Reid's Yellow Dent, Pride of Saline, Kansas Sunflower.
Soybeans: Hongkong and Dunfield.
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Sweet Clover: White Biennial.
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Write for list of growers.
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Seed Corn
Kansas Certified
K2234 White
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Two outstanding hybrids
HENRY BUNCK, EVEREST, KAN.

KANSAS GROWN
ADAPTED HYBRIDS
K1583 K2234
Will appreciate your inquiry. Descriptive folder sent on request.
HARRIS HOUSTON
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Our New Jewett 421
Has good standability, shucks easy and like other Jewetts it yields. We can supply
Jewett 6, 12 and 421,
US 13—Kan 1585—Kan 2234
If no agent in your community, write direct for prices.
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Sabetha, Kansas.

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HYBRIDS
K 1583 K 1585
Descriptive Folder and Prices on Request.
C. M. MOXLEY, Osage City, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN
K2234 K1583
Certified Black Hull Kafir
Special Discounts on Early Orders.
Oberle Farms, Carbondale, Kan.

PLANTERS' RED CLOVER
Highly reseeded Missouri Red Clover \$24.00 bushel. Certified Lincoln Soybeans \$3.50 bushel. Large stocks of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Bromegrass, Blue Grass, Soybeans, Canes, Sorgo, Sudan Grass, etc. All top grade seeds. Price list and catalog on request.
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Potato Crop!
Grow Minnesota Certified Seed Potatoes — which have also been grown from certified seed, with Proper Planting, Proper Cultivation, Careful Harvesting and Proper Grading — under exacting requirements and in co-operation with this department.
You take no chances with Certified Seed Potatoes grown in Minnesota, the center of seed potato production. They are vigorous, disease free, high grade and profitable. Try them this year!
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Seed Potato Certification, Dept. H,
University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

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New Varieties of

Annual Flowers

Bloom All Summer and Easy to Grow

1 package White African Daisy
1 package Wedgewood Dianthus
1 package Chrysanthemum Flowered Zinnia
A get Acquainted offer at 25c. This is less than half regular price.
Write for our catalogue in full color.

SARBER NURSERIES

3100 W. 10th Topeka, Kan.

Strawberry Plants—(Certified) Blakemore, Aroma and Dunlap 100—\$1.00; 500—\$4.50; 1000—\$8.50. Mastodon or Gem Everbearing, large, thrifty plants, will bear this year, 25—\$1.00; 100—\$3.00. Lawton blackberry, best 2-yr. bearing size, 25—\$2.00; 100—\$7.50. Youngberry or Boysenberry 25—\$2.00. Concord grapes 10—\$1.25; 25—\$2.50; 100—\$8.75. Freesia best early 10—\$2.00; 25—\$4.50. Everything postpaid. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

Postproof Cabbage and Onion Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, 200—75c; 300—1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.50. Onion—Crown Prince, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 300—75c; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.75; 2,000—\$3.00. All Postpaid, Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Strawberry Plants—Per 1,000—\$6.50; Rhubarb Roots, per Doz., \$1.20; per 100—\$5.00; Sweet potatoes, per bushel \$2.00. Northern Grown potatoes, per 100 pounds \$3.00. Onion Sets per bushel \$3.00. Lespedeza, per 100 pounds \$8.00. Buddin Grass, per 100 pounds, \$5.00. Bromegrass, per 100 pounds, \$14.00. Send for our catalog. Everything in seeds. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

Blakemore Strawberry Plants \$1.00, 100 Genuine Progressive everbearing strawberry 2.00, 25 thornless Boysenberry 2.00, 25 Cum-land (Black) Raspberry 1.50, 25 Early Harvest Blackberry 1.50, 5 everbearing figs \$1.00, Gooseberry 1.00, 12 Victoria (Red) Rhubarb 1.00, 8 Concord Grape 1.00. All plants postpaid. V. P. Basham, Mountbainburg, Ark.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy Northern Grown. State Inspected Dunlap, Aroma, Blakemore, 50—\$2.00; 500—\$4.80; 1,000—\$9.50. Premier, Ellmar, 150—\$2.00; 500—\$6.00. Gem or Mastodon everbearing, 100—\$2.50; 200—\$4.75; 500—\$11.50. 12 Mammoth Rhubarb \$1.00. Fresh plants, prompt shipment. Everything postpaid. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

Heavy Rooted Thornless Boysenberry, Youngberry, regular Boysenberry or Nectarberry plants: 12—\$2.50; 25—\$4.50. New Giant Robin-son Strawberry, finest quality, exceedingly pro-ductive, 100—\$2.95. All postpaid. Far View Fruit Farm, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Cabbage Plants Now. Tomato plants middle of April. Fresh, selected, mossed. Orders large or small. Carter and Carter, Valdosta, Ga.

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Comb. Grain and Cattle Racks
Grain Sides Only
Underbody Hoists
Full line of truck equipment
for all makes of trucks.

For types and prices
Call Wichita 4-7377

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Large stock of replacement parts for all milking machines. Natural rubber inflations. Farm dairy room supplies.

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Immediate Delivery on Du-More hydraulic load-ers with scoop, hay fork, manure fork and line attachment. Can be quickly installed on Ford, Ferguson or other tractors with hydraulic system. Du-More "No-Krak" grain blower operates with cushion of air to eliminate crack-ing of grain. PTO, gasoline or electric motor driven. Du-More Swivel Hitch is straight draft, hydraulic type, made of welded tubular steel. Write for complete information and prices. Dealers: Profitable territories are open; write today. Du-More Farm Equipment, Inc., 1725 East Second, Wichita, Kan.

Canvas Covers made of new waterproof and flameproof material, size 14x16 feet, offered at the amazingly low price of \$9.95. Why build garages, barns, when our \$9.95 covers serve the same purpose? Act now! Order one or more. Terms: \$3 deposit each; balance plus postage when delivered. If not satisfied, return un-used within five days, your money cheerfully re-fund. Textile Commodities Co., Inc., Dept. 24, 913 Roosevelt Road, Chicago 8, Illinois.

Jet Conversion V-Belt Drives for Combines, Shellers and other Machinery. Pulleys, sin-gle or multiple, adjustable. All steel. Tractor Pumps and Blades. Truck and Stationary Grain Blowers. Rasp Bars for Tooth and Rasp Cylinders. Flexible Window Pickup, does not rack up rocks. Heavy Duty Harvester Canvases, Feder Raddles. Richardson, Cawker City, Kan.

Da-West All Purpose knife type feed mills guar-anteed to successfully grind all grains, ear corn, baled hay, bundle feed, and all silo. The Da-West has knives, screens, hammers, con-veyor, cutter bar, and large feed table. Large capacity and light operating. Order now. For sale by R. V. Lehner Co., Ness City, Kan.

M Mowers—Save money! Order by mail. Newest type, three-wheel, whirling blade mower. The perfect answer to all grass and weed-cutting problems. Choose from build-it-yourself kits of parts or two models of as-sembled mower. Write B-M Mower Co., Dept. 4, Blue Mound, Kan.

Da-West Hydraulic front end tractor loaders and stackers will load and stack anything that you want loaded, lifted or stacked. Made of IHC H & M, John Deere A & B, and Ford-Ferguson. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale by R. V. Lehner Co., Ness City, Kan.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I understand the production of poultry feeds is to be reduced 15 per cent. How will this affect the number of chickens raised?—C. J.

The limitation on the output of poultry mashes will limit the production of chickens and turkeys especially in those areas which depend primarily upon purchased feed. In areas where farm flocks are produced primarily on home-grown grains the reduction in poultry numbers may be less. Even in these areas the scarcity of protein concentrates will limit poultry numbers.

Do you think it would be wise, or would it be a mistake, to buy corn now at \$1.05 to feed next fall and winter after the new crop?—A. C.

There is almost no possibility that corn prices will decline between now and next October, and very little probability that they will decline in the period from October until July or August of 1947. This conclusion is based upon the current acute scarcity of grain, and the probability that we will have a small carryover of feed grains at the end of this season. If you contemplate buying corn for feeding next fall or winter, there probably will be no better time to buy than at present. It is becoming more and more difficult to buy corn in Kansas, and if corn has to be shipped in, the price will be the cost at the place of origin plus the transportation charges.

I have some good-quality Hereford steers that have been wintered well on roughage and a light grain feed. I have plenty of grass, and grain enough to feed these cattle in late summer or early fall. Do you think I should sell the cattle and corn now and rent the grass, or go ahead on the feeding program?—D. K.

The safest program may be to sell the cattle at present high prices and dispose of your grain and grass. However, that isn't what I am going to recommend. Since you have the cattle and plenty of feed, it appears probable these cattle will pay you well for your feed providing you have them fat and ready for market by late fall or early winter. Probably not later than December 1. Under those conditions these cattle should bring near ceiling prices, but no one knows for sure what the ceiling price is going to be.

"Test Winters" Test Peaches

Anti-freeze solution in a tank cooled to several degrees below zero enables peach breeders to create an artificial "cold snap" when they need it, and without waiting—several years, perhaps—for an extra cold "test winter," according to a report of experiments in peach breeding in New Jersey.

Peach varieties vary considerably in their resistance to cold. New Jersey growers, and those in other central and northern states, need varieties considerably hardier than the ones favored in the Georgia peach belt. Co-operating in the work for New Jersey orchards, U. S. scientists have a special interest in new varieties for other states, those that are extra hardy and those too tender for New Jersey but with good qualities that may make them valuable in a milder climate.

One way to find out the hardness of a new peach variety is to plant it in the test orchard and wait for a hard winter—one that will kill all the fruit buds of one of the tender varieties and that will kill many buds of even the hardier ones.

A better way—because it saves valuable years of waiting—is to clip shoots from the new variety, count the num-

ber of buds, seal the shoots in a good size glass test tube loaded with shot enough to hold it down, and immerse the tube in a mixture of water and alcohol that can be cooled quickly or slowly to several degrees below zero. By examining the buds after this freezing treatment and comparing the "kill" with the buds killed on tender and hardy varieties that have been on trial in many "test winters," it may prove practical to make an estimate of the cold resistance of new varieties. Then, planting stock of the new peach could be sent off to other experiment stations where the material is likely to be of greatest value and best adapted to the winters.

In general, the tests have shown that sudden drops of temperature are more destructive than slower freezing, and that peach buds will stand colder weather in midwinter than they will early in winter or after the buds have begun to swell in late winter.

No Social Security

Dear Editor: I don't believe in compulsory military training.

Social Security should not be extended to farmers. It would tend to make a farmer less thrifty. Why should he try to improve his house or his farm when the Government makes it unnecessary for him to save or take care of anything. They propose to care for him in his old age. I don't think Social Security should ever have been put into effect.

Next, I don't believe in price controls. This law only causes cutbacks in production. No one will try to expand their business without a free market for his products. We all live by making a profit out of our business. Who should have a right to say how much? I think the greater the profit, the harder we will try to put out more goods. The very politician we have appointed to regulate prices is no doubt getting a fat profit out of his salary. Yet he is holding the rest of us down. If this goes on much longer we sure will suffer from shortages. Is there no way to get rid of these political parasites?—Jim Matzen, Sedgwick Co.

Water Shrinks Rope

If a rope clothesline has stretched to the extent that it must be tightened, and your handy man doesn't get around to it soon enough to suit you, a quick temporary method is to turn the hose on it. The line will shrink.—Mrs. L. W. Todd.

Safe Starter

I fill a No. 10 tin can about two-thirds full of fine ashes, add used tractor oil and stir until ashes are well saturated. A small amount of this is added to the kindling when starting a fire and it burns for quite some time.—Mrs. C. C.

Hook for Broom

A hook screwed in the broom handle is a handy "reacher," also saves the broom bristles. Besides being able to hang the broom by the hook, it may also be used to catch a window-shade cord when the shade has sprung to the top.—I. W. K.

Oldest Partnership?

Where is the oldest father-son (or sons) farm partnership in Kansas?

Kansas Farmer would like to locate this business partnership to see why it has been successful over such a long period.

How many father-son partnerships are there in Kansas? Please drop the editor of Kansas Farmer a card or letter if your farming is done on a father-son partnership basis.

You folks who are operating a father-son partnership: Please tell the editor the points that make such a business set-up successful. Also, please tell about the points to guard against. Your experience will be of tremendous help to thousands of fathers and sons and ex-Servicemen thruout the state.

Dairy CATTLE

DON'T FLIT FROM COW TO COW

Heavy milkers fill up the cans quickly—Heavy milkers give you the most for your labor—Heavy milkers are always the most profitable in the herd. Holstein cows ARE the heaviest milkers to be found.

Write for free booklet.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 3036

REEDS' DAIRY FARM

Offering registered Holstein bulls from a few weeks old to several bulls ready for service. These are sired by proven sires and out of classified dams with high official production records. Last year's herd average was 440 lbs. of fat on twice-a-day milking. These bulls are a splendid lot and are being priced at \$125 to \$200.

ERNEST REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

For sale or lease, a baby son of Carnation Countryman, whose first two daughters classified "very good" and "good plus." Dam—Mt. Joseph Fancy with a two-year-old record of 429.4 lbs. fat, 3.6%. Also bulls for light service.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kan.

Reg. Jersey Cattle Sale

Monday, March 18,

Miltonvale, Kan.

at farm of L. B. Hauck west side of Miltonvale on Highway 24, one mile south on 813, 1/2 mile west.

Milking herd, 22 head. Some heavy springers, some later, 3 years to one nine-year-old cow, 10 females about 2 years old, 8 yearlings, 1 good herd bull 2 years old.

All cattle Tb. and Bang's tested. Reg. and health certificates furnished.

We will sell, previous to cattle, a saddle horse, heavy saddle, 2 Unit National portable milker, Letz Feed Mill and grinder, some farm implements.

L. B. and WAYNE HAUCK (Owners)
Auctioneers: Elwood Bros.

BROOKSIDE JERSEY STOCK FARM

We guarantee to provide Jerseys that will give nourishment for the body; beauty for the eyes; consolation for the mind; rest for the soul; and cash for the pocketbook. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Guaranteed in every way. Reasonable prices.

MARSHALL BROS., Sylvia, Kansas.

REGISTERED

AYRSHIRE HEIFERS

Three months to two years old. Penhurst breeding and our best family. Good quality.

G. B. CHILDERS, Rt. 8, Wichita, Kan.

4 Miles Southwest of Town on Highway 42

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N., 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

CHET-AYR FARM For sale—5 cows, 4 bred heifers, 3 yearlings, 2 baby heifer calves, 7-months-old bull and extra good bull calves.

CHESTER O. UNRUH, Hillsboro, Kansas.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Herd Sire

Hollandale Leander Nov. 4, 1942, dark red, weight 1,800. Sired by Pride of the North RM. Classified "excellent." Dam—Hollandale Greta RM. 7857-286 (2nd calf) has a full RM. registered certificate. Also bull calves from above sire.

R. O. EVANS, Rt. 3, Wellington, Kansas

(6 miles east and 3 1/2 miles south)

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

Roan bull calf for sale, sired by Blue Jacket President from an RM dam of Retnuh breeding. Price \$150.

ROBERT MORARITY, Pittsburg, Kansas

Kenton Milking Shorthorns

Choice Bulls, calves to breeding age, out of "good plus" and "very good" cows and sired by Wapsie Craggs Duke "excellent," 1945 Kansas Grand Champion.

GORDON L. JANSSEN, Bushton, Kansas

FOR SALE, MILKING SHORTHORNS

Registered females, all ages. A lot of young cows to freshen soon.

LAWRENCE BRUNGARDT, Gorham, Kan.

4 miles north and 1/2 west of Walker Army Air Field.

March 16

Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, March 9

AUCTION LAND AND DAIRY CATTLE



**Springfield, Colorado
Tuesday, March 26**

Starting at 10 a. m.

230 Choice Holstein

Two-year-old springing heifers. Will start freshening April 7. These are large, well marked Holstein heifers and were selected from top dairy herds from Wisconsin as calves. They are Bang's and Tb. tested, bred selected and developed for milk production. Buyer may purchase one or several carloads; they all sell to the highest bidder. Ranch selling same time at auction, 5,587 acres. This ranch is all well grassed, plenty of water, two sets of improvements. Land adjoins great wheat producing section, greater part lies level. 3,000 acres under oil lease to major oil companies. Ten-year lease pays fifty cents per acre. Lease royalties goes to purchaser. Land and cattle may be inspected on the ranch at any time up to March 15, west of Pritchett, Colorado, after that date the owner may be found at Husted Stock Yards at Springfield, Colorado. For information contact owner, V. C. and Nettie Marrs, Pritchett, Colorado.

Free Barbecue to Be Furnished by the Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Colo.

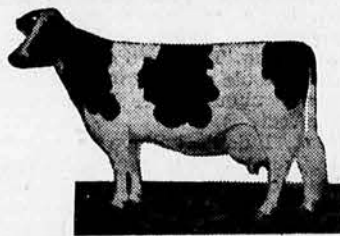
Complete Sales Service Furnished by the
JIM HOOVER SALES ORGANIZATION, Sterling, Colorado
Jesse R. Johnson With Kansas Farmer.

Sale of Select High Grade Holstein Cattle

1½ miles east, and 3 miles north of Lancaster, or 9 miles west and 3 miles north and 1 mile east of Atchison, Kan.

Wednesday, March 6, 1 P. M.

We will offer our entire Holstein cow herd. Numbering 30 head of outstanding producing cows. This offering consists of cows ranging in age from 2 to 9 years. This is considered one of the top dairy herds in the country. We will also sell our 3-year-old reg. Holstein herd bull. Cows Tb. and Bang's tested.



F. P. GERHING, Owner, Atchison, Kansas
Auctioneer: Mike Wilson. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2ND X
Undeclared in 1940
The dam of Red Coronet 2d.

Banburys' Polled Shorthorns

25 BULLS, 8 to 14 months old. Sired by Red Coronet 2nd and Dark Bell's Royal 2nd X, weight 2,170, the greatest sires we have ever owned. Also a few heifers bred to Grundard Vanities.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Plevna, Kansas**

22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson,
1 west of Plevna.

Packer Type Hampshires

Service age boars 200 to 300 pounds at \$60 to \$100. Each priced as to weight and quality. Weaning pigs \$35 each or 3 for \$100.

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



This is Bright Boy, one of our good herd boars.

Beef CATTLE

**U. S. Center
Aberdeen-Angus
Breeder's Association
Show and Sale
Smith Center, Kan.**

Monday, March 18
Show at 9 a. m.—Sale at 1 p. m.
In comfortable sale pavilion
For catalog write
**HARRY R. DANNENBERG
Gaylord, Kansas**

**Registered
Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle**

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



LUFT'S HEREFORDS

Modern type Herefords.
Visitors welcome.

JOHN LUFT, Bison, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

1 herd bull, 3 year old, ALF Real Domino 65. Several young bulls, 10 to 15 months, Victor Domino breeding.

**R. H. ZIEGLER
Rt. 2
Junction City, Kan.**



**Plainview
Polled
Hereford
Farm**

A few good serviceable bulls still left at the farm. Inspection invited. Tb. and Abortion tested.

**JESSE RIFFEL & SONS,
Enterprise (Dickinson
County), Kansas.**

Polled Hereford Bulls

We have several bulls about 20 months old for sale at this time. These are real quality bulls and have been raised in a practical manner. Come and see them or write.

GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora, Kansas

CLYDE MILLER'S

POLLED SHORTHORNS

carry the best blood of the breed which gives them character and quality. They satisfy.

CLYDE W. MILLER, Mahaska, Kansas

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

Pasture Can Do More

By **JAMES W. LINN, Extension Dairyman**
Kansas State College, Manhattan

SO DAIRY cows can be more adequately fed from pasture, there is a need for a greater use of temporary pastures. Native pasture is not well adapted to the good dairy cattle of today, because it does not produce enough forage on the small acreage. Inasmuch as the dairy cow needs from 100 to 150 pounds of grass each day if it is to provide the needs of the cow, and since the cow needs to be close to the barn at milking time twice a day, a better job can be done with temporary or tame than with native pastures.

In either case, most farmers will find it better to plan a pasture program of annual or biannual crops and supplement these crops with tame or native pastures.

Because rainfall, insect pests and soils vary so much over the state, there cannot be a program that will adapt itself for the entire area. Another reason that what usually is called temporary pastures are better adapted than native pastures is because they can be planned so they will provide abundant forage thru more months of the year. This program can be counted on to handle the pasture program 9 to 11 months, depending on the location and severity of the winter. The southern part of the state can count on at least one month more pasture than the northern part.

Sudan grass still is the best mid-summer pasture, except when the chinch bugs destroy it the latter part of the season. Whether they likely will be a problem can be determined by the latter part of the winter; at any rate, they are not a problem on much of the area west of U. S. Highway 81.

Gives Good Results

Korean lespedeza is an excellent mid-summer pasture for Eastern Kansas. It is reported to be giving good results as far west as Sedgwick county.

Sweet clover never has been used to its fullest extent. It is adapted to most of the area east of U. S. Highway 81. Acid soils, however, require lime to give good results with this crop.

Cereal grains offer the best possibility of fall, winter and spring pasture. Their use is of long standing as an extra profit that can be obtained from a cash-grain crop. The crops best adapted to this program ranked in order of their importance probably are Balbo rye, Kawvale wheat, oats and barley.

The pasture program that one should use will depend on its adaptation by areas and the desire of the individual producer.

In Eastern Kansas a combination of Balbo rye, fall and winter oats and lespedeza—planted together, first- and second-year sweet clover, will assure one of a most complete year-around pasture program.

In Central Kansas Balbo rye, oats and lespedeza—when adapted, first- and second-year sweet clover and Sudan will give excellent results.

In Western Kansas one will wish to depend on wheat or Balbo rye, winter

or spring barley, and Sudan as a complete pasture program.

Native pasture should be used for young stock and to fill in when the planned temporary pasture program does not grow as expected.

In the eastern half of the state, the amount of temporary pasture needed may be limited if Bromegrass, with some alfalfa seeded with it, is a substantial program on the farm.

Success with any kind of temporary pasture program depends not only on having a plan for handling adapted crops but just as much on the right tillage methods for those crops. As an example, all temporary pastures in Western Kansas should be planted on summer-fallow land.

In Central and Eastern Kansas, to insure one of having abundant moisture so Balbo rye will be sure to grow in late August, there should be a seedbed that has been tilled from the middle of May. In the same area Sudan is a safer crop if the seedbed preparation was started in the fall and continues thru until planting time.

From 2 to 3 acres of a well-planned and executed temporary pasture program for each milk cow will not only keep production at a higher production level but will save labor and feed cost at the same time. In fact, the pasture acreage can be the most profitable on the farm.

Bells for Sheep

When dogs are likely to bother the flock, sheep bells are the most effective way of cutting down losses. While the bells will not always save the sheep when pasturing some distance from buildings, the noise made when the flock is being bothered usually gives the owner enough time to get his shotgun and prevent large losses. I have found that 12 good-size bells in a flock of 50 to 75 ewes will produce enough noise when the sheep become frightened, to hold off even the most vicious dog, and allow the flock to get a good start toward the buildings. The average marauding dog will be sufficiently impressed by the clatter to keep his distance.—A. F. F.

Wire Brush Is Best

A small wire bristle brush is handy around the house and workshop. I use one to clean the oven, to remove scaly paint or oil before painting, and to remove lint and thread from sweaters. The lint can be burned from the brush without injuring brush.—L. D.

For Sagging Doors

The tendency of light screen doors to sag can be remedied without bracing. Fasten the coil spring from the post to the door at an angle instead of horizontally. If the spring is stretched somewhat tighter than usual, it will exert an upward as well as an inward pull. This change also will keep the door from slamming so violently.—Mrs. C. B.

4-H Members Are Real Producers

THE 4-H Clubs in Kansas are big business. Projects carried in 1945 by 4-H Club boys and girls had a total value of \$2,132,178. That was a gain of more than a half million dollars over 1944 figures.

In 1945, Saline county youths led the state with projects totaling \$100,000. Shawnee county had poultry and corn projects valued at \$27,000 and \$26,000 respectively.

Sedgwick county 4-H dairy products alone were worth more than \$13,000, while Labette county club members owned poultry projects worth \$10,460. Baby beef values in Wabaunsee county reached \$20,000 and exceeded \$11,000 in Comanche county. Corn products in Lyon county were worth \$8,360.

In home economics, Harvey county club girls did food-preservation work valued at \$1,000. Clothing made by Cowley county's youthful dressmakers was worth more than \$2,000.

This is just a beginning. The 1946 program calls for expansion with a goal of 25,000 4-H Club members. By 1948, the state office hopes to have a total of 43 county club agents to direct activities of 35,000 boys and girls.

Other points of the new program call for stronger projects—higher quality and of a size to challenge ability; expanded leadership program; a state 4-H camp and improved county camps; and a program for older youth.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
March 8—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo., L. M. Thornton, Secretary, 2825 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
March 18—The U. S. Center Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association, Smith Center, Kan., Secretary, Harry R. Dannenburg, Gaylord, Kan.
April 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
April 19—Dodson Brothers, Fall River, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
March 4—Jay L. Carwell & Son, Alton, Kan.
March 22—C K Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
April 1—John Luft, Bison, Kan. Sale at Hays, Kan. Vic Roth, Hays, Kan., Sale Manager.
April 9—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.
April 10—Jannous Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
November 13—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
March 6—F. P. Gerhing, Atchison, Kan.
March 26—Holsteins at Springfield, Colo., Jim Hoover Sales Co., Mgrs., Sterling, Colo.
April 15—Kansas Spring Classic Holstein Sale, Abilene, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.
April 24—Commercial Holstein Sale, Hillsboro, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
March 4—H. M. Wible, Corbin, Kan.
April 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. Secretary, Edwin Hedstrom, Mankato, Kan.
Guernsey Cattle
May 3—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.
Jersey Cattle
March 18—L. B. and Wayne Hauck, Miltonvale, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
March 28—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
March 8—Roy Roediger, Longford, Kan.
March 15—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan., sale at Abilene, Kan.
Land
March 26—V. C. Marrs, Pritchett, Colo. Sale at Springfield, Colo. Jim Hoover Sales Co. Mgrs., Sterling, Colo.

HOGS



Givens' Production Duroc Sale
at farm west of town on Highway 24 (under cover)
Thursday, March 28
56 Head, the farmers kind, bred for size, quality and fed for big litters. Have the run of pasture with water and feed situated so they travel as much as a mile every day.
40 Bred Sows and Gilts—Offering sired by or bred to 5 different boars, such as—Reconstruction 1st, Proud Plot, Showman, Reconstruction Orion and Golden Chief 2nd.
16 head sired by Reconstruction Orion (son of Reconstruction). Every bred sow shows evidence of ability to produce and suckle a big litter.
16 Choice October Gilts selling open.
2 Fall Boars.
All immuned. Come whether you want to buy or not. For catalog address
HARRY GIVENS, Manhattan, Kan.
Auctioneer: Col. Bert Powell.
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

DUROC BRED GILTS
Thick, deep-bodied, 300 to 400 pounds. Golden Fancy and Orion Cherry breeding, mated to Orion Compact boars for March and April farrow. Registered and vaccinated. Priced reasonable.
A. L. BRODRICK
Fall River, Kansas

WANTED GOOD FEEDING PIGS
100 to 150 Lbs.
Highest Cash Prices Paid
Write, Wire or Phone
Kaw Valley Livestock Co.
Phone 8811—22419 225 N. Jefferson St.
Topeka, Kansas

DELNORB FARM REGISTERED DUROCS
Selected fall boars and gilts, sired by Victory's Vogue, son of the 1943 Minnesota Grand champion, Victory King. Good quality and weighing up to 200 pounds. Double immuned. No bred gilts for sale.
GEORGE J. WETTA, Andale, Kansas

Reg. Duroc Bred Gilts
Sired by a son of Perfect Orion; bred to a grand-son of Golden Fancy for March and early April farrow. Farmer prices. Breeders' quality.
HOWARD C. TALLAFERRO, Leon, Kan.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

H. E. HOLLIDAY & SONS, Spotted Poland China breeders of Richland, formerly of Topeka, report heavy inquiry and good sales. Among recent sales were 3 gilts and a boar to Bert Smith, of Arvada, Colo., and a boar and 2 gilts to start a new herd for J. C. Jörn, of Oberlin.

ROY GILLILAND, Berkshire breeder of Holton, attended the Oral M. Robinson sale of Berkshires at Lathrop, Mo., February 11, and purchased several good bred gilts. These gilts were sired by and bred to boars that have been winners at the Missouri State Fair. Their pigs will offer new blood in Roy's herd and enable him to provide new blood for old customers. The sale average on around 50 head was over \$100. Top of \$300 was paid for the Missouri grand champion gilt of 1945.

The **VERN V. ALBRECHT Duroc** bred sow sale held at Smith Center, February 8, was attended by a crowd of 500, according to a report received from Mr. Albrecht. The top price female went to J. M. Alden, of Keensburg, Colo., at \$175, and Howard Tallafarro, of Leon, took the top boar at \$157.50. Bill Hilbert, of Corning, took another boar at \$155. The female average was \$102. Thirty-five of the 60 head stayed in Kansas. Three hundred boys attended the judging contest. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The **KAY COUNTY OKLAHOMA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** sale held at Blackwell, February 14, was attended by about 1,500 buyers and visitors from Oklahoma and Kansas. The bulls averaged \$241 with the top bull going to L. J. Bodine, of Great Bend. The females averaged \$285 with the highest priced female also purchased by Mr. Bodine. The entire offering of 47 head made an average of \$263. Both weather and local demand was good. Many buyers from the Osage country were there in search of bulls for commercial herds. Col. W. H. Hildenbrand was the auctioneer.

Buyers from Clay and 11 nearby counties competed with each other for the ownership of the **GLENN I. GIBBS HEREFORD** calves sold at auction in Clay Center, February 9. The highest priced bull sold for \$285 to W. J. Roherbaugh, of Fairbury, Nebr. The top heifer went to O. Rieger, Belleville, at \$285. The 21 bulls brought a general average of \$183.22 and the 13 heifers averaged \$181.74. All of the calves were under 12 months of age. The total on the 34 head was \$6,210, an average of \$182.60. Ross B. Schaulis was the auctioneer.

Among recent sales of Herefords, **CK RANCH** reports 10 open heifers sold to A. M. Barbour, of Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Barbour and his farm manager, George Stidham, spent 2 days at the ranch inspecting the herd and making their selections. Five of the heifers were bred to CK Onward Domino and 2 to CK Cascade. Mr. Smiley, of Junction City, was another buyer, selecting and purchasing 5 coming 2-year-old bulls for use in his own herd. Elmer Peterson & Son, Glen, of Marysville, recently visited the ranch and took home with them 4 open yearling heifers to mate with CK Colonel D. 34th, the bull purchased at the last CK Ranch sale. This is the fourth purchase of CK cattle by the Petersons.

Buyers present or represented by mail bids from Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nebraska, competed for the ownership of bred gilts in the **BAUER BROS. SALE** held at Fairbury, Nebr., February 4. Seventeen head stayed in Nebraska and 18 went to Kansas. Top animal went to an Iowa breeder at \$250; second top to Iowa at \$245. The general average was \$150. H. A. Stark, of Abilene, was the heaviest Kansas buyer, taking several head at around \$150 a head. The top 25 head averaged \$170. Six fall boars brought an average of \$167, 2 of them going to Illinois, 2 to Indiana, one to Kansas, and one to Iowa. Mr. Stark was the Kansas buyer at \$120. Harve Duncan was the auctioneer, assisted by Roy Schultis and John Johnson.

W. F. WALDO'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY Duroc bred gilt sale held at DeWitt, Nebr., February 11, was attended by about 200 buyers and visitors. Fifty-eight of the 64 head sold went back to Nebraska farms and herds. Among the Kansas buyers was E. R. Zimmerman, of Dwight. The highest priced gilt sold went to Jim Kent, of Iowa, at \$197, and the University of Nebraska took the top boar at \$130. Seven boars sold for an average price of \$75.21. The 52 bred sows and gilts averaged \$102.05 and 5 fall gilts averaged \$52. The entire average of everything sold was \$95.27. Local demand was fair. H. J. McMurtry was the auctioneer.

The **R. C. DUNN HAMPSHIRE** sheep sale, Joplin, Mo., February 13, was handicapped from the attendance standpoint due to icy roads which prevailed over a wide area previous to the sale. With a small crowd on hand a \$57 average was made on the 42 registered bred ewes. These ewes were from 3 to 6 years old and sold from \$30 to \$115. The highest selling ewe and the second highest selling ewe at \$82.50, also 3 others, were purchased by Henry Bock and Son, Wichita. Eleven coming yearling ewes averaged \$44. Buyers purchased the Dunn Hampshires from 4 states: Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Grade ewes sold at satisfactory but not high prices. Bert Powell and John Tension, auctioneers.

The 98 head of registered **POLLED SHORT-HORNS** exhibited and sold at the 1946 CONGRESS show and sale at Lincoln, Nebr., February 1-2, was probably the best offering and showing of the breed, at least in the Middle West. Two hundred twenty-five members attended the banquet the night before. Selling at the rate of one animal every 3 minutes, the entire offering made the good average of \$510.78. The 41 bulls averaged \$610.48 with a top of \$2,500. Fifty-seven females averaged \$610.48 with a top of \$1,400. The 12 top prize winners

averaged \$1,087.50 and the 20 top animals selling averaged \$1,074.25. The low animal in the sale brought \$240. The highest selling bull went to Washington State and the top female to New York.

The **DUROC BREEDERS** show and sale held at Belleville, February 16, was a decided success. The award for bred gilts in the superior class went to Bar Y Ranch, Baxter Springs, Arthur E. Roepke, Waterville, and Vern Hardenburger, Narka. The award was made by Professor Bell. Several hundred breeders, buyers and spectators were in attendance. The top bred gilt went to Vern Albrecht, of Smith Center, at \$250. This gilt came from the Bar Y Ranch consignment. The 47 bred gilts sold averaged \$120.90; 9 fall boars averaged \$66.40, with a top of \$117 paid by Vern Albrecht. The superior gilt from the Roepke consignment went to W. H. Hilbert, of Corning, at \$200, and the one from the Hardenburger herd was purchased by George Wetta, of Andale. Dr. George Wreath, of Belleville, managed the sale in a highly satisfactory way. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by Mike Wilson and Gus Heideberg.

With Bert Powell on the mound and Elmer Dawdy in the box, and local auctioneers in the ring who knew most of the crowd by their first names, the **FREDERICK VAN DALSEM** Holstein dispersal, held on the farm near Fairview, was one of the very interesting sale events of the year. The crowd of local and distant buyers overflowed the ringside. The grade Holsteins were sold without fitting. Like most herds that have been maintained over the years there were the usual number of blemished and aged cows. But every defect was called immediately by Sale Manager Dawdy and every explanation appeared to be accepted. Local buyers living in one of the best co-operative creamery areas in Kansas, were good bidders but were outbid on the tops by distant buyers. The heaviest buyer was Ralph W. Bemis, of Ellis, owner and manager of the OL Ranch. He took 11 head. The top cow went to F. A. Rolo, of Larned, at \$300. It was announced early in the sale that the best cows would be sold in the forepart of the auction. This statement appeared to stimulate the buying. Six head sold at \$275 and up, 12 head at \$250 and up, 15 above \$200 a head. Twenty-seven head sold from \$165 a head to \$300. The calves ranged from \$65 to \$135. The general average of cows, bred and open heifers, and baby calves, 47 head in all, was \$178. This included 2 bulls at \$190 and \$170.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.65	\$17.65	\$16.50
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs	14.85	15.00	17.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.24	.23	.24
Eggs, Standards	.33	.31½	.33
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.72½	1.64½	1.78½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow			1.15½
Oats, No. 2, White			.82
Barley, No. 2	1.42¾	1.33	1.20
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	27.50	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	16.00	18.50

Varnish Scraper

The best floor and wood scraper I have found for varnish and paint removal is one I made of a mower section. I drilled a hole thru the center of a new mower knife, set the section in a vise and swaged into the hole a round iron rod for a handle. No doubt a wood handle could be set to the blade with a long log screw in a ferruled hardwood handle and in either case the hard steel of the mower blade will prove to be a durable and effective scraper tool.—Mrs. S. W.

Renew Paint

Paint that has become dry and apparently useless, can be renewed by pouring an inch of turpentine on top of it. Let this remain for several days, and then stir with a stick until it is ready again for use.—Mrs. F. T.

Teach Calves

To teach baby calves to drink easily, soak a piece of dry bread in the milk, put the bread in the calf's mouth then stick the calf's mouth down in the milk. The calf will soon go down in the bottom of the bucket after the dry bread. This beats letting them suck your fingers.—B. E. L., Douglas Co.

Gets the Mole

A homemade mole fork that really works is made by taking two ½-inch boards, 4 by 6 inches, and boring a hole in the center large enough to hold a broom handle securely. Thru one board, nine 5-inch nails were driven, placed irregularly and close enough to prevent the mole from wriggling thru. The two boards were nailed together with the handle fitted in place. With one thrust of this weapon, I always get my mole.—O. O. C.

HOGS

DUROC BRED GILTS
Thick, low heavy hams, quality kind. Sired by Proud Cherry Orion, Builder's Victory Ace, Ace's Parade, Orion Compact, bred for March and April farrow. Many bred to Uneda Broadway, the thickest, deepest-bodied, heaviest-hammed boar we could buy, is made right, bred right. For sale now Top Flight spring and summer boars. Immuned. Write or come.
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

Duroc Bred Gilts

One Spring Boar, Fall Boars and Gilts. They are real ones. Top bloodlines, well conditioned. Must please or money refunded.
BEN HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

ETHYLEDAL SPOTLIGHT SUPREME FARM
OUR WIZARD
Breeding stock for sale at all times.
Date Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

Hartmans' Poland Sale

RANDALLS SALE BARN
ABILENE, KANSAS,
FRIDAY, MARCH 15
Sale at 1 p. m.

30 Tops, September and October farrow. The kind that grow big, wide and meaty. Sired by the 950-pound GENERAL IKE and out of big quality tried sows.
10 Strictly Top Boars.
30 Gilts, picked for real herd sow material. Immuned. Write
J. J. HARTMAN & CONRAD
Elmo, Kan.

25 SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SELECTED GILTS

Registered and immuned. Bred for March and April farrow to Model Keepsake, a son of the noted Keepsake. Out of dams by sons of such sires as Silver Ace. Farmers' kind and farmer prices.
WALTER ALLERHEILIGEN,
Rt. 1 Marysville, Kan.

Konkel's Spots Placed 23 Times Kansas State Fair

Now offering gilts sired by the 1945 Grand Champion or his helper, a full brother to Silver Row, the \$820 boar. Also fall pigs of above breeding.
DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas.

Sunnybrook Farm

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Bred gilts—Fall boars and gilts. The blocky, easy feeding type.
H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON,
Richland (Shawnee County) Kansas
(Formerly of Topeka)

Spotted Poland China Pigs

Outstanding thick, deep fall boar and sow pigs, sired by Top Flash and True Model. Good feeders and prize winners. Registered and vaccinated.
EARL J. & EVERETT FISER, Norwich, Kan.

Poland China Fall Boars

Prospector and Craftsman breeding, weight 200 pounds. Double immuned. Priced reasonable.
J. M. YUNGMEYER, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kan.

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

O. I. C. Pedigreed, Blocky Type
short-nosed weanlings.
PETERSON & SONS,
Osage City, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer
If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.
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The Tank Truck

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



USING 1 TRACTOR AND 1 TRUCK OR... 12 TRACTORS AND 12 TRUCKS

FARSIGHTED OPERATORS LOOK TO A GOOD MOTOR OIL!

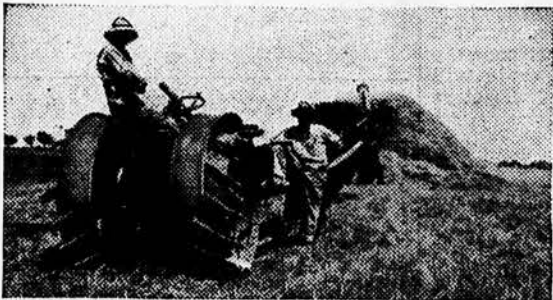
Most all of us at one time or other have heard it said that you can't apply to a large operation the lessons learned in working on a small operation. To a certain extent, most everybody will agree that difference in size produces other differences too. But here and now we want to show how that observation does *not* apply to lubricating farm machinery—at least when Conoco farm lubricants are being used. And for proof we direct your attention to the following letters from farmers.

"I own... a 180-acre farm..."

That's how A. J. Wiederholt begins his letter from Clyde, Missouri. "I purchased a Case tractor in 1922," he continues. "I have used this tractor these past 23 years for custom threshing and sawing lumber. I have also used it in my farm operations for plowing, discing, planting, feed grinding and sawing wood. I believe Conoco has excellent lubricants. I have never had a hot boxing, a burned-out bearing, or any rod trouble due to faulty lubrication since I started using Conoco products in 1929. I use Conoco Nth motor oil, Conoco pressure lubricant, Racelube, Sujind and Pumplube. ... I am completely satisfied. ..."

Now there's a one-tractor operation that makes a real point—for Mr. Wiederholt's tractor furnishes him with power for just about everything he does ... and is going strong after 23 continuous years of

A. J. Wiederholt (on tractor) has just finished telling Conoco representative P. J. Walter about his 23-year-old Case tractor.



\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

From Columbia, Missouri, Mrs. H. L. Fenton suggests running a piece of dry bread through the meat grinder after using, to remove grease and bits of food.



Alex Matheson sent this sketch of a handy canvas kindling sling from Shepherd, Montana.

A handy vise made from a large discarded door hinge, a bolt and a nut is the idea of Tommy Bauler of Gladstone, New Mexico.



Mrs. Lois Garrett of Bedias, Texas, saves time and energy in hanging wash by keeping clothes-pins in a gallon bucket which slides along the clothes-line.



Here's a real double-barrelled operation ... two of the Barnes Livestock Company's twelve tractors—and six of the Barnes Truck Company's nine trucks! Driving the tractors are E. C. and C. E. Barnes.

hard labor, 17 of them on Conoco products exclusively! But let's take a look at another kind of one-tractor operation.

"I farm 200 acres..."

And those acres of W. R. Ritter's lie up near Shoshone, Idaho, where it really gets cold in the Winter. He doesn't use his tractor as extensively as Mr. Wiederholt, but he uses it *hard*—and he uses it the year round. Here's what he writes ...

"For the last twelve years I have used your products exclusively, and can say that I have had fine results from your gasolines, fuels, oils and greases. ... Prior to purchasing my new Farmall tractor I had an old Farmall that I had used your Nth oil in for five years and when I turned it in on the new Farmall the tractor dealer informed me that they could not even take up the bearings at all."

Good? Well, most of us would sure be proud to run a tractor for five long, hard years in hot weather and cold, and still not be able to remove even one shim from even one bearing! And now let's look at a big operator's opinion of Conoco lubrication.

"We operate our 900-acre ranch..."

So writes C. E. Barnes from Riverton, Wyoming, and continues, "Most of the ranch is under irrigation and requires the use of 12 tractors and three trucks. In addition ... our son, C. C. Barnes, who is now in the Navy, operates the Barnes Truck Company in Riverton. The truck company uses nine International trucks. We have used Conoco products over a period of fifteen years and have always found them superior in quality and uniform

at all times. Our maintenance and repair costs have been held at a minimum through the use of your quality line of petroleum products. ..."

There are varying conditions aplenty in the three men's operations—and room aplenty for varying opinions, too! Yet one and all, these farmers agree on the use of Conoco products in their farm machines. There are reasons aplenty, too, why they should agree on Conoco—but right here and now we're going to talk about just two specific reasons that apply to one Conoco product ... Conoco Nth motor oil.

"Secrets" of CONOCO Nth Oil's Quality: OIL-PLATING and THIALKENE!

Reason No. 1: OIL-PLATING—that's a name ... and a very descriptive one ... for lubricant that durably fastened or sort of plated onto working parts inside any engine by Conoco Nth oil's special ingredient. This acts magnet-like so as to make inner engine parts attract and hold protective oil PLATING. With OIL-PLATING acting as a shield against friction ... against corrosion ... wear has a mighty tough time trying to get any further. And that's a great help against further carbon and sludge formation.



Reason No. 2: THIALKENE INHIBITOR—that's the name of a second special ingredient in Conoco Nth motor oil. This one's function is to retard breakdown of the oil through long spells of hard, hot work. Working together, OIL-PLATING and Thialkene inhibitor give your engines a better chance to keep more of their "get-up-and-go," however hard they're run.

That's the story behind the high quality of our Conoco product for the farm. And similar sound reasons back up every other Conoco lubricant too. Prove that for yourself! Just phone Your Conoco Agent to come on out to the farm and let you try Conoco Nth oil and other Conoco products in your own machines. Ask him, also, to bring out your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart—made especially for your own tractor. There's no obligation. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH

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



DISCOVER THE NEW-DAY PLEASURES OF CONOCO N-TANE* GASOLINE!

In your family car or in the pick-up truck, you can have lots of fun by getting all the hushed power of new-day Conoco N-tane gasoline! You'll have the pleasure of hauling heavy loads without keeping your ears cocked for fuel knock and ping. You'll have the pleasure of extra-good mileage. And you'll have the pleasure of

starting right up, with just a click and a whirr—AND GO! Discover all that your car or pick-up can do on Conoco N-tane gasoline. Just don't say octane ... say N-tane!—right over at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station in town—or get it through Your Conoco Agent.

*TRADE MARK