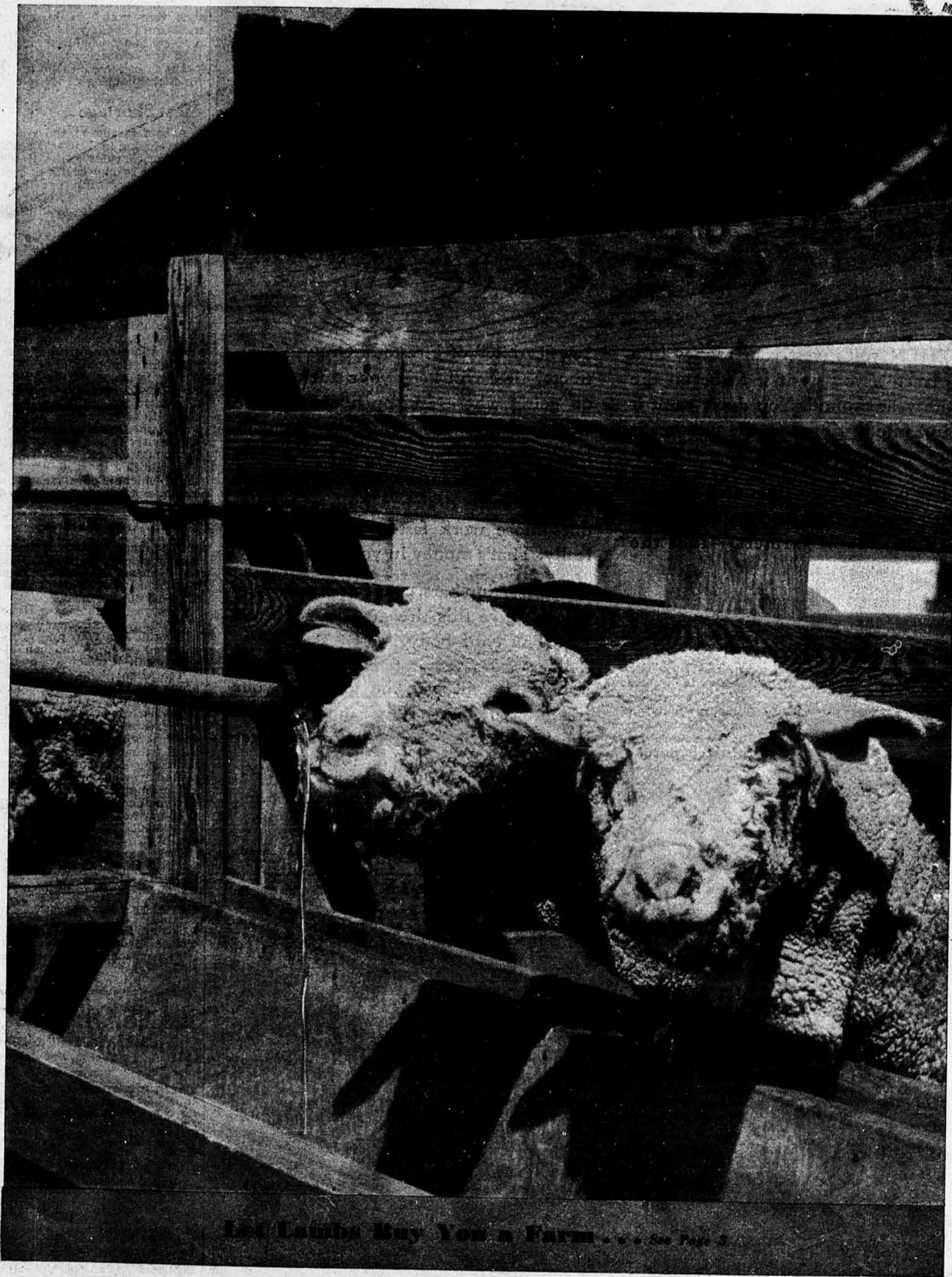


Supp. 6 f. Cap. 2

KANSAS FARMER

APRIL 6, 1946

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Let Lambs Buy You a Farm . . . See Page 2

The **CENTER BITE** of Firestone GROUND GRIP TIRES Gives Your Tractor **MORE PULLING POWER**

WHEN you invest your money in a tractor, you want it to be on the job the year around. You don't want it to stand idle just because the weather is bad, or the going is tough.

It has been proved time and again — by engineering tests and by thousands and thousands of farmers — that the

"center bite" of Firestone Ground Grip tractor tires will keep your tractor right on going where an "open center" tire will foul up with trash, clog up with mud, and spin — dead in its tracks. The Ground Grip "center bite" with as much as 16% more drawbar pull, naturally, does more work faster, more economically. That's money in your pocket.

The traction bars, connected and triple-braced, give this tire 40% longer tread life. The cord body is 14% stronger — delivers extra years of service. For these reasons, it will pay you to equip your tractor with Firestone Ground Grips — the "center bite" tires that pull better longer.

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

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

40% LONGER TREAD LIFE

14% STRONGER CORD BODY

UP TO 16% MORE DRAWBAR PULL

CENTER BITE gives POSITIVE TRACTION

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

Spray Cattle First

Cattlemen in the Flint Hills region pass along this tip about spraying cattle. If you want to brand do it before you spray. Those who have tried to brand after spraying report that the spray on the cattle sears over the branding iron and makes the job very difficult.

Need White Corn

Manufacturers are making a plea for farmers to plant white hybrid corns this year. They point out the world's need for more human food, plus the fact that many products cannot be made out of yellow corn. The fact that a 10-cents-a-bushel premium has been paid for white corn for the last 10 years is expected to be an incentive for more planting of white corn.

Meat Shortage

A beef famine at the meat counter is developing in Kansas. Packers claim OPA price rules make it impossible for them to buy cattle at prices that would allow them to sell at ceiling prices.

Several smaller packing plants in the state have quit processing beef entirely. John Morrell & Company, Topeka, already has cut its beef run 80 per cent.

Find New Insect Killer

A new insecticide 7 times as effective against flies as DDT has been discovered. Disclosure of the new material was made to the House Appropriations Committee in Washington during hearings on the 1947 Agriculture Department supply bill. Lacking a popular nickname, the new insecticide still is known by its full laboratory name, benzene hexachloride. But apparently it can put a "hex" on the fly population.

In addition to its ability to kill flies, the chemical is effective against many insects not bothered at all by DDT.

Build New Barn

The finest livestock barn in the nation is being planned for erection on the Kansas State Fair grounds, at Hutchinson, says Perry Lambert, president of the fair board.

Designed to replace a structure destroyed by fire, the new livestock barn will cost \$100,000, and will be constructed of brick or monolithic concrete, both of which are available.

Tentative plans call for a judging arena 233 feet long and 195 feet wide. Branching out from the area, which is to be enclosed, will be 7 stables. The barns, extending east and west, will be 160 feet wide and 240 feet long, while those extending southwest, northwest, north, northeast, and southeast are expected to be 80 feet by 240 feet.

The smaller arms will accommodate 4 rows of cattle, while the larger 2 will take care of 8 rows. Office space will be provided at the front of the building.

Only one or two arms of the building will be constructed this year, Mr. Lambert said.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

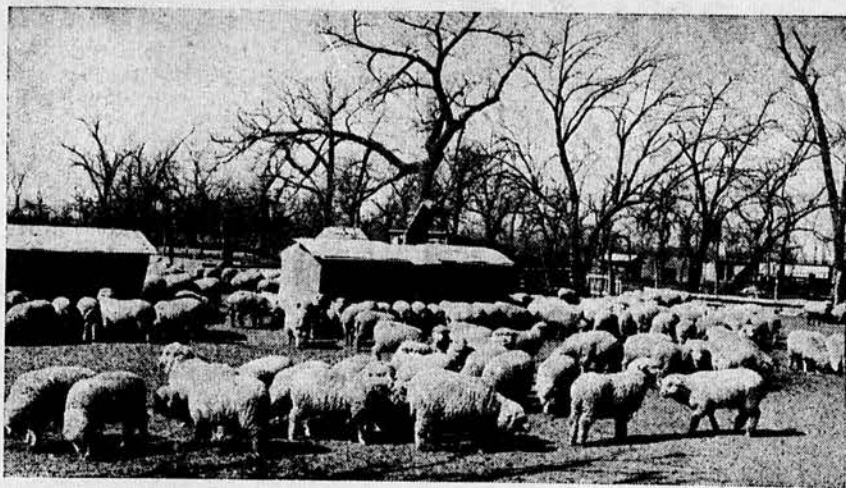
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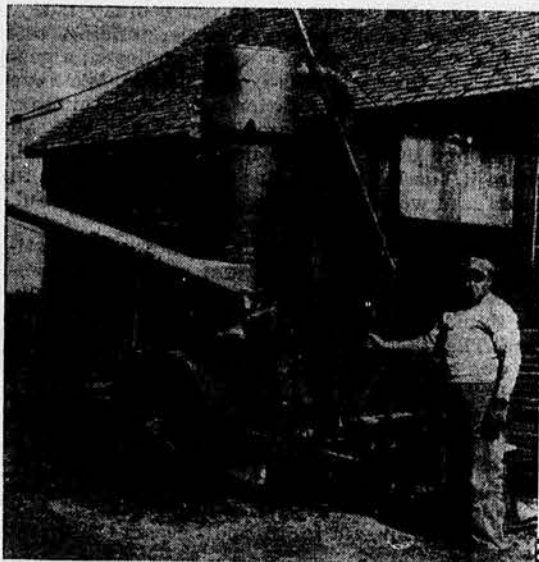
Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.



Self-fed chopped alfalfa and ground corn mixed make up the ration on the Sylvester Martin farm.



Feeders like these hold about 1½ tons of ground feed and need to be refilled every 4½ to 6 days.



Albert Lingg likes this portable grinding outfit to prepare feed for his lambs. "Self-feeding ties me down less," is his explanation for this feeding method.

Let

LAMBS

Buy You a Farm

By DICK MANN



FEED 2 carloads of lambs every year for 10 years and you can buy a good quarter section of land with the profits." That is a favorite saying of lamb feeders in Sedgwick county, where about 150 feeders have 75,000 lambs in the lots. It is the most concentrated lamb feeding area in Kansas, which now ranks among the first 5 states of the nation in lamb feeding operations.

A feeder lamb project goes with wheat farming like ham goes with eggs. That is, it does in those areas of Kansas where alfalfa can be produced. There are several good reasons why lamb feeding fits into the wheat farming program. Sedgwick feeders say they can buy their lambs after the summer field work is over. They feed the lambs all winter and get them out of the way before heavy spring work begins.

Lamb feeding, they claim, gives the wheat farmer a year around job, utilizes roughages, puts valuable manure back on the soil, and forces the growing of alfalfa. This is a good thing because growing alfalfa puts a "kick" in the soil and boosts grain yields. Sedgwick feeders say it is essential to "grow your own alfalfa for a feeder lamb project." Most of them buy their corn.

Lamb feeding setup on A. A. Winter farm, Sedgwick county. Lambs here are fed loose hay and whole grain.

Just how valuable is the sheep manure? Well, feeders told us that a lamb will produce from one third to one half ton of manure during a 150-day feeding period. This manure is valued at \$2 a ton. During a 10-year period, A. A. Winter raised his wheat yields 5 bushels an acre using sheep manure as a top-dressing. He has returned 200 tons of sheep manure a year to his wheat fields. "Sheep manure hauled to the fields in March comes back to my wheat bins in July in the form of added grain," says Mr. Winter.

Three methods of feeding are followed in Sedgwick county: Hand-feeding of loose hay and whole grain; hand-feeding of chopped alfalfa hay and ground grain mixed, (some also use sorghum silage); and self-feeding of chopped alfalfa and ground grain.

Most of the Sedgwick farmers hand-feed either the loose hay and whole grain or the chopped alfalfa and ground grain mixed. The method used by each farmer depends on personal preference, together with the labor situation on his farm.

Old-timers like Mr. Winter recommend that new feeders start out with 1 or 2 carloads of lambs and hand-feed. Until you get the "feel" of lamb feeding, they claim, there are many pitfalls leading to disastrous death losses. Then, too, hand-feeding a small number of sheep takes less equipment.

All that is really necessary to feed lambs, points out Mr. Winter, is a windbreak, hay bunks, troughs for grain, and a water tank. Sorghum bundles can be used as a windbreak. One 16-foot

trough will feed 30 lambs, and one 16-foot hay panel will feed 15 to 18 lambs.

After a new feeder has tried his hand for a while he can enlarge his equipment and operations for hand-feeding, or he can go into self-feeding.

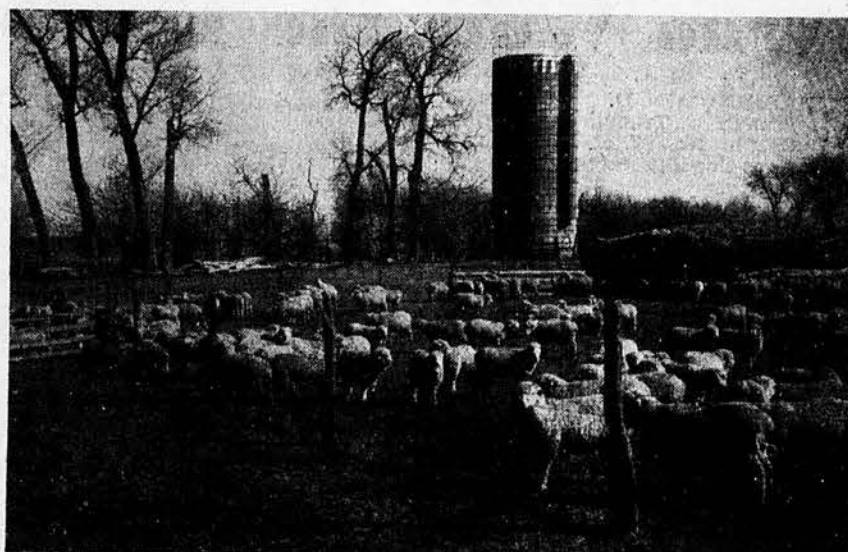
Mr. Winter has fed 2,000 or more lambs a year since 1923, and was one of the first to use self-feeding equipment. However, this year he is hand-feeding loose hay and whole grain. In his opinion there is no labor saved in self-feeding because it takes labor to grind the feed and fill the feeders.

"It isn't necessary to grind feed for sheep," claims Mr. Winter. "Personally, I wouldn't grind unless I was feeding more than 2 carloads of lambs. They will fatten quicker on self-feeders and the weather bothers less if the feeders are under a roof. But one man can hand-feed 2 loads of lambs with 1 hour's work a day, says Mr. Winter.

One of the big problems in lamb feeding is getting the lambs off to a good start. When a new bunch of lambs comes on the Winter farm, here is the procedure followed: They first are put on prairie hay or a low-quality alfalfa hay in limited amounts. After they get used to this diet he starts giving them very small amounts of whole oats in the troughs to teach them to eat grain. Oats are increased gradually until lambs are eating one half pound a day apiece.

[Continued on Page 22]

These lambs on the Marlatt Brothers farm are hand-fed chopped alfalfa, sorghum silage and ground corn.



Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I WAS asked the other day by a magazine for an article on "What the Farmer Sees Ahead." Here is a summary of what I wrote for the magazine:

What the American farmer sees ahead of him these days is almost as confusing as forecasting what Britain and Russia and ourselves will make of the United Nations Organization, considering that Britain and Russia each hopes to use the United States for its own ends.

When the American farmer looks ahead, thru a fog of uncertainty, he hopes what he is seeing are the market cities of Kansas City, Chicago, New York. Very frankly, what he fears he sees is—Washington.

To the farmer, Kansas City, Chicago, New York—the other market places—look like free enterprise markets for the sale of his products; Detroit, Pittsburgh, innumerable manufacturing centers, free markets from which he will be able to buy the things he wants.

Washington looks to the American farmer like regulation, planning on a scale that makes the farmer just a machine for feeding the cities and regimentation that ultimately will lead to some form of stateism.

Theoretically, the farmer as the producer of food and feed and fiber that the world so sadly needs, should face a busy and prosperous future. This applies to the immediate future, and to the long-range future—with probably a middle period of adjustment that he knows will be unpleasant.

At the risk of oversimplification, one might say that farm prosperity depends primarily upon volume production, market demands and prices. Production requires labor, machinery and, of course, weather. Markets depend upon stomachs and pocketbooks capable of paying the price for filling the stomachs. Also upon transportation, communications (so he can know market conditions and distribution systems).

Looking ahead, the farmer can see volume production, upon plenty of demand for food, feed, fiber. Following an interim period, he thinks he can see sufficient labor, farm machinery; the weather always is uncertain. There are plenty of stomachs to be fed. In the United States transportation, communications are not perfect, but they are in the main sufficient.

That leaves uncertain factors—aside from weather—pocketbooks, prices and systems of distribution.

Most farmers believe that thru trial and error our economic system has worked out fairly good systems of distribution. Not many farmers believe that Government control of distribution will improve what he had before the war.

Farmers want pocketbooks of consumers well-filled to buy food, at fair prices that will cover production costs and yield them some profit for their management and labor. He sees wages going up at a rapid rate, and feels his prices should go up accordingly. He doesn't like to be told, after wages have gone up, and prices of things he must buy go up accordingly, that if he asks for corresponding prices, he is the one responsible for causing inflation. What I have just said may explain to non-farmer listeners why farm support may be ex-

pected for any formula that promises better prices for farm commodities.

If I were to summarize what I see, looking ahead into the future of the American farmer, the situation looks something like this.

Immediate money income prospects for the American farmer are favorable; partly offset by prospects of much higher labor and other production costs.

Production is high. Prices are reasonably good (barring substitution of subsidies for price increases in line with costs). I regard these food subsidies as very unhealthy, both for agriculture and for the nation.

Mortgage debt is relatively low. Farmers have accumulated billions of dollars in bonds, savings accounts and demand bank deposits; some cash.

Pressing financial ills of agriculture, as well as those of industry and labor, have been relieved in supplying the enormous demands of war. Of course, this must be discounted by the fact that most of this "new money" comes from borrowing, rather than from production. As Tom Linder, of Georgia, put it, here in Washington the other day, national income has remained around 75 to 85 billion dollars; the other 80 billions we brag about came from borrowing and from the spending of what was borrowed. The increased national income, the increase in money and credits, are evidences of debt, when you get right down to brass tacks. Nevertheless, financial recovery from the depressions resulting from World War I for individual farmers, have been substantial.

Whether this financial relief becomes a permanent asset, or whether a relapse even more serious than those resulting from World War I and post-war inflationary lendings abroad following World War I, will depend to a considerable extent upon what the farmer does for himself, and upon what government, finance, industry and labor do that affects the farmer in the coming months and years.

Key to Understanding

I HAVE thought a good deal about a statement coming out of the recent Kansas Livestock Association convention, held at Wichita. I find encouragement in it. Briefly that statement says it is in the national interest for all groups to recognize their interdependence; also, that they proceed on the basis that unequal advantages, irrespective of the means by which they are attained, or irrespective of the temporary gains they may appear to represent for one or more groups, may lead to economic chaos for the nation as a whole.

With this in mind these thoughtful, realistic livestock men resolved to urge all members of their association, and the members of all other groups, to appraise their own needs, and those of other groups objectively, with a view toward gaining maximum advantages for all without discrimination or special favor for any particular groups.

That statement focuses attention on one of the greatest needs of the hour. It is the key to better understanding, and to peaceful progress, from local community on up to and including international relations. It is the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," in

practical, every-day working clothes. It is the best common-sense answer to most of our problems I know anything about.

I am glad to see these down-to-earth leaders of our livestock industry point out in no uncertain terms this great weakness in our country today. It is lack of co-operation, misunderstanding, selfishness, greed, desire for special privileges; a get-mine-while-the-getting-is-good attitude. We have allowed this kind of inferior living and thinking and action to run rampant long enough. We can see, as our livestock men no doubt had in mind, where it has led us. We are a confused people in a confused world. We are worried and distrustful. We are suspicious.

That isn't the right kind of America. Constitutionally we are a frank and aboveboard people. We don't like hidden meaning, or double-talk. We think a man's word should be as good as his bond. That is the kind of stuff out of which America was built. If we can get back to that kind of thinking; if we can be sufficiently open-minded to see both sides of a question; if we can look at a problem with the good of others in mind, there will be such a resurgence of faith in ourselves, in our communities and in the dignity of our nation that we can successfully cope with war debts, the dangers of inflation, aid to Europe, or even the threat of another war.

I think farmers understand better than other folks, perhaps, that no one group can get along by itself in this day and age. Farmers have come all the way from virtual independence on their own tracts of land, to very wide dependence on many groups in a great variety of businesses. In the early days farm families did the whole job from producing and processing their food to growing the fibers and weaving their clothes. Natural progress has made it desirable and necessary to work with other groups. Farmers must depend on factory workers in the city for their farming implements. City folks in turn must depend on farmers for their food. Railroad workers depend on both farmer and manufacturer to keep them busy. The result has been a higher standard of living all along the line. I don't think I can name a single group that isn't dependent on other groups.

As long as all groups work together reasonably well, we get along in this country. But let suspicion, selfishness, misunderstandings, or unequal advantages—whether real or imagined—edge into the picture and they work to the detriment of our whole country. The Kansas Livestock Association didn't use too drastic language in stating that such factors may lead to economic chaos.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Who Won, the Farmer or the Hired Man?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George V. Trundle Jr., Trundle Engineering Co., in No. 87 of his Trundle Talks, says this illustrates what is going on today.

A chicken rancher needed wheat for his chickens. So one day every week he worked for a farmer neighbor who grew wheat. His wage was \$5 a day. At the end of each day worked he bought 5 bushels of wheat from the farmer at \$1 a bushel.

Came the day when the chicken rancher, vindicating the dignity of labor, demanded \$6 a day. Sure, said the farmer, that is all right. Everybody's doing it, or words to that effect. But that night he charged the chicken man \$1.20 a bushel for the 5 bushels of wheat.

The chicken rancher as hired hand kept upping his wage demands until

he was getting \$10 a day. The wheat farmer kept upping the price of wheat until it was \$2 a bushel. The chicken raiser kept on taking home his 5 bushels of wheat for each day's work.

Said the chicken rancher to his wife: "I've made that old bird double my wages."

Said the wheat farmer to his wife: "I'm selling my wheat for just twice what I got for it when that bird started working for me."

Mr. Trundle perhaps has oversimplified the situation. At the time the wage was \$5 a day and the wheat \$1 a bushel, the 2 men probably were paying a Federal income tax of around

\$2.50 on \$100 of income. By the time the wage was \$10 and wheat reached \$2, their income tax rate was about \$20 on \$100 of income.

When the exchange of one day of work for 5 bushels of wheat was started, if each had a family of 5, the family share of the national debt (on a per capita basis) was close to \$2,000. By the time the wage and price were doubled, each family's share of the national debt was about \$10,000.

Aside it might be remarked, if the hired hand had been "organized," he probably could have boosted his pay scale to \$10 while the wheat farmer was getting the wheat price up to \$1.60 a bushel, especially if a beneficent Gov-

ernment slapped price ceilings on wheat, and encouraged the worker to "bulge" his wage scale.

Anyway, Mr. Trundle's next conclusion, answer to "who's behind?" probably is correct:

"The people with savings in the bank. The people with Government Bonds. The people with insurance policies."

Supposing the 2 men about whom the story is built, each bought \$1,000 worth of savings bonds, for \$750, at the time the story opens. At the end of 10 years the bonds of each would have a face value of \$1,000. But the dollar's purchasing power, the way things are going, will be 60 cents, maybe 50 cents, hardly possible to be as much as 70 cents.

At any rate, Mr. Trundle's bedtime (Continued on Page 18)

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

Kansas Needs More Alfalfa

Good Market for Hay and Seed Outside the State

DEMAND for alfalfa is increasing. Kansas could profitably produce 1½ million acres of alfalfa a year. In 1942, Kansas produced alfalfa on 748,000 acres. During the same year beef cattle, dairy cattle, and sheep needed 2,034,000 tons of alfalfa hay to be properly fed.

In addition to the state needs for hay, there is a big demand in other states for Kansas alfalfa hay and seed. Still more is needed for dehydrating purposes. Dehydrated alfalfa is being used as a source of concentrated feed rich in minerals, vitamins, and proteins by the commercial feed mixers.

In their booklet "Alfalfa in Kansas" released thru the Kansas State College Extension service, Professors L. E. Willoughby and E. A. Cleavinger explain the essentials for growing better alfalfa in Kansas.

The condition of the seedbed and time of seeding are of the utmost importance in raising alfalfa.

Needs Firm Seedbed

The seedbed for alfalfa should be firm, free from weeds, well supplied with moisture, and have an abundant supply of available plant food materials. Thin, drouthy soils and soils in Central Kansas can best be prepared for alfalfa production by summer-fallowing. Land to be summer-fallowed should be plowed in April or May and cultivated sufficiently during the summer to kill weeds, to conserve moisture, and to pack the soils previous to seeding. Seeding on summer-fallowed land usually should be done during the latter half of August of the same season. Good fertile soils, well supplied with moisture, may be prepared for alfalfa by shallow plowing oats, wheat, or flax land, after these crops are harvested and continuing cultivation to control weeds until planting time, which should usually be during the latter half of August or early September.

Alfalfa may be spring seeded in Central and Western Kansas. This often is advisable, due to dry, late summer and early fall conditions, and also because grasshoppers are often numerous. In Eastern Kansas, late summer seeding usually is preferable to spring seeding.

When alfalfa is spring seeded, the seedbed can be summer-fallowed the previous season, thus controlling weeds during the summer. On such a seedbed, the alfalfa may be seeded the next April or early May. Summer-fallowed land should be handled carefully to prevent wind erosion during the winter and early spring. The last cultivation before winter should be one that will leave the surface soil rough over winter.

Follow Corn With Alfalfa

Disked corn, sorghum, or sudan land will make a good seedbed for spring seeding in Central and Western Kansas when moisture conditions are favorable. On sandy land alfalfa can be seeded by drilling in sorghum or sudan stubble which has been left over winter to catch snow and resist wind erosion.

When alfalfa is spring seeded in Eastern Kansas, the land should have been plowed in the fall or early spring and cultivated to control weeds, conserve moisture and liberate plant food nutrients previous to seeding.

Land that was prepared for alfalfa seeding the previous fall but was not seeded will frequently be a desirable seedbed for spring seeding in Eastern Kansas, provided early spring cultivation controls weeds ahead of seeding.

The best date to seed alfalfa in the fall depends upon the seedbed preparation ahead of seeding. On a good, well-prepared seedbed, alfalfa can usually be seeded between August 15 and September 10—the earlier seeding being more desirable. On a poorly prepared seedbed, it frequently is necessary to wait for rains before seeding which may come so late that the seedlings winterkill.

The best date to seed alfalfa in the spring depends upon the probability of late freezes. Alfalfa should be seeded as early as possible, just so it escapes the last hard freeze, usually April 1 to April 15 is a desirable time. If weeds need to be killed, it usually is desirable to delay seeding and kill weeds.

The method of seeding alfalfa often

determines the stand. Drilling alfalfa seed about one-half inch deep, following with a surface packer, is perhaps the most dependable method. Broadcasting alfalfa and later covering with a harrow and packer is sometimes satisfactory, but usually requires more seed than drilling.

Further suggestions on types of seed, inoculation, mowing, and curing alfalfa are contained in the booklet which may be obtained by writing to the Extension Service at Kansas State College.

New 4-H Project

Two Coffey county 4-H Clubs found an entirely new project for their organizations last year in raising hybrid seed corn. The Bound to Win club and the Otter Creek Boosters each raised 1 acre of U. S.-13, making the final cross. John W. Stockebrand, county agent, believes his county is the first in the state to use hybrid seed corn breeding as a club project.

The Bound to Win club planted their 1 acre of corn on the farm of their club leader, Wesley Keever. They harvested 34 bushels of seed, which made a sizable return for the group at \$6.50 a bushel. They plan a similar project this year. The Boosters planted their acre of corn on the James Cochran

farm. Kenneth Cochran, a member of the Boosters, plans to use 1 acre of hybrid seed corn for his personal club project this year.

Gets Seed Diseases

Increased wheat yields of from 6 to 18 per cent have been reported from treating seed with New Improved Ceresan to destroy certain seed-borne diseases. The organic mercury dust is recommended for use against seed-borne stinking smut of wheat. It also reduces seedling blights and root-rot of wheat; controls stinking and stem smuts and reduces seedling blight of rye. In addition, it is recommended for control of several fungous diseases of oats, barley, sorghums, millets, and flax.

Farmers Pay Loans

An estimated 1,934 loans totaling \$2,123,748 will be made in Kansas by the Farm Security Administration,

from February 1 to June 30, 1946, according to Cal Ward, regional FSA director. An expected 869 new loans will be made amounting to \$1,444,278, and the remainder will be supplemental loans amounting to \$679,470.

From July 1, 1945, to February 1, 1946, 1,575 loans were made in Kansas for \$1,600,695. Repayments of loans in the same period amounted to \$3,026,673. The delinquency rate on payments is about 5 per cent.

Like New Grass

L. A. Harris, of Woodson county, is singing the praises of weeping love grass. He got 5 pounds of seed from Oklahoma last year at \$5 a pound and sowed it on his farm.

He sowed in 26-inch rows, seeding 4 to 6 ounces to the acre, mixing the seed with fertilizer in the drill. Seeding was done in April. He pastured the grass last fall after his cattle came off the bluestem and reports they liked the new grass very well.

Help Beat Famine!

Food Emergency Declared by President Truman

AFOOD emergency has been declared by President Truman. In the next 120 days, U. S. citizens are asked to voluntarily reduce the amount of wheat they eat by 40 per cent, and the amount of food fats and oils by 20 per cent. Food thus saved

is to be sent to Europe to prevent starvation there. Certain individuals in Washington are urging that such a program be made compulsory if it isn't successful on a voluntary basis.

Need for food is so acute overseas, according to the Kansas U. S. D. A. Council, formerly the AAA, and headed by Lawrence Norton, that Kansas and the U. S. A. must share liberally or thousands in Europe will die of starvation. Accepting that challenge, leaders of many Kansas industries, from manufacturing to farming, met in Topeka with Mr. Norton's group last week to see what can be done. Similar meetings are being held in each Kansas county this week.

For the short-time emergency of 120 days, the Famine Emergency Committee, set up by President Truman, suggests that families and public eating places eliminate toast as a garniture with meat, poultry and eggs; serve only one roll or slice of bread to each person; use open sandwiches—one slice of bread instead of 2; use potatoes in place of bread and pastries; use single crust pies; serve corn and buckwheat cakes in place of wheat cakes; serve oatmeal bread, cakes and cookies in place of products made from wheat. In other words, save all possible wheat as it is easier than most other foods to ship overseas.

Need to Save Fats

Similar ideas were stressed by way of saving fats: Encourage re-use of fats, broil or boil rather than fry meats and fish, use meat drippings for cooking and seasoning, serve fewer fried foods, render excess fats from meats and save bacon grease for cooking, salvage all fats that cannot be used again and turn them in to your butcher or grocer.

In addition to co-operating in food conservation, farmers are requested to market wheat they have on hand as rapidly as transportation is available, market hogs at lighter weights and make more efficient use of the limited supplies of grains, hold off finishing cattle above an "A" grade, reduce the number of chicks and turkeys raised in 1946, and cull laying flocks heavier than normal to conserve feed.

For the longer-time aid to starving Europe, farmers are urged to produce to the limit of their ability in 1946. The Kansas U. S. D. A. Council states there is urgent need for food production to continue at a total rate equal to the records achieved during the war years. "If needs are to be satisfied, there can be no letup in our all-out production effort."

To meet these records achieved during the war, and to satisfy the needs as seen at present, Kansas farmers are urged to increase their March 1, 1946, intentions to plant as follows: Increase corn acreage by 19 per cent, sorghums 20 per cent, flaxseed 46 per cent. Also there is a need for a 9 per cent increase in milk production.

The Kansas U. S. D. A. Council urges every family in town and on the farm to grow a good garden this season.

It also states that strong consumer demand assures farmers a favorable price for all farm commodities produced in a balanced food program, as suggested by the production goals.

There Is a Right Way



This picture illustrates the value of selective cutting on the farm woodlot. It was taken of a 26-acre bottomland, hardwood lot on the farm of Ernest Elam, Miami county, after 50,000 board feet of lumber had been removed by selective cutting.



This Neosho river bottom farm woodland was ruined when the owner allowed a sawmill operator to cut without first making selections.

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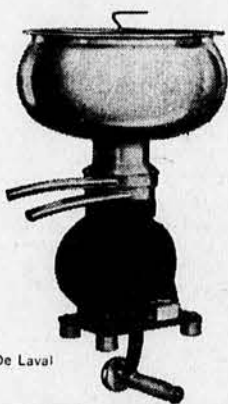
There is a serious need for cream quality improvement. Standards are being raised and a great, organized program for better quality cream production is now under way. A new De Laval Separator provides one sure way to improve the quality of your cream (and your profits, too) because it will:

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DE LAVAL

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.

A Strong Protest

Dear Editor: We, of Neosho county, are protesting the reorganization of the rural school districts into a consolidated unit, usually located in some small town. Our district (15), upon investigation and thought regarding the consolidation of 13 school districts, is 95 per cent against the proposed plan, for following reasons:

1. It would cost at a conservative figure, 2 to 3 times as much school tax as at present.

2. The proposition is to destroy our free transportation ... It is better for a child to walk a mile, or even 2, to school than to ride 6 to 25 miles ... our solution is to leave the districts as they now are and pay the teachers ample salary. We can pay a teacher \$175 a month and have the rural school at half the cost of the proposed system.

3. The school buildings are worth from \$2,000 to \$10,000. Our district school is insured for \$6,500 and probably worth \$8,000 to \$9,000. They insist that we junk or salvage it. ... We have the school buildings, library, maps, piano, playground equipment, cistern, charts, everything necessary for school needs, and they are all paid for. It is taking away our rights as citizens to require us to destroy and salvage our property (for which we have sacrificed to obtain).

4. Rural children have the advantage of that personal touch that is not possible in larger centers. ... In rural schools the pupils take part in singing, dialogues, music, socials, Christmas trees, suppers, and many other activities when in a large consolidated school, only the choice students can appear in public. Also, the rural school is needed as a center where the community can meet on common ground.

5. There is much more danger of contagious diseases in larger centers—more children are exposed to them because of the crowded condition.

The measure proposed was not intended by the legislature to abolish one-teacher schools and we believe this is too drastic a move. We are pleading in behalf of every rural school child of Kansas.—Horace Redding, Neosho Co.

A Confused Statement

Dear Editor: I have heard so many people returned from war plants make the confused statement that they paid into Social Security and then could not draw from it because they returned to the farm.

A person must have worked 10 years at a Social Security covered job, or have reached the age of 65, or have died and the fund paid to the dependents, before they can draw. If a person has worked 10 years at a "covered" job or reached age 65 while still working at such, he can collect even if they later moved to the farm.

What most people confuse is Social Security and unemployment compensation. We war workers and such did not pay into unemployment compensation. Our employers did and our state did. If we moved back onto the farm we were not considered to be "unemployed." Therefore not entitled to draw from the unemployment compensation fund.—R. D. H., Greenwood Co.

Sure of Success

Dear Editor: Please excuse me for signing my name carelessly to my letter which appeared in the March 16 issue of Kansas Farmer. My name is Skott and not Skatt. My folks lived across the North Sea east of Great Britain on the Danish peninsula. They had about 2½ acres outside the buildings, garden and land too wet to farm. The land was divided into 7 fields, each was farmed in a 7-year rotation, in rye, barley, oats and hay each year, and 3 years in pasture. Manure was hauled out on rye stubble before the barley was sowed. The land too wet to farm was kept for hay.

My uncle in Iowa had a similar rotation. His was corn 2 years, oats 1 year, hay 2 years, pasture 2 years. Manure was hauled out on the first crop of cornstalks before the second crop was put in. That kind of farming is very simple and helps the land to

bring good crops. My uncle kept cows. Anyone who farms like my folks and my uncle, are very sure of success. The main thing is to get started well.

I have had good success harrowing wheat in the spring of the year. For one who hasn't tried it, I would advise not to do it the first time himself, but to get someone who can do a good job of harrowing.—Johan H. Skott, Nemaha Co.

Let Schools Alone!

Dear Editor: Regarding House Bill No. 190—being a school law to disrupt present satisfactory relations. As a native Kansan, I still believe what I was taught in a country schoolhouse, that Kansas schools were the best in the United States, and the world.

Look around and you may find important, learned people educated in these schools or their like in other states. These were people mentioned in the history books. Watch and see if the ones who passed this bill are ever mentioned in our history books.

Country folks are busy—that's why things are slipped over. The farmer has always been taken as an easy mark. They are not making headlines. We want to be Americans as we are, so let's keep our children here at home. No busses to carry them off. See that no foreignism is taught.

And remember in World War III, concentration in towns will be bad. One atom bomb will eliminate any town, but it will be much harder to single out scattered farmhouses and thousands of small schools.

A teacher with 15 pupils can and has helped mold character, in nearly all cases it has been good. Think back to your teachers, they left an impression that teachers in a large school under direct supervision could not have time for.

Don't be fooled as to the cost. Concentration can only mean fewer school heads with more power. Can you notice any reorganization in Government resulting in a saving of the people's money? Farmers go to town to spend what money they have anyway, so don't be forced to spend it in the certain town in which your children are forced to go to school.

Some parts of the state may need to consolidate some of their schools or send children to school at another place. They are intelligent enough to do so without politicians forcing them to.

Think of the teachers who will be thrown out of jobs, hundreds of young people who got a start teaching in country schools, going on to not a better or more honorable place but a better paying one. Here, we have been negligent. A good teacher is worth more to society than a wagonload of movie stars. We can afford to pay much more and see the direct results. The war has caused us to be short of teachers merely because other jobs paid much more. This must be changed. Competition is the life of trade. Let's again have many teachers applying for each school. Advantage has been taken of the people while they were busy doing a job to win the war.

Think it over. Do something. Being satisfied with some things as they are, is not necessarily old-fashioned. I can



"I'm afraid, Corporal, that you've misconstrued the term 'separation'!"

think of some new-fashioned laws and changes in state and nation that could do better to be real old-fashioned and drop back to the Ten Commandments, and the Constitution.—H. Goodrich, Cherokee Co.

Getting Along Fine

Dear Editor: Just sat down here by our kitchen heater to read Kansas Farmer. How long have we been in partnership with our son? Well, we have 3 sons. Our oldest son helped here on the farm until he was married. That was shortly after he was 21 years old. He had some cattle at that time and some money in the bank, so when he and his wife were married, they started farming for themselves and are another good bunch of farmers getting along fine.

Our next boy in line had nothing in mind but to farm until the spring he graduated from high school. That was about when there was more talk about the prospect of war than anything else. He believed we would have a world war and decided to join the Marines, which he did. Thinks now he will get a discharge. He has been in the Southwest Pacific, was in all the bad fights in the island fighting. Last year he came home to the West Coast for a year, for a change, but could not get a furlough. He was given a job teaching a new bunch of Marines how to fight. When his year was up he went back to the South and Central Pacific. So he has been up in front for a long time and we are proud of him.

Our younger son volunteered. When he took his examination the doctor said, "sorry young man, we cannot use you, you have diabetes." So that was that. A few months ago he and his girl friend all during high school times, were married, and that left Mrs. B. and me alone. We have a 480-acre farm of our own and rent some extra. Do not owe anyone anything, so wife and I talked the matter over with the younger son and wife to farm partnership with us on a 50-50 basis. We are to live and work in the same house, but we each have our own apartment and live and eat separately. Our understanding is we will live and farm together and pay our expenses each year, and then divide the profits 50-50. If there is a poor year and we do not have anything to divide after taxes and expenses are taken out, we will just have to get along without any profit. If you, as head man in this father-and-son partnership know of a better plan, will you please tell us about it. We have plenty of farm machinery and plenty of room to work. Looks as if we ought to get along fine. Wife and I are 64 years old.—W. E. Biggs, Rooks Co.

Trap the Coyotes

Dear Editor: I notice on page 25, of the March 2 Kansas Farmer, a picture of coyotes killed by use of plane and gun. I have read from time to time various views of farmers on coyote control. I hear much on WIBW about coyote drives and their success. I think here they generally get a small per cent of the coyotes they should. . . . I do not believe we kill enough coyotes to pay for the other game destroyed—not unless sponsored with game protectors and those itchy trigger fingers eased up. I can cover the parts here where the coyote drives are put on and see prairie chicken only in threes to fives. I can cover the parts where there have been no coyote drives for years and count up to 47 in one bunch. The gang tells me that coyote drives scare the chickens out.



"It's a sort of victory garden. The wife and I argued about it and she won!"

So much for that. Let's get on cyanide guns. I have read numerous letters in the Unloading Chute stating that dogs wouldn't or didn't bother these guns. I can tell you that the makers of these guns do not claim that. I have a letter here from one company that states the guns will kill dogs and any other animal that bothers it. I have experimented with them and have never killed anything but coyotes, but one cyanide gun has killed a valuable coyote dog belonging to a man who was hunting coyotes with dogs. To me, this is serious and I don't believe gas guns is our coyote answer. I do not know what is, but I can't see why coyotes can't be trapped in this vicinity.

I can take more with traps and gas gun than they can ever take on drives. I can take any coyote in a trap that I could with gas guns, I think. I trapped 6 weeks in December and January in spare time with the aid of a high school boy. I took 13 in the 6 weeks with 20 traps on 2 miles of trap line.

I shipped part of them and got \$1.75 for each pelt for the best. I pulled up every trap and hung them up. They will be left there until prices on coyotes are higher than that. I cannot take a \$3.75 bounty and all and come out. Give me \$5 and I can. Give me about \$10 and I'll make it my business.

Get enough farmers to trap coyotes and they will thin them out plenty. My trapping until coyotes go up, will be rats and mink. It is much more profitable.—W. D. Smith, Greenwood Co.

One Bad Feature

Dear Editor: Regarding inquiry of C. F. M., Crawford county, in a recent Kansas Farmer, I think he has a fine water system, but it has one bad feature—it lacks depth. No pond water is fit for even stock water that does not have a depth of more than 7 feet. Carbon dioxide gas will not form in water less than 7 feet in depth. At 7 or more feet it will form and eat up the organic matter. Unless this organic matter is destroyed the water will spoil and rotten water cannot be purified by running it thru 12 inches of sand.

If C. F. M. will deepen the centers of his ponds to more than 7 feet, his troubles will end. When he does this, fish will live in that water unless some poison is draining into it. If C. F. M. has a rock bottom in his ponds, it might be better to raise the dikes and make the overflow outlet 7 feet or more higher than the bottom.

We believe in military training. We think the returned G. I.'s prove its value. We say they are mentally, morally and physically better than when they entered the Service. Most of our maimed and disabled veterans wish to return to Service.

We are for the M. V. A.

A family-size farm is one fitted to the family that would operate it. We are for that, also. We agree heartily with what A. E. S. Danner, of Harvey county, says of flood control and water conservation.—F. D. Munsell, Lane Co.

Favors Gas Tax

Dear Editor: It seems that the 1-cent tax on gasoline has raised a lot of protest. I wonder why? Don't they want better roads? We operate 2 tractors, but if this extra tax money is put on our farm-to-market roads we think it will be well spent. I seem to remember that a few years ago it was proposed to color tractor gas a different color than highway gas. This would have been no hardship on honest farmers. Still there was just about the same amount of protest. Why? The answer is perfectly easy. A big per cent of tractors do not use highway gas at all in summer. Still the barrels must be filled quite often.

While the farmers are protesting this small rise in the gas tax, the Eastern chicken and dairy men are pushing for and probably will get, a ruling that will cost the farmers millions of dollars. Still I have heard of no protest.—W. A. Ferguson, Wabaunsee Co.

Clips on Key Ring

I find many uses for paper clips about the house such as holding recipes together, keeping hems in place when sewing, fastening the children's poems and lessons together. So I hunted up a key ring and slipped a bunch of clips on it and hung it in a handy place.—Mrs. L. R., Clay Co.

DRIVE ONE

The MASSEY-HARRIS will
give you a new idea
of what a Tractor can do!



PREPARE yourself for a real thrill when you swing up onto a Massey-Harris Tractor for the first time. Settle down into the comfortable saddle-type seat . . . feel its cushioned springiness . . . play with the wheel a bit . . . look at the view of the work you get . . . the handiness of all controls . . . the way your feet almost set themselves automatically for the clutch, the individual rear wheel brakes, the power lift.

Then step on the electric starter. Instantly there's the deep throated roar that means power.

But let's go out into the field. Get the feel of the feather-touch, castor-wheel steering that saves your arms and shoulders . . . the smooth, responsive power that takes you through every drawbar and belt job with ease.

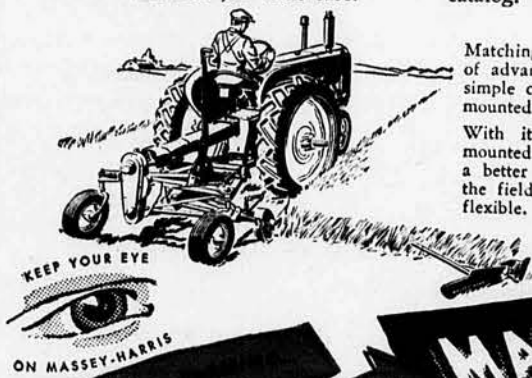
Yes! The Massey-Harris gives you an entirely new conception of tractor power. And at the end of the day, when you look into the fuel tank, you'll realize that it's economical power as well.

For here's a line of tractors — in four power ranges for every size and type of farm — designed, engineered, tested, and field-proved to do a better job easier, at lower cost, for a longer time.

Talk to men who own Massey-Harris Tractors. You'll want one on your farm. Massey-Harris is building more tractors than ever before — it takes more to satisfy the demand. So you may have to wait a bit, but a Massey-Harris is well worth waiting for. Your Massey-Harris dealer will be glad to tell you the whole story. Or write for catalog. Address Dept. 75.

Matching Massey-Harris Tractors in terms of advanced engineering, easier handling, simple construction, is a complete line of mounted and semi-mounted equipment.

With its two caster wheels, the semi-mounted Massey-Harris No. 6 Mower does a better job of following the contour of the field . . . is sturdier, stronger, more flexible. Easily attached and detached.



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General Offices: Racine, Wisconsin

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Hoxie—Anderson Impl. Co.
Hugoton—United Parts & Impl. Co.
Hutchinson—Hutchinson Impl. Co.
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Topeka—Topeka Impl. Co.
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Wellington—Reynolds Farm Equip.
Winfield—Alfred Tire & Brake Ser.
Yates Center—Strawn Impl. Co.



"The railroad's a part of my business"

"WHAT I MEAN is this: The railroad that serves this section connects my farm with every market—every town and city—in the whole United States. And if it wasn't for the railroads, I'd have nothing much more than a local market for my crops. That's why I say the railroad is a working part of my business."

★ ★ ★

Besides hauling his products and delivering his supplies, the railroads work for the farmer in other ways, too. They pay local taxes to every community they serve—and that tax money goes to work to help provide schools, highways, and public health protection. In addition, the railroads buy much of their supplies locally—and employ many local people.

Add it all up and you see why thoughtful American citizens want to be sure that the railroads are given a fair chance to compete on an even footing with other forms of transportation.

AMERICAN RAILROADS



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

Markets Beat Price Tampering

Would End Control and Subsidies

TAMPERING with agricultural production and prices is not a good substitute for good consumer markets." That was the message of Dr. L. L. Jones, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, as delivered at the recent annual meeting in Wichita.

President Jones urged Kansans to help establish hundreds of small industries in the state that will fit into agriculture and give work for all those wanting it.

Resolutions adopted by the association called for: All groups to appraise their own needs and those of other groups objectively, with a view toward gaining maximum advantages for all without discrimination or special favors for any particular groups; asked for an end of price control and subsidies on livestock and meats on June 30; continuance of the sanitary embargo on South American beef.

The association members also asked that surplus Government spraying equipment be made available to livestock interests for parasite control; that protein concentrate prices be adjusted to insure equitable distribution and increase production; voiced approval of the state 4-H Club program, state club camp project, and asked individual members to help club members with livestock projects.

Immediate reconstruction of the recently burned veterinary hospital at Kansas State College was urged by resolution; county and state officials were asked to make sufficient funds available to stamp out the present outbreak of tuberculosis in cattle in Kansas.

Ask Brand Inspection Bill

Establishment of brand inspection under the Kleberg Federal Law at markets designated under the Packers and Stockyards Act was recommended. The legislature will be asked to draft a brand-inspection bill.

The Kansas Corporation Commission and the Legislative Council were urged by resolution to take such measures as are necessary to insure proper truck handling of livestock, grains and products. The present Kansas licensing system was said by stockmen to be unsatisfactory to the best interests of both truckers and producers.

Conflicting advice was given cattlemen by several of the speakers. F. E. Mollin, of the American National Livestock Association, Denver, told ranchmen that now is the time to get rid of their old cows and to reduce cow numbers. "We need to reduce cattle numbers by 5 million head," said Mr. Mollin.

C. N. Wright, of the Union Stock Yards, Omaha, pointed out that even with the present peak numbers of beef cattle the amount of beef per capita is less than in 1920. He called attention to our increased population since that time and saw no danger in present cattle numbers.

The same encouraging picture was given by George Montgomery, Kansas State College marketing economist.

"Our United States population has increased 10 million since 1940 and high purchasing power means maximum consumption for some time to come," he stated.

The big question, thinks Mr. Montgomery, is whether farmers can maintain production high enough in the next 3 or 4 years to meet continued high demand. He believes high corn production can be maintained but doubts wartime wheat levels can be kept. Livestock production will be hard to maintain at present rates, he pointed out, as all reserve feed grains have been used up during the last 3 years. He predicted that feed problems would force a continued downward trend in livestock and livestock products into 1947. He sees an acute shortage of milk and milk products and that we may have a scarcity of poultry and eggs.

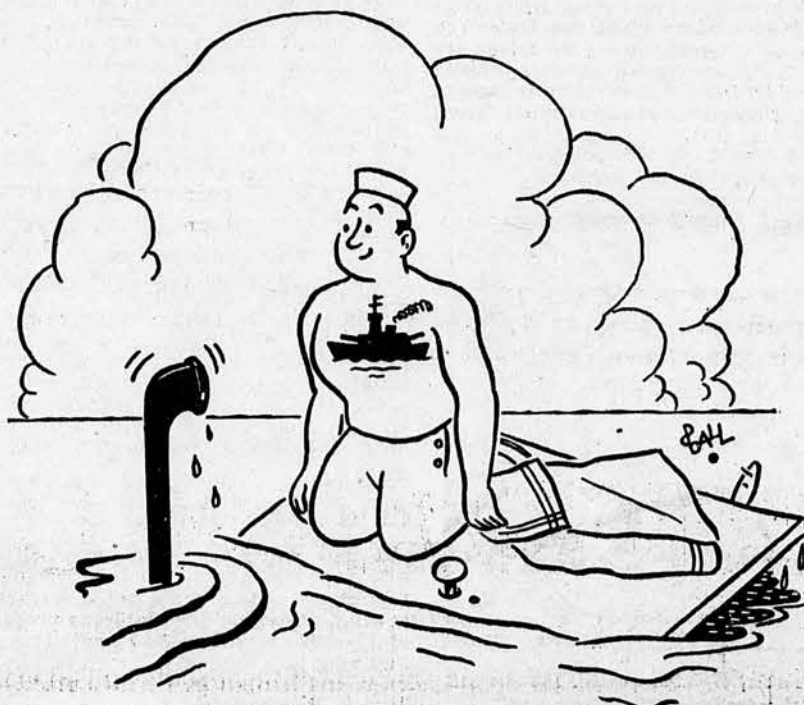
"Human skepticism is the biggest hurdle to progress," said Carl H. Welken, economic analyst of Sioux City, Iowa. His studies show that for each dollar of agricultural income since 1937 there has been \$1 of factory payrolls and \$7 of national income. This ratio is almost constant regardless of farm prices, he said. His idea is that the U. S. can determine what it wants the national income to be by setting an agricultural income goal. The national income will be 7 times whatever agriculture gets. In other words, if a high income goal is worked out for agriculture, everything else will fall into its proper place and the nation will prosper. "This would mean a higher price of living—not a higher cost of living," the economist pointed out.

Urge Use of DDT

Reporting on the Kansas tests with DDT, Dr. E. W. Laake, senior entomologist, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Dallas, Texas, told cattlemen that every pound of DDT used in sprays and dips brought increased gains of from 1,002 pounds to 1,284 pounds of beef for older animals and 2,306 pounds for calves. "If DDT was applied to every beef animal in Kansas as of January 1, 1946, it would increase production this year by 86 million pounds. At a minimum cost of \$10,000 for DDT, the increased production would bring in an increased income of \$8,640,000." He also pointed out that the national dairy industry was losing 10 million dollars a year income due to the horn fly.

Doctor Laake did not point it out in his talk, but some cattlemen later visualized widespread use of DDT as the major answer to the feed shortage. Figuring about 7 pounds of grain for each pound of gain, cattlemen in Kansas could produce some million pounds more beef at no increase in feed.

Wayne Rogler, of Matfield Green, was elected president of the association, and Fred Heine, of Lucas, succeeds Mr. Rogler as vice-president. The crowd at the meeting was one of the largest in years.



How would you CHART YOUR COURSE?

Pictured here are the records of four "life lines" of our business—four things which largely control the destiny of any business, whether it be a farm, a factory or a store. They are Wages, Materials Costs, Prices, and Profits. Suppose these were pictures of what is going on in your own affairs. How would you chart your future course from these facts?

What about wages?

Wages have risen steadily for five years. Before the strike which began on January 21 in ten of our plants and which has choked off nearly all farm machinery production, earnings of employees of these plants averaged \$1.15½ an hour, not including any overtime. The Union demanded a 34 cents per hour increase and a Government board has now recommended a general increase of 18 cents an hour, which would make average earnings \$1.33½ an hour. For a forty-hour week this would average \$53.40.

What about materials?

No one seems to know how high materials costs will go. The Government has increased steel prices as much as \$12.00 a ton, with an average increase for all grades of 8.2%. Steel is the most important material we buy, but prices on other materials will also undoubtedly increase.

What about prices?

There has been no general increase in our prices since they were frozen by the Government in early 1942. Since then a few small increases have

been allowed where particular machines were substantially changed in design.

What about profits?

Risk is part of the American profit and loss system, so we do not, of course, ask either our customers or the Government to guarantee that we can be certain of profits each year. The chart tells the story of our profits during the war. Although Harvester produced more goods than ever before, it had no desire to get rich out of the war, so our rate of profit has steadily gone down. What our 1946 rate of profit will be is extremely uncertain.

What is the next step?

As you can see, our present situation is that with frozen prices and declining profits, we are asked to pay higher material costs and to make the biggest wage increase in the history of the Company. Can we do this?

Well, wages and materials consume all but a few cents of every dollar we take in. If our prices continue frozen, and the cost of wages and materials continues to rise, obviously our Company will begin to operate at a loss at some point.

The exact point at which operating at a loss would start is a matter of judgment. Government agencies and union leaders may have opinions as to where that point is. But if they turn out to be wrong, they can shrug their shoulders and say: "Well, it wasn't my responsibility. I didn't make the decision."

The management of this Company cannot and will not say that. It dares not gamble. It

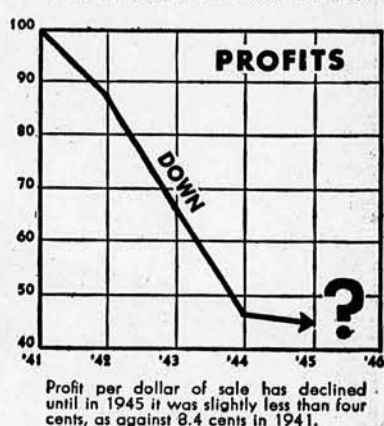
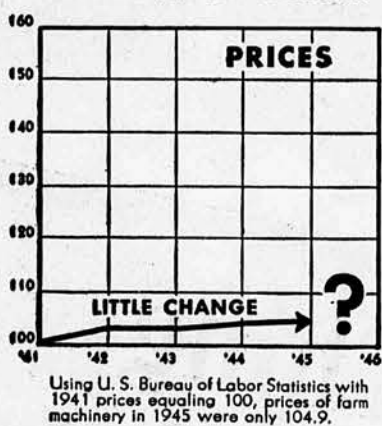
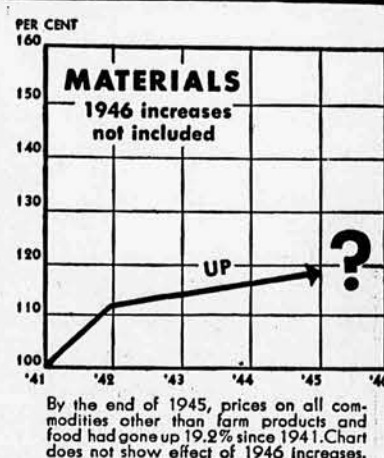
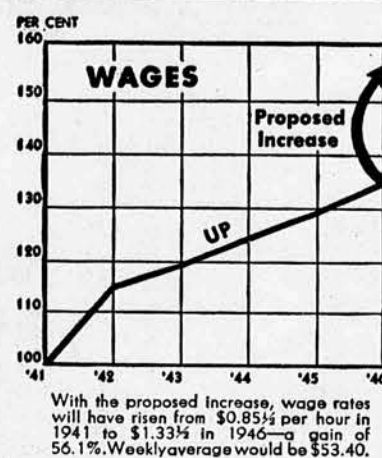
has to be sure. Continuation of our service to millions of customers, the future jobs of thousands of employees, and the safety of the investments of 39,000 stockholders depend on our making as correct a decision as is humanly possible.

What about future prices on farm machinery?

The judgment of the management of the Harvester company now is that we cannot safely make the huge wage increase recommended by the Government until the Government authorizes adequate increases in the prices of farm machinery to cover the resulting increased costs.

That is not a judgment that makes us happy. The Company does not want to raise prices. We prefer to lower prices, when possible, and we know our customers prefer to have us do that. We have produced at 1942 prices, and hoped we could continue to do so. We have delayed seeking general price relief in the hope that it could be avoided. Now we are convinced that it cannot be avoided any longer. The price question must be settled. Until it is settled we do not see how we can settle the wage question. Until the wage question is settled we do not see how we can resume production and begin turning out the farm machines which we know our farmer customers need.

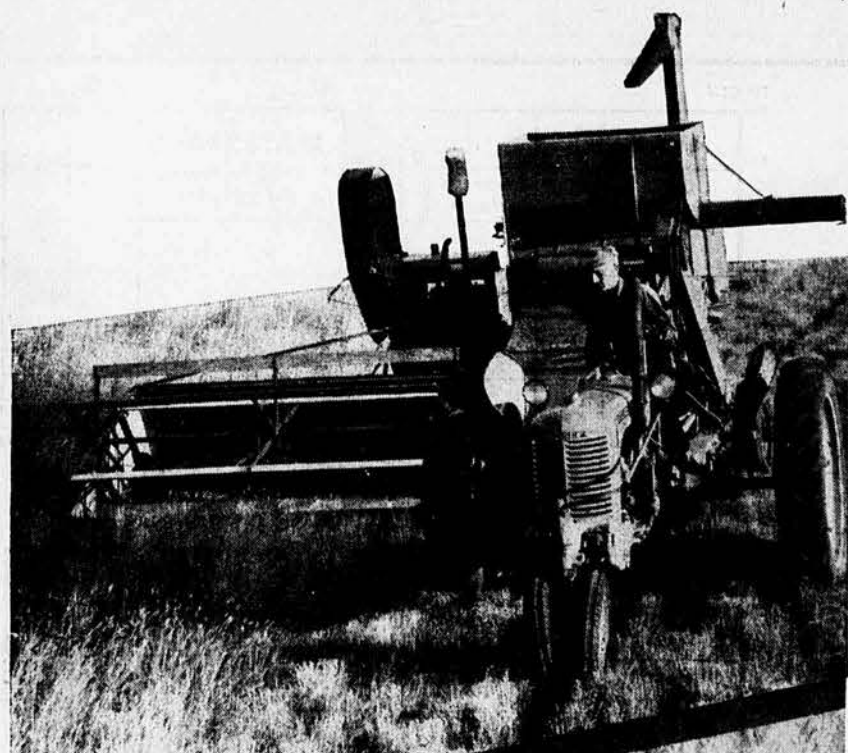
Because of the important stake which both farmers and city dwellers have in this controversy, we are bringing these matters to your attention. Through the cross currents of today's conditions, we are trying to chart a course that is fair to our employees, to our farmer customers, and to our stockholders.



INTERNATIONAL



HARVESTER

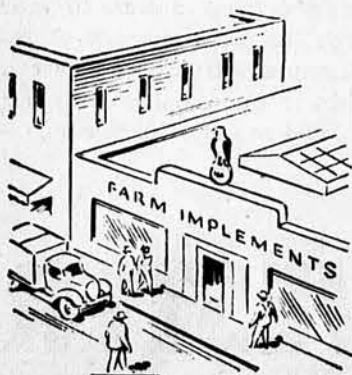


One Thing Stands Out in the Heat of Harvest

The longer you use a Case combine, the more you notice something not so obvious when you first bought it. Of course, you can see from the start that a Case has extra capacity per foot of cut—threshing and cleaning capacity to go along faster, make use of modern tractor speed, cover more acres per day.

But it's when things get tough . . . whether it's a rank growth of grain that gets lodged and tangled, or some specialty crop with seeds hard to shell out or tricky to separate and clean . . . it's then you see that a Case is no ordinary combine. Its extra ability then counts double; it keeps going more steadily, saves the seed or grain more completely.

And then, after years of use and thousands of acres, you find that your Case combine is still young. It still does the same fast, clean work as when new, with little annual upkeep to maintain it in tip-top shape. Such **ENDURANCE** is no accident; it comes from more than a hundred years of experience in building machines to save seeds and grains. For happy harvests in years ahead, make plans for your Case combine now.



Your Case Dealer will gladly give you full information on the 9-foot Model "M" shown above, or the similar 12-foot "K." Both have rub-bar cylinders and auger-type headers, power-controlled from tractor seat. Case combines also include straight-in-line, canvas-header models taking swath widths of 4½ and 6 feet. Write for folders or catalog on any size of combine, tractor or implement you may need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-47, Racine, Wis.

CASE

May Lose Brome Market

Fertilizer Will Cure "Sod Bound" Trouble

UNLESS Kansas farmers produce more brome grass seed in the near future, they will lose their market, according to A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan.

"Kansas never has been able to supply enough high quality brome grass seed to fill its needs, much less the outside demand," says Mr. Clapp.

There is a movement now under way in the northern part of the brome region to grow the Achenbach strain for the express purpose of selling seed in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and other places where the southern types are best adapted, warns Mr. Clapp.

One problem that has reduced seed yield in Kansas is the condition known as "sod bound." This can be avoided or cured, says Mr. Clapp, by application of nitrogen fertilizer.

In test plots, seed production has been increased from 23 pounds an acre to 590 pounds an acre with application of 100 pounds of nitrogen late in September. The same application in March produced 464 pounds of seed an acre.

Nitrogen also greatly increases the forage yield and the protein content of the grass. Plots not fertilized produced 1,149 pounds of oven-dry forage an acre and this grass had a protein content of 8.31 per cent. One hundred pounds of nitrogen fertilizer an acre increased forage production to 5,235 pounds an acre of 9.82 per cent protein content. Two hundred pounds of fertilizer raised forage to 6,216 pounds of grass with a protein content of 17.35 per cent.

Use of superphosphate on old stands

of brome for the purpose of increasing seed or forage has not been justified by experiments. Using superphosphate at seeding time, however, has brought good results. Seedling brome grass plants respond well even in fairly rich soils. Both nitrogen and phosphate usually can be used to advantage to encourage rapid establishment.

Nitrogen fertilizer on brome is applied directly to the surface of the soil. Any method which will give uniform distribution and controlled rate is satisfactory.

Any of the nitrogen bearing fertilizers will give good results if correct amounts are used, says Mr. Clapp. The most common type is perhaps ammonium sulfate, altho ammonium nitrate will supply the cheapest nitrogen at present prices.

To determine the cost of a pound of nitrogen, simply divide the cost to the ton by the number of pounds of nitrogen in a ton. For instance, ammonium sulfate contains 20 per cent nitrogen, or 400 pounds a ton. If the price is \$42 a ton, the cost a pound would be \$42 divided by 400, or 10.5 cents a pound.

The kind of fertilizer used will govern rates of application due to variation in amount of available nitrogen. Ammonium nitrate has 32 per cent, or 640 pounds of nitrogen a ton; ammonium sulfate 20 per cent, or 400 pounds a ton; sodium nitrate 16 per cent, or 320 pounds of nitrogen a ton.

Therefore, it would take 3 bags of ammonium nitrate, 5 of ammonium sulfate, or a little more than 6 bags of sodium nitrate to give an application of 100 pounds of nitrogen an acre.

It's a New Disease of Sweet Potatoes

By O. H. ELMER

AN EXCEEDINGLY serious, heretofore unknown, disease of the sweet potato has recently been found in the South. This trouble, known as "internal cork disease," is spreading rapidly and already has swept into at least 7 sweet potato producing states, including Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. The cause of internal cork disease apparently is a virus and is transmissible in the field from plant to plant. It is carried from locality to locality by means of seed stock or plant distribution.

Internal cork causes dark-colored, dead areas of tissue within affected sweet potatoes which, when cooked, give the sweet potato and others cooked with it, an offensive flavor. The internal cork areas usually cannot be detected from the outside, and the only way they can be located is by cutting the sweet potatoes into slices or possibly by "candling" by such means as X-ray. No certain symptoms of the disease are apparent on vines or leaves. Many things about the disease are still unknown because it is so new

to us. One thing we do know—that this disease appears as a major threat to sweet potato production in areas where it is present.

Internal cork has not as yet been found in Kansas and every reasonable effort should be made to keep it out of our state. The best way to do this is to ship no planting stock—either seed or plants—from states where the disease is known to be present unless governmental agencies certify that the stock is free from infection. Recently a small shipment of experimental sweet potatoes was obtained by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station from the Agricultural Experiment Station in Tennessee. Soon after the shipment arrived in Kansas, word was sent from Tennessee that internal cork had been found there. The entire shipment was therefore immediately destroyed by cooking. Until we know more about how internal cork is spread in the field and how to control it, the smart thing for Kansans to do is to take no chance of introducing it here by means of planting stock from infested areas.

Test Fertilizer In 20 Counties

NITROGEN top-dressing wheat fertility tests are being conducted in 20 counties of Kansas by the agronomy department of Kansas State College, in co-operation with farmers and county agents. The tests are to determine the influence of nitrogen fertilizer on the yield of winter wheat when applied as a top-dressing.

Run on private farms, the tests are being made on plots selected from wheat acreage seeded last fall. The counties in which the experiments are being made are Cheyenne, Thomas, Wallace, Lane, Ellis, Ford, Meade, Clark, Kiowa, Reno, Kingman, Harper, Sedgwick, Sumner, Jackson, Atchison, Coffey, Montgomery, Neosho, and Crawford.

The men in charge of the experiment fields are A. B. Erhart, of Meade, Walter Moore, of Kingman, and Floyd Davidson, of Thayer.

Duplicate plots were used in each case in order to be more certain that reliable yield samples can be obtained. Application was made between March 1 and 15 with ammonium nitrate, instructions for its application being supplied by the agronomy department. The supply of nitrogen fertilizer is

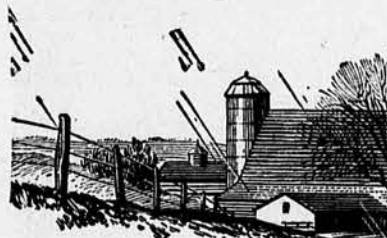
expected to increase, and there will be a need for additional information pertaining to its value as a fertilizer for wheat.

Previous tests conducted by various state experiment stations have shown that nitrogen applied in early spring tends to affect the yield. When applied in late spring the tendency is to affect the protein content. Tests carried on in Kansas over a 7-year period showed that wheat responded very little if any to nitrogen used as a top-dressing. This was believed to be due to the lack of moisture during that time.

The average of 52 tests in Southeast Kansas from 1931 to 1937 showed that when 751 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate fertilizer was added at time of seeding, there was a 2.9-bushel an acre increase in yield; when 100 pounds of 16 per cent nitrogen fertilizer was added as a top-dressing in the spring there was an increase of 0.7 bushels an acre.

When both treatments were used there was an increase of 5.1 bushels an acre. This bears out that the use of nitrogen fertilizer can prove profitable to the wheat grower when other plant foods and moisture are adequate.

Hold on to that "Million-Dollar Rain"



That welcome rain that brings new life to your land, crops and livestock is the traditional "million-dollar rain" known to every farmer and rancher.

There is an old saying, "You can't do much about the weather." But you can do a great deal about what the weather does to your land. Rain can bring relief after drouth and is worth that million dollars—or it can be a savage enemy that "dashes off with grit in its teeth and tears down our soil like a billion furious buzz saws."

Water that "walks downhill" is your ally in increasing the production of your land. And one secret of handling rainfall properly is "farming on the level"—by strip cropping, contour plowing, terracing. Cover crops, grassed waterways, dams and farm ponds also help control the destructive power of rain. Then you hold the rain where it falls. Surface run-off is slowed down to the point where it doesn't erode your topsoil away. And as your water "walks down-

hill," it soaks into the soil, makes plant food nutrients available to the roots of crops and, penetrating further, fills up nature's great underground reservoirs.

Water thus stored in the subsoil is the source of the wells and springs which supply homes and farms and ranches. For years this "water table" has been dropping very seriously in some sections. But where soil conservation has been practiced over large areas, the lowering of the "water table" has been a less serious problem. Soil and water can never be divorced in any good land management program. These two great resources are wedded for all time, and from their union comes the wealth of America's agriculture and the prosperity of the nation.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT

In view of the recent talk about the business, profits, etc., of the meat packers, it's worth remembering the basic economics of all businesses in this country.

To be successful, any business must do four things—1) it must purchase its raw materials at prices comparable to the prices paid by its competitors; 2) through know-how, efficiency, good operating, it must manufacture products of comparable quality at a manufacturing cost no higher than that of its competitors; 3) in doing this, it must pay its workers wage rates comparable to the going wage-scale paid by others; 4) and it must sell its product at prices that a large part of the public is willing and able to pay.

In the livestock-and-meat industry, this simply means that prices must be high enough to earn both cost and a decent profit for the livestock producer, the meat packer and the retail merchant—and low enough to keep the great masses of people eating meat.

Sent Your Letter Yet? Prize Contest Closes May 1

Still time to win one of the 43 cash prizes totaling \$400 for best letters on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and Cheese." Contest closes May 1, 1946. We'll be glad to send you the needed information. Write today to F. M. Simpson, Dept. 128... Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.



Martha Logan's
Recipe for
Easter Ham

The mellow flavor of ham rates it one of the most popular of meats. Glaze your ham with honey, marmalade or maple syrup to save sugar. Place the ham, fat side up, on rack in uncovered pan. No water needed, as the fat will baste the ham naturally. Bake in a moderately slow oven until tender. Three to four hours will be enough. Garnish the platter with pickled peaches or apricots, or hot spiced orange slices.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW!

What is the meaning of the expression "farming on the level"?

Who must earn a fair profit for the livestock-and-meat industry to operate?

Why is it important to make water "walk downhill"?

Answers to these questions may be found in the various articles which are printed elsewhere on this page.

OUR CITY COUSIN



CITY COUSIN
DIDN'T SEE
WHERE THE
LITTLE BEE
DID FLEE...
WHEE-EE-E!



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

In addition to being a business corporation, Swift & Company is people—62,000 folks like you and me who have pooled their savings to build a business. These savings are invested in plants and equipment, in livestock and other raw materials,

and in all the many things that make up Swift & Company.

Without people there could be no business, no Swift & Company. There must be people (shareholders) to supply the capital; others (farmers and ranchers) to supply the raw materials; many thousands (employees) who work with their heads and hands for the company; and the millions of consumers who buy the meat and other products.

The success of a business enterprise depends on how these various groups of people get along together. In other words, there must be goodwill and cooperation between the owners of Swift & Company and livestock producers, employees, and the company's customers.

To maintain goodwill we know that Swift & Company must: 1) pay fair prices for raw materials, including livestock; 2) pay a good day's pay for a good day's work; 3) provide the money to keep plants and facilities efficient; 4) pay Federal, State and Municipal taxes; 5) earn a profit to give our owners a fair return on their invested savings.

The management of Swift & Company recognizes this five-fold responsibility to the various groups of people who make our business. It is to their interest that we manage our business efficiently, that we earn a sufficient profit to let us continue contributing to the well-being of more and more people.

F. M. Simpson,

Agricultural Research Department

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



Soda Bill Sez:

...that the dairy business is mighty colorful—red cows eat green grass and brown hay to give white milk and yellow butter.

OBJECTIONABLE ODORS AND FLAVORS IN MILK

can be prevented by removing the cause. Feed is the cause of most of the trouble. The most pronounced flavors and odors are produced by garlic, onions, turnips, cabbage, rape, kale, and certain weeds such as bitterweed and stinkweed. Sudden changes to such feeds as green alfalfa, green sweet clover or silage may produce temporary flavors in the milk. Odors may also be absorbed from the barn by carelessly handled milk.

SUPPLEMENTARY PASTURES AND FULL FEEDING

by DEAN E. A. TROWBRIDGE
University of Missouri



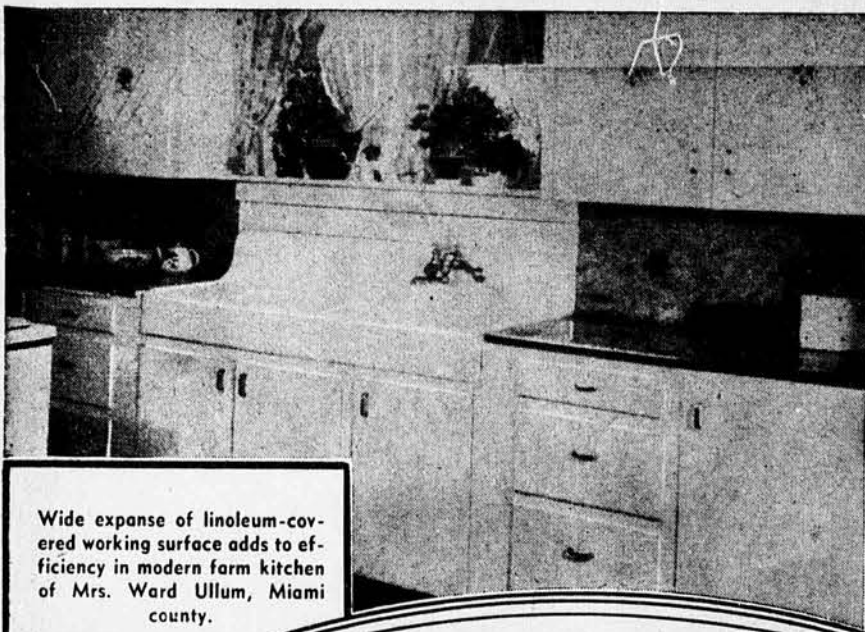
Experience and research prove that pastures grown on fertile soil, producing grass of sufficient quality and quantity, will provide all essential food requirements of cattle. In grazing, gains up to 60% of the grazing season's total gains are usually made before July first. During the hot, dry days of July and August, gains are frequently low or lacking, and indeed an actual loss of weight often occurs; but with fall, gains again resume.

These facts show the importance of providing supplementary pasture for the summer. In Missouri, Lespedeza is an efficient summer crop, and when used as supplementary pasture it allows other native pasture grasses to build up and provide good growths for fall and winter.

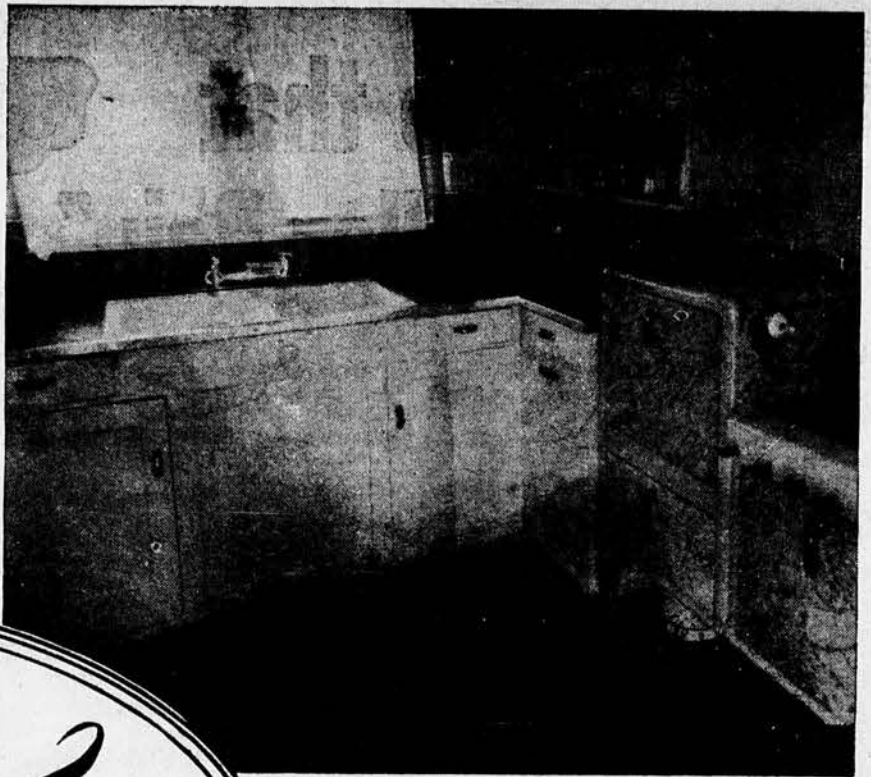
When cattle are pasture-fed until two to two and one-half years old, on good pasture, plus good winter roughage, they should gain on an average of a pound a day. With a sixty-day period of full feeding (requiring twenty bushels of corn), most well-bred cattle will finish out and grade "Good" at a weight of 1050 to 1200 pounds. Yearling cattle, after a full season of grazing good pastures, need from 100 to 130 days on full feed (twenty to twenty-five bushels of corn and a hundred pounds of supplement), and should then grade "Good" at a weight of 850 to 950 pounds.

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life



Wide expanse of linoleum-covered working surface adds to efficiency in modern farm kitchen of Mrs. Ward Ullum, Miami county.



Corner in remodeled kitchen of Mrs. J. B. Ponsness, Miami county. Old roll-front cupboard now modernized makes attractive storage.

THE WATER *Runs* FROM A FAUCET

By Florence McKinney

THERE has been lots of talk of late among farm women about that new water system they've been waiting for. We're waiting, also, to see what the increase will be. If the increase is enormous it still won't be all that Kansas farm homemakers need. All over America the lag is in the home. There may be good and justifiable reasons for this fact, but on too many farms with pieces of modern farm equipment, the home is the same one lived in by mother and grandmother. Has the farm homemaker asked herself the question? We asked quite a number and heard a lot of different reasons.

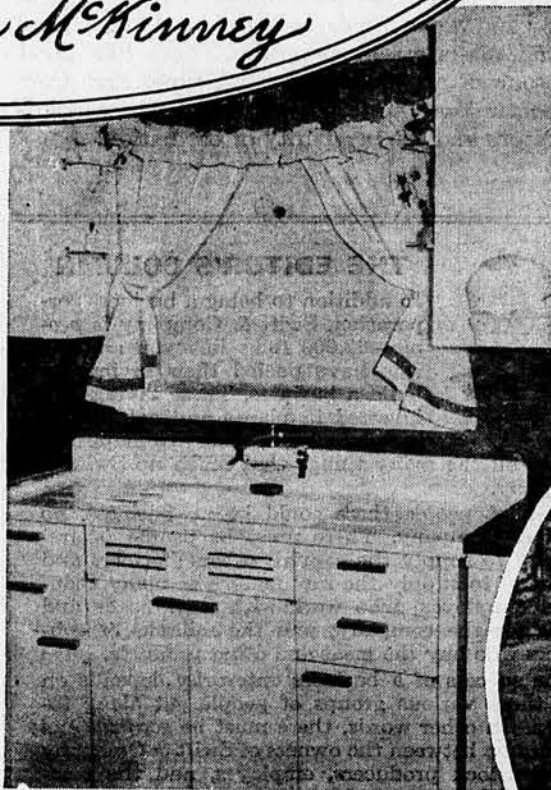
Is not the final goal of any farmer and his wife, the really only worthwhile thing, a rich and satisfactory family life? Is there not some connection between running water at the end of a faucet and this satisfying family life? Does not one contribute to the other? The opinions of the farmers and their wives as to why only 15 per cent of Kansas farm homes have running water, emphasized the age-old belief that even the women think that the barn will build the house. But lack of money was not the most frequent reason as to why mother has to "run after the water" instead of having the water run out of a tap at the sink.

Running water is convenient, more convenient for the farm wife than for the city wife, for the farm uses more. Hours saved for other more profitable purposes than carrying water by hand, and for valuable leisure time, may well make the difference between a satisfied family and a dissatisfied one.

Some women interviewed mentioned the fact that many old Kansas houses are not sufficiently insulated against the severe cold. The house must be warm enough to prevent freezing of pipes. Lack of finances was one reason presented and doubtless it is important. Tenancy, of course, is an enormous obstacle to this matter of running water.

As would be expected, recent surveys prove that a water system tops the list of things desired by farm homemakers. There is no other improvement that will add more to bringing about greater living comfort than water under pressure, a modern kitchen and bathroom, and a satisfactory sewage system. These, of course, are definitely related to farm electrification but this is spreading rapidly.

Most of the farmers interviewed agreed that any farm water system should be planned in the beginning to supply water for the livestock as well as for the house. Some of those who did not do so when they installed the system wish they had done so. The Ward Ullum farm home, in Miami county, has a modern water system which was installed more than a year ago. This system supplies water



Easy-to-clean metal cabinet beneath single sink with double drainboards in new modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Woods, Sedgwick county.

Electric pump and 30-gallon pressure tank in basement of Ward Ullum home.

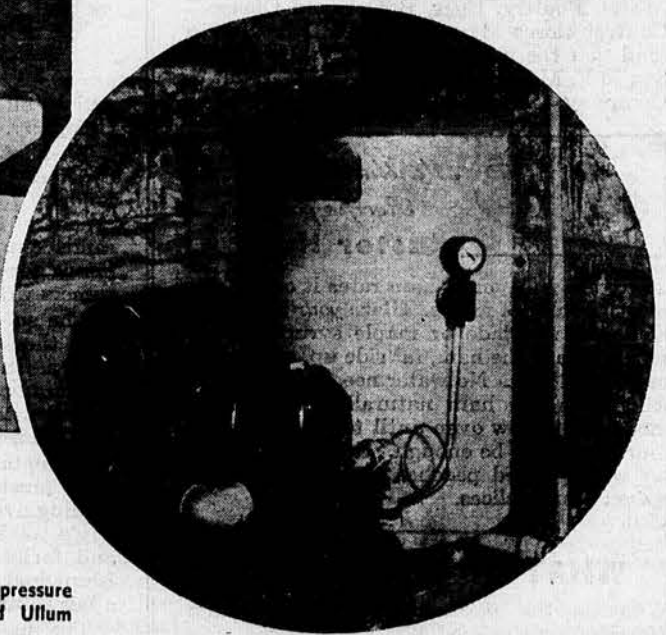
for the house from a cistern 10½ feet in diameter and 18 feet deep, which holds 300 barrels of water. The family uses cistern water for drinking, in this case eliminating the necessity of a second supply from a well. Well water is comparatively rare in this county for water is not found at ordinary depths.

With the exception of a water heater the Ullums have a complete house system with a 30-gallon pressure tank in the basement. Mr. Ullum installed the entire plant, with the exception of the labor on the cistern for which he hired some skilled workmen. He was able to install the septic tank and do all the plumbing himself. He estimates that the total cost was slightly more than \$400.

A unique water system recently installed is in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cowley, of Atchison county. The automatic pump and 12-gallon pressure tank are placed just under the kitchen sink where kitchen storage space is found in many

kitchens. Due to war shortages, the Cowleys have been working on the installation for more than 2 years. The electric motor located so close to the kitchen worker might at first thought seem annoying. However, Mrs. Cowley has a switch just at the side of the sink which she can turn it off when she wishes to use the telephone. Mr. Cowley intends to enlarge the system to supply water to the livestock when supplies are more plentiful. Mrs. Cowley has the convenience of cold running water, a lavatory, a sink in the kitchen and a bathroom stool. She has a new workroom off the kitchen and the bathroom, which will be used for the laundry, the men's washroom, their work clothes and for washing the garden vegetables.

Mrs. Herman Putthoff, of Atchison county, enjoys a complete water system with all its conveniences, but adds that if the water did not come from the cistern that she would be interested in a



water softener. Mrs. Alva Shadwick, of Allen county, has an electric pump which will pump water from both the cistern and a shallow well. Since the well is so shallow and the water supply so questionable, the Shadwicks have 2 of them, one for the livestock supply and the other for the house. The soft water from the cistern is used for dishes and laundry. Two check valves regulate the flow of water from the well and cistern. She has a complete bathroom, kitchen sink with both hot and cold water. An automatic gas heater uses gas from a supply right in the barnyard. Before installing electric pumps they spent \$3 monthly for gasoline to pump water for 50 head of cattle. They now estimate that share of the electric bill to be \$1.65 a month.

In Sedgwick county, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Woods have one complete system which supplies water for the house, the 200 hens, 400 little chicks, 60 head of cattle, for

[Continued on Page 13]

The Water Runs From a Faucet

(Continued from Page 12)

irrigating the garden and for cleaning the dairy barn and milkhouse. Underground water is plentiful and near the surface in Sedgwick county and one well supplies it all. Automatic floats on the stock tanks regulate the supply for the livestock.

In the house Mrs. Woods has a single sink with double drainboards, equipped with metal cabinets just beneath. She bought a single sink unit because she was unable to find a double one, but would have preferred the other. The sink and metal cabinet unit cost \$68 about 5 years ago.

Those with experience appreciate the importance of having sufficient water for all purposes on the farm. Electric pumps must be of adequate size to supply the needs of the farm and the family. A good rule to follow is: Each member of the family needs 50 gallons of water a day, each cow 25 gallons, each steer 12 gallons, each horse 12 gallons, each hog or sheep 2 gallons, and every 100 chickens 5 gallons.

Pipes from the pump or supply tank should be large—too small a pipe means inadequate pressure and volume. Outside water lines should be buried below the frost line. Pipes

should be well insulated below the house if there is no basement.

There are simpler types of water systems that have proved satisfactory and have lasted for years. A pitcher pump and inexpensive kitchen sink with an outlet is an enormous improvement over carrying the water into the house from a well and carrying it out again after use. And further, a pitcher pump and sink with a drain can be obtained and installed for as little as \$25 or \$30.

Another possibility is a water supply that works on the gravity principle. The electric motor or windmill can pump the water into a supply tank in the attic or into a storage tank underground on a hill or into an elevated outside tank. The principle is the same.

It has been estimated that one home-

Running Water

In this issue of Kansas Farmer is a story about running water in Kansas farm homes. Naturally being interested in seeing everyone have this great convenience, we should first see why so few have it.

Do you as a reader know why this condition exists? Do you know how it can be improved? For the best letter on these 2 questions, Kansas Farmer editors offer a prize of \$5. For every other letter printed we will pay \$1.

maker in 40 working years walks the equivalent of the distance across the United States if she "runs" for the water instead of having it run to her. Extension people who work with farm women report that lively discussions with groups often bring out the confession that the women themselves believe that running water and a modern bathroom are not for them. That rural women do not want these things as much as they want something else, a new car or a tractor or a combine. Couple this with the idea in the minds of countless rural people that modern farm machinery must come first, and that it will eventually build a modern bathroom and provide running water under pressure, and we probably have the 2 major reasons from farm women themselves why only 15 per cent of Kansas farm homes have running water and 12 per cent have central heating.

With cash on hand greater in amount than for many years, it seems likely that a part of it will be spent for making the farm homemaker's work lighter.

Look at Cover

Now that cooking utensils are back on the market in fair supply and variety, above all things look to see how the covers fit. A tight-fitting lid will allow the cook to steam the vegetables in only a little water, thus saving the vitamins and minerals.

Spring's Favorite



Date-bait, sweet 'n' smooth. Wonderful for a beginning sewer. The whole dress has just 2 pieces, 1 front, 1 back with finishing touches of bias binding. Pattern 9181 comes in junior miss sizes, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Size 13 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern 9181 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Nominations Still Open

MASTER FARM HOME MAKER 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.

THERE is still time to send in nominations for the Master Farm Homemaker award. On this page is a nomination blank, inviting our readers to send in names of applicants. As soon as one is received, we mail the nominee a copy of our official questionnaire. Kansas Farmer makes this award in recognition of the individual woman's intelligence, skill in managing a successful farm home; her maintenance of healthy, happy human relationships

among all members of her household and her broader vision as a community worker.

After each nominee has filled out the worksheet, she will be called upon by the women's editor. Later all nominees are judged by a board of three members. Five Master Farm Homemakers will be selected. All information will be treated with the strictest confidence. Send nominations to the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ALWAYS SO GOOD!

Smooth, Satisfying Butter-Nut COFFEE

THE COFFEE SO GOOD IT IS INSURED FOR A MILLION DOLLARS



If you like coffee you're sure to love Butter-Nut. It has that smooth, rich flavor farm folks like best. Every cup is completely satisfying with never a trace of bitterness. Even when left on back of stove for hours it stays rich and refreshing. Butter-Nut gets its marvelous flavor from a blend of the world's finest coffees. So good that one of America's largest insurance companies has insured it for ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Try Butter-Nut soon. You'll love it.

Butter-Nut
The COFFEE
DELICIOUS

TEST

urges you to try this

5-Point Overall

COMPARISON TEST



1. they're tough!

Made of highest grade heavy duty 8-oz. denim. Reinforced. Double stitched. Anchor strong loops and slides. Metal buttons bradded on to stay.



2. they're sanforized

They'll always stay the same size! Shrinkage a mere 1%. They'll wash as long as they wear!



3. they fit to a "T"!

Expertly designed, scientifically graduated sizes to fit men of every build. Full cut for action-free movement.



4. handy features!

Seven pockets expertly designed for their specific use. Some extra large; some extra deep. All bar-tacked, "no-rip" construction.



5. they're economical

Compare Test Overalls with any brand at any price for wear, washability, comfort and convenience. A better value.



Test Overalls featured by better stores

TEST OVERALLS AND WORK CLOTHES
RICE STIX • Manufacturers • ST. LOUIS



"Hey Mom, we want fruit on our Wheaties. If we're going to be the champion cattlemen of Montgomery County, we got to eat a 'Breakfast of Champions'!"

Betty Crocker SUGGESTS:

● **CANNED SLICED PEACHES** are delicious on Wheaties. Pass the peaches in a gay serving bowl. Each person can dip up the syrup, if extra sweetening is desired for the Wheaties. Saves a run on the sugar bowl, say our General Mills staff.

EASY WAY to provide a good nourishing main dish for breakfast. Just put the Wheaties package on the table, along with milk and fruit. Whole wheat amounts of vitamins and minerals in those toasty flakes. Lots of food energy, too, from a generous bowlful of Wheaties.

GIANT SIZE PACKAGE: Have you seen the new Extra-Big-Pak of Wheaties? It holds 50% more than the regular size. Enough for seconds and then some! Ask for this new larger Wheaties package.

General Mills, Inc.

"Wheaties," "Breakfast of Champions," and "Betty Crocker" are registered trademarks of General Mills, Inc.



MAN-SIZE: Or rather, "farm family size"—this new Extra-Big-Pak of Wheaties. Contains a heckuva lot of America's favorite whole wheat flakes! Had your Wheaties today?

The New Flour—This Is It

THE last few weeks the newspapers and the radio have been giving us news of the President's announcement that after March 1, all flour milled will be an 80 per cent extraction. That word "extraction" is a word common to all millers and bakers, but unknown to the rest of us.

In regular milling practice, 100 pounds of cleaned wheat yields about 72 pounds of flour, called straight flour. The remaining 28 pounds of the wheat go into feed for livestock and other cereal products for the grocery shelves.

Under the new order issued by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, millers will be required to make 80 pounds of flour from every 100 pounds instead of only 72 pounds. In other words—a saving of 8 pounds out of every 100.

Vitamin Content

Before and during the war millers voluntarily enriched the 72 per cent extraction with the 3 forms of vitamin B, namely thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, also iron. In reality, the enrichment of pure white flour has increased the thiamine 7 times, the riboflavin about 8 times, and niacin and iron about 4 times. These additions of food elements make enriched white flour approach the full whole wheat values, except for the riboflavin which is considerably higher in the enriched product.

The new flour will have a higher content of iron, the B vitamins and better quality of protein than a comparable lot of white flour. However, in iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin the new flour will be lower than enriched white flour. It is expected, however, that most millers will continue to enrich the new flour and if this occurs, a highly nutritional product will result.

Ever since the sudden announcement was made, millers, chemists and technicians have been working steadily in an effort to make an 80 per cent extraction flour that will give homemakers as good bread as possible. Latest reports indicate that instead of turning out a gray bread, that it will be creamy in color and nearly as fine a quality as pure white flour produces. At any rate, there will be no such experiences to contemplate as that which confronted the homemaker during World War I. Then very small quantities of white flour were available and cornmeal, oatmeal and other cereals were substituted for bread-making purposes.

The Tests Show

In most baking and cooking tests in which emergency flour has been tested it has performed acceptably. Products do not have the clear, creamy color associated with the finest baked products. Plain cookies, biscuits, bread and pastry will have an off-white or slightly gray appearance.

In baking, this emergency flour is used much as the enriched white flour. Tests indicate that it seems advisable to use the minimum amount of mixing or stirring after the flour and liquid have been combined. Mix only until the flour is moistened is doubly important with this new flour. Do not let the bread get too light or rise too long. Just doubled in size, but not more is especially important.

It will make acceptable cakes altho they will not be as velvety and delicate as cakes made with cake flour or with white all-purpose flour. Chocolate and spice cakes may have to take the cake field eliminating the angel-food cake as long as we have emergency flour.

Keeping Quality

Emergency flour will not keep as well as white flour. Consequently it is advisable to buy in small quantities and store it in a cool, dry place. It always is well to avoid storage of flour on top shelves where it becomes very hot. Let the air circulate around the stored flour.

The Wolf and Sheep

To play the game of the wolf and the sheep, all players form a circle. Each player in the circle is a sheep and the leader numbers the sheep. The sheep must remember their numbers. Someone volunteers to be "it," otherwise known as the wolf. The wolf stands in the center of the circle blindfolded. The leader calls 2 numbers.

The players having the 2 numbers exchange places in the circle. The wolf tries to tag one of the sheep in the exchange.

So that the wolf will have a fair chance of trying to catch a sheep the numbers should not be called too close together. If 3 and 4 for example should be called, the sheep would have the best of that play because the wolf could not move quickly enough to tag them. At first the wolf will probably find it difficult, but very soon a venturesome sheep will become a bit too frisky and get tagged by the wolf. The wolf then becomes one of the circle of sheep and the tagged sheep becomes the wolf.—A. B. C.

For Mother's Day

May 12 is Mother's Day. Suggestions for parties and gifts are given in our leaflet, "Honor Thy Mother." For your help we offer this leaflet for 3 cents to cover cost of postage and mailing. Address your order to the Entertainment Editor of Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Gloves Always There

By A GARDENER

Does it seem that you spend half of your time hunting for your garden gloves? Of course, it isn't actually that much time, but it is aggravating to have to waste precious time running around hunting and trying to remember where you dropped those gloves as you came in in such a rush to get dinner. Here's a tip that saves lots of time and energy: Simply nail a spring clothespin beside the door of the back porch or entrance; then when you come in, slip your gloves off, put them together and slip the cuffs into the jaws of that clothespin. They'll always be handy!

Sugar and Spice



4559
SIZES
1 to 5

Sweet as sugar, in sunshine and shade! That's your tot in this darling dress with its own bolero and bonnet. Easy embroidery, ruffling and pockets are optional. Pattern 4559 comes in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Size 2, jumper, jacket and bonnet requires 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

Pattern 4559 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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



DIONNE 'QUINTS' always use it—best proof it's GREAT for COLDS

To Promptly Relieve Coughs and Aching Muscles of Chest Colds!

A wise mother will certainly buy Musterole for her child. All thru the years—Musterole is always used whenever the Quintuplets catch cold.

Just rub Musterole on throat, chest and back. It instantly begins to relieve coughing and aching muscles. It actually helps break up painful local congestion. Makes breathing easier. Wonderful for grown-ups, too! In 3 strengths.

MUSTEROLE

PROTECT your lungs

against DUSTS-
POLLENS-SPRAYS-
INSECTICIDES, etc.

wear
**PULMOSAN
RESPIRATORS**

A big help

... cleaning barns and coops.

... working in dusty fields, grain bins, etc.

... spraying or dusting trees and plants, etc.

● Light, comfortable to wear—easy, natural breathing. Sturdy, reliable. Filters replaceable at low cost. Millions of Pulmosan Respirators sold to industry during past 25 years. Keep several on hand—you'll find countless uses.

For Dusts, No. M3. Price \$2.00 postpaid
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AGENTS—I'll send you big box of full size packages of famous Blair Food and Household Products. Ambitious men and women cleaning up. We give you the outfit. Just write quick, saying you want to be a money-making Blair dealer. You show samples—take orders for this line of nearly 250 fine quality guaranteed home products needed by almost everyone in your neighborhood daily. Rush name. Find out how easy it is to make money supplying our products to your friends. Send for big assortment today.

BLAIR OF VIRGINIA, Dept. 392-BH, Lynchburg, Va.

The Story of the Capper Foundation
tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! It tells how you may help in this expanding program of healing. Write for your free copy of the story today.
THE CAPPER FOUNDATION
for CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Capper Building • Topeka, Kansas

Prevent Cancer

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

TO SAVE a life! Can anything be greater? That is why the red, white and blue leaflet issued by the American Cancer Society "7 Life Savers" makes such strong appeal. Here is the back page with its "7 danger signals" which are given in detail.

1. Any sore that does not heal—particularly about the tongue, mouth or lips.

2. A painless lump or thickening, especially in the breast, lip or tongue.

3. Irregular bleeding or discharge from the nipple or any natural body opening.

4. Progressive change in the color or size of a wart, mole or birthmark.

5. Persistent indigestion.

6. Persistent hoarseness, unexplained cough, or difficulty in swallowing.



Dr. Lerrigo

7. Any change in the normal bowel habits.

Every adult person should include this in the things one must know. These things may be signs of cancer. There is no intention to frighten. They do not make a cancer any more than a red light makes a train wreck. But a red light always demands attention. By the same token any person of any age noting these signals, and noting them day after day, owes the doctor a call for, whether cancer or not, such symptoms definitely demand attention. There is not one that you dare ignore. The first four are particularly significant as suggestive of cancer and should be heavily underlined.

We thank the American Cancer Society for giving us this warning. Those interested may have further information from any member of the Women's Field Army, or any health officer. Write to me if you wish, but the physician most worth while in this matter is the one who can look you over.

By an act of Congress and a proclamation of President Truman, April has been designated as Cancer Control Month. The Women's Field Army for Cancer Control—in some places your County Committee on Cancer Control—represents you.

Highway Jobs Are Open

Will Be Filled Thru Merit Examinations

HIGHWAY maintenance and automotive jobs in all parts of Kansas will be filled with men passing merit examinations. These will be given in May by the State Department of Civil Service. Applications for the tests must be sent to the Civil Service Department, 801 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kan., by April 19.

"Greater interest is being shown in these tests than at any other time since 1943, when more than 1,000 persons took the first maintenance examinations," stated Ralph E. Young, acting director of the department, in announcing the tests. "Many of our inquiries are coming from veterans and farm men who have had experience in road work, mechanics, car service or driving, and who wish to use their skills in permanent state jobs."

More than 800 persons are now employed in these job classes in every county of the state, and additional workers are needed in all classes. Positions held temporarily by provisional employees, as well as new jobs resulting from the expanded highway program, will be filled with persons ranking highest on the examinations.

Tests in Seven Towns

In order to encourage persons from all parts of the state to compete for these jobs, and to aid in handling the large number of applicants, the Department of Civil Service has arranged to give the tests in 7 cities. Examiners from the civil service staff will spend a day in each city giving the tests in Topeka, Salina, Hutchinson, Chanute, Garden City, Stockton and Colby, probably from May 6 to 11.

The highway maintenance jobs are divided into 2 of the largest classes in the state service. More than 700 men are now employed in these jobs. Highway maintenance men I, who are paid salaries of \$115 to \$145, do manual work such as repairing highway surfaces, shaping shoulders, cutting weeds and cleaning ditches on the state highways. Maintenance men II, formerly called section men, maintain an as-

signed section of highway, using trucks and other power equipment, at salaries of \$132.25 to \$162.25. No experience is required of applicants for the lower level jobs. But men seeking maintenance men II jobs must have had a year's experience in highway maintenance, including the operation of highway power equipment.

Automotive drivers are employed by the highway commission and by various institutions over the state at salaries of \$97.75 to \$127.75. Drivers operate a car or truck, servicing it and making some mechanical repairs as well. Applicants should have had some driving experience on the farm, in military service or in other work.

Experience Is Desirable

Automotive servicemen and Mechanics I and II are employed thruout the state by the highway commission. Servicemen service cars, trucks, tractors and other highway equipment, change and repair tires and help make minor repairs. Salaries range from \$97.75 to \$127.75. Experience in a garage or service station is desirable.

Automotive mechanics I make all types of repairs on cars, trucks and other highway equipment. Jobs pay from \$132.25 to \$177.25. Mechanics II supervise mechanics and other workers, and do actual repair work. Salaries range from \$155.25 to \$195.25. Applicants should have had schooling or experience in mechanics.

Men making satisfactory scores on the examination for any class will be placed on an eligibility list in the order of their examination grades. Ten points will be added to the score of honorably discharged veterans who make a passing rating on the examination, with an additional 5 points for a service-connected disability of 15 per cent or more.

Further information about the jobs and application forms for the examinations may be obtained from the Department of Civil Service, 801 Harrison Street, in Topeka. Applications must be returned to the Department of Civil Service by April 19, except that veterans honorably discharged after March 27 may apply until further notice.

Sulfa for Bees

A fairly simple treatment, found to be effective against foul brood of bees, has been discovered. It is sulfathiazole.

Where the beekeeper makes a practice of feeding his bees, the treatment can be applied in the fall, after the honey flow is over or nearly so, or preferably in the spring.

In the ordinary sugar mixture as prepared for feeding, or in the pollen-substitute mixtures now often used, the sulfathiazole is used. One-half prepared for feeding, or in the pollen-substitute has proved to be sufficient. Feeding is done in the usual manner.

The drug, used in these amounts, is not dangerous to bees, the beekeeper, or consumers of the honey.



Is Your School in Trouble?

Most Kansas schools have many problems . . . Teachers are hard to find . . . Salaries should be raised . . . All school costs have increased . . . Local school property taxes are generally high . . . Some districts are practically "broke" . . . Lack of money keeps many communities from providing good schools for their children.

THE SOLUTION: Substantial State Support for the education of every Kansas Child.

Why State Support?

- Most school costs in Kansas are paid by the local property taxpayer. Most other states contribute from one-third to one-half of the school budget from indirect tax sources.
- The State has the means. Indirect tax collections for 1945 totaled \$43,606,720. The State Treasury balance for 1945 was \$103,811,374—13 million higher than the year before. The surplus is large and much is unallocated. The schools should have their rightful share.
- Everyone should help pay for schools. Most general property taxes are paid by a few. Everyone pays indirect taxes.

DISCUSS IT AT YOUR ANNUAL MEETING!
ACTION BY THE 1947 LEGISLATURE
IS NECESSARY

Write for free information
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
315 West Tenth, Topeka, Kansas

**AT LEAST \$25 A CHILD
FOR A FOUNDATION PROGRAM
FURNISHED BY THE STATE**



"He says he's here to protect his interest—it was his quarter the patient swallowed!"



Like the tread of a tire, the special "CLEATRED" sole of "U.S." Rubber Boots grips the ground. Like an inner tube, they're leak-tested. Rocker last for comfortable walking. Strong multi-ply construction.

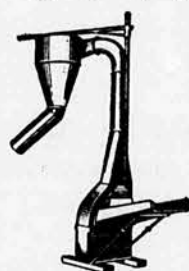
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Over 100 years of science, craftsmanship and experience mould "U.S." Footwear to fit your job on the Farm.

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RUBBER FOOTWEAR

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The Da-West Loader GETS THE JOB DONE-



Double Duty Grinder
Only one moving part
yet grinds ensilage
10,000 lbs. per hour.
Sturdy and portable

A LABOR SAVER ON ANY FARM

Sturdily built hydraulic loader. Mounted to distribute load. Simple to operate. No cables, chains, wires or ropes. Made for farm work and does it. Thousands in use coast to coast. Made for popular tractor models. Three useful attachments. Quickly interchangeable.

The Da-West line includes hydraulic loader and crane, dirt scoop, manure fork, sweeprake-stacker. Also the Da-West grinder, roughage, hay and grain blower, field cutter and harvester. "If It's a Da-West... It's the Best"

Write for literature or see your local implement dealer.

DA-WEST
Products

DAVIS-WESTHOLT INC.
Manufacturers of Farm Machinery
1521 McLEAN BLVD. WICHITA, KANSAS

CONTINUE BUYING U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

RED BRAND Fence is Back!



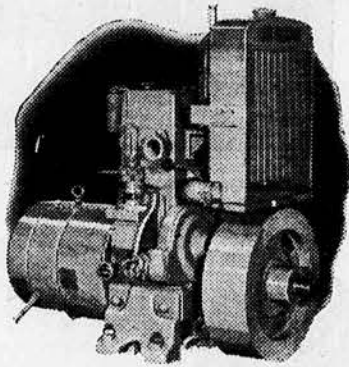
Yes... RED BRAND fence is returning, with all its superior qualities that made this fence so popular before the war. Only RED BRAND gives you all these long-lasting features: heavy "Galvannealed" zinc coating... copper-bearing steel wire... never-slip knots... guaranteed quality.

Actually, your Keystone dealer began receiving fence of RED BRAND quality several months before we resumed the RED BRAND trademark. This means that all Keystone fence in the hands of dealers today is fully deserving of the RED BRAND label, though perhaps some of it does not have the familiar red top-wire.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
PEORIA 7, ILLINOIS

RED BRAND FENCE... RED TOP STEEL POSTS

Now AVAILABLE THRU YOUR DELCO DEALER DIESEL



With a LISTER-BLACKSTONE Diesel Generator you can have unlimited 110-V. AC power. All the current necessary for shop equipment—arc welders, motors, lights, refrigeration and hundreds of farm needs and conveniences.

For a few cents a day you can operate a DIESEL. Uses low cost fuel, needs very little attention.

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★ Immediate Delivery

NEW DELCO LIGHT PLANTS AND BATTERIES
WATER SYSTEMS - WIND GENERATORS
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122 SOUTH ST. FRANKLIN, WICHITA, KANSAS

Hits Jack Pot With Beef-Pasture Program

PHILLIP BIRK, Coffey county, has proved that a depleted strip of land can be built into a money-making proposition in a few years if it is handled correctly. Living in a community where beef is king, it is natural that some kind of calf feeding program should be the foundation for his formula.

He lives in a small town in south-east Coffey county, but that did not prevent his jumping into the program head first. Mr. Birk found 80 acres about 4 miles from town that was being offered at a ridiculously low price. Half the tract had been used for plow land and the remaining pasture was unproductive.

He bought the land in the fall of 1942 and seeded the broken half to brome grass and alfalfa the following fall. He seeded at the rate of 16 pounds of brome and 4½ pounds of alfalfa. To assure himself of a crop, Mr. Birk spread 64 tons of lime and used 45 per cent phosphate fertilizer.

Finds Brome Good Producer

It took 2 years to get started, but in 1944 he began reaping his profit. In July he combined 3,000 pounds of brome grass seed off the 40 acres. In August the same land produced 650 bales of hay. The time was ripe, he decided. He bought 34 head of cattle which he pastured from October 18 to December 10. These cattle were grained once a day the last month they were on the pasture. From December 10 until February 14, they were placed in a dry lot and put on full feed.

Mr. Birk had to buy the feed, pay for the grinding and hauling. Even so, he figured a net gain of \$750 for his

trouble of driving out to the lot to give the grain to his stock.

He put 44 head of cattle on the pasture March 27, taking half of this number off a month later, putting them in a different pasture. The following September 5, he started feeding the calves once a day. He brought back the 22 head he had removed from the pasture in the spring and permitted all 44 of them to graze until October 18. The whole herd was fed twice each day in the dry lot until November 12, when they were shipped.

Gain Nearly 2 Pounds a Day

The average weight of the cattle when shipped was 1,231 pounds, making a gain of 435 pounds each in 8 months. They brought \$16.60 a hundred, an increase of \$3 a hundred over their purchase price. Again Mr. Birk had to buy his grain, pay for the hauling and grinding, but he figured he got \$2,800 for his trouble of running out to the lot to feed his 44 head of cattle twice each day.

There is another angle to his experience. The value of the land has been trebled in 4 years, partly because of an upswing in land prices, but due also to improvement of the soil. The appearance of the place has been enhanced by a firm, new fence and a rock road leading to the shelter shed some distance from the road.

The pasture has earned a rest for this winter. Mr. Birk was going to provide the brome grass with nitrogen fertilizer for a seed crop this summer, but nitrogen is difficult to find. He figures the alfalfa should supply the brome with enough nitrogen to get by this year, so he still looks forward to some brome seed and hay this summer.

Receives Honors For Soil Saving

THEODORE WEHRLE is one of 5 farmers in Osage county who received honorable mention by the Kansas State Bankers Association this year. It was for effective soil-saving practices he is using on his farm.

It was 10 years ago when Mr. Wehrle constructed his first terrace. Since then he has built other terraces, a retaining wall and ponds. His guess as to why his farm was selected is not for the terracing. "I think they pointed out my farm largely because of my rotation practices and pasture work," he says.

Sweet clover planted with small grain is one of his pet practices which helps build up the soil. For instance, clover is sown with oats. The oats are harvested and the clover is permitted

to continue growing for 2 years. The clover can be used for grazing or for hay the first year. Later it can be saved for seed or plowed up the following May as green manure. Plowed under it makes a good seedbed for corn.

Since 1940 Mr. Wehrle has adopted brome grass to provide his livestock with both hay and pasture. He has found it a successful crop and is using it on some slopes that tend to wash when plowed for crop land.

Even the more than half his farm land is devoted to alfalfa, native and brome grass pastures, he still has 186 acres of crop land which he protects by terraces and contour farming. He has been on the same farm 21 years, but his methods of using the soil have maintained the value of the land.

Certify Two New Soybeans

TWO new varieties of soybeans have been certified for Kansas. They are Gibson and Chief. Gibson beans mature slightly earlier than Hong Kong and slightly later than Dunfield and Chief so they fit well in between these varieties.

Last year in experimental plots Gibson beans averaged 20.7 bushels an acre in Northeast Kansas, compared to 18.8 bushels for Hong Kong and 19.4 bushels for Dunfield. In East Central Kansas, Gibson beans averaged 13.7 bushels, Hong Kong 14.5 bushels, and

Dunfield 13.2 bushels. In Southeast Kansas, Gibson beans averaged 13.7 bushels, Hong Kong 14.4, and Dunfield 7.8 bushels. For the state, Gibson beans averaged 17.1 bushels, Hong Kong 16.9, and Dunfield 15.1 bushels.

With certification of these 2 varieties, Kansas farmers now have the following varieties listed in order of their maturity dates: Dunfield, Chief, Gibson, Hong Kong, and A. K.

There is no seed available this year of the Gibson variety but some will be available next year.



L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College Extension agronomist, shows a group of farmers some characteristics of Gibson soybeans, a new variety now certified in Kansas.

Uncle Sam Says . . .

More Milk

Total national milk production for 1945 was 122.2 billion pounds, more than 3 per cent above 1944, and the largest on record. It meant a per capita average of 875 pounds, including armed forces overseas.

Milk Rates

Rates to milk producers for 100 pounds of milk marketed in April will range from 60 to 90 cents and for butterfat will be 17 cents. For May and June the rates on milk will be 25 to 55 cents. In 1946, the level of returns to producers will be maintained at the 1945 level either by subsidies or by increased price ceilings.

Heavier Hogs

During 1945 the average market weight of hogs killed under Federal inspection was 265 pounds, 21 pounds above that of 1944.

Oil Drop

Estimated oilseed crush for February was only 88 per cent of February, 1945. Southern mills are again crushing soybeans. March protein meal set-aside was 5 per cent on soybeans, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut meals. Processors will ship these set-asides to 27 deficit states.

Saves Grain

Since March 1, no grain can be used for manufacture of ethyl and butyl alcohol. No wheat or wheat products may be used for making beer. The distilling industry also is limited to 70 per cent of 1945 consumption on all other grains.

Bean Price

Base support price for 1946 crop green and yellow soybeans grading U. S. No. 2 is \$2.04 a bushel. Allowances are made for color and quality.

Rid of Worms

About 95 per cent of round worms in swine can be eliminated by use of sodium fluoride, U. S. D. A. reports. Under experimental conditions, the best treatment consisted in feeding pigs for 1 day on a mixture containing, by weight, 1 part of sodium fluoride (technical grade) and 99 parts of dry ground feed. If animals are not used to dry ground feed, give them some for a few days before adding the medicine.

In Better Position

Observations completed thruout the country late in 1945 show that rural families have greatly reduced in-

debtedness during the war, are financing more of their farming operations with their own funds, are improving their general living conditions, and are accumulating reserves of cash.

U. S. Sells Land

About 133,830 acres of Federal farm and forest land in 31 states has been assigned to the Farm Credit Administration for disposal. More than 28,000 acres went back to former owners; 2,310 acres to veterans; 2,125 acres to owner-operators; 1,498 acres to state and local governments; 1,368 acres to tenants of former owners; 1,128 acres to non-priority buyers; and 4 acres to non-profit institutions.

Helps Poultry Price

Buying of dressed poultry under Federal grade by U. S. D. A. to reflect an average U. S. farm price of 18.3 cents a pound, varying by type, weight and zone, was begun March 20. This will be continued under an offer-and-acceptance basis, as an aid to orderly marketing, and to avoid serious producer loss during the scant feed supply period.

Smaller Clip

National wool production last year at 387 million pounds was 31 million pounds less than 1944 production and the smallest clip since 1929. Average market price received in 1945 was 41.9 cents a pound. Returns from the 1945 wool clip fell more than 12 million dollars under 1944. Estimated cash wool income to growers was \$134,621,000.

Testing Boars

U. S. D. A. is enlisting the help of 500 farm swine producers in testing boars produced by the Regional Swine Breeding laboratory, Ames, Iowa, in various systems of breeding. Five breeds and 3 lines from crossbred foundations are represented in the research. The degree of inbreeding in most of the lines ranges between 25 and 50 per cent, which is equivalent to from 1 to 3 generations of continuous brother-and-sister matings.

For Fire Fighters

War Assets Corporation will offer surplus fire-fighting equipment for sale soon. Since much of this is suitable for farm use, a plan is being worked out for notifying farm people of the sale. County agents probably will be provided with descriptive information on equipment. The sale will be open only for a short period so, if interested, act immediately when you hear about it.

Kansas Flying Farmers To Receive Recognition

KANSAS farmer-aviators certainly are enthusiastic. Names of more than 200 charter members of the Kansas Flying Farmers' Club have been received by Kansas Farmer editors, and when the word gets around even more are expected. Many of these say they will fly to Hutchinson on Friday, May 24, for the organization meeting of the club.

In addition to a display of light planes and an interesting program for the farmer-aviators who gather for the first meeting, the Kansas Farmer will honor outstanding flyers attending the meeting. Included will be recognition for the oldest and youngest

licensed farmer-aviators in the state attending the Hutchinson meeting. Suitable recognition will be given the farmer who has the largest accumulation of flying hours, and for the Kansas farmer flying the longest distance to attend the meeting.

Plans also include recognition for the largest family of licensed pilots, and for the largest number of farmer-aviators coming to Hutchinson from one county.

Get set for the first meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers' Club. Be a charter member of the organization. If you have not joined the club, clip the coupon below and mail it to us now.

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.

(Name)

(Address)

Do you own a plane? Members of your family holding pilot's

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Home Lubricant
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Gear Lubricant
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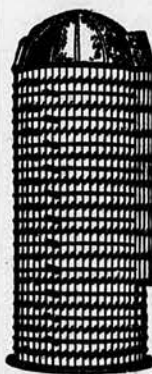
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They are Farm tested and Unconditionally guaranteed. Thousands of satisfied users have learned to depend on Nourse quality whether it's Fly Spray—Stock Dip or any of the other products manufactured under the slogan "Business Is Good."

ASK YOUR NEAREST NOURSE DEALER FOR "NOURSE BRANDS." IF HE IS OUT OF STOCK HE WILL GLADLY GET THEM FOR YOU.

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Interlock White Top SILO

The old reliable Silo Company. Place your order now for early 1946 erection.

Built to last a lifetime of certified concrete, double power-tamped, vibrated and thoroughly cured. Corrugated stave holds heavier inside plaster.

Write for FREE folder giving additional information.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM
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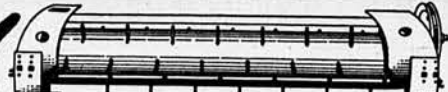
TOUGH JOBS EASY NOW with SARGENT



LIFTS! DIGS! LOADS! HOISTS!
LIFTS A TON IN 20 SEC.
ATTACHES TO TRACTOR IN 30 MIN!
HEAVY JOBS ARE LIGHT, slow jobs are quick with a Sargent Hydraulic Loader on your tractor. Loads manure, grain, lumber, cement, etc. Digs ditches, pulls posts, excavates. Hundreds of odd jobs. Also BULLDOZER and HAY SWEEP attachments. Makes your tractor a power-house on wheels. Built for lifetime service. Send for FREE Giant Size Illustrated Folder. McGRATH MFG. CO., R-44 4680 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.

INNES WINDROW PICK-UP FITS any COMBINE

You need



If you are one of the increasing numbers who harvest by the windrow method, you'll find this experienced advice worth taking: get the only pick-up on the market with the smooth piston action that picks up the entire windrow as cleanly and gently as if by hand.



SPRING FINGER or STIFF FINGER

Especially for stony areas. Replace any finger simply by removing 3 screws, taking out damaged finger, putting in new one, and screwing back in place.

Gets all the heads. Like all Innes pick-ups this machine is 30 to 40% lighter and can be easily attached by one man in a few minutes.

AND AN Innes WINDROW FEEDER

For combines with full length cylinder. Distributes the windrow evenly along entire length of threshing cylinder. Quickly separates and smooths out even the toughest windrow, including flax. Travel in third gear instead of second with no extra power.



See your dealer, or write Innes, Co., Bettendorf, Ia.

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STAHMER

AGITATORS

A Special Engineered Feature!

The Sturdy
STAHMER
General Purpose
FERTILIZER
AND LIME
SPREADER



A FERTILIZER
SPREADER IS AS GOOD
AS ITS AGITATORS

The new type of agitators is an exclusive Stahmer Feature. The special auger type disc is built into improved revolving agitators. They keep the hopper bottom clean and force fertilizer out of the openings... pulverize lumps and spread uniformly. Quickly regulated, the Stahmer distributes from about 100 to 8000 lbs. per acre and spreads an 8-foot width of fertilizer only 6 inches from the ground. The hopper has 800 to 1000 lbs. capacity—built of 12 gauge hot rolled steel—all in one piece with welded-in ends. Extra heavy axles carry specially designed wheels using 6.00-16 standard tires. Wide wheels without tires may be had, if desired. The Stahmer is easy to use, easy to clean and maintain. Additional structural features make Stahmer the spreader that you'll want.

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Who Won, Farmer or Hired Man?

(Continued from Page 4)

story provides a good background for the fight being made by individuals, by groups—especially by groups—to meet the effects of the 6-times larger Federal debt, and the 7-times increased Federal taxes.

Organized labor got the jump on the rest of the folks when it got wage increases of about 35 per cent over pre-war, while OPA, thru controls and subsidies, seems to be holding consumer prices down to a considerably lower figure.

Having got the habit, all sorts of pressure groups—and individuals by mail and telegraph and personal visitations—are unloading on Congress to accomplish the impossible, namely, to allow everyone's income to go up, while holding down the prices on everything he buys. A good deal of bitterness has resulted; more is coming. To keep up "morale" during the war, the country was deluged with propaganda to the general effect that right after the war would come the millenium—homes, cars, leisure, new gadgets that would allow all to lead a life of ease. The plain fact that in 6 years we have used up the savings of several generations past, and many generations to come, was ignored, even disputed. The siren song was sung that the huge national income came from greatly increased production, whereas it came from hugely increased Government borrowings. As Tom Linder, Georgia's tax commissioner, put it: "The national income has been running around 75 to 85 billion a year; the other 80 billions was borrowed billions being spent."

Reverting to Mr. Trundle's story, one might ask, "Who won the war, the farmer or the hired man?"

In Congress last week the fight broke over the new minimum wage bill brought into the Senate by Sen. Claude Pepper, of Florida, sponsored by the "Liberal" group of Senators, to hike the national minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour, in three jumps; to 65 cents immediately, to 70 cents 2 years later, and to 75 cents 2 years after that.

Opposition contented itself with proposing 55 cents an hour immediately, increase to 60 cents 18 months later, and then take a look at the situation. Talk in the galleries was that if the Pepper crowd would accept the 55-60 proposal, Russell of Georgia would not insist upon tacking the so-called Pace bill onto the minimum wage bill. The Pepper bill, incidentally, would have extended present minimum wage coverage to all employees except farm labor actually employed on the farm and not engaged in any processing of farm commodities. The opposition insisted on retaining present coverage, which exempted farm labor, canneries, domestic help, clerks in most stores, white collar workers generally, messenger boys, and a good many others—restricted the minimum nationally to industrial workers, in the main.

But Senator Pepper apparently wanted all or nothing, and attempted a parliamentary coup that would save his 65-75 proposal. Senator Russell promptly offered the Pace bill as an amendment, and the battle was on, with final result still uncertain.

The Pace (Georgia) bill would include all farm labor costs in the computation of parity price, under the formula used for determining parity price as the price goal for each farm commodity. Its effect would be to combine the production cost theory on farm prices with the "parity ratio" theory of the present national farm program. Stated simply, the parity ratio formula would set as a price goal for each farm commodity a price that would buy as much of all things the farmer buys (based on some 900 commodities), as the unit of the commodity would have bought in the base period, 1909-14.

There is considerable doubt among farm leaders whether the Pace proposal would work out well in the long run. But when the Pepper "Liberals" went down the line for increased wages for industrial labor, followed by increased prices for things the farmers buy, and then bitterly denounced a proposal to raise farm prices as "inflationary," the Congressional farm bloc went just about all-out for the Pace bill.

In evaluating the following table, it should be remembered that the parity formula does not guarantee the parity prices; just sets it as a goal. But—Congress has promised that for 2 full calendar years after the statutory ending of the war (not yet proclaimed) Government will support prices at 90 per cent of parity. So the problem is not entirely academic at that.

The following table shows the effect of the Pace bill on the parity formula, for some leading farm products:

Farm Prices

Commodity	September 15, 1945		
	Prices Present	Pace bill received	Parity
Wheat, bu.	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.54	\$ 2.02
Corn, bu.	1.12	1.12	1.47
Rice, bu.	1.67	1.41	1.86
Flaxseed, bu.	2.89	2.94	3.87
Beans, dry edible, cwt.	6.83	5.86	7.71
Peanuts, lb.	0.829	0.0835	0.1009
Cotton, lb. (now 26c)	0.2172	0.2158	0.2840
Cottonseed, ton.	51.40	39.20	51.60
Potatoes, bu.	1.38	1.27	1.62
Sweet potatoes, bu.	2.07	1.53	2.01
Hay, ton	14.30	20.70	27.20
Apples, bu.	2.84	1.67	2.20
Hogs, cwt.	14.10	12.60	16.60
Beef, cattle, cwt.	12.00	9.43	12.40

Taking 1909-14 as a base of 100, BAE reports show that 1940 weekly wages per factory worker were 222; cost of living, 145; retail cost of food, 125; prices received by farmers, 100.

For December, 1945, weekly wages per factory worker were 369; cost of living, 188; retail price of foods, 182; prices received by farmers, 207.

Around these tables the oratorical battle rages; around the pressure groups and what they can bring to bear, the voting decisions are being reached.

Help When Needed

We live on a farm near a small town. The railroad crosses our farm on the east. One day my husband was plowing near the track and noticed a young man coming toward him, so waited to see what he wanted. He was a bright-looking young man and asked for work. We were needing help so the young man was hired.

He was very hungry and did justice to a good meal, was mannerly, clean, witty, but yet he was just a bum. His home was somewhere in Kansas. He had a stepfather who was mean to him, so he left home and had bummed his way from place to place, often hungry and no place to sleep except a barn or freight car on the siding.

One time he met two other bums, all "broke" and discouraged. He said to the two, "Cheer up, I will get some money so we can eat." They were on the platform by the depot, so he began to jig and then to sing. He was a good singer and nimble and soon had an audience. Dimes and nickels were thrown down at his feet and after gathering them up, there was money enough for the three to have a good meal and the change left over bought 2 bars of soap. So they got some little tin boxes and filled them with soap and went from house to house selling "corn medicine." That night each of the three had money for a good supper, and chuckled to think of the many ladies doctoring their corns.

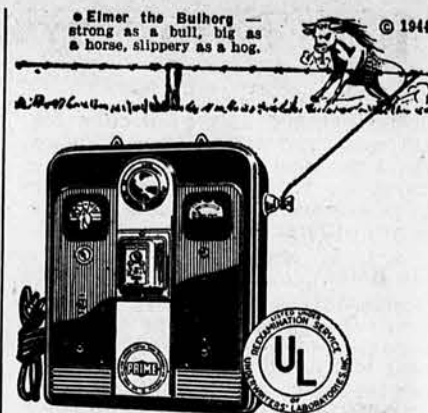
The best part of this story is we found him so smart and pleasant in our home, so I said to him, "You are too smart and too young to live as you have been. You should make something of yourself."

Well, he did. He is now foreman of a road construction company, has a good wife, a nice home and he writes us to tell how many times he thinks of his stay in our home, of which he has many pleasant memories.—L. M.

Measure Soil Loss

The annual silt discharge of the Kansas river is estimated to be equal to 6 inches of soil removed from 26,000 acres. More than 60 per cent of the state is suffering from erosion, says Walter E. Selby, Extension engineer at Kansas State College.

About 8 million acres, or 33 per cent of the 25 million acres under cultivation, are severely eroded, states Mr. Selby. He points out that contour farming, strip-cropping, terracing, and grassed waterways are needed. Also, following good practices would help reduce this yearly loss.



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What Folks Are Saying

THE Kansas State College grass utilization project "is making no progress fast," according to A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department. Reporting to the executive committee at the Kansas Livestock Association annual meeting at Wichita, Mr. Weber told cattlemen that no bluestem pasture could be found for sale. "The only pasture we could even get a price on was \$55 an acre," stated Mr. Weber. As a result the college is considering condemnation proceedings to obtain an experimental area. "It will be at least 1947, however, before anything can be gotten under way," reported the livestock department head.

Is Kansas treating its livestock specialists fairly? This question was one of those discussed at the executive committee meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association. It was pointed out by William Ljungdahl, Thomas county ranchman and chairman of the State Tax Commission, that heads of several livestock departments at the college are staying in Kansas at great personal financial sacrifices. "Since Kansas is one of the leading livestock states," said Mr. Ljungdahl, "it appears to me that we ought to value the services of these men as highly as other states who would like to have them." The executive committee will look into the matter with an idea of making recommendations for higher pay for some of these men.

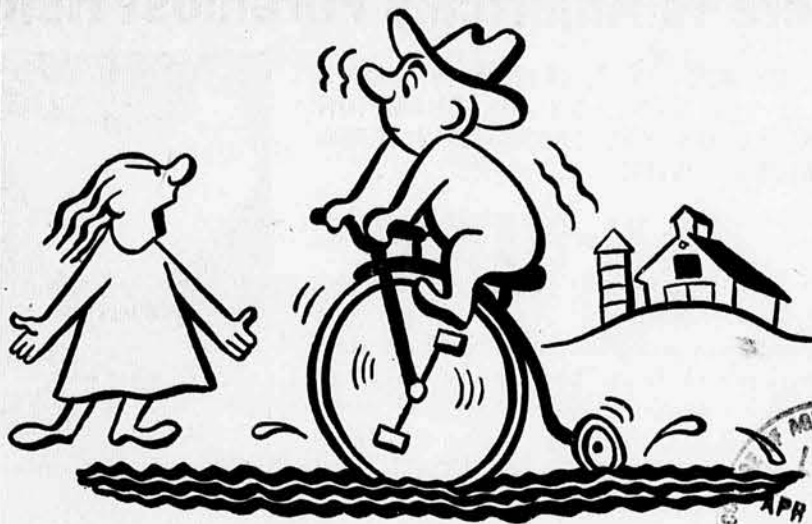
Most of the experts who spoke at the annual livestock convention in Wichita foresaw good prices for livestock and livestock products for the next 2 or 3 years. All indications now point to that conclusion but, as one old-time rancher commented, "we have to remember that someone else sets the prices on our products, and that authority doesn't always remember our best interests or the actual needs of the country."

Cattlemen at the convention were having lots of fun with A. D. "Dad" Weber. For many years his friends out in Comanche county have been trying to get "Dad" to buy a Stetson hat and some cowboy boots so he would look like a cattleman. This spring they gave up hope and so collected \$64 among themselves and presented the money to "Dad" at the convention. Naturally, "Dad" was as pleased as a kid with a new toy.

One of the problems bothering cattlemen is the lack of veterinarians in Western Kansas. It was reported that one veterinarian was serving the entire territory between Syracuse and Liberal, and that one area of 40 western counties was almost without service. A drive will be made by cattlemen to interest veterinarians in coming to that territory. The college already is trying to "sell the opportunities." One encouraging sign is that more than double the number of veterinary students are enrolled at the college now.

The Kansas school reorganization program is bogging down. This was the opinion of many cattlemen attending the Kansas Livestock Association annual meeting. They reported that the plan, which started out with high ideals, is not working out now, and that more and more counties are "getting their backs up" over methods used. In many counties, it was claimed, farmers were not given sufficient hearing or their recommendations were overruled in Topeka. There is a growing belief that school authorities want to transport all possible rural students into the town schools to benefit the teacher setup instead of the farmers. In some counties reorganization committees have not given sufficient attention to rural road conditions, and have formed districts that farmers claim would be impractical because of road conditions.

School authorities deny that the reorganization program is not going well. They say that only 4 or 5 counties out of the 105 are running into serious difficulty, which is better than expected. In some districts farm recommendations for consolidation have been more drastic than those proposed by school authorities or by local committees, it is reported. What about your district?



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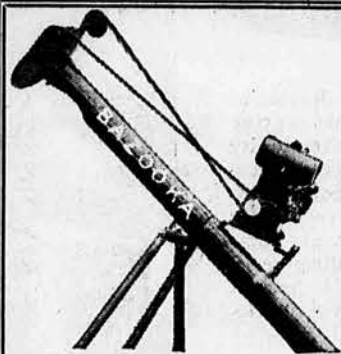


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He Got Turkey Fever

Now Has a Broad-Breasted Bronze Factory

IN 1934, Phil Ingersoll, Osage county, raised 33 turkeys from eggs hatched under chicken hens. That first year gave him the "turkey fever." Since then he has been increasing the size of his flock each year. Last year he put 3,000 broad-breasted Bronze on the market.

He started raising broad-breasted birds 5 years ago and now produces hatching eggs for a Topeka firm. Altho he cleared \$1.50 on each bird he fed for market last year, Mr. Ingersoll says there is more money in producing hatching eggs than in feeding turkeys.

This season he has 650 hens on full production, 60 of which he is trapping. In addition to that number he has 450 placed out on shares with 2 other producers.

He also has increased the quality of his birds. In 1944, one hen produced 93 eggs in 100 days to lead the state. Last year he had a hen tie for high position in the state with 78 eggs in 91 days. Another hen won the grand championship at the Topeka poultry show last November. This hen and her daughters he is keeping in a separate laying pen with a selected tom.

Part of the secret in making money on these hatching eggs is to get the hens started laying early. Mr. Ingersoll does this with lights. About January 10, he starts his birds on longer working hours with electric lights and as a rule finds eggs in the pen about 20 days later.

Altho turkeys will produce more eggs if fully protected and kept in a tight pen, he has found the fertility of the eggs is higher if the hens have a little open range. He feels the final result is best by keeping a high percentage of fertility. Instead of closed houses, he uses range shelters and per-

mits the birds to range over small lots of balbo rye.

In the pens where he is keeping records on the hens, the trapnests seem to be placed with abandon. The nests may be in a corner, under a tree or bush. Where the hens begin to lay, a nest is put there for their convenience. Should a hen insist on laying on the ground after a nest has been provided, she is moved to a different pen and usually changes her laying habits.

Hens not being trapped are provided with an A-house in which to lay their eggs. The A-house is open on each end and a row of nests is built next to the ground on either side.

Mr. Ingersoll uses the 4-day brooding cure to keep his hens on the production side of the ledger. A separate shelter, where the hens find it inconvenient to set, is divided into 4 sections. The brooding hens are moved each day until they have served their 4-day sentence. It usually cures them.

Carrying these hens from the nests to the brooding pen required a lot of work Mr. Ingersoll found. To avoid this part of the job, he constructed a wire lane leading to the brooding pen. The hens can be taken off the nest, put into the lane and compelled to walk to the pen without taking a chance of their becoming mixed with the other turkeys.

There is an area a little more than 100 yards long between Mr. Ingersoll's home and the home occupied by his father, A. L. Ingersoll. In this area, which is largely farm lot, he has located his turkey farm. Not only is it convenient but it saves space that would otherwise be wasted.

Turkey futures are not as bright as they were in recent years, but Mr. Ingersoll still believes in them as a good cash crop.

Prefers Egg Profits To Poultry Honors

HONORS for poultry raising are all right," says Mrs. R. D. Prather, Anderson county, "but the profit we get from our eggs means more to us."

Her White Leghorns had an average of more than 180 eggs to the hen last year, for which she received recognition at Farm and Home Week. This year she is out to better her record and stands a good chance of succeeding. Her flock records to date are above last year's figures.

Records in 1945 could have been even better. When bronchitis infection struck in the spring, egg production dropped from more than 200 to 13 eggs a day in one month. This year she hopes to avoid the trouble.

"Good breeding is one of the reasons we have had good luck with our chickens," Mrs. Prather says. Her 285 Leghorns have a good background and she buys her ROP roosters to run with the flock. The eggs are sold for hatching purposes.

The flock is housed in a tile building that is 22 by 42 feet. Defending tile houses, Mr. Prather explains that they

are better than wood if constructed properly. Mrs. Prather agrees that her chicken house seems warmer than wooden houses.

Their farm is located on high ground where water supply is a problem. As far as the chickens are concerned, they have solved this problem by using rain water. At present the water is stored in a large galvanized tank. Included in future plans, however, is a cistern which will be used for storage space.

Altho their flock is outstanding, Mrs. Prather points out that it is straight farm chicken raising, indicating that others can duplicate her program and reap the same benefits.

Sell Brown Eggs

Brown eggs never have taken well with consumers in the eastern cities. But a new idea to sell them is being tried successfully in Ohio. A "half-and-half" carton is packed, 6 white eggs and 6 brown eggs, each color in its own row. When opened, this type of pack has a pleasing appearance and is said to intrigue consumer interest.

Uses Several Varieties To Get Good Corn Crops

AFTER having corn test plots on his farm in Anderson county the last 3 years, Jack McCollam is convinced the best way to be assured of a good crop is to plant several varieties. Some varieties of corn will do better one year than other varieties. Another year the situation may be reversed.

The test plot on his farm last year included 22 well known varieties of both hybrid and open-pollinated corn. The test plot accounted for only about 4½ acres of the 100 acres of corn he raised on the farm in 1945. The remaining acreage was devoted to 5 different types of hybrids.

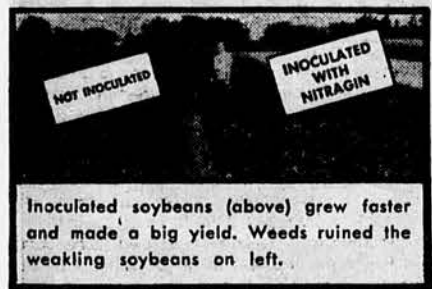
As a general rule, Mr. McCollam believes he gets a little better corn from the hybrid varieties that mature late. Hybrid corn is better than open-pollinated, he is sure, but cautions farmers to use the right hybrid. Some hybrids are not good, he says. This year he is

planting Hendriks L-2, Pioneer 332, K-1585, Funk's 94 and Pfister. He has no particular preference among these. The final result from each will, of course, depend on the growing conditions this year.

One way to add 10 bushels an acre to your corn yield, McCollam says, is to precede the crop with a legume. He sows sweet clover with flax. The first year he harvests the flax, and plows the sweet clover under the second year as green manure. He has used lespedeza in the same manner, but thinks it takes about 5 years to do the same job that sweet clover will do in 2 years.

Yields in his test plot last year ranged from 59.7 bushels to the acre to 76.3. Corn in test plots always seem to produce more bushels to the acre than the crop in the open fields, Mr. McCollam says. But his came in a close second to some of the test strips.

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Marketing Viewpoint

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

I am a veteran making a new start at farming. Considering present prices of foundation stock as well as probable future demand and prices, which would you advise one to start with—beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, or sheep?—C. F.

With no more information than is at hand, a satisfactory answer cannot be given. The answer depends on many things other than present and probable future prices. For example, what kind of farm do you have, what crops are adapted, how much permanent pasture have you, what previous farming experience have you had, what are your personal likes and dislikes, what facilities have you? You need to work out a farm-production program adapted to your particular farm. If you need some help along this line get in touch with your county agent, vocational agriculture teacher or an experienced farmer who is familiar with your particular farm and situation.

I have made a good income from my beef cow herd over the last 10 years. Do you think it would be a good idea to sell out this year?—N. N. S.

Definitely not. A going production program adapted to your farm's productive capacity is well worth keeping. If you have a larger herd than you can keep on home-grown feeds in normal years, this is a good time to get numbers down in line with normal feed production. Also, if you have old cows that will need to be sold in the next 2 or 3 years this would be a good time to replace them with heifers.

While the next 10 years probably will not be as profitable as the last 10, there is still opportunity for a good income from a cow herd adapted to your feed-production program.

In 3 of the last 4 years we have had a serious shortage of feed grains. Does this indicate there are prospects of continued scarcity of feed?—R. N.

Not necessarily. Much of the shortage was due to increased numbers of hogs, poultry and cattle, and to industrial use of grains for alcohol, starch and other war materials. Livestock numbers have been reduced and further decreases in poultry numbers are in prospect.

Whether there is scarcity next winter and spring will be determined by the crops produced this summer. If yields of grain are as good as those of the last 4 seasons, there should not be a serious shortage. If yields should be as low as those of the 1930's it would be disastrous.

In looking ahead at prospective feed supplies, 3 facts should be kept in mind.

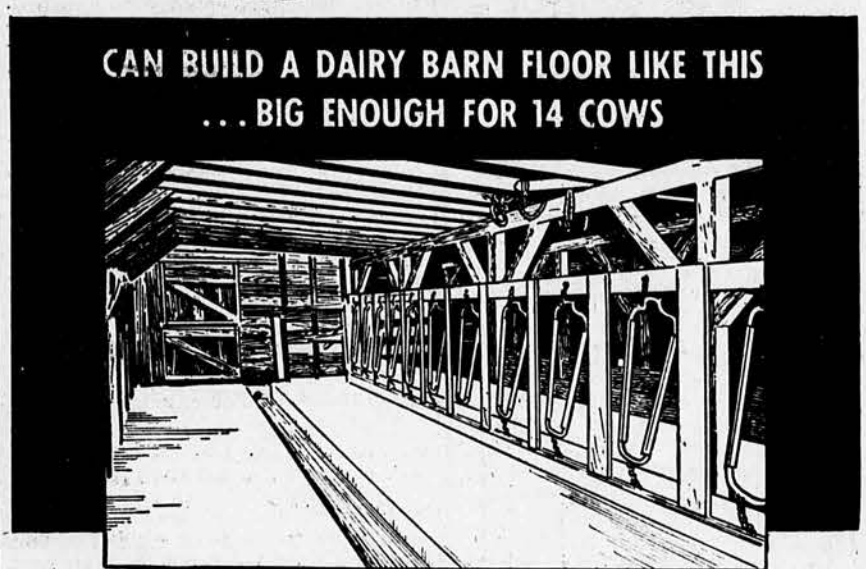
1. We have exhausted the large reserve stocks of wheat and corn which were on hand at the beginning of the war period.
2. Demand for grain for export to Europe will continue large during 1946 and 1947.
3. Farmers and others will be inclined to hold larger stocks of grain, because of recent shortages.

It's an Odd Corn

Several years ago someone brought a peculiar looking ear of corn to Albert L. Higgins, editor of the Linn-Palmer Record. Neither knew what it was. In place of the usual husk, each kernel of corn was covered separately with an individual husk. (That would be tough shucking.) Nick Kieffer, Greenleaf, formerly a farmer in the Linn community, happened into Mr. Higgins' office one day and noted the corn. Taking it along with him, Mr. Kieffer planted a few kernels the following season. Last fall he brought another full ear to Mr. Higgins. They still were unable to identify it.

A portion of the ear was brought to Topeka where more persons were stumped as to its identity. It so happened that the Kansas Farmer editor was able to name it. He recalled an article in Kansas Farmer several years ago about that particular variety of corn. It is known as teosinte, a type of fodder grass native to Mexico and Central America. It is closely related to maize.

Two men and a boy... in two days... with a concrete mixer,* 50 bags of cement and 20 tons of sand and gravel



* If your dealer can supply you with ready mixed concrete, this work will require approximately 10 yards and can be done in much less time.

Figure the costs in time and materials. Then balance these costs against your gains, and see how far ahead you are. Among these gains you will have a floor that, with practically no upkeep, will outlive the barn... a floor that is easy to clean and keep sanitary... and one that provides lasting protection against fire, decay, rodents and termites.

Many farm improvements... floors, walks, walls, tanks, pits, vats, others... become a short-time, labor-saving job when concrete made of Lehigh Cement is used. AND THE MATERIALS USED FOR MAKING CONCRETE ARE EASILY AVAILABLE.

Your Lehigh dealer can supply you with whatever you need... and whatever information you want. See him on your next trip to town.

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Brilliant electric lighting for every farm building. Electric powered radios, refrigeration, pumps, milkers, separators, saws, etc. Install our famous PARRIS-DUNN "Direct-Drive" Wind Generator (32-volt) and let the FREE WINDS do the rest. Slip-the-Wind governor instantly adapts to all velocities. Also on 6 and 12 volt. Electrify now! See our Dealer or Write PARRIS-DUNN CORPORATION Box 25 Clarinda, Iowa

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More Milk—More Money Fast, safe, easy to clean. Milks 15-20 cows an hour, with built-in vacuum. Widely used, simple, sturdy. Write for catalogue and dealer's name. Ask about Page Garden Tractor.

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There's a famine in White Corn!

This condition has created the greatest opportunity in farm history for corn growers in 1946 and 1947. Never before have circumstances been better for increasing your farm income with White Corn, because of these facts:

1. There is no carry-over from the old 1944 white corn crop.
2. The only white corn available in 1946 will be from the 1945 crop.
3. Every bushel of the 1945 crop will doubtless be consumed during 1946... and there will again be no carry-over next fall.

Cash in on this opportunity! This season's white seed corn is the best on record. Get your white seed now for spring planting.

American Corn Millers Federation, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Let Lambs Buy You a Farm

(Continued from Page 8)

then corn gradually is worked in. During this conditioning period lambs are fed twice daily. When they finally are up to full feed they are fed 3 times a day and get 1½ pounds of whole corn daily, plus all the good quality alfalfa hay they will eat.

When hand-feeding, it is important to use only good quality hay to prevent waste. It also eliminates need for feeding minerals. Mr. Winter follows the 3-times-daily feeding as he believes lambs are less likely to founder if fed more often.

Lewis and Leo Marlatt, who feed in partnership, are handling 1,100 lambs this year. They follow the plan of hand-feeding ground hay and corn spread over sorghum silage. Feeders disagree on use of sorghum silage in the diet. Some believe it gets the lambs off to market quicker and cheapens feed bills. Others say that if you feed more than 2 pounds of ensilage a day or get into some bad silage, you run into heavy death losses.

Raise All Their Roughage

The Marlatt lambs weighed 59 pounds into their feed lot last fall and will be marketed at 93 to 95 pounds. They usually start with heavier lambs and plan to feed for about a 37-pound gain in 120 to 130 days. All alfalfa and sorghum used is grown on the farm, with corn being purchased.

When lambs reach the Marlatt farm they are put on native pasture for 2 weeks and given some chopped dry sorgo. Then they are put into the feed lots and given all the chopped fodder they will eat, plus a very light feed of whole oats and chopped corn, usually less than one fourth pound of grain a day. This diet gradually is increased for 6 weeks.

Once on full feed, the lambs get 1½ pounds of atlas silage, 1 pound of alfalfa hay and 1.6 pounds of ground

Al Lingg is another self-feeder. His 470 head of lambs have access to 5 self-feeders holding 8 tons of feed. Feeders are refilled every 4½ days. Mr. Lingg finds it a good idea to keep a load of ground feed ready in the barn so that filling can be done when the weather is most favorable. "Feeders should never be allowed to become empty," he warns. "Any boy can shake down the feed in between fills," says Mr. Lingg, "so I am not tied down as closely as I would be if hand-feeding."

A ½-inch screen is used by Mr. Lingg for his alfalfa. Lambs coming onto the farm from range in the fall are put on grass for 2 weeks. He tries to get them into the lot by December 8, and starts right off with 20 per cent ground corn by weight in the ration. This is increased to 50 per cent over a 60-day period.

It is interesting to note that these feeders disagree on many of the finer points of feeding. This probably is a good thing, because a new feeder soon must learn which feeding program fits his farm and abilities. He can't lean on older feeders' experiences for all of his practices.

These few things, however, can be applied fairly well on anybody's farm: If you hand-feed use good quality alfalfa hay. When lambs first arrive from range they need to be conditioned on grass and roughage for a time before grain is fed. Grain feeding must be light at first, with whole oats best to start. Grain feeding should be increased gradually over a period of 6 weeks to 2 months until full feed is reached. While more experienced feeders get by with starting lambs at 20 to 30 per cent grain in the ration, the new hand better start at lower amounts.

Differ on Lamb Worming

Unless lambs are known to be worm infested, most feeders claim it doesn't pay to worm them upon arrival. Some have their lambs wormed in Texas before being shipped, but prefer to buy them from worm-free areas.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Remember, we said at first: "Feed 2 carloads of lambs every year for 10 years and you can buy a good quarter section of land with the profits."

That is just what Sedgwick county feeders have been doing. They stick to lamb feeding every year instead of jumping in and out of the game.

The 2 Marlatt brothers started out as hired hands 20 years ago working for other lamb feeders. They now own their fine farm and have enough operating capital to do a good job. Mr. Martin and Mr. Lingg have been renting. Both bought their farms last winter and are moving onto them this spring. Mr. Winter is one of the more prosperous older farmers of the county and gives much credit for his financial success to his lamb feeding program.

So there you have it. Wheat, alfalfa and lambs certainly add up to a winning combination.

Mites Like It

Research scientists are searching for some material, compatible with DDT, to insure control of mites and aphids. One of the limitations of DDT is its tendency to aid the build-up of mite and aphid populations.



This drive-in feed bin on the A. A. Winter farm is a popular type among Sedgwick county lamb feeders.

Grain Bins

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Concrete Stave

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and be sure it's done RIGHT. Your veterinarian's skill is an important assurance of dependable protection.

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1 lb. 25¢, 5 lb. 80¢, 10 lb. \$1.35, 25 lb. \$3.00,
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Write for handy egg record chart
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14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
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140 Acres on Main highway near Emporia, good buildings, smooth land, \$55 an acre. Give possession, sell stock if desired. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

478 Acres—360 cultivation, 160 summer fallow black with clay subsoil, 4 1/2 miles town, 1/2 mile school. Good road, plenty water. \$15,000 cash. Albert Wunala, Dunblane, Sask., Canada.

640 Acres, improved section, near Kansas line eastern Colorado, 400 acres cultivation, 200 acres summer fallow wheat, 1/2 goes, \$17.50 acre. C. W. Mack, O'Pelt Hotel, Colby, Kan.

West's 1946 Catalogue hundreds farms and businesses; big Eastern market. Free copy write West's Farm Agency, F.M., Pittsburgh, 16, Pa.

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Here Comes the Milking-Bred Shorthorn Cow
The Farmers' Best Friend

Streamlined for the best and most economical beef and milk production. We have 660 active members of our association in Kansas. 388 belong to the national association. 272 members have recorded or transferred animals. We cannot supply the demand at present. 75% of the farmers are interested in this, the fastest growing breed. Kansas is the Milking Shorthorn's proving ground. For more information write

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Registered Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls
4 to 18 months of age. Out of R. M. dams and most of them sired by an R. M. bull. Good individuals. Inspection invited.

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Long life means less outlay for replacements. Holsteins continue to produce consistently at 12 to 15 years of age. 21 registered Holsteins show on official test 800 pounds butter fat at 12 years, or over.

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This week's offering—a registered Holstein bull, born July 22, 1945. Large for his age. His sire, now being proved, is a son of Kansas' only Silver Medal Sire. His own dam is now making 500 lbs. fat on 2X milking in HIR test. She is sired by a bull whose daughters give him an index of 452 lbs. fat with a 4.0% test. Price \$200.00.

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BULL CALVES FOR SALE
We bred and developed the first and only Holstein bull 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
Offering a yearling son of Carnation Countryman, the bull that is siring type in our herd. Dam, Smoky Valley Pay Line Sylvia, record average for 4 years 14,993 pounds of milk and 505.4 fat. Also younger bulls.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

Holstein Bulls for Sale
Two richly bred bulls of serviceable age, carrying the blood of state and world champion cows.

GILBERT BEAGEL, Alta Vista, Kan.

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.

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Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

Skunks Make Good Pets

Well, That's What the Pattersons Say

HOW would you like a little skunk as a household pet? Well, some people do. In fact, all this prejudice against skunks is a lot of foolishness, says Harold Patterson, Shawnee county farmer. He ought to know, because he raises skunks to sell for pets. Already he has sold 29 of the first 31 pups. The other 2 are being kept as breeding stock.

"The only disagreeable job in raising skunks is in catching the original



"Glad to meet you," says Foto, a pet skunk owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Patterson, of Shawnee county. The Pattersons raise skunks to sell as pets and pronounce them "cleaner than cats about the house." Mrs. Patterson is holding Foto in this picture.

skunks," says Mr. Patterson. He traps them and admits they respond just like you think they would.

But after they are caught and caged, they soon tame down, he adds. Even when not deodorized, their pups will behave beautifully except when hurt or badly frightened. Of course, the pups are deodorized before being sold as pets. But breeding stock kept on the farm is left in the original state for fear of infection following the operation.

"Skunks are cleaner around the house than cats," says Mr. Patterson. "They sleep under rather than on the furniture, are better mousers, and in addition clean out all the bugs and other rodents they can find. They are affectionate, too, and can be held or petted like any cat. Also, they can be housebroke like any cat or dog.

For diet they are given dog biscuits, prepared dog food, vegetables and horse meat. The prepared dog food usually is mixed with horse meat and milk for a good square meal and feeding is done morning and night.

Skunks produce 4 to 6 pups at a litter and can produce 2 litters a year, but one is preferred. The gestation period is 3 months. Pups are sold at about 4 months old and bring from \$5 up each, depending on the coloring. The less white in the coat the more value, says Mr. Patterson.

"Foto," the foundation female on the farm, goes with the family to town, riding on a trapeze suspended from the top of the car, and walks from place to place on a leash. Altho she is not deodorized, she never has caused them any embarrassment.

Where did Mr. Patterson get the idea for raising skunks as pets? He says he and Mrs. Patterson got the idea when they saw a Los Angeles society woman parade in the lobby of a swank California hotel with a pet skunk on a leash.

Classify 18 Herds

Eighteen Kansas herds of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle have recently been inspected and classified for type, announces the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The inspection was made by F. W. Atkeson, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Among the animals classified, 1 was

designated "excellent" which is the highest score an animal can receive. This was owned by E. B. Regier, White-water. A total of 234 head was inspected by Mr. Atkeson.

Herd owners who participated in the program are: Chancy H. Hostetler, Harper, 5 "good plus" animals; Abram B. Thut, Clearwater, 2 "very good" animals, and 3 "good plus"; Howard J. Carey, Hutchinson, 3 "good plus"; A. Clifford Beckwith, Leavenworth, 4 "very good" and 2 "good plus" animals; W. G. Bircher & Sons, Ellsworth, 1 "very good" animal, and 6 "good plus"; Arden Clawson, Linwood, 4 "good plus"; Bert L. Donaldson, Effingham, 1 "very good" animal, and 3 "good plus"; John Elam, Winfield, 3 "very good" and 9 "good plus"; W. F. Frerking, Herkimer, 3 "good plus"; Kansas State School for the Deaf, Olathe, 2 "very good" and 1 "good plus"; Larned State Hospital, Larned, 4 "very good" and 5 "good plus"; Moberley Brothers, Ames, 2 "very good" and 6 "good plus"; Phillips Brothers, Manhattan, 7 "good plus" animals; E. B. Regier, White-water, 1 "excellent" animal, 3 "very good" and 1 "good plus"; John Schuler, Nortonville, 1 "very good" animal and 2 "good plus"; Luther Shetlar, Conway Springs, 5 "good plus" animals; George E. Stone, Sharon, 2 "very good" and 7 "good plus"; and Henry Topliff, Formoso, 2 "very good" and 2 "good plus."

There were 132 animals in the group which scored "good" or less.

Type classification, when combined with production testing, is used as a means of further improving the breed thru proving sires and locating outstanding brood cow families in an owner's herd, says the association.

Guns Get Coyotes

Using cyanide guns for coyotes has proved very successful for Herschel Eagle, of Woodson county. Since about January 1, he has killed 15 coyotes with them. He keeps about 10 guns planted around his farm.

This is how Mr. Eagle manages the guns. He picks out plants along the coyote trails across his fields and sets the guns near the trails. He wraps the cyanide shell with a white cloth doped with coyote scent rather than using meat for bait as he thinks dogs are less likely to be caught. The cloth is wrapped so it protrudes enough for the coyote to get hold of it with his teeth. Mr. Eagle got 9 coyotes with 9 sets using this method.

A former trapper, Mr. Eagle likes the guns better as the coyotes are less suspicious of them. Why does he like to knock off those coyotes? Well, he remembers losing 9 lambs in one day, 6 another time, 33 turkeys at one raid, and 50 pullets on another. "I think, tho, my main reason is that I just like to outsmart them," chuckles Mr. Eagle.

Three in One

If a bottle is filled with soapy water, then wrapped with a clean, old towel, and placed in the trunk of the car, it will come in handy if a tire has to be changed on the road. Soap, water and towel in one package for cleansing the hands.—M. O.

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Easy Feeding-Type Durocs

Fall boars and gilts. Registered and cholera immuned. Sired by Perfect Orion 1018. Top bloodlines. **ALLEN LARD, Clay Center, Kan.**

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FALL DUROC BOARS
For sale: Choice fall boars by Orion Compact. These are breed-building Durocs. Inquire of **CLARENCE F. MILLER, Alma, Kansas**

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One Spring Boar. Fall Boars and Gilts. They are real ones. Top bloodlines, well conditioned. Must please or money refunded.
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REG. DUROC BOARS Short-legged, thick fall boars. Some good enough for the best purebred herds. Also bred gilts. Literature. Shipped on approval. No inflated prices here. **Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.**

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Good quality, dark red, thick bodied. Registered and immuned.
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Berkshire Boars and Gilts
Offering the short-headed, deep-bodied kind. Their sire is the sire of the 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair, 1945. They are out of good sows. All double immuned and ready to go. Inquire of **Otto Stetler, Haven, (Reno County) Kan.**

Registered Hampshire Pigs
Fall Boar pigs, weight 200 lbs., sired by Grand Joe R. B. The deep, wide and heavy boned kind. Priced at \$50.
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FARM **SPOTLIGHT SUPREME**
and **OUR WIZARD**
Breeding stock for sale at all times.
PRODUCTION Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.
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Choice Hampshire Boars
P. Everett Sperry, R. No. 1, Lawrence, Kansas, offers choice of 5 registered Hampshire boars—extra nice at \$50. A real buy.

Reg. Hampshire Boars
A few early farrowed fall boars priced to sell at \$40 each. Good quality and breeding.
L. R. OTTMAN, Vocational Ag. Dept., Onaga, 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.

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
Offering choice fall boars and gilts sired by **Keepsakes Pride**, Junior Champion 1944 Kansas Free Fair. He is a son of the famous **Keepsake**. A few choice bred gilts. Phone 1731 Richland. **H. E. Holliday & Son, Richland, Kan.**

Poland Fall Boars
The meaty, thick, easy-feeding type. Midwest, Lo-Set and Nation-Wide breeding. We guarantee to please.
Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

Thick, Smooth, Wiswell Polands
Wide, Deep
Selected serviceable age boars, sired by **Full Measure**, out of litters from 8 to 12, bred for uniformity. Inspection invited. Double immuned. **A. L. WISWELL & SON, Olathe, Kan.**

O'Hara's Poland Chinas
Offering smooth, deep bodied fall boars. New breeding for old customers. Can supply gilts unrelated. **RAYMOND O'HARA, Jewell, Kan.**

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

Beef CATTLE

Reg. POLLED and HORNED HEREFORD SALE



ON FARM WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

26 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

6 Polled Cows (John Lewis breeding) 3 calves. Present herd bull Beau Rollo 27th.
10 Horned Cows bred, some to freshen soon, one now has calf.
6 Weaned Heifer Calves.
1 nine-months-old bull.
3 good milk cows.
11 other grade cattle.
One saddle horse and saddle.
44 20-rod rolls stock and sheep fence.
John Deere tractor, Model G and other farm machinery.

WARREN J. KING, Fowler, Kan.

LUFT'S HEREFORDS

Modern type Herefords.
Visitors welcome.

JOHN LUFT, Bison, Kan.

Reg. Polled Herefords FOR SALE

One proven herd sire, four years old, bred by George Trenfield, of Follett, Texas.
1 top two-year-old bull that should head a purebred herd.
2 yearling bulls and two heifers, coming two. These animals are all well marked, good color, and have good polled heads.

F. O. RINDOM, Liberal, Kan.

Polled Hereford Bull FOR SALE

Pawnee Domino 21st 4046535 (211354), a very good heavy boned, thick, low-down, two-year-old bull.

HIETT BROS., Haven, Kan.

RUSKS OFFER HEREFORD BULLS

6 head of the good low-set, thick sort, backed by generations of the best proven bloodlines. Out of modern type cows and sired by our herd bulls—Yankee Domino and M. L. F. Dandy Domino. Well marked. Ages 10 to 18 months. Also our herd bull, Yankee Domino 2746447, in good shape and a sure breeder. Ray Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kan.

**Plainview Polled Hereford Farm**

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

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

FOURTH DRAFT SALE

Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle AT HAMILTON, MO.

Tuesday, April 16, 12:30 p. m.

We shall offer 33 choice blocky heifers carrying the service of our outstanding herd sires, Elleenmere 487th, the \$30,000 bull, and Bell Boy W 28th, the \$10,000 bull; also a number of type cows bred to "487th" and our good sires, Sultanah's Major and Elari Bar. Ten bulls and a few choice open heifers also listed.

For catalog write the Aberdeen-Angus Journal, Webster City, Iowa.

J. C. PENNEY MISSOURI FARMS PENNEY AND JAMES DIVISION

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Hamilton, Mo.



PLAN NOW TO EXHIBIT AT AND ATTEND THE NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR BELLEVILLE AUGUST 26-30

Plans are already under way to make this oldest and largest district fair BETTER and BIGGER than ever. Larger and more attractive premiums than ever. Special inducements to LIVESTOCK and POULTRY exhibitors. National judges secured for the occasion.

For more information address **HOMER ALKIRE, Secretary, Belleville, Kan.**

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

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

**IN THE FIELD**

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

DODSON BROTHERS, of Wichita, have indefinitely postponed their sale to be held at Fall River, April 19. The brothers own and continue to improve one of the good Aberdeen-Angus herds in the state. Our readers may look forward to a later announcement of Angus cattle for sale privately or at public auction by this progressive firm.

A recent letter from **W. H. HILBERT**, Duroc breeder of Corning, indicates no lack of interest on the part of this veteran breeder who has made a success of breeding and marketing registered Durocs. Mr. Hilbert's winter purchases include a pair of top gilts purchased at the Vern Albrecht sale at Smith Center. Both of them were sired by a good son of the noted boar, Golden Fancy.

I have just received a 2-page letter from my old and successful Poland China breeder friends, **A. L. WISWELL & SON**, of Olathe. They report unusual demand for Wiswell-type Polands. Among recent sales are Robert Morgan, of Howard, a boar, and one to G. C. Ritchey, of Neodesha. Plans are being made to plant 100 acres of corn. The Wiswells also have a good herd of about 30 registered Milking Shorthorns. A boar and gilt sale is planned for fall.

The **HEREFORD ROUND-UP** sale held late in February, at Kansas City, Mo., was considered by the American Hereford Association to be one of the best Round-Up sales ever held. Three hundred forty-two head were consigned by 80 breeders from 10 states and the average was \$291. Bulls averaged \$310 on 258 head; 84 females averaged \$235. Total sale was \$99,649. Top on bulls, \$3,300. Top on females \$1,000.

The **KANSAS O. I. C. SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** has been organized with the following officers: Joy Layman, Arlington, president; L. D. Tension, Lafontaine, vice-president; and Marvin J. Hostetler, McPherson, secretary-treasurer. The organization was completed at McPherson on March 2. Harry E. Vernon, official of the national association, Goshen, Ind., was present and assisted in the organization. Fifty-one breeders were present. According to the secretary, there are 160 breeders in Kansas.

The **F. P. GERHING** grade Holstein sale, held on the farm near Atchison on March 6, was attended by several hundred dairymen and farmers. The 30 cows sold for an average of \$182, with a top of \$265 selling to a nearby farmer. The herd bull sold for \$285, going to C. D. Beckwith, of Leavenworth. This bull was bred by Phillips Brothers, of Manhattan. Everything went to buyers from Atchison and adjoining counties. Ten heifer calves, babies to 11 months, sold from \$40 to \$87.50. Mike Wilson was the auctioneer.

The Hereford cattle breeders of **DICKINSON COUNTY** have decided on Thursday, May 2, as the date for holding their annual spring show at Abilene. Special prizes will be offered in junior judging contests for teams and also for individual contestants. The association is planning to offer special awards for the champion heifer and steer at the fall county fair, if such champions are Herefords. Other plans include a county fall sale. Phil Lundquist, animal husbandry specialist from Kansas State College, will judge the spring show.

The **C. R. ROWE & SON** and **KAHRS BROTHERS** joint Poland China bred sow sale held at Sedalia, Mo., was one of the good sales of the season and demonstrated the importance of selling tops. The bred gilts sold for an average price of \$122.80, with the 10 highest averaging \$191.20. The top sow went to Mark Shaw, of Monroe, Iowa, at \$310. Twenty-three head stayed in Missouri, 7 head went to Iowa, 7 to Illinois, 1 to Nebraska, 1 to Kansas and 1 to Ohio. The top boar brought \$175. The buyer was Herman Bergman, of Peoria, Ill. A. L. Wiswell, of Olathe, bought boar No. 46 at \$95.

Kansas Farmer just has received a good letter from the **KROTZ STOCK FARM**, at Odell, Nebr. Krotz Farm is headquarters for registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle of the highest quality. Located just a few miles over the line in Nebraska, they have supplied Kansas breeders and commercial growers with breeding stock for many years. The firm has established a reputation second to none in an honest effort to supply farmers of their own state as well as nearby states good honest cattle. For many years Marshall Krotz was manager of the Nebraska Aberdeen-Angus Association sales.

The **HEART OF AMERICA ANGUS** show and sale, Kansas City, Mo., March 7 and 8, attracted buyers from a wide area and 87 head averaged \$448; 32 females \$576 and 55 bulls averaged \$372. H. H. Chappell & Son, Green Castle, Mo., had the highest selling heifer and also the top of the sale. They were paid \$2,400 for this heifer by Sun Lake Ranch, Lutz, Fla. L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo., had the grand champion bull of the show and he sold to Dan Ellis, Louisville. The price paid was \$1,250 and he was the highest-selling bull in the sale. Roy Johnston and Ray Simms were the auctioneers.

HARRY GIVENS, Manhattan, drew a beautiful day for his March 28 Duroc sale. A good crowd attended from a wide area and 35 bred gilts sold from \$50 to \$100 a head. The gilts due to farrow soon sold readily from \$72.50 to \$100. Several gilts were sold that were bred to farrow in the summer and they sold well with prices just a little lower than those that would farrow soon. The \$100 gilt was purchased Donald Winkler, Randolph; and Chris Drummer, Norton, bought the second highest selling gilt at \$87.50. He purchased 5 head in the auction. John Britt, Milford; Homer Hodges, Homewood; Donald Winkler, Randolph; and Chris Drummer, Norton, all purchased gilts at \$85 each. Three sows and litters sold for \$105, \$102.50 and \$102.50. Harry Hosler, Manhattan, bought the top sow and litter. Fifteen fall gilts sold from \$40 to \$57.50 with the \$57.50 gilt going to

Chris Drummer, Norton. Three boars averaged \$57.30 with the top boar selling to Fred Fust, Abilene, for \$67.50. Harry Hosler, Manhattan, was the heaviest buyer, taking 7 head. The offering was sold in just good breeding condition and they should be the kind that will do well for their new owners. Bert Powell and Art Garansson were the auctioneers. Mike Wilson, Muscotah, assisted in the ring.

JOE HUNTER, of Geneseo, the present secretary of the **KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**, has been made official judge for the breed and is spending some time classifying herds. While doing this he is picking up every member possible for the association. The membership is increasing rapidly and Kansas is in a fair way of becoming the leading state in the Union from the standpoint of numbers of Milking Shorthorns. Readers interested in this breed should contact Mr. Hunter for any information regarding the breed. Sale cattle are scarce but they may be had if the proper effort is made.

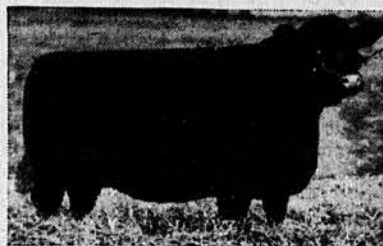
By mistake a report of the **GEORGE WEHRMANN** Aberdeen-Angus sale has been omitted in recent issues of Kansas Farmer. The sale, held on the farm near Wellington, was well attended by buyers from neighboring farms and several from a distance. The entire offering of cows, some with considerable age, averaged \$296, with a top of \$360. The day was ideal and the cattle, selling in ordinary farm condition, averaged \$220, including calves, young bulls and aged cows. The sale was conducted by Col. C. W. Cole. In reporting the sale, Mr. Wehrmann says the money spent for advertising in Kansas Farmer was a good investment.

HARVEY DEETS, of Gibbon, Nebr., drove a great lot of Duroc bred gilts thru the sale ring when he held his annual 1946 sale. The entire offering of 38 bred gilts averaged \$130, with a top of \$360 paid by Doctor Urdill, of Hastings, Nebr. The second top went to H. C. Sweet, Stockton, at \$277.50. The boars averaged \$53, with a top of \$85 paid by Ennis Paul, Cozad, Nebr. Forty-three of the 48 head sold stayed in Nebraska, a tribute to the kind of Durocs bred at Gibbon, and the sterling character of the man who bred them. It also was a tribute to his father, Harry Deets, who founded the herd. H. T. McMurray was the auctioneer.

J. J. HARTMAN, veteran Poland China breeder of Elmo, writes that the fall pigs sold in Abilene at auction recently went fast at prices which his farmer friends could afford to pay. An average price of \$30, while rather low, will make plenty of money, says Mr. Hartman, for himself and the buyers. And that is what counts. They were of General Ike and Golden Chief breeding. Spring pigs now are arriving and the litters are specially uniform. Mr. Hartman closes his letter by mentioning that he and his wife had just heard the voice of Corporal Conrad speaking from Munich. Corporal Conrad and his father are partners in the breeding of registered Polands.

The **JAY L. CARSWELL & SON** Hereford sale held at Osborne brought out a capacity sale pavilion crowd. The 53 head sold brought an average price of \$210. The 25 tops averaged \$268 and the 10 highest averaged \$313. The top bull went to Thomas DeBey, of Kerwin, at \$375. The highest priced female sold for \$325 to Wayne Kaser, of Osborne, who was also a buyer of 5 heifers for a total of \$1,220. Every animal stayed in Kansas. The bull average was \$251 and the females averaged \$178. The local demand was exceptionally good, most buyers coming from Osborne and surrounding counties. The cattle were sold in ordinary breeding condition. The day was rather cold and cloudy. Freddie Chandler was the auctioneer.

The blizzard of the night before kept buyers away from the **ROY M. ROEDIGER** Poland China sale held on the farm near Longford, March 8. One or two buyers from a distance made the sale possible, but naturally at reduced prices due to lack of buyer competition. Bred sows sold up to \$95 with a general average of about \$82. Open gilts and young boars sold as high as \$57, with most sales ranging around \$30 to \$40. Raymond O'Hara, of Jewell, and Leonard Fowler, of Russell, were the heaviest buyers. The top bred gilt went to D. Braden, of Wakefield. With a more favorable day and roads, a much better sale would have been recorded. The hogs were in good form and of unusual quality. Ross B. Schaulis was the auctioneer.



QUEEN OF HEARTS 2ND X
Undeclared in 1946
The dam of Red Coronet 2d.

**FOR SALE . . .**

Eighteen top bulls from 10 to 24 months old and all by Beau Zento 32d and out of Hazlett and Prince Domino cows. See these real herd-bull prospects.

We're also offering some choice young heifers which carry the same breeding; a few good bred cows and cows with calves at side. Priced right.

WALNUT HILL HEREFORD RANCH, Great Bend, Kan.
Mrs. Thomas R. Taylor & Sons, Tom and John

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MANHATTAN

Beef CATTLE**You Can't Beat Shorthorns as Money-Makers**

Shorthorns mature faster, produce more milk, have greater weight for age, and are the greatest improvers in beef cattle field. Shorthorn bulls can add 88 lbs. more to crossbred steers directly off grass as yearlings. More new breeders have joined the Shorthorn Ass'n in the last 2 years than any other beef breed. Send for leaflet "Weigh the Facts" proving Shorthorn superiority. Also lists of breeders who offer seed stock for sale. Subscribe to **SHORTHORN WORLD**—twice monthly—\$1 a year. Write to

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
Dept. 414, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

Our Polled Shorthorn Consignment, State Sale, Fairbury, Nebr. FRIDAY, APRIL 26

2 Exceptionally Thick Roan Bulls
3 Richly Bred Roan Heifers
All but one sired by Collynie Lavender 4th, a brother to Collynie Tourist, top-selling bull in the Hultine-Biomstrom 1945 sale. The heifers are heavy in calf to Fascinator's Pride, a top son of Collynie Fascinator. One heifer is by Gloster Dale, Biomstrom's herd bull.
For catalog write **THOS. ANDREWS**, Cambridge, Nebr.
MARTIN CORLISS (Owner) Hebron, Nebr.

High Plains Shorthorns

Beef Type—Registered. Now in offer serviceable red and roan bulls. The modern type and sired by Colorado Sunray and Red Victor. Also a few cows with calves or to calve soon.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, Leoti, Kan.
(Ranch 20 miles southeast of Leoti)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Sired by Divide Gold Porter. Good individuals. Price \$150.
CLARENCE RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS Scotch-bred bulls 1 year old. Sired by Highland Villager 3rd and out of good broad cows.
N. E. BERT, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Bulls
for sale, 9 to 12 months old.
C. E. REICHAERT, Kinsley, Kansas

Registered Shorthorn Bulls
One 2-year-old, two past yearlings. Call or write for further information.
LOUIS THOLE, Neeland's Ranch, St. John, Kan.

HORSES - JACKS**MAMMOTH JACKS**

for sale. If you need a jack come and see ours. They are good and well broke.
WATTS BROS., Lecompton, Kansas.

April 20

Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, April 13

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.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, prominent auctioneer and mayor of Clay Center, has retired as a livestock salesman. Although still in his middle 60's and apparently in his prime, Mr. McCulloch says he has already exceeded by several years his decision made several years ago, to retire after 40 years of active service in his chosen profession. The second World War was partly responsible for his remaining another 5 years. Now with several farms to look after, delayed trips and other things planned to do over the years, he leaves the field to younger men capable of doing the work efficiently. Mr. McCulloch was in his prime of activity during World War I, and the years just before, selling dairy cattle and farm land. He established an enviable reputation for ability and rugged honesty.

The **H. M. WIBLE** Shorthorn sale, held on the farm near Corbin, March 4, was attended by a crowd of about 500 old neighbors, spectators and buyers. This was a dispersal sale. The Wible family has sold the farm and is moving. The good offering of Shorthorns developed over a period of years were sold in good breeding form and at prices in favor of the buyers. The 31 head averaged \$220. The bull average was \$219 and the females made just a trifle more. The top bull went to V. L. Cooper, of Bluff City, at \$425. The high female was purchased by Gus Chapin, of Kinsley, for \$295. Although the sale was held on the extreme southern border of the state, 26 head stayed in Kansas. The auctioneers were Charles W. Cole and Clifford Williams. The day was ideal.

The **U. S. CENTER ABERDEEN-ANGUS** first show and sale held at Smith Center, March 18, was one of the successful sales of the year. Seventeen bulls sold for a general average of \$310, with a top of \$675 paid by Howard Opinger, of Jewell, for a bull consigned by F. M. DeFree, of Waldo. The 39 females brought a general average of \$308, with a top of \$600, paid by Harry Granzo & Son, of Herington. His purchase was from the herd of Leonard Patman, of Smith Center. Kansas buyers took most of the tops, demonstrating again the importance of encouraging the starting of new herds and the placing of good bulls in commercial and farm grade herds. Nebraska and Colorado also furnished several good buyers. Col. Ham James was the auctioneer.

THE NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION was recently organized at Concordia. The following officers were elected: Bobbie Champlin, Jamestown, president; Roy L. Fahlstrom, Concordia, vice-president; and Dr. George Wreath, Belleville, secretary-treasurer. Twenty-five breeders from 6 counties were in attendance. One director from each county was elected, as follows: Cloud county, Carl Swenson, Concordia; Clay county, Sam Gibbs, Manchester; Mitchell county, Perry Griffith, Beloit; Marshall county, Elmer E. Peterson, Marysville; Riley county, R. U. Brethour, Green; Republic county, Don Goodger, Belleville. Plans for a fall show and sale were discussed. Interested breeders living in these or adjoining counties should contact the secretary or other officers of the association.

The **KANSAS HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** sale held at Seneca, February 28, was well attended by farmers and appreciative swine growers from the best sections of Kansas and Nebraska, from the standpoint of corn production. The 41 bred gilts consigned by a dozen of the state's leading breeders were of exceptional quality and represented the best bloodlines known to the breed. The 41 head brought a general average of \$108. The highest price gilt went to R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, at \$305. She was from the O'Bryan consignment. Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, was second high buyer at \$275, also buying an O'Bryan gilt. Twenty-four head sold below \$100 and only one below \$70. Only 2 sold as low as \$75.35 went back to Kansas farms. The others went across the line to Nebraska. A breed type and show was held in connection with the sale with judging by Professors Aubel and Carl Eiling, Kansas State College. Eleven high schools participated in the contest, with first place going to Seneca. Bill Korber, of Seneca, was high individual in the contest.

The **V. C. & NETTIE MARRS** ranch and grade Holstein sale at Springfield, Colo., March 28, was the biggest event of its kind in famous Baca county, noted for its wheat, pinto beans, corn and broom corn. In a few hours, Col. Jim Hoover and assistants, collected almost \$80,000 from the crowd of about 1,200 farmers and stockmen from Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, California, Nebraska and Nevada. Two hundred thirty grade heifers sold for \$39,620. The 200 head well along in calf averaged \$177. They were dropped in Minnesota and Wisconsin but grew up on Baca county buffalo grass and kafir corn bundles. They were bred to Aberdeen-Angus bulls and showing for the most part heavy with calf. Jose Santos bought 79 head for buyers at Mexico City for a total of \$14,985. Lloyd Winger, of Trinidad, Colo., took 27 head at \$4,235. W. W. Jobe, of Petersburg, Texas, bought 18 head for a total of \$3,000.

145. H. E. Mueller, Hugoton, secured 9 head for \$1,335. Albert Brown, Canyon, Texas, got 14 head for \$2,565, and J. M. Sutton, of Tribune, was a buyer of 13 head for \$2,030. J. M. Kimball, of Pritchett, Colo., bought the ranch for \$39,109. The Springfield Chamber of Commerce furnished a free barbecue at noon. The day was ideal and the occasion afforded a lot of good publicity for the county as a whole and Springfield in particular. The Jim Hoover Sales Company conducted the sale in a highly satisfactory manner.

The **CK RANCH HEREFORD** calf sale held on the ranch at Brookville, March 22, was one of the outstanding Hereford sales ever held in Kansas. Never before has a like number of weanling calves been offered separate from their dams in any one auction in the state. The last word in both breeding and quality, and selling in perfect sale condition, the 29 bulls averaged \$350. A top of \$800 was paid by John Rhodes, of Tampa. A. W. Adams, Maplehill, bought 10 head. Ed. Washington, Manhattan, was a buyer of one at \$750 and one at \$725. The large number of close-in buyers was a matter of much comment. More than anything else, it indicated the high value placed on CK Herefords. The 31 heifers averaged \$363 with a top of \$1,000 paid by George Geissert, of Ogallah, Nebr. Only 3 heifers sold as low as \$250. Only one bull sold below \$200 and only 3 below \$225. Every calf came into the ring with its mother, giving the buyer a better opportunity to judge the outcome of the purchase. The event attracted unusual attention and was watched with interest by other breeders who follow the practice of selling their surplus at auction. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
April 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
April 20—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Secretary, Locke Hershberger, Little River, Kan.
May 14—Swartz Bros., Everest, Kan., and Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr. Sale at Marysville, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
March 22—C K Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
April 9—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.
April 10—Jansoni Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
November 13—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 28—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. Herbert Hatesohl, Manager, Greenleaf, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
April 10—Warren J. King, Fowler, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
April 26—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Association, Fairbury, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Sale Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.

Guernsey Cattle
May 3—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Hampshire Hogs
April 13—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Sheep—All Breeds
June 28-29—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Secretary, Glenn Chappell, Green Castle, Mo.

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	\$17.25	\$17.65	\$16.80
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs	15.65	18.65	16.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.22	.25
Eggs, Standards	.32½	.33	.33
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.86½	1.86½	1.78½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15	1.15	1.15
Oats, No. 2, White	.82	.82	.82
Barley, No. 2	1.18½	1.18½	1.18½
Alfalfa, No. 1	34.00	33.00	26.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	15.00	18.00

Dairy Changes Coming

There are 6 changes coming in the dairy industry, says an Illinois dairy specialist. He predicts that:

More of the product from the farm will be marketed as whole milk.

Less of the purchase price will be assigned to the fat and more to the non-fat fraction of milk.

Lines will be more sharply drawn between products of good quality and those of inferior grade.

Quality programs probably will place more emphasis on the contribution of the operator and somewhat less on equipment. More attention will be given to incentive bonuses for quality and less to penalties for not producing quality.

A higher percentage of money received for the product by both producer and processor will be used in advertising.

The industry will have from 7 to 10 billion more pounds of milk to process and market than it had before the war.

Easy to Fill Sacks

Filling sacks with grain or other material can be made much easier by using a discarded 10-gallon milk can. Turn it upside down, cut the bottom out of it and fasten it on to the granary wall or any other place desired. Sacks can be readily adjusted around the mouth of the can, and one man can work nearly as fast with this arrangement as two can where someone is needed to hold the sacks.—O. O. C.

Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association

(Show and Sale)

FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA,

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

(At Fair Grounds)

20 POLLED BULLS

10 HORNED BULLS

10 POLLED FEMALES

15 HORNED FEMALES

Show in the morning with Prof. W. W. Derrick as judge.

Sale at 1 p. m.

55 Tops from the Following Nebraska Herds:

Fred Blouestrom & Sons, Waverly
Edw. L. Burger, Wilber
Thos. Andrews, Cambridge
Louis Bucholz, Falls City
Martin Corliss, Hebron
Reuben Corliss, Hebron
Henry Fausch, Guide Rock

Hudson Bros., Hubbell
Albert Hultine & Sons, Saronville
J. R. Kenner, Hebron
Frank Nelson, Malcolm
Ernest Retzlaff, Walton
Carl Retzlaff, Walton
Charles Steward, Panama

This is the greatest offering of hand-picked Shorthorns ever assembled in Nebraska, so convenient for Central Kansas attendance. The names of the consignors are a guarantee of unexcelled breeding and coveted quality. Many readers will recall the names of Shorthorn families and bulls that crossed the state line to strengthen Kansas herds in the days of the veteran breeder, Governor Shellenbarger.—J. R. J.

For catalog that gives breeding and all details, address

THOS. ANDREWS, CAMBRIDGE, NEBRASKA

Auctioneer: Verne Hagarty, Beatrice, Nebr. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Mid-Kansas ANGUS

Show and Sale

STATE FAIR GROUNDS

Hutchinson, Kan.

Saturday, April 20

50 Lots

15 Selected Bulls—
Serviceable Ages

35 Picked Females

These cattle have been selected by a committee from the association to conform to accepted Angus standards. Whether you are in need of a herd bull, range bull, replacement females or a real good "farmer" bull to add extra dollars to your calf crop, you will find something worth your money in this sale.

Mr. Farmer—This is a good time to add balance to your farm program. Come to our sale, see our cattle. Perhaps you, too, will join the many who are starting with Angus.

Consignors:

Harold Gless, Arnold
H. L. Ficken, Bison
Paul Nelson, McPherson
Phil Sterling, Canton
J. D. Theissen, Conway
Irl Ramage, Little River
Locke Hershberger, Little River
Francis Kratzer, Geneseo
Matt Malone, Raymond
Shrader and Parrish, Raymond
Paul Hershberger, Hutchinson
Harry Hill, Partridge
H. E. Haskard, Partridge
Harry Peirce, Hutchinson
Phil Ljungdahl, Manhattan
H. E. Thalmann & Son, Haven
Marion Coberly, Hutchinson

Show at 9:00 a. m.

Keith Swartz, President of Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Judge.

Sale at 1:00 p. m.

Roy Johnston, Belton, Mo., Auctioneer
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

For Catalog Write Locke Hershberger, Secretary, Little River, Kan.

Hampshire Auction, Saturday, April 13

of Packer, Breeder, Feeder Type Hampshires

Selling 175 Head: Consisting of 100 open gilts, 25 fall boars, 25 registered bred gilts and 25 purebred gilts bred to farrow in April and May for the farmer trade. For catalog write the

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



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

STOP
Castly Losses
CONTROL STOCK PESTS
NEW ALL GALVANIZED
Rotenone
CURRI-OILER
Knocks GRUBS, Wolves,
Warbles, Lice, Flies,
Ticks, and Mangel
Automatically applies new
"grub-killing", pest-repelling
Rotenone; then curries it in.
Livestock treat themselves
whenever and as often as needed.
Easier and cheaper than spraying
or dipping. It's the "modern
method of stock-pest control."
Keeps livestock sleek, clean, comfortable;
free from grubs, lice, flies, scab, etc.
Thus they gain weight faster,
milk better, sell higher.
Write today for Illustrated Literature
and Booklet on STOCK PEST CONTROL.
FREE OFFER
THE FARNAM CO. Division
222 So. 19th St. . . . OMAHA 2, NEBR.



The Tank Truck

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



5-YEAR TRACTOR REPAIR COST... ONE THIN DIME!

Up there's a record that's hard to beat! You'll want to meet the man who made it. And he's third from the left in the picture below. He's W. F. Garmon, and he farms 200 acres near San Angelo, Texas. He raises cotton, wheat, oats and maize. The tractor he made that fine record with, a Farmall F-30, is right in the picture with Mr. Garmon. How did he do it? Let's listen to him a minute...

"I have used Conoco products for several years



Conoco representative Charles Byrd (left) and B. L. Gibson (right) call on the Garmons, father and son.

on my farm," he writes, "doing all kinds of work. I have found them to be the same dependable quality at all times. My Farmall F-30 tractor has given me five years of trouble-free service and I feel that by the use of Conoco products it has saved me money."

Now, hold on! From that, you'd be apt to judge that Conoco products single-handed had done the whole job! Not so! We know Conoco lubricants are good because we do our darndest to make them that way. Still, everybody knows that even with the best lubricants it's hard to make a real record for trouble-free service! So Mr. Garmon deserves a heap of credit to himself—and you'll see why when you read a bit more of his story.

Here's the recipe, then, that brought him success. First, Conoco lubricants... such as Conoco Nth motor oil, Conoco transmission oil and pressure lubricant, Conoco Sujind, Racelube and axle grease. Sure—Mr. Garmon has used those Conoco products exclusively for six years. And here's how he's used them, to bring his Farmall through five seasons with a total repair cost of only 10¢ for one valve spring that had to be replaced!

Crankcase oil is changed every sixty hours. Greasing is done every day. Transmission oil is checked frequently and changed at least twice a year. Simple? Maybe. But with good lubricants like Conoco, a program like that pays off in results—not just in one case like this, but for farmer after farmer... and here are other farmers' letters to clinch the point.

"...saved money...using Conoco products"

That's the claim of R. M. Savage, whose 400 acres are near Aberdeen, Idaho. He has used Conoco products exclusively for five years, and writes, "During this time I have used only Conoco products in my equipment, which consists of one Farmall F-12, one Oliver 60 and one 'Caterpillar' 22. After each two years' operation the tractors are torn down for check-up and replacement of worn parts. The condition of these tractor motors after two years' running, doing not only our own work

R. M. Savage driving one of his three tractors, all of which are 100% on Conoco products.



but doing custom work for our neighbor farmers, has proved to me that Conoco products are uniform in quality and dependable. I would not hesitate to recommend them to any farmer who is looking for the best...."

"...appreciate...quality of Conoco products"

And that statement was written and signed, not by one man but by three... Homer, Ernest and Elmer Grismore, whose Grismore Turkey Farms cover 1,300 acres near Corydon, Iowa. They've been using Conoco products exclusively for eighteen years in their large-scale operation.

"We keep 10,000 turkey breeders each year," they write, "and hatch in our own hatchery around



Just a few of the Grismores' turkeys. Maybe they're wishing for Elmer Grismore to drive that load of feed right spang through the fence!

100,000 day-old turkeys. 200,000 turkey hatching eggs are sold to other hatcheries...."

And they go on to tell of their experience with Conoco products... "In the operation of this business we use four trucks, four tractors, a hay baler, and three automobiles and several other small engines. Also we operate 40 room heaters; in this equipment we use... domestic fuel number one, Conoco Nth oil, kerosene, and Conoco pressure grease. Our machines are used in Winter just the same as Summer."

"...glad to recommend Conoco products"

So says Marvin Fuesz of Haxtun, Colorado. He farms 2,880 acres, 1,800 of which are under cultivation, and writes of his experience with Conoco products...

"I have been using Conoco products 100% since 1937 with the exception of a short period of time when I used several other well-known brands of oil, none of which proved nearly as satisfactory as Nth."

"I operate two tractors, a KTA Minneapolis-Moline and a L. A. Case... From 1937 to 1940 I did all my work with the KTA tractor and I overhauled this tractor in 1940 after three years of hard service which would be equivalent to many more

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

HELP FOR HARD WORKERS... NEW-DAY CONOCO N-TANE* GASOLINE!

Your car and pick-up truck are working mighty hard these days—but help for them is right at hand. It's the welcome new anti-knock power of new-day Conoco N-tane gasoline! With Conoco N-tane your engines won't have the habit of pinging every time you take a hill under heavy load. You'll get brimming

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

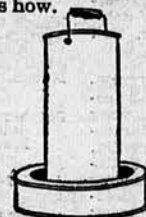
Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

Carl Geertz of Alexandria, Nebraska, recommends the use of mothballs in a small sack tied to a rafter for preventing sparrows from nesting.

A tree stump in the front yard makes a beautiful goldfish pond after a little fixing up, says Marie Dunsmore of Alto, Texas. The sketch shows how.



The accompanying sketch shows a poultry self-feeder "bag" that Mrs. Frank Lange of Princeton, Illinois, made from a discarded cream can.



years with the ordinary sized farm. The only parts I would have needed to replace at that time were the rings but due to my big operations I decided to give it a thorough overhauling while I had it torn down."

We think these sincere opinions about Conoco products are convincing. And we think your opinion will be about the same when you try Conoco products in your own machines. You'll have two big reasons for thinking that way... especially about Conoco Nth motor oil.

THE EXTRAS IN CONOCO Nth OIL

Conoco Nth oil is fortified with extra ingredients. The first of these is called *Thialkene inhibitor*—and its job is to slow up any tendency the oil might have to break down in hard service. The second special ingredient seems to act almost magnet-like in fastening or sort of plating lubricant onto working parts of your engine. This OIL-PLATING is a wear-fighter. It resists both friction and corrosion—so you can imagine the rough-and-tumble fight that wear would have against OIL-PLATING inside your engines. When wear is curbed, there's a curb on the added carbon and sludge further wear would bring! So you can see why OIL-PLATING and *Thialkene inhibitor*, teamed up together, work for any engine's welfare—and longer life!

Call Your Conoco Agent soon to come out to the farm with his complete stock of the Conoco lubricants and fuels your engines and farm machines need. He'll arrange to call as quick as possible—and he'll bring you your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart, designed expressly for your own tractor. Call him today. No obligation. Continental Oil Company



*TRADE MARK