

upper 2-3 *Oct. 2*

KANSAS FARMER

OCTOBER 19, 1946

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



It's a Familiar Kansas Farm Scene . . . See Page 15



BIG BUNNY: The hunting season is usually more dangerous for hunters, than for us!



DOG: You sure hit one this time—but it was the decoy!



DEER: Excuse me, sir, but that is not a deer!



STUFFED HUNTER: I wonder why so many accidents occur when the gun is not loaded?

OPEN SEASON FOR.....?

Bang! Another accident! The woods are full of them this time of year. So be careful when you go hunting. Be extra careful when you come home! Never leave your gun or cartridges where children can get at them.

And, if you're hunting for really reliable petroleum products, you'll hit the bullseye every time you say—"Phillips 66!" That good Phillips 66 Gasoline is chock full of smooth power and long mileage. "Controlled volatility" is the scientific name for the quality that helps give your truck and tractor more pep per gallon . . . and starts your car like a scared jack rabbit, even on these cold, nippy mornings!

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Ready for Soybeans

Details of the 1946 crop soybean loan and purchase program, calling for a support price to all farmers of \$2.00 per net bushel of green and yellow soybeans grading U. S. No. 2, 14 per cent moisture basis, are announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Premiums and discounts for soybeans will be the same as in 1945.

Loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers at rates equal to the support prices to producers for soybeans of any class having a moisture content not in excess of 14 per cent, grading No. 4 or better with respect to all grade factors, and stored on farms in approved storage facilities.

Where adequate markets are not otherwise provided, county agricultural conservation committees will be authorized to purchase soybeans from producers at the support prices for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Lending-agency agreements will be available to soybean processors under which they may obtain financing for soybeans purchased at support price.

Remodeled a Farmstead

Doing most of his own work, Edgar Young, of Norton county, has made radical changes in his farmstead. The farm home has been remodeled and completely modernized and a basement excavated under it. To get the dirt out from under the house, Mr. Young rigged up an elevator.

The Youngs now have a complete basement recreation and sleeping room, a water pressure system, a home light plant, hot water heater, and an oil burning floor furnace. They have a shower in the basement and a full bath on the first floor.

All farm outbuildings have been remodeled and a new barn and laying house have been built.

Wheat Outlook Improves

The largest world wheat crop since 1940 is predicted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, altho the crop will be slightly below the 1935-39 average. Present figures indicate this year's crop may approximate 5,900 million bushels.

European production this year is expected to be 330 million bushels above 1945 figures. Harvest in most countries still is considerably below prewar and consumption of bread and cereal products continue to be sharply restricted.

Awards to Six

Six Future Farmer awards for Kansas have been announced by the Santa Fe Railway, which conducts the annual awards. Kansas winners are: Frederick Kissinger, Ottawa; Marshall Shirer, Newton; Richard Chase, El Dorado; Robert Forbes, Beloit; William R. Edwards, Emporia; and R. M. Karns, of Newton.

The awards are to pay expenses of the winners to the national convention of Future Farmers of America, October 21 to 24, at Kansas City.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:40 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBV radio station.

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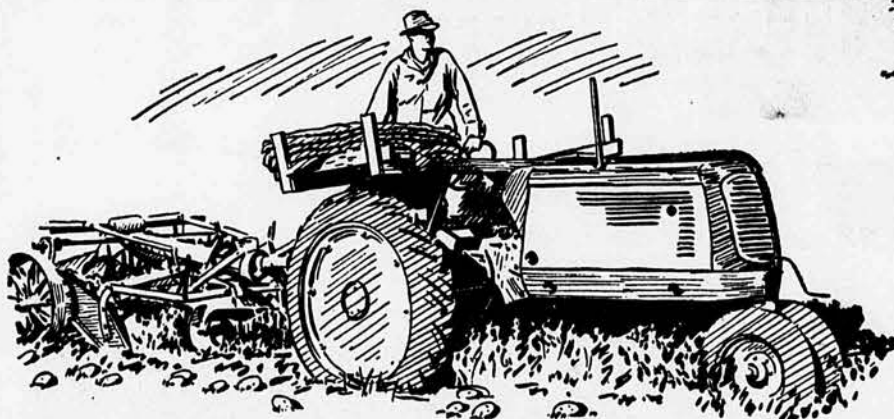


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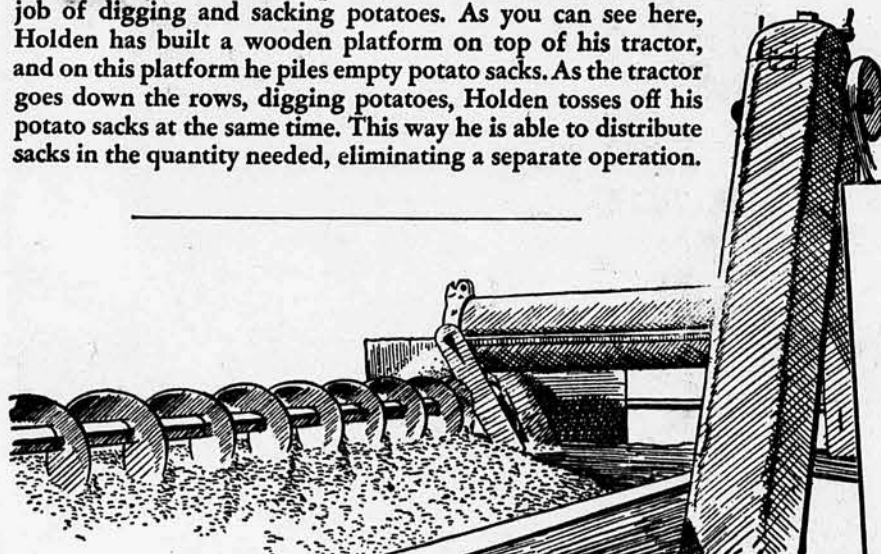
IDEAS FROM A NEIGHBOR'S FARM

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.



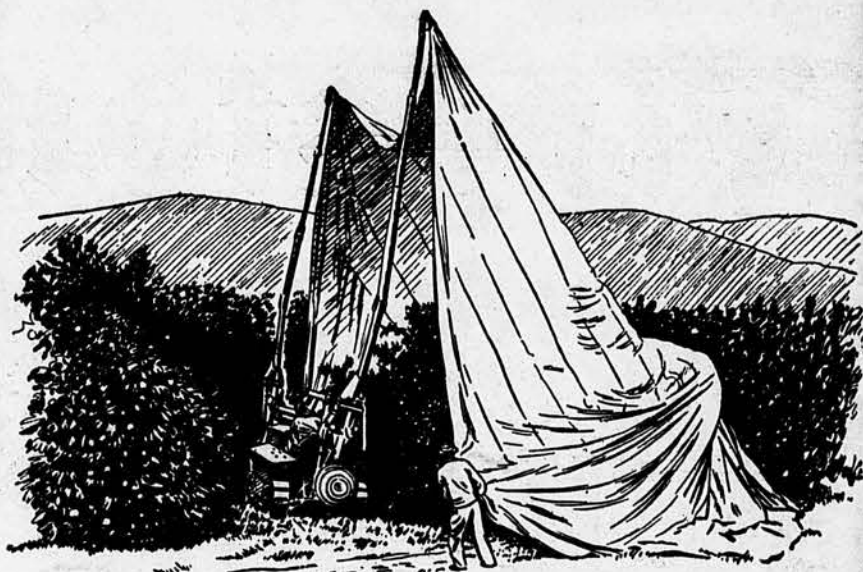
DOES EXTRA JOB WITH PLATFORM ON TRACTOR

Here's a simple, practical idea I saw being used by C. R. Holden of Idaho Falls, Idaho. It helps him do a more efficient one-man job of digging and sacking potatoes. As you can see here, Holden has built a wooden platform on top of his tractor, and on this platform he piles empty potato sacks. As the tractor goes down the rows, digging potatoes, Holden tosses off his potato sacks at the same time. This way he is able to distribute sacks in the quantity needed, eliminating a separate operation.



"SCREW" IDEA CUTS OVERFLOW WASTE OF RICE

When harvested by bulk combine, thrashed rice or grain tends to pile up in a corner of the tank, causing a wasteful overflow. So it's common practice with combine operators to have a helper riding up on the edge of the tank, his job being to keep the inflowing rice or grain distributed evenly. But R. B. Oliver, rice grower of Stuttgart, Arkansas, has licked this problem another way. What he's done, as you can see here, is to place a screw leveller across the top of the bulk tank into which the thrashed grain pours. This leveller is power operated from the combine. It prevents piling up and overflow of the rice as efficiently as a man riding there can.

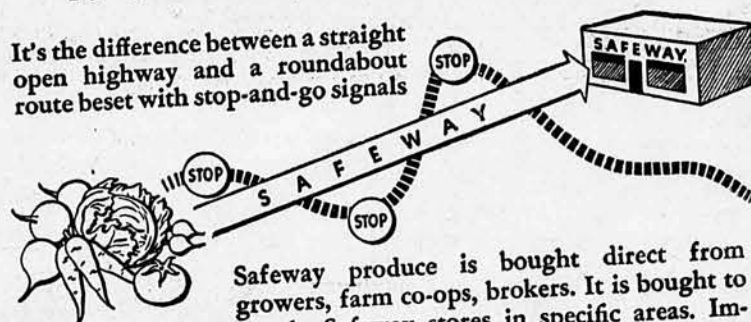


TENT PULLER SPEEDS FUMIGATION OF CITRUS TREES

Developed to help citrus growers who battle pests with cyanide gas, this "strong arm" device may have possibilities for use on other farm jobs — such as covering hay stacks, grain piles, or hot beds when weather changes threaten. Foothill Ranch, lemon growers at Corona, California, reports machine shown here pulls 100 tents per hour from one tree to the next — about double the number a hand crew can handle. Parallel pole apparatus shown is mounted on tractor, operated by power take-off from tractor engine. Poles swing down, straddling tree, so tent can be attached to pole ends. Operator then swings tent up and over tree. When tent has settled over tree, covering it completely, gas charge is injected under tent. A fumigation period of about 55 minutes is allowed per tree. Tent-puller I saw was built by Tustin Manufacturing Company of Tustin, California.

WHY PRODUCE AT SAFEWAY IS FRESHER, MORE FLAVORFUL

It's the difference between a straight open highway and a roundabout route beset with stop-and-go signals



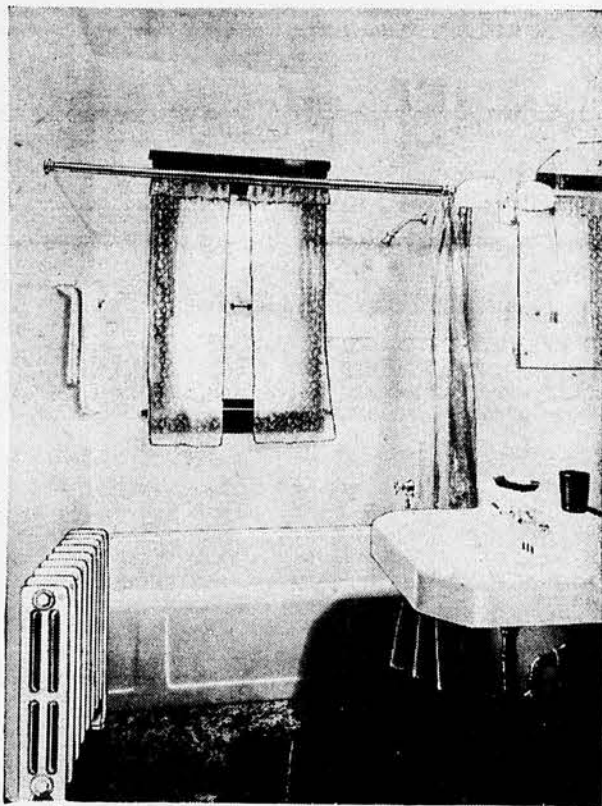
Safeway produce is bought direct from growers, farm co-ops, brokers. It is bought to supply Safeway stores in specific areas. Immediately after purchase — usually right out of the field or orchard — it takes a straight open highway to market. No side-track delays while destination is determined. No time out for second or third "deals." Safeway produce is naturally fresher in the store *because it gets there quicker*. Being fresher it tastes better, has more flavor. So consumers gladly buy more, which helps give growers a better return.

- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage directly or indirectly
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

SAFEWAY — the neighborhood grocery stores



Keeping running water before livestock at all times is one of the most profitable things a person can do, if done with an efficient electric water system. An abundance of clean water enables livestock to add weight more rapidly; plenty of water is a necessity for good health, proper growth, and maximum profits.



Not the least of the many conveniences a water system makes possible is a modern bathroom for the farm home. The ready supply of water from the tap adds immeasurably to comfort.

So You Will Be Sure of... ENOUGH WATER

By DICK MANN

THOUSANDS of Kansas farm families are planning on new water systems within the next 2 or 3 years. Many of them would be installing systems now if they could get the materials and labor. Others are waiting for rural electric lines, long promised but slow to be constructed.

While waiting for an opportunity to go ahead with the water-system installation, it might be well to give some thought to whether your planning has been thoro enough to cover your water requirements.

If you are pumping water and carrying it into the house, your family may now consume no more than 7 gallons a day. Consumption may be slightly more if you have a pitcher pump at the sink. But once you have a complete water system on the farmstead your consumption will jump to almost unbelievable figures.

For instance, it takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to fill an ordinary lavatory bowl, 6 gallons to flush a toilet, 7 to 15 gallons to service each faucet daily at the kitchen sink, 30 gallons to fill an ordinary bathtub, and 30 gallons for each shower bath.

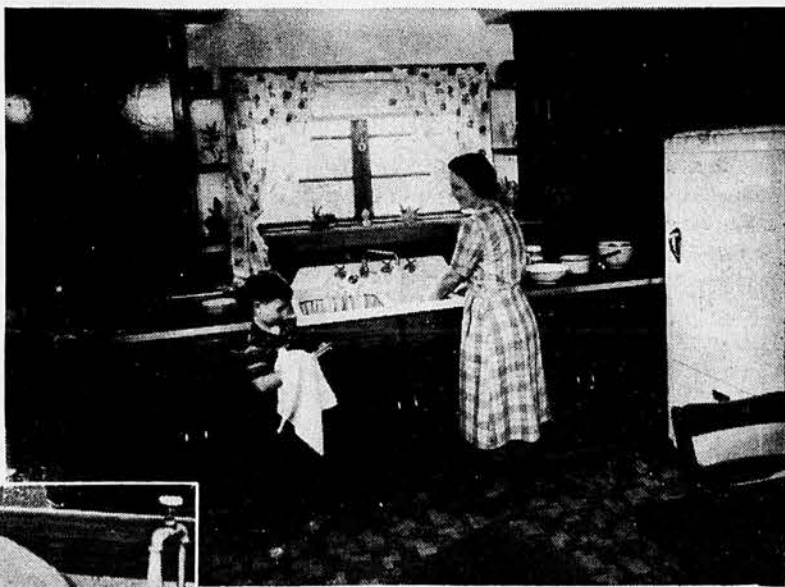
From these figures, experts have determined that each person in your family will consume 40 gallons of water daily. Each cow will take 25 gallons, each steer or horse 12 gallons, each hog 2 gallons, each sheep $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and each 100 hens 5 gallons daily. These figures will vary in hot and cold seasons, so it is necessary to figure maximum daily use.

This brings up the question of what kind of pump and what capacity will be necessary to supply your maximum needs. If you plan an auto-

matic electric system to supply the entire farmstead, total daily consumption may be divided by 2 to determine the capacity of pump needed.

An automatic electric pump will operate a total of about 2 hours daily. If daily consumption is figured at 1,000 gallons, the recommended capacity pump would be 500 gallons an hour.

If you want water only in the house, don't divide your total consumption by 2, as the pump required would not provide adequate flow



"The best investment we ever made," says a farm housewife about the electric water system which provides plenty of water for her kitchen. It takes a lot of water to keep a farm family well and happy, but an electric water system provides it at a cost of only a few cents a day. A water system is a short-cut to good health, extra leisure, and better living.



Plenty of running water piped to livestock-watering troughs brings quick dividends by fattening hogs, cattle, and sheep in less time with less work. Water is the cheapest and most valuable item that meat animals consume. A hog requires about 550 pounds of water, plus feed, to produce 100 pounds of pork.

Plenty of water makes more eggs—bigger eggs. One hundred hens will use up 12 tons of water in a year. To give the poultry flock all the advantages needed for top egg production, running water for cleaning, whitewashing and spraying, a water system is invaluable.



of water thru the pipes. Under normal pressure the average flow of water into a lavatory or kitchen sink is 5 gallons a minute. In order to supply this volume a minimum-size pump of 300 gallons an hour is required.

For lawn sprinkling a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose will deliver about 200 gallons an hour, and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose will deliver 300 gallons an hour. All these uses should be figured when you install your system.

With a good well having an adequate supply of pure water as a basis, the 3 essentials of a water system are reliable source of power, an efficient pump with storage facilities, and a supply system with sufficient outlets.

Type of equipment selected will depend upon the size and depth of the well.

Shallow wells are 25 feet or less in depth. This type of well employs a suction principle pump whose mechanism is installed over the well and draws the water up to the outlet by creating a vacuum. The vacuum which lifts the water to the outlet may be the old, hand-operated plunger-type pump, or it may be any of the 3 modern, power-driven types; rotary, centrifugal, or turbine. These 3 create suction by the rapid revolution of cylinders or cogs at ground level and are attached at the mouth of the well. [Continued on Page 28]

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I THINK one of the dangers the country faces today is that Washington may try some "short-cuts" to meet temporary emergencies, and that these "short-cuts" might start some things that would be very difficult to stop later on—and with disastrous results.

One such proposal is the one being made by persons who do not understand the matter, that the President by some sort of directive throw down the bars and admit Argentine beef (chilled or frozen) into the United States to take care of the meat requirements along the Atlantic coast.

This would be a very dangerous procedure.

It is well understood in livestock circles, and by those in the federal and state agencies who have the job of protecting the livestock of the nation against diseases, that the "foot-and-mouth" disease among cattle can be transmitted from chilled or frozen carcasses; not just by live animals. These authorities also know that the introduction of the foot-and-mouth disease into the livestock herds of the United States would result in widespread destruction. It would cause not only widespread and terrific losses to those engaged in livestock production. It also would result in huge losses in meat production. The people would get less, instead of more, meat.

Shortsighted consumer groups, encouraged by those who would handle the imports of beef from the Argentine at a profit to themselves, have been urging this program for years, promising "cheap meat" for the Eastern consumers.

Some of these advocates of the program assert that "in time" the cattle in the United States would "develop immunity" to foot-and-mouth disease. Well, I believe I can state on good authority that such immunity would not develop in our time. Personally, I doubt whether it would develop in many, many generations, if at all. Here is why. In the Argentine cattle have to walk on an average less than one half mile to water; in the United States, the average is three or four times that far. Also, in the Argentine cattle are not fed hard grains, but soft, succulent forage crops. The feet and the mouths of cattle in this country would not survive the disease, where in the Argentine they can walk and can eat without serious loss of poundage.

I say it would be a fatal mistake—just because there is a temporary, Government made, meat shortage—to lower the sanitary barriers against imports of Argentine cattle and dressed or chilled beef.

Also, the President cannot do such a thing without violating the law of the land. In 1930, the Congress in the Tariff Act of 1930, wrote in a presumable watertight prohibition against the importation of live animals, or dressed carcasses (frozen or chilled) of livestock from any nation where foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent. The State Department has tried several times to find a way to evade this provision of law, but never has been successful.

Only by using—I think by stretching beyond all reason—his authority under the war powers acts could President Truman relax these sanitary restrictions. I cannot conceive of his doing it, but in the new Congress we will have to be alive to

watch against some sort of a joker getting thru that the State Department could use to allow these imports.

Incidentally, I believe here is another good reason why the next Congress ought to adopt a concurrent resolution declaring the war at an end, if the White House declined to end the war by proclamation. Congress has that power.

Along the same line, I am convinced that the time has come to end these extraordinary war powers. They are so broad that the Executive, if he desires, can impose regulations and restrictions and regimentations upon the American people far beyond any that Congress would even consider, much less enact into law.

The war has been over for considerably more than a year. Our people want to resume their business and way of life under a free enterprise economy. Reconversion to a peacetime economy is being hindered, in some instances being effectively blocked, by regulations issued and enforced under wartime powers.

I say, let's end the war powers of the President and give the American people and American industry and business an opportunity to function.

The American people did not fight World War II to fasten a perpetual wartime economy on themselves.

What Farming Is Worth

I AM interested in the statement from Washington, that our Nation's farm plant now is worth 101.5 billion dollars. This estimate is made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. American agriculture's worth of 101.5 billion dollars at the beginning of this year, represents a gain of nearly 12 per cent over January 1, 1945. It also represents a gain of almost 90 per cent over prewar, or since January 1, 1940.

That is a lot of money. More than you and I can visualize. Yet, those are bookkeeping terms to a large extent.

Of this total worth, farm real estate accounts for 56.6 billion dollars; a year ago this same real estate was valued at 50.3 billion dollars. And remember, that is far above the "book" value or the "production" value of farm land before the war. Other physical assets of farm operators now are valued at 24.9 billion dollars, compared with 24.4 billions a year ago. Only a slight increase there. Which indicates quite clearly to me, that the working equipment of the farm plant, of our whole agriculture, has improved very little, if any, during the trying years of war production, and the past year of helping to feed the world.

As a matter of fact, I believe agriculture's working equipment deteriorated more than anyone realizes during the war years—despite the fact bookkeeping valuations show an increase. We all know how old machinery has been patched and repaired in hopes it would hang together for another season. We also know that production of new machinery has been at a very low point; old machinery will have to be replaced to keep agriculture rolling. Also, I think the soil has suffered.

So there you have the immediate farm problem. The working equipment of agriculture must be brought back to a satisfactory standard. Also, the soil must be brought back to its prewar state of fertility before any gain actually can be counted. These jobs take money. They can't be paid for with bookkeeping figures showing that farm land has increased tremendously in value, or that other physical assets have increased "on the books" a fraction of a billion dollars.

It is a pretty picture to show that our agriculture is worth 101.5 billion dollars. Also to show that financial assets of farm operators this year are placed at 20 billion dollars, compared with 16.2 billions in 1945. But that doesn't put agriculture on easy street for all time to come. The Bureau plainly states that the increase in agriculture's total worth since a year ago—and I add since prewar—is due mainly to price increases of land, and to a large volume of sales at higher prices.

If these figures should encourage the general public to believe farmers are rolling in "clear profits" and that farm prices are far out of line, well, that would be unfortunate. The public must realize that all farm figures are not cash money. That land value of 56.6 billion dollars can melt down in a hurry—it will when the break comes. It isn't actual dollars, nothing more than a row of figures in the book, can't be spent by farm operators if they stay in business.

The picture as I see it is quite different. Every farmer I know will have to dig down into his savings and current earnings to improve his buildings, paint them, buy new machinery and fertilizer. I think a large part of agriculture's cash savings will go for needed improvements before farmers get back to the prewar level. This doesn't take into account improvements beyond that point. Then there is a 5-billion-dollar mortgage debt hanging over the head of agriculture. It is down 23 per cent from the 1940 mortgage total, but it all must be paid.

In addition to that, here is another little matter to consider. Farmers' out-of-pocket operating expenses rose to 11.3 billion dollars in 1945, compared with 6.2 billions in 1940. They are still higher today. Farmers' overhead costs likely will move upward until farms are re-equipped, soil fertility replenished. The 20 billion dollars in financial assets owned by farmers wouldn't last very long without the farm plant operating, producing profitable crops. So prices farmers receive in the immediate seasons ahead must pay overhead and allow a profit. Let no one be fooled about that. While 101.5 billion dollars sounds pretty big for agriculture, it is dwarfed by the 270-billion-dollar national debt which it must help pay. The farm plant, farmers' financial assets, and their ability to produce are pretty well mortgaged into the future to clear up Uncle Sam's debts—and pay running expenses of our Government. Agriculture must keep on producing to help pay that debt, to help keep industry rolling, and to balance its own budget. That can't be done on losing farm prices.

Arthur Capper

Topeka, Kan.

Off Again--But Just How Far Off?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington's economists, statisticians, business and political prophets are off again—no one knows how far off.

A year ago at this time Washington thinking in official circles was that by the spring of 1946—last spring—the United States would be well into a deflation period, with 8 to 10 million unemployed, and greatly reduced consumer purchasing power. So Washington urged wage increases, and promoted inflation all it could.

Today the deflationary period has been moved forward to the spring of 1947.

As one of the most reliable Wash-

ington news sources puts it, "Price declines are being predicted officially for sometime in 1947."

As Washington sees it, an end to price rises is in sight. Agreement is pretty general that the business cycle is preparing to turn, and to turn downward. Administration will have to promote more wage increases however, to the extent that labor insists no matter what it thinks.

John R. Steelman, Director of Reconversion, in his latest report to the

President, cautioned that a further rapid price raise might "precipitate an early and severe price collapse."

Of course, one always has to bear in mind that anything bearing on economic conditions from Administration officials, necessarily is put out in such a way as to sustain Administration policies. Just at present the Administration program most in need of public support is OPA.

Therefore, it is not surprising to find that the Steelman report, ably

supported by charts and many tables of statistics, strongly supports the idea that unless the Government maintains effective price controls, the whole scheme of things is likely to blow up: sharp price rises, followed by wage "raises," inflationary spiral, followed by a serious collapse.

At that, there is considerably more ground now for the deflationary prediction for 1947 than there was a year ago for deflation in the spring of 1946. (That is what is called hindsight.)

A year ago at this time, practically all the reconversion period for industry was ahead. Today reconversion, on

(Continued on Page 26)

Let's Look at Russia

Eleventh Article on Europe Today, Giving Plain Facts

By JOHN STROHM

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—“Well, I see where your name was used to call President Truman a liar,” said the American correspondent cheerfully as I came into the Hotel Metropol for breakfast. I gasped.

He shoved the newspaper Pravda at me and pointed to the story, “TASS Explanation.” It told how President Truman had said that American correspondents were not permitted to travel freely in the Soviet Union. And it said, in effect: “What is he talking about—John Strohm, president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association, is now traveling wherever he wants to go in the Soviet Union.”

The correspondent looked at me inquiringly. Yes, it was true that I had been traveling freely about the Soviet Union going where I wanted to go, seeing what I wanted to see. And I carried four cameras.

“But how did you get in? How did you get a visa?” he asked.

That took 6 months. I asked for permission to go to Russia in January. In June I still didn't have the necessary

The basis of Soviet agriculture is the collective farm, and there are about a quarter of a million of them in the Soviet Union. Let me tell you of one I visited near Stalingrad:

As we drove over the dirt roads I saw a sight which caused me to rub my eyes—girls putting up hay, in carts pulled by camels. These were the heroes of Stalingrad, the plodding beasts which pulled the big guns of the Red Army thru mud where trucks bogged down.

We drove on, past a dinner bell hung on a post, to the collective farm. There are a hundred houses or so, built of logs, and stretched along two sides of a wide grassy avenue. The chairman, who is elected by the people, told us about the farm.

There were 110 families on the farm, and 119 workers. Of the 119 workers on the farm, 96 were women. From 1939-45, the farm had given 120 men to the Red army. Of this number, 16 had come back to the farm, 40 had been killed, and many more were missing.



The president of the Krasnoslobodski Raion (across the river from Stalingrad) and the secretary of the party, who is the real boss, show John Strohm the red banner which the Raion won for overfulfilling the plan on production of fruits and vegetables. The Soviets put great faith in competition—between individuals, between farms, between Raions. It's their method of increasing production.

papers. So I sent the following cable to Premier Stalin, Moscow, U. S. S. R.:

“APPLIED FOR VISA IN FEBRUARY TO VISIT U. S. S. R. BECAUSE I WANT TO ACQUAINT AMERICANS WITH ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SOVIET AGRICULTURE AND TO FURTHER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN COMMON PEOPLES OF TWO GREAT NATIONS. IN THIS PERIOD OF FOOD CRISIS WOULD APPRECIATE BEING PERMITTED TO TAKE STORY OF HEROIC SOVIET PEOPLE TO THIRTY MILLION AMERICANS. THANK YOU.”

Ten days later when I was in Holland I got a call from Berlin: “Your visa is here. When do you want to go to Russia, please?”

That's how I got in, and here are some of the answers to those questions my farmer friends told me to be sure and ask in Russia:

1. No, the Russian people don't want war. They are still digging out from the rubble of the last war—and they've suffered just about the worst war damage of any country in Europe.

2. The Russians have a great admiration and respect for the Americans. It puzzles them when they read in their newspapers that America might go to war with them.

3. The collective farm? Well, without it Russia might have lost the war. (But I'll stick to our private farms as the best for the most people.)

4. Russia is having a hard time growing enough food, but agricultural scientists are doing a magnificent job of plugging up this weak spot in the Soviet armor.

There were 1,900 acres in the farm, and about 960 acres of it was plowland. They had 400 acres of grain, 120 acres of vegetables, and 85 acres of melons and potatoes. Their grain may make 10 bushels to the acre this year, altho last year it made 25 bushels.

(Stalingrad is in an area where they seldom get enough rain—that's why the farm is planning a big irrigation program for the new Five Year Plan.)

The 119 workers on the farm are divided into four brigades, with each brigade having responsibility for a certain number of acres. In one field, for instance, was the brigadier overseeing the work of the 32 workers in his brigade. Two of them operated machines which they rent from the machine-tractor station, 2 were watchmen, 2 shepherds looked after the collective livestock, 1 kept time and counted the crop, 1 was a mechanic, and the rest just worked—cultivating with hoes or cutting grain with sickles or cradles.

“Does everyone get an equal share of the crops?” I asked.

“No,” said the chairman. “We divide the crops according to the number of workdays each puts in.” He explained a workday is not necessarily a day's work. They've adapted the industrial piecework basis for paying labor on the farm. The women we saw cutting the grain with a cradle get 1½ labor-days' credit for cutting 1.1 acre of grain with a cradle—no matter if they can do it in a day, or if it takes them 2 days.

The milkmaid gets one labor day for



A Byelorussian housewife removes a pot which has been cooking in this typical stove built of mud and straw. The little girl dips hot water out of the reservoir alongside. This home, on the collective farm, Ilyrich, is made of logs and belongs to the farm family. At the time this photo was made, the farmer was getting ready to remove the straw roof and replace it with one of red tile, which cost him 300 rubles.

every 50 quarts she milks. Each farm even has it figured out how many labor days a man gets for hauling so many cartloads of manure, or hauling water to where they're planting tomatoes.

So the faster you work the more labor-days' credit you can earn.

“But what about skill?” Yes, they rewarded a worker who was doing skilled work. For instance, the man who drives a team of horses on the farm gets more labor-days' credit than the girl who is hoeing potatoes. And the man on the tractor gets more for doing the same job than the man with the horses.

“How are you paid?” I asked the chairman. Well, his salary is based on 4 things: the number of acres sown on the farm, the gross income, overfulfillment of the plan on the farm, and the number of years he's been chairman.

The brigadier gets 1½ labor days for every labor day the average worker in his brigade puts in.

The average worker on this farm earned 300 labor days last year.

“And for each labor day we divided 3.3 pounds of wheat, 9.9 pounds of vegetables, 3.3 pounds of fruit, and 12 cents.” Or, 990 pounds of wheat, 2,970 pounds of vegetables, 990 pounds of fruit, and \$36 for the year's work.

That's after the farm has met its obligations, of course. The collective farm doesn't own the land—it just has the use of it forever. In return, it delivers so much of its crops to the gov-

ernment at a very low price—sort of a rental payment for the use of the land. Last year, for instance, this farm had 250 tons of grain and gave 15 tons to the government. It also delivered 4,000 liters of milk, 1,700 pounds of meat, and a share of the other crops.

The collective farm cannot own tractors or combines—it rents these from the machine-tractor station, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, and pays the rent in kind. So last year this farm also gave the M. T.'s 13½ tons of grain, and \$960. (The money is for the work done on vegetables—that's the one thing they don't pay in kind.)

After these 2 obligations are paid off, the collective farm management sets aside reserves for bad years and for seed, and pays insurance. The rest is divided.

I told the chairman I didn't think that his farmers had the incentives to do a job that American farmers had. He said he was sure they did, and told me some of the incentives that the Soviet farmers actually have.

For instance, the government goal for a cow is 1.8 tons of milk. If the milkmaid can make that cow give 2 tons of milk a year, she gets as a bonus 15 per cent of all the surplus—for her own use. It's the same with eggs. Or take a field of wheat that the farm plan says should make 15 bushels to the acre. If the brigade can make it yield 31 bushels to the acre, they get to divide one fourth of the surplus, or 4

(Continued on Page 23)



This camel was one of the heroes of Stalingrad, helping to blunt the German panzers by pulling up heavy artillery. Now he lends his picturesque silhouette to a farm near Stalingrad, where he pulls a hay wagon. One of the girls gathers up the hay with a rake while the other pitches it into the wagon with a fork.—

Photos by John Strohm.

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OUR FIELDS WERE VIRGIN
SOIL!



NOW, you folks who planted Steckley Hybrid Corn can really SEE the difference—in the hundreds of EXTRA bushels these big-yielding, high-shelling, good feeding hybrids produce.

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Half of U. S. Farms Electrified

But There Is a Giant-Size Job Ahead

FARM electrification in the United States has passed the half-way mark, the Department of Agriculture has announced. The REA's 1946 estimate of unelectrified farms indicates, on the basis of preliminary 1945 census figures, that 52.9 per cent of the nation's farms now have central station electric service.

As a basis for allotment by states of half of REA's loan fund for fiscal 1947, REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard estimated that, as of July 1, 1946, there were 2,769,955 farms in the United States that lacked central station electric service. This is 47.1 per cent of the preliminary total of 5,876,730 United States farms reported by the Census Bureau on the basis of the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

"The passing of the half-way point in farm electrification is an important milestone in rural electrification in this country," Wickard said. "When REA was established 11 years ago, only 743,000 farms, or 10.9 per cent of all the farms in the United States at that time, had central station electric service."

A Big Job Remains

"The 1946 estimate indicates, however, that a huge task remains to be done. In addition to the 2 1/2 million farms that lack central station electric service, at least that many non-farm rural homes, churches, schools and other rural establishments lack electricity. Rural electric co-operatives and other REA borrowers, which serve about half of the 2,300,000 farms electrified since 1935, are prepared to push the rural electrification job to the earliest possible completion. Despite shortages of materials, REA borrowers connected about 230,000 new rural consumers to their lines during the 1946 fiscal year and are continuing to add new consumers at the greatest rate in history."

Altho the 1946 percentage of farm electrification shown by census figures is 8.2 per cent higher than the percentage indicated by REA's 1945 estimate, this is accounted for in part by the fact that last year's estimate was based on the 1940 census, which showed a total of 6,096,799 farms in the United States.

On the basis of the estimate of unelectrified farms, Administrator Wickard allotted among the various states

\$125,000,000 in REA loan funds, or half of REA's loan fund for the 1947 fiscal year. Under the basic Rural Electrification Act, half of REA's annual loan fund must be made available to borrowers in each state in proportion to the number of unelectrified farms in the state compared to the total number of unelectrified farms in the United States.

REA estimates of the number and percentage of unelectrified farms and the amounts allotted are shown in the table at the bottom of this page.

Navy Praises Farmers

Farmers served well during the war in producing food, one of our strongest weapons. In this letter, James E. Forrestal, secretary, expresses the

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA:

In September, 1945, the Japanese surrendered. I regard it as significant that they surrendered during the harvest month, for, no less than the guns and the spirit of our men and women, it was the food which came from the great farming areas of this country that brought us to victory.

The Navy still remembers the heroic work of the farmers, who, although it is more than a year since the fighting ended, have not lessened their efforts to feed the nation and the starving peoples of the world. On Navy Day, October 27, 1946, I wish to thank the farmers of America.

James Forrestal

JAMES FORRESTAL

Navy's thanks to the farmers for the job they did, and are still doing. The American farmer is being given recognition this year during Navy Day, October 27.

Form Electric Co-op

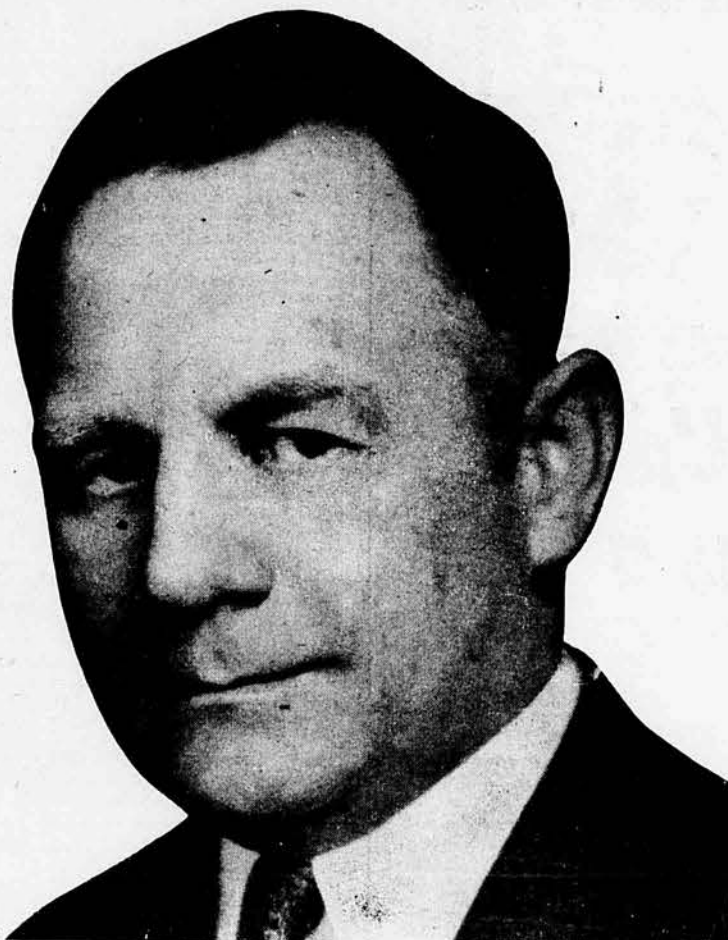
Five Western Kansas counties have organized the Wheatland Electric Co-operative to bring electricity to their farms, according to Harry C. Baird, district agent for the Kansas State College Extension Service. Counties forming the REA project are Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Scott, and Wichita.

How Farm Electric Score Stands

	Farms without central station electric service, July 1, 1946	Number	Per Cent	Allotment for loans during fiscal year ending June 30, 1947
United States	2,769,955	47.1		\$125,000,000
Alabama	150,036	65.9		6,770,687
Arizona	3,742	28.5		168,866
Arkansas	137,976	69.2		6,226,455
California	5,262	3.8		237,459
Colorado	17,906	37.6		808,046
Connecticut	2,241	10.1		101,130
Delaware	2,596	27.9		117,150
Florida	32,497	52.7		1,466,495
Georgia	132,905	58.3		5,997,615
Idaho	4,798	11.6		216,520
Illinois	72,528	35.5		3,272,977
Indiana	28,294	16.1		1,276,826
Iowa	54,009	25.8		2,437,269
Kansas	90,418	63.9		4,080,301
Kentucky	162,157	67.9		7,317,672
Louisiana	82,152	63.2		3,707,280
Maine	18,184	43.1		820,591
Maryland	11,815	28.6		533,177
Massachusetts	3,709	10.0		167,377
Michigan	9,930	5.7		448,112
Minnesota	83,698	44.3		3,777,047
Mississippi	198,228	75.2		8,945,451
Missouri	149,626	61.5		6,752,185
Montana	23,547	62.4		1,062,608
Nebraska	70,034	62.7		3,160,430
Nevada	1,454	42.4		65,615
New Hampshire	3,036	16.2		137,006
New Jersey	386	1.5		17,420
New Mexico	19,449	65.4		877,677
New York	23,606	15.8		1,065,270
North Carolina	161,441	56.2		7,285,361
North Dakota	62,270	89.6		2,810,064
Ohio	21,410	9.7		966,171
Oklahoma	119,036	71.0		5,371,748
Oregon	7,025	11.1		317,018
Pennsylvania	43,239	25.2		1,951,250
Rhode Island	453	12.6		20,443
South Carolina	81,370	55.3		3,671,991
South Dakota	59,405	86.5		2,680,775
Tennessee	164,366	69.7		7,417,358
Texas	222,414	66.9		10,036,895
Utah	4,772	18.1		215,347
Vermont	6,590	24.9		297,388
Virginia	100,699	58.1		4,544,252
Washington	10,387	13.0		468,785
West Virginia	61,486	62.9		2,774,684
Wisconsin	41,397	28.3		1,868,126
Wyoming	5,976	47.9		269,680

FRANK CARLSON

REPUBLICAN for GOVERNOR



Re-elected to Congress 1944
By 30,000 majority

(Political Advertisement)

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Help Me Lay Up to 225 Eggs a Year

Yes . . . you put your flock on the road to record egg profits by feeding GOOCH'S BEST Laying Feeds! Rich in essential vitamins, minerals and proteins . . . GOOCH'S BEST has just what your hens need for top egg production.

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"Family-Size" Farms Make It

Good Management Is Key to Success

GOOD management is the key to success on the farm. If you don't believe it, just read this story about 2 South-Central Kansas farmers who have built outstanding dairy herds and made a financial success on a quarter section or less of poor land. These 2 outstanding examples of what can be done on the smallest possible "family-size" farms are Jake Zarnowski, of Harvey county, and M. A. Shultz, of Kingman county.

Mr. Zarnowski started in the dairy business in 1915 and moved to his present farm of 20 acres, near Newton, in 1918. That is a mighty small piece of ground, but, to make it worse, it was all poor pasture. Not until 3 years ago, says Mr. Zarnowski, when he put that 20 acres into brome and alfalfa, did he really get any pasturage off of it.

During all the years the Zarnowski herd has been in the process of development all roughage and grain have been purchased. Secret of success here has been a good breeding program and knowing when to buy.

Starting with all grade cows, Mr. Zarnowski had about half purebreds by 1929, when he made the complete change-over to purebreds. He has been



Lloyd Shultz uses overhead bins, water cups, and a litter carrier to relieve the labor load. A fine temporary pasture program is the big labor-saver on the farm, however.



Part of this year's fine calf crop on the M. A. Shultz and Son farm, Kingman county. Lloyd Shultz, a son and present operator, is carrying on the fine program started by his father.

Hay always has been purchased, but never has been fed heavily. Mr. Zarnowski feeds a 15 per cent protein content in the grain ration, 12 pounds of hay a day, and all the silage his cows will eat.

The first purebred Holstein cows on the Zarnowski farm were of Homestead breeding. During the 1930's Mr. Zarnowski says he had trouble buying the quality of bulls he wanted and his herd did not make as much progress during that period as he would have liked.

At present Triune and Burke bulls are being used. The current Triune bull is Melerkord Sir Triune Babe 781631. He has sired 30 cows in the present herd and has done much to improve both production and type. The current Burke bull is Weber Hazelwood Burke Raven 909839. His first calves arrived last spring and much is expected of them.

Herd testing was started in 1939 and Mr. Zarnowski now has 7 years of production records. For 5 years the herd has been on H. I. R. testing and shows an average of 465 pounds of butterfat on 2 times a day milking. The herd was classified in 1943 and 1944. Mr. Zarnowski was awarded the Progressive Breeder designation for those 2 years. This award is based on production plus high breed type. Seventy-five per cent of the animals must have been bred by the owner and must have a butterfat average of more than 400 pounds.

Classifying for both production and type sometimes costs a dairyman a good producer. Mr. Zarnowski recalls that he once gave up a cow that was producing 7,000 pounds of milk a year because she had some physical deformities that ruled her out on type. "That must have been quite a blow," we commented. "No, it was the thing



Jake Zarnowski, Harvey county dairyman, has built up an outstanding Holstein herd on 20 acres. Here he is shown with one of the good cows in this fine herd.

to do," he replied. "She was passing those physical deformities on to her calves. You can't build an attractive herd with those kind of calves."

All milk on the Zarnowski farm has been sold at the milkhouse since 1941, when a retail route into Newton was discontinued. Some 75 gallons of milk a day are sold to customers who come to the farm for it. Most of these customers have been taking from the dairy for many years.

Bud Zarnowski, a son, now is a full partner in the business and will carry on when his father retires. At present he is handling the retail end of the business, but is just as interested as his father in the breeding program and other phases of the dairy.

This past year the 2 men purchased an additional quarter section of cropland. We asked Mr. Zarnowski whether he finally had given in and decided to raise his feed. "Not particularly," he smiled, "we just wanted some land to play around with." They are "playing around" with it by raising 80 acres of alfalfa.

A Steady Business

Here is how Mr. Zarnowski sums up the dairy business. "Any farmer who likes cows, will take care of them, and who follows a good breeding program, can produce milk profitably year after year on a small acreage. Even if he has to buy most of his feed."

Lloyd Shultz, a son of M. A. Shultz, now runs the home dairy farm over in Kingman county since the elder Mr. Shultz retired. But the story of this farm is a close parallel to the Zarnowski success.

M. A. Shultz purchased his quarter section farm 35 years ago. Those in the area claim it was one of the poorest quarters in the county when he got it.

This shrewd farmer knew that it would take livestock to build up his soil. He chose dairying as the best program. Common red cows were milked until 1927, when 11 head of purebred Holsteins were purchased at 3 dispersal sales.

From this foundation stock he built up his herd to 27 milking cows and maintained about this number. All of the farm was used to produce feed, with nothing being sold off it except thru the cows. Mr. Shultz aimed for his farm to provide all the pasture and silage and about half the alfalfa. The rest of the alfalfa and all grain had to be purchased. All manure went back on the soil to increase fertility for better feed crops.

Buy Feed at Harvest Time

Most of the feed purchased was contracted for at harvest time. Hay, grain, or any additional feed needed always was purchased when it was first available and when it was the cheapest. This is an important point. Feed is much higher if you wait until cold weather and then have to buy it to keep your cows going.

Immediately upon getting his purebred foundation stock in 1927, Mr. Shultz began herd testing and has tested continuously since. Testing helps maintain his production and helps on the price received when selling surplus animals.

The herd has been classified 3 times. His present cows classified 5 very good, 8 good plus, and 2 good. The bull that really made this fine herd was Worth

While Pontiac Fobes, classified as good. He was a son of Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune, a Melerkord bull. Mr. Shultz got him in 1934. Eleven of his daughters still are in the herd. Last winter Worth While was made a bronze medal preferred sire. His son, Onabank Worth While King, is the present herd sire. Worth While was bred back to the oldest daughter to produce the present herd sire.

This daughter has a butterfat record of 563 pounds fat at 8 years and 9 months old and is classified as very good. Lloyd Shultz, present operator of the herd, also is using an Evans bull, Payline Tess Pride, which is a son of Evans old test cow and a son of Sir Best Tidy, from the St. Joseph herd, at Abilene. The sire and dam of the Evans bull are classified as excellent. Another bull being used some is Mount Joseph Tidy Design.

During 1927, the first year of testing, the Shultz herd had a butterfat average of 273 pounds. The records for all years since, except for 1943, which were not available, are as follows: 1928—274 pounds; 1929—368; 1930—345; 1931—351; 1932—299; 1933—363; 1934—285; 1935—354; 1936—421; 1937—395; 1938—371; 1939—389; 1940—407; 1941—446; 1942—426; 1944—412; 1945—408.

Lloyd is the youngest son of 8 children reared on this quarter section of land. He also is one of the few second-generation dairymen in Kansas to carry on with the breeding of purebred dairy cattle.

Interested in Fertility

Like his father, he is intensely interested in soil fertility. He finds that a good pasture program saves him the most work and produces the best and cheapest feed. This allows the cows to harvest their feed so far as possible and spread their own manure. This beats hauling in the feed and hauling out the manure, says Lloyd.

There is no native pasture on the farm. Temporary pastures are used entirely and include Balbo rye, Sudan and sweet clover. Lloyd tries to have some pasture available for his herd the year around, weather permitting.

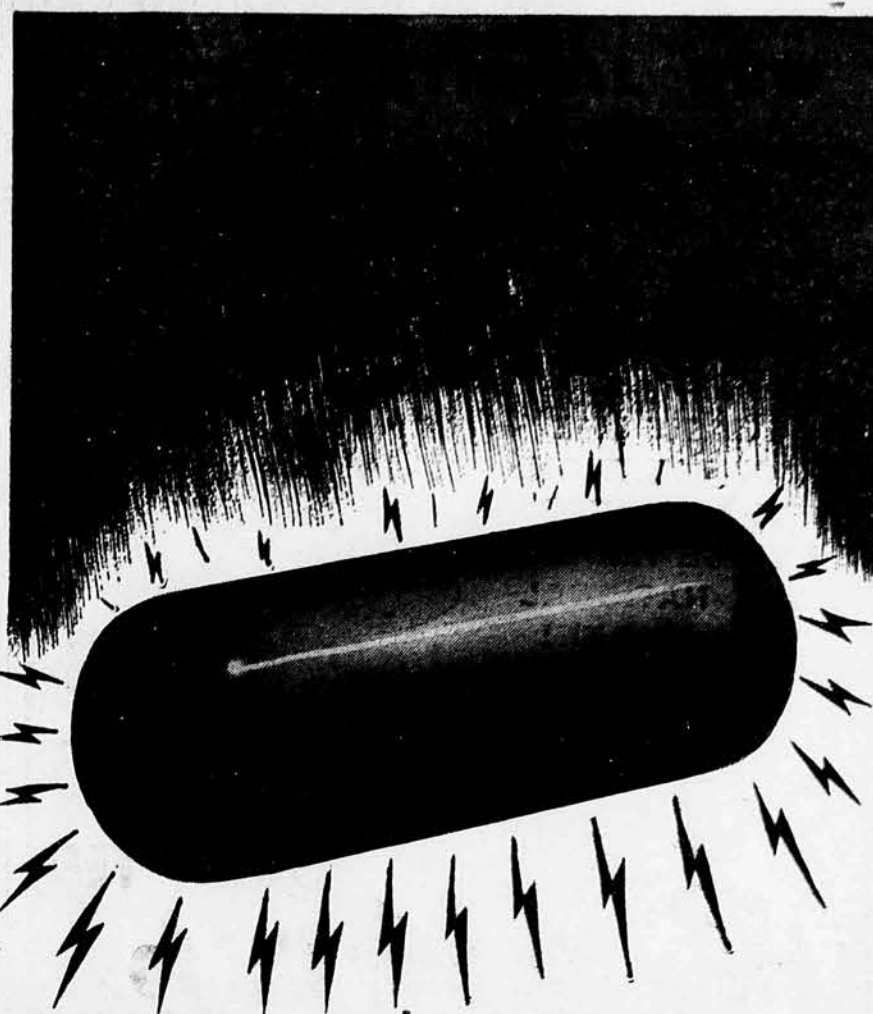
At present he is feeding all the alfalfa his cows will eat, 35 pounds of silage a day during the winter, and a grain ration containing about 14 per cent protein. His rye pasture and alfalfa are the backbone of his feeding program.

For saving time and labor at the barn, Lloyd uses drinking cups for the cows, overhead feed bins, and a litter carrier to remove manure. The one big improvement he hopes to make soon is to move the milkhouse, now 75 feet from the barn.

Like Mr. Zarnowski, Lloyd Shultz believes any competent cowman with good cows can be a success in the dairy business on a very small acreage. "Imagine me trying to make a living on this quarter section raising grain," smiles Lloyd.

Drawing a parallel between these 2 successful small farms, we find the following things in common: A good breeding program, wise purchase of feed, a good feeding program, herd testing, and herd classification.

We leave it to you whether we have proved our point: "Good management is the key to success on the farm."



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MIKETS . . . That's the Capsule to remember! That's the real "killer-diller" for large round and pin worms that infest and damage poultry. There's a reason! MIKETS often have more than twice the dosage of active ingredients contained in ordinary capsules. Yet so expertly have those ingredients been selected and balanced, that MIKETS do a quicker, more thorough job with no setbacks to growth or egg production. Most flocks are badly worm-infested by the end of the summer, so now is a good time to use MIKETS. Get after those large round and pin worms the MIKETS way. MIKETS really make them SCRAM!



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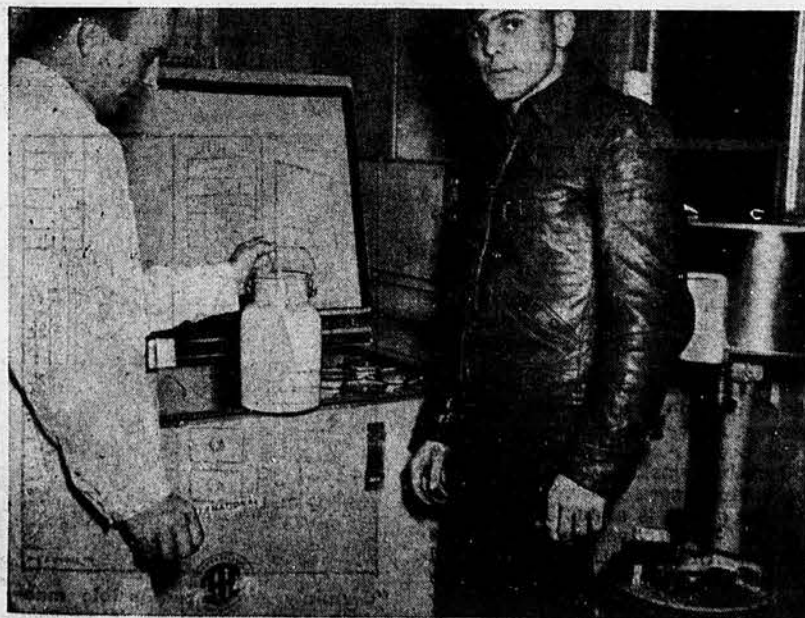
NO SHOCK

NO SLUMP

NO SETBACK

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A field-tested Product of Gland-O-Lac



A son, Bud Zarnowski, left, is a partner in the business. All milk is sold at the farm. This jar full is going to an old customer, Orville Brunner, of Newton.

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TONGUE-GENTLENESS
PLUS RICHER TASTE**

**THAT'S THE
COMBINATION
THAT MAKES
PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL
JOY SMOKE!**

*James H.
Clifford*

**FOR PIPE COMFORT
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THERE'S NO OTHER TOBACCO
LIKE PRINCE ALBERT.
EASY ON THE TONGUE...
ALWAYS A GRAND
SMOKE**

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FOR YOUR COUNTRY, FOR YOURSELF!**

40-Bushel Wheat On Former Ditches

RICE DAVISON, who has lived 68 years within an 8-mile area in Phillips and Norton counties, has his own soil-conservation program, based on personal experience in farming the soil.

He lives in the poorest farming section of Norton county, but the soil has been good to him because he has been good to it. When he took over his present farm, fields were full of ditches. He put creosoted hedge posts in these and strung barbed wire across. These barriers than were piled with brush, old hay, or anything else he could find. Now, most of them can be farmed again. He has constructed about 20 such dams on the farm and has built up as much as 10 feet of soil in some of the draws.

Proof of his success in healing the scars of erosion is provided by the fact that this year one of these former un-farmable low places produced 40 bushels of wheat an acre.

One field on the Davison farm that was worn out in 1933 was put to alfalfa. It has stayed thru all the drouth

years and still is producing hay. His advice in establishing and maintaining alfalfa in that area is to put it on up-land and never to pasture it. He lets the last crop grow to catch snow in winter.

Mr. Davison summer-fallows religiously, with 50 per cent always in fallow. As a result his wheat this year ran from 25 to 43 bushels an acre and averaged 30 bushels.

Moisture also is stored up in the soil ahead of westland milo, which is a favorite crop on the farm. Mr. Davison works the field in the spring similar to summer-fallow until May or the first of June, then drills his milo with a grain drill having every other hole plugged. This drills at the rate of 4 pounds an acre, a little heavier than he would like, says Mr. Davison. His system, however, means less trouble from weeds and reduces washing. Two years ago his milo crop made 75 bushels.

Roughest land on the farm has been reseeded to grass as it is too hard to farm and too expensive, says Mr. Davison.

Increase Goal On Grain Export

SECRETARY of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced an increase in the goal for total United States grain exports during the 1946-47 marketing year, and partial removal of limitations on domestic use of grains.

"We have always wanted to remove or ease restrictions on the use of grain just as soon as this could be done safely," said Secretary Anderson. "Consideration of the effects of recon-trol of livestock, and review of the crop returns and prospects against the total needs for grain for food and feed, show that the time has come when export targets can be raised and domestic use limitations can be modified. The time has not yet come, however, when all restrictions can be removed. Use of our grain supplies must still be managed with care."

Highlights of the action just recently announced:

1. The 1946-47 export goal has been increased from 250 million bushels of wheat and flour alone to a probable total of 400 million bushels of all grains and grain products.

2. Quantity of corn and grain sorghums used monthly by wet and dry processors and food manufacturers, and grain used monthly by feed manufacturers, is increased by 5 per cent

of the base period use, effective September 1.

3. The provision requiring 80 per cent extraction of wheat flour, instead of the normal rate of about 72 per cent, was terminated as of September 1.

4. Limitations on the quantity of flour which may be produced for domestic distribution and restrictions on the use of wheat for other food and non-food purposes are being continued. Use of milling-quality wheat by feed mixers is further restricted.

5. For the 3-month period beginning September 1, brewers are permitted to use grain and grain products up to 85 per cent of a base period, as compared with 70 per cent permitted before. Appropriate adjustments in malt export limitations will be made. Further limitations are put on the use of rice by breweries, and the use of wheat and wheat products still is strictly prohibited.

6. Producers of distilled spirits were permitted to use grain (other than wheat and wheat products) at a level of approximately 3 million bushels for September, as compared with the previous level of about 2½ million bushels per month. The increases went to companies whose plants historically have been the principal producers of distilled spirits.

The Scoop Is Obsolete In This Modern Granary

PRODUCING certified seed is good business but it does take extra work. To simplify the job, Wesley Sylvester, Riley county, began modernizing his granary 3 years ago. Now the scoop shovel is almost obsolete on his farm.

Mr. Sylvester had reasons for wanting labor-saving devices in his granary. Last year he raised 500 bushels of atlas seed, 500 bushels of Pawnee wheat and 264 bushels of Neosho oats.

This year he harvested 1,600 bushels of Neosho from 40 acres and all his wheat was Pawnee. He had 45 acres of Pawnee eligible for certification. It made 31 bushels to the acre.

Help was scarce, so he set out to lighten the job of handling this grain. He dug a small pit in the center of the driveway. His dump truck drops the grain into the pit. The homemade elevator lifts it from the pit to any of the bins or to the fanning mill installed on the second floor.

Each grain bin has a small outlet at the bottom into the driveway. As soon as harvest is over, he can begin cleaning the seed. And it does not take back-bending work.

The cleaned seed is diverted into a bin whose outlet is about 5 feet from the floor. Mr. Sylvester places his scales beneath this outlet. The cleaned grain runs into the sack until the scales balance. He shuts off the flow and is ready for another sack.

As an extra feature, he has a grinder installed in the driveway. The scoop

again is in the background. A small portable elevator lifts the grain into the hopper.

The outlay for this handy equipment was small, Mr. Sylvester points out. He did buy a new belt for the elevator, but most of the material was just picked up here and there.

It took a little planning and work to get his modern granary into working order. But he managed his harvest this year with the help of a 14-year-old town boy.



How Big Is Dairying?

By J. W. LINN

THIS question has often been asked: "How big is the dairy industry in Kansas?" And it is rather difficult to answer, except to give some figures. And in doing that you will find there have been 807,000 to 841,000 cows milked in each of the last 3 years. These same cows have produced more than 3 million pounds of milk each of these years, and that places Kansas as the 12th dairy state in the nation. One also could say this milk was worth from \$72,108,000 to \$73,688,000. This money when added to the value of the animals owned and sold makes dairying one of the major farm enterprises of the Sunflower state. The Midwest is, of course, the butter-producing area in the United States and in this respect Kansas has stood 7th for a number of years.

So far this discussion has been on rank and the money value of the dairy program. It is possible there are even greater assets, especially for the future of the dairy business for Kansas. To this latter thought one can say that any good livestock program adds a lot to the farm program for any Kansas farmer. It also adds to the health and nutritional assets of the state, and while every livestock program has its place, certainly none of them can make a greater claim than that of the dairy cow. Milk, butter and cheese are among the greatest contributors to health, and are more universally used as food than any one product that can be named.

Must Be Good Farmer

Getting back to the farm, what is the contribution the dairy program makes besides supplying part of the food? First of all, if one is to be a good dairyman, so he can get a profit out of his cows and effort, he must be a good diversified farmer. He must grow feed crops and in the east one half to two thirds of the state, that means a certain amount of the cropland must be in legumes. Another portion of the farming land must be planted to perennial time pasture, or at least to supplementary pasture and a rotation has to be established. There also is manure to help build up soil fertility. Kansans are just beginning to appreciate the value of these items and their need and use will continue to grow.

Another need that Kansas farmers have is a constant cash income. No enterprise on the farm is better adapted than dairying for this purpose. Even in the extreme western end of the state those who maintained some cows came thru those trying years in the 30's better than those with no livestock.

Most areas do not turn to dairying until they are forced to do so. In the Northeastern part of the United States the soil became so worn out that it had to be a cow program. Wisconsin is supposed to have grown wheat until the chinch bugs forced them to change to cows. Only a part of Kansas has reached that condition, and interestingly enough the greater dairy progress in Kansas has been in the area that is just beginning to have these problems. While wheat farmers do not change to good dairymen overnight, the trend is definitely that way. This is indicated by the fact that Reno, Sedgwick, Marion, McPherson, and Sumner counties always are in the 10 high milk producers each year.

Markets, of course, have continued to improve. And with more rapid transportation this state is just in the beginning of what it can expect with improving quality of product so that it will be increasing in demand in the south and east.

Advantage in Weather

Kansas has another distinct advantage as a dairy state over those to the north and east and that is in the length of the pasture season. With a rightly planned pasture program of perennial grasses, sweet clover, cereal grain pastures, combined with a little native pasture, it is not impossible to average 9 to 10, and in the south-central part of the state sometimes 11 months on pasture. When producers have learned to farm so they always have these good pastures there is no possibility for any other area to produce dairy products cheaper than can be done in Kansas.

Another measure of the dairy industry in the Sunflower state would be

the kind of cattle that are kept for dairy purposes. While on the average the quality is not too high, yet the better herds will average well with the good ones in any part of the nation. It is from these better herds the seed stock of the future is to come so that in this respect the picture is bright. Anyone who questions this last statement needs only to have attended the 34 spring dairy show recently completed, or the state fairs where some of the good out-of-state herds compete with the best of the Kansas district herds presented.

The greatest thing the Kansas dairymen have in their favor is the kind of men and women who are leading the way to a better dairy-cattle program. These breeders are largely the men and women who care for the cows themselves. But they have found it possible to work together, not only in their local community, but district and state-wide to make active, progressive organizations that are providing the leadership for the entire production industry within the state. The splendid district, parish and canton leaders, the state-wide leaders of each breed, and then their grouping together in a council that today speaks for the entire dairy cattle industry is the best evidence of this excellent leadership.

It should not be forgotten that this same kind of leadership is more far-reaching than just Kansas, as there are today men from the Sunflower state on all but one of the six national breed association board of directors, and there have been at least 2 breed presidents from Kansas thru the years. Adding all these items together, Kansas has gone a long way in the dairy industry and the future is even brighter.

Fun and Profit Raising Sheep



This lamb was an orphan, but did not mind at all. It knew one little wag of the tail was good for a pan of milk poured by Orba Crouch, Osage county.

FOR Orba Crouch, Osage county, livestock is the core of farming, and his flock of Hampshire sheep receives first attention. Last year he raised 38 lambs from 30 ewes. He grossed \$740 from this crop of lambs, which included \$100 for wool. This year he kept 32 ewes. He did not have many twins among his lambs this year, but had more than 30 ready for the early market.

All of the feed for his livestock comes from his 160 acres, 50 of which is in native pasture. He chops his fodder with an ensilage cutter and feeds his grain. One buck lamb from this year's crop weighed 50 pounds in 50 days, and Mr. Crouch took pride in pointing him out.

In addition to the lambs, the feed he raises each year goes to a herd of 12 to 14 Hereford cows and their calves. Three of his cows are registered and he uses a registered bull. He has been using purebred sires for 20 years and in that time has become a firm believer in the practice.

His 100 Austra-White layers provide him with expense money, so his sheep and cattle profits can be counted as clear income.

Good money can be made raising sheep, Mr. Crouch will tell you. He also enjoys raising them, even when a little orphan lamb must be fed by hand for a few weeks.

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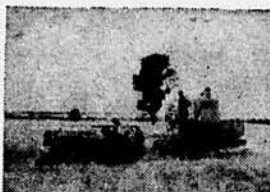
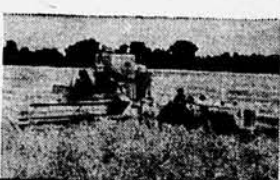
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There's Magic in Sweet Potatoes

By WILLIAM H. HONSTEAD, K. S. C.

USED chiefly as a table vegetable, the sweet potato is rapidly becoming the raw material for a large number of commercial products. It is one of the most versatile crops we have.

Since the war began a large industry has sprung up to produce dehydrated sweet potatoes for use by our armed forces and the civilian populations of the liberated nations of Europe and Asia. Recently a line of sweet potato foods, known as the Alayam products, has been put on the market. They include a fully prepared breakfast cereal to be eaten with milk or cream, natural taffies, candies, specialty products, and a malt powder for malted milk drinks. The preparation includes baking the sweet potatoes to loosen the skins and to convert starch to sugar, then peeling, pulping, extruding, and toasting. These products are new and are being distributed only in the South, where they are being produced, but promise to become popular nationally.

Sweet potatoes of certain varieties such as the Nancy Gold and the Orange Little Stem are very high in carotene, which is the source of vitamin A in vegetable matter. Extraction of this essential food element for medicinal purposes and to fortify other foods is a commercial possibility.

Animal feed rivaling corn can be obtained from dehydrated sweet potatoes. Both chemical analyses and actual feeding tests show that dehydrated sweet-potato meal is equal, pound for pound, to corn meal. New varieties and strains have been developed in Louisiana just for this purpose. Culls and trimmings from material for human consumption also are dehydrated for animal feed.

Vines of sweet potatoes make a dehydrated meal similar to alfalfa meal. While not quite as high as alfalfa in

protein, it is very rich in vitamins and minerals. There also is a variety grown in Louisiana especially for vines. It is reported there that a larger tonnage of sweet-potato vines can be produced from one acre than of alfalfa.

Sweet potatoes have many industrial uses, also. The most promising at present is production of ethyl alcohol. Recent researches have shown that 1.24 gallons of 190-proof alcohol can be obtained by fermenting one bushel of sweet potatoes. An average yield of 400 bushels an acre easily can be obtained by modern cultivation methods, or an alcohol yield of 497 gallons an acre. Illinois corn at 52 bushels an acre will yield about 130 gallons. Kansas grain sorghums at 40 bushels an acre will yield about 130 gallons. The most common raw material for manufacture of commercial alcohol is black-strap molasses. Its estimated postwar cost is 10 cents a gallon. Dehydrated sweet potatoes probably can compete with molasses, even if the price of molasses drops to 6 cents a gallon.

Another promising field for sweet potatoes is the manufacture of starch and dextrines. Sweet potatoes will yield about 2 tons of starch an acre where white potatoes yield 1.25 tons, and corn 1.4 tons. The latter figure is based on production of 80 bushels an acre. Sweet-potato starch is being manufactured and finds use as a sizing for textiles, in adhesives, laundries, candies, dextrines and puddings. The pulp left after the extraction of starch makes good cattle feed.

Sweet potatoes also are a promising source of pectin used in making jellies.

Obviously, sweet potatoes offer a big future for development of new industries. It appears that we would do well to investigate the possibilities in our efforts to establish new industries in Kansas.

Buffalo Grass Can Do Better

YOU can't imagine what really can be done with buffalo grass until you see the pasture-management program of Floyd Lull and Claude Diehl, of Smith county.

Operating under the firm name of Lull and Diehl, these 2 men have a herd of 65 purebred Hereford cows, divided into 2 groups and grazed on 5 pastures in rotation.

Pastures used in this program were totally worn out in the 1930's and now have the most lush growth you ever have seen. Actually, the grass is so lush a large stock water pond in one of these pastures failed to fill this summer after 7 inches of rain in 10 days. There is little or no runoff.

Under the management program, each pasture gets 2 months of rest a season. Wheat and balbo rye and crested wheat grass are used to supplement the native grass. Some adjoining fields to the pastures that now wash because of slopes are to be seeded back to a mixture of brome, alfalfa, and crested wheat, as will some of the draws.

Pastures are mowed at least once



Fat cattle like these are kept in top condition without grain thru the Lull and Diehl pasture-management program. The men use 5 pastures in rotation with each pasture getting a 2-months rest each year.

each season. Under the system of management being used, the purebred herd is being kept in the pink of condition without any grain feeding.

Clean Quarters Help

Disease outbreaks are unlikely to occur in a clean barn, but, if they should, can be checked quickly by spraying recommended chemical germ killers, according to the Barn Equipment Association, Chicago.

Dark, damp barns with dirt or wooden floors, wooden mangers and partitions, and equipment which provides harboring places hard to reach, are extremely difficult to clean and disinfect. In contrast, modern barns with plenty of light and ventilation, smooth, insulated walls and ceilings, concrete floors and steel equipment, are said to be relatively easy to disinfect. Smooth, hard surfaces can be scrubbed clean and do not soak up and waste germicides.

Sell Surplus Lands

In the sale of surplus agricultural and forest land the Government thus far has recovered about 69 per cent of the original cost of the properties, it is claimed by the Farm Credit Administration.

Of 468,000 acres turned over for disposal, all but 18,000 acres have been assigned since January 1. These properties are chiefly military training camps and sites of munitions plants no longer needed. Sixty-three per cent of the acreage has gone back to former owners. Veterans have taken 13 per cent.



Floyd Lull, Smith county, stops to rest in one of the Lull and Diehl "managed" pastures. The picture was taken the latter part of July, but note lush condition of grass.

Flying Farmers

The Kansas Flying Farmer Air Parade was canceled. It was a good idea the Flying Farmers had to tour the state, arousing interest in private flying to promote more and better landing strips near towns and cities. But Old Man Weather failed to co-operate with the venture.

Extremely heavy rains in the western half of the state turned some airfields to frog ponds temporarily. The general cloudiness also made extensive flying impractical the second week of October. When canceling the tour, President Alfred Ward said the Air Parade would be planned for a later date. It may be impossible to stage the mass flight this fall, but it will be a different story next spring.

The heavy rains placed emphasis on one important point in airstrip planning. It rains quite often in Kansas and occasionally rains hard. When looking for a private airstrip site, select a location with good drainage.

Another Flying Farmer has traded his student permit for a private license. Meredith Hawk, Atchison, says he re-

ceived his private early in September. Mr. Hawk is enthusiastic about the whole thing. He has 2 planes and is nearing completion of a new 100-foot hangar on the farm just one mile northwest of the city. He is impressed with his newly found wings and wants to help other farmers learn to fly.

Weather dealt a knockout blow to the Air Parade, but it has not deterred the flow of new memberships. Alfred Ward, Jr., Johnson, stepped into his father's shoes while the club president was on a business trip and reported 8 new members from that flying town in Stanton county. They are Warren and Paul Plummer, Elmer Kendrick, Roy Harmon, Glen York, Wayne Tallman, Paul Plummer, Jr., and Victor Dimitt.

At about the same time, Bud Elkins, Flying Farmer from Wakefield, joined the club and Vice-President Otis Hensley sent in a membership for Jimmy Betz, Asherville. Otis says Mr. Betz's mother, who is near 60, loves to fly and was planning to fly with her son in the Air Parade.

And as the Kansas Farmer goes to press a number of Flying Farmers will be participating in balloon bursting, paper cutting and spot landing contests at the Johnson air show Saturday, October 19.

Put Stop to Sheet Erosion

WHEN John E. Ruda, of Rawlins county, saw his fields suffering from sheet erosion 7 years ago, he didn't wait for a soil-conservation district to be organized. He got busy right away on his own hook.

This year he won the county bankers' association award for his outstanding soil-conservation program.

The Ruda farm is mostly wheat land and is classified by Mr. Ruda as "medium rolling." He summer-fallows about 40 per cent of his farm each year and farms on the contour. Five years ago he got some help from the Thomas county SCS office. This year the county has its own district and he is finishing up his farm plan with terraces.

Mr. Ruda believes farmers should go into contour farming gradually, rather than trying to swing the entire farm over in one year. The reason? Contouring offers many new problems and you have to radically revise your farming methods. You make mistakes and have to keep changing your ideas until you make it work. You can do that, says Mr. Ruda, on a small acreage to start. If you tried the entire farm the mistakes would pile up until you got discouraged and abandoned the idea. Starting on a small area gives the farm operator a chance to compare results with the rest of his farm not handled on that basis. This comparison serves to encourage rather than discourage, he found.

Horses Attract Interest At State Fair

UNUSUAL interest in the horse division was shown this year by visitors at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Lots of inquiries about the horses and prices of the animals were reported, and several horses were sold during the week.

Kansas breeders carried off the bulk of the championships. Top winners by breeds were as follows:

Percherons: Senior champion stallion, H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, on Norval; junior and grand champion stallion, McElwain Bros., Burrton, on Carvin; senior and grand champion mare, Brandtjen Farm, Farmington, Minn., on Lakewood Dragonette; junior champion mare, McElwain Bros., on Carmen. Premier breeders' banner, H. G. Eshelman.

Belgians: Senior and grand champion stallion, S. H. Hays, Warrensburg, Mo., on Sugar Grove Major II; junior champion, J. F. Begert, Topeka, on Leander; senior champion mare, J. F. Begert, on Merilli; junior and

grand champion, S. H. Hays, on Constance Farceur. Premier breeders' banner, J. F. Begert.

Jacks and mules: Champion jack, Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, on Red Oak Chief. Champion mule, Oliver Baker, Burrton, on Molly.

Two Steps to Corn

Earl Holtman, Neosho county, produced 75 bushels of corn to the acre on a 7-acre patch last year. Three years ago the same plot of ground produced 85 bushels of corn to the acre. A plentiful supply of nitrogen in the soil was responsible for the high production.

He fortifies his soil with nitrogen in 2 ways, both of them economical. Sweet clover provides the first method, wintering livestock on the fields is the second.

The 7-acre patch which produced the high yields was in sweet clover prior to his first corn crop. More than that, he wintered his livestock on the same plot of ground each year.

By wintering his livestock in the open fields, Mr. Holtman means actually feeding them there. His self-feeders for cattle are out in the field, and his roughage bunks for feeding silage are there, too. He aims to have a pond in every field to supply his stock with water. If there is no pond, he pipes the water to the stock, or hauls it. It requires extra work, but he also gets extra-high corn production.

Expect Good Sheep Show

The 57th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held at the Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, the afternoon of December 3. Officers to be elected are president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, 3 district directors and 2 directors at large.

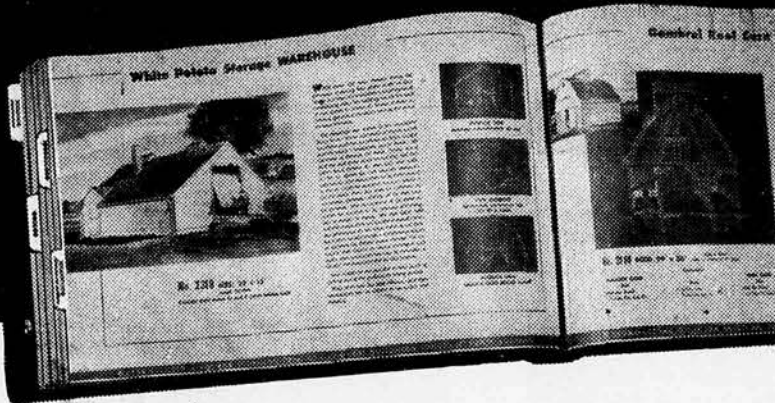
The first Hampshire show in Chicago in 5 years will be on exhibit at the International Livestock Show. The finest Hampshire in the nation will be on parade.

The Cover Picture

A familiar scene to any livestock man is that of cows voicing a protest while their calves are being dehorned. The cover picture shows cows on the farm of Frank and Jerome Urban, Rush county, indicating their anxiety over the proceedings.

Livestock men have been as puzzled as these cows seem to be. It is the result of ever more confusing Government regulations. Many have sacrificed their breeding stock due to ceilings on meat and no ceilings on grain. Others have tried to hold onto their breeding stock, realizing that conditions eventually will change in their favor. It has been a terrific tug-of-war with the farmer hoping he can win in the end.

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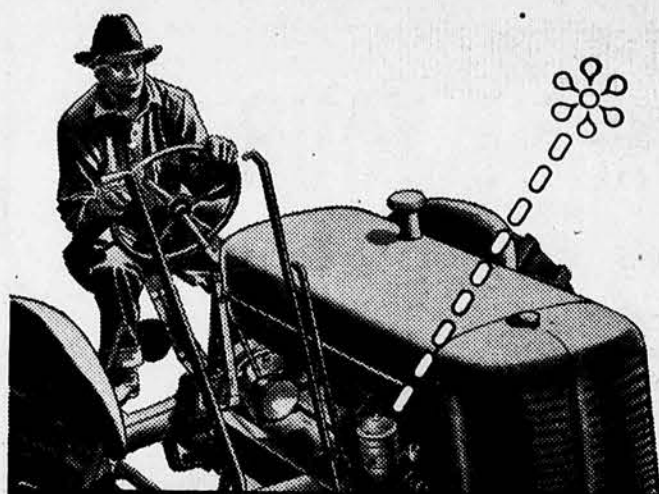
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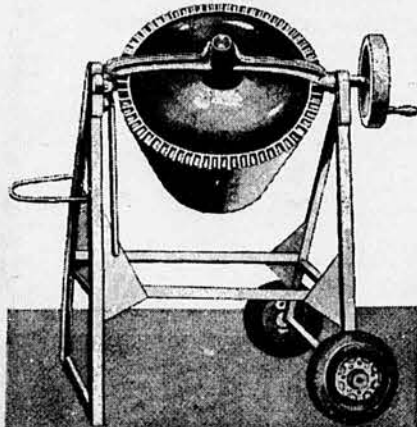
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"One Meets Such Nice People"

By DICK MANN

WISH I could take every one of you with me as I travel over the state gathering stories for Kansas Farmer. So many interesting or amusing things are seen or happen.

Finding a place to sleep while on the road, for instance, has been more of an adventure than just part of the job. Especially, since there seldom is any chance for making reservations.

Late one afternoon I drove into a town for the night and found a convention in progress. Not a single hotel room in town, but the clerk assured me he had some very nice private homes listed. I took the address of one and went to see the lady of the house. Yes, I could have the entire upstairs to myself, including a private bath.

I really had the laugh on those poor guys crowded 2 to 6 in a room in the hotels. That is, I did until midnight when I came home. My one-night landlady had rented all the other rooms in the house to a large group attending the convention. My "exclusive" second floor turned out to be a miniature convention all its own.

When visiting another town for the first time I found the only hotel closed and the single rooming house full to the eaves. I started down the street knocking on doors until I found a kind family to take me in. They not only took me in, they fed me a wonderful supper, included me in the evening entertainment, and gave me a hearty breakfast. I wouldn't have traded that



Finding a place to sleep takes canvassing.

feature story telling "other folks" how to avoid accidents.

One morning I was with a group of soil-conservation men on a story. We all ate a hearty breakfast and drove out to our first farm stop. The family was just finishing its breakfast of pancakes with home-produced honey and invited us in. We were too full to eat more, but one of the conservation men jokingly replied we would be back in about an hour. Sure enough, when we returned, that good farm woman had a stack of pancakes big enough to feed a regiment and a huge bowl of honey on the table. Not one of us was able to do justice to that delicious breakfast.

Whoever said Kansas wasn't beautiful never had traveled over the state thru the seasons. Trees and shrubbery in Eastern Kansas parade in brilliant colors. Like little girls playing dress-up, they seem to strut and preen their beautiful foliage just for your benefit. The scenery in Western Kan-



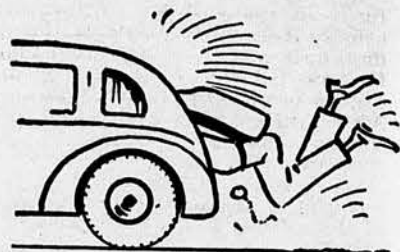
Hitchhikers add spice to traveling.

experience for a night at the Waldorf Astoria.

One hot summer afternoon I stopped at a small hotel and asked for a room with bath as I felt very dirty. Yes, he had one. So I signed up and the manager himself took me to the room. Once inside I noticed only 2 small hand towels on the rack. "I'll have to have a bath towel," I remarked. The manager hemmed and hawed a moment, then replied, "I wish you wouldn't take a bath. I don't have enough towels to go around and they can't be bought, you know."

In still another hotel there was a sign on the wall that said: "The management will not be responsible for your death if you forget to turn off the gas." I'll bet I got up 6 times during the night just to make sure I had.

Newspaper editors are always saying that "when a man bites a dog, that's news." Well, I got bit by a car. I had a flat tire and was reaching into the back end for some tools when "wham," the lid came down and almost bit me in two. I took a lot of kidding about that one because it happened during "National Safety Week" and Kansas Farmer had just run a

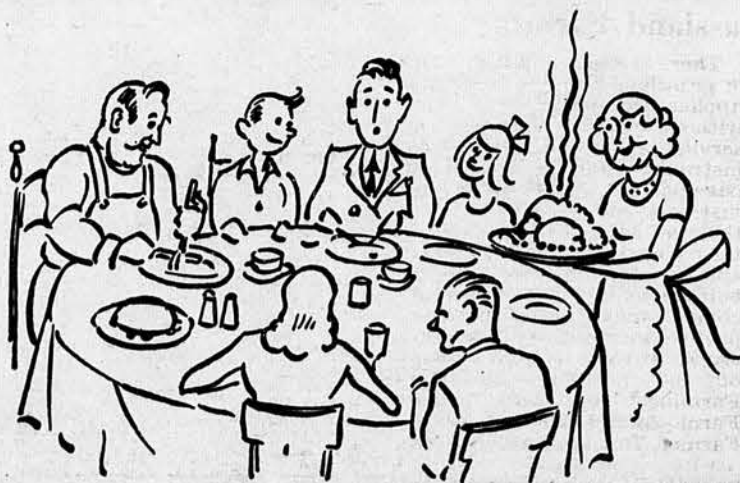


I got bit by a car during "Accident Prevention Week."

sas brings out all the pastel colors, with soft, blue shaded hills in the distance serving as a backdrop for the broad sweep of the prairies. The Flint Hills have their own personality and present a charm found nowhere else on earth.

Hitchhikers are interesting, too, if you are not afraid to pick them up. I have carried many a serviceman home on his last furlough before going overseas, or home to his loved ones after a long stretch on the other side of the world. They gave me the privilege of sharing their hopes, their loves, and their despair.

One time I picked up a young man who, before getting in, carefully looked in the back seat and all thru the car. I thought it was odd but didn't say anything. Once engaged in conversation, he told me he was a prize fighter traveling with a carnival outfit. The night before he had beaten up a local man in a brawl and had been ordered out of the county within 24 hours by the sheriff. He thought before he got in the



Farm wives take dinner visitors calmly.

car that I was either an officer or someone laying for him to get even.

After he told me what had happened, then I worried for fear he would hit me over the head and steal the car for a get-away. As it turned out, he couldn't have been more polite if he had been a candidate for governor.

During a visit to a rural school I took a picture of a very charming little boy. Thinking his folks would like a copy of the picture, I inquired, "What's your daddy's name?" "Well," the little fellow replied frankly, "his real name is Joe but we all call him Dopey."

One thing that has pleased me is the universal courtesy of farm families. Often I dreaded to stop and talk to farmers because they were so busy, and talking to me meant stopping an entire crew in the field. Invariably, they did so graciously and put me at ease by saying, "You came just in time. We wanted a rest anyway." You can't help appreciating folks like that.

And the way these farm women accept extra people for a meal is hardly believable to city folks. As well as we like company, my wife would be wor-

ried if unexpected guests showed up just before a meal. Yet, many times I have seen a farm woman calmly set the table for 4 or 5 "extras" she didn't know she would have 15 minutes before. You couldn't tell by the meal that she hadn't planned it all a week earlier.

Traveling and meeting people are delightful and I feel richer in experience and knowledge every time I return from a trip over the state. It isn't so nice for the family but 3 children keep the wife too busy to get very lonesome.

I could go on indefinitely but instead would like to close with just one little anecdote about my family. We have been trying for some time to get our youngest daughter, Janet Sue, to take her turn saying the blessing. After holding out stubbornly, she suddenly gave in and announced one noon she was ready.

We all bowed our heads while she prayed: "Dear God, we thank you for everything on the table." Then she paused, looked over the food quickly, and added: "Except for the creamed onions. Amen."

Raise Legumes For Cash or Feed

FOR his livestock program, L. P. Mills, Elk county, has found brome grass, alfalfa, sweet clover and sorgo the best supporting crops to his native pasture. From this rotation he feeds lambs from a flock of 150 ewes, about 100 head of steers a year, and some hogs.

Sweet clover and alfalfa are good for both cash and feed crops, Mr. Mills says, but what is most important to him is their soil-building qualities.

Preceding sorgo with sweet clover, he has found, requires only a small acreage of the row crop to produce the necessary roughage for his livestock.

Mr. Mills uses flax as a cover crop for new sweet clover seedings. He usually harvests a flax seed crop the first year and uses the sweet clover for hay. The second year he can show a good profit with sweet clover seed. After taking off both seed and hay, he then is ready for a bumper crop of sorgo the next year.

He seeded 18 acres of brome grass and alfalfa last year, using 12 pounds of brome and 4 pounds of alfalfa an acre.

An older field of brome and alfalfa was sown with the opposite proportion, 12 pounds of alfalfa and 4 pounds of brome. Mr. Mills says he likes the



L. P. Mills, Elk county, examines a field of sweet clover seeded a year ago with flax as a cover crop. In the foreground is last spring's flax seedling. Sweet clover grew beneath it.

crop either way. They both produce good results. The main idea is that a mixture works better.

The point to the whole program, as Mr. Mills sees it, is the fact that his upland fields have been maintained at a state of high fertility thru the years. At the same time he has harvested profitable crops.

Seems to Pay Better

HERE is the way Leland Johnson, of Smith county, explains his cattle program: "It costs me 10 cents a bushel to shell and truck my corn the 14 miles to town. I can put about 45 bushels of corn into a steer and get him trucked to town for 60 cents."

Of course, that is only part of the story. Mr. Johnson knows that it takes cattle to utilize his pasture and roughage and to build up his soil for bigger and better crops.

The program on this farm calls for buying about 80 head of Hereford steers every November at an average weight of about 600 pounds. These steers are turned on native pasture for 3 weeks, then on sweet clover until it is gone.

By that time his wheat pasture is

ready. During the winter, these steers get all the sorgo silage they will eat, 5 pounds of grain each a day, 1 pound of cake, and 1 pound of limestone. This feed is maintained until wheat pasture is ready again in the spring.

When taken off wheat pasture, the steers are put back on native grass and given 5 pounds of grain and 1 pound of limestone daily. No cake is fed until July 1.

About 60 days before shipping, grain is increased to 10 pounds for a 10-day period. Then the cattle are put in the lot and get 18 to 19 pounds of grain and 2 pounds of cake until shipped about the middle of October. Ground cornmeal is the grain fed. Steers are marketed with a gain of 550 to 600 pounds over the purchase weight.

Limestone fed on grass is cheap insurance, believes Mr. Johnson, against the cattle bloating if they get out on cane. With plenty of calcium in their system, they never founder even if they do get into the cane or other bloating crops.

Wheat on the Johnson farm is sold as a cash crop and the money used to buy back corn for the cattle. Sweet clover is used to build up the soil and provide temporary pasture.

Cancel More Shows

The second annual Poultry Congress and Exposition, planned for November 19-22, at Hutchinson, has been canceled due to the ban on all poultry shows to prevent spread of Newcastle disease.

Crowded facilities at Kansas State College, Manhattan, also have caused cancellation of the Seventh Annual Dressed Turkey Show, usually held in connection with Farm and Home Week.

COMING YOUR WAY with farm telephones



The job of building new farm telephone lines—held up during the war years—is well under way again.

In more than 200 rural areas in the Southwest, telephone people are hard at work making surveys, talking to farmers, engineering the lines, ordering the materials, setting the poles, stringing the wire, and installing telephones.

It's a big job, and we have a big goal—165,000 new farm telephones in the next five years. Scarce materials are making it no easier for us right now, but we hope to bring telephone service to 40,000 farm homes this year.

We can't work everywhere at once, but we realize the need for farm telephones, and we'll be coming your way just as soon as we can.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



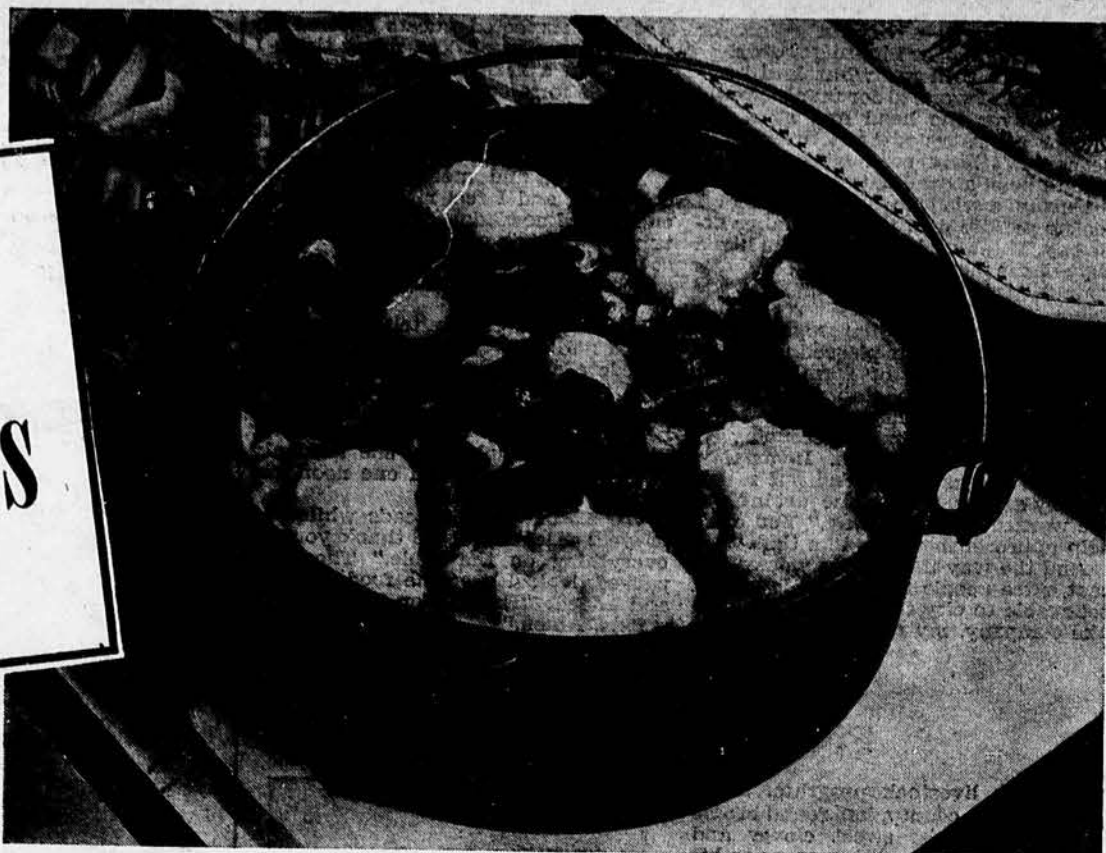
Grassland Farming

There is a growing popularity of grassland farming because it applies the principle of "use without waste." It is soil-conserving farming. An interesting, instructive and illustrated 40-page booklet on this subject has just been published by the Continental Steel Corporation. It tells how to improve pastures and how to rotate pastures for better yields. Also, there are charts comparing returns from pasture with returns from other crops. Anyone desiring a copy of the booklet, "Grassland Farming," may order it from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. It is free.

Beef stew with dumplings is an old favorite. With onions, potatoes, carrots and celery the menu requires only dessert to round it out.

Tuned to the Times

By FLORENCE McKINNEY



COOL days bring interest in cooking once again. This is all for the good of family health and eating pleasure. Sugar at the end of the canning season will be even shorter than usual, so we offer tested recipes with little or no sugar required.

According to reports, the homemaker should not count on getting all the sugar she wants for many months to come.

Beef Stew With Dumplings

Cut 2 pounds of beef round, brisket or shank into 2-inch pieces. Roll them in flour mixed with salt and pepper. Brown in fat in a stew kettle, add hot water to cover and simmer for 2 hours, adding water to keep covered. Add several halved carrots, some whole small onions, potato halves and a little sliced celery. Add more salt and pepper to taste. Cook about 45 minutes longer. Drop dumplings into the simmering stew by tablespoons and cover tightly to cook for 12 to 15 minutes without removing the cover. When the dumplings are done, remove to serving plate and thicken the stew with 2 tablespoons of flour for each cup of liquid.

Dumplings

1 cup enriched flour	1½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons melted fat
½ cup milk	

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Add the milk and melted fat to make a soft dough. Drop into beef stew by tablespoons.

Skillet Chicken With Rice

1 chicken	2 cups boiling water
½ cup flour	1 onion
1½ teaspoons salt	½ cup fat for frying
1 teaspoon paprika	½ cup rice, washed
½ teaspoon pepper	Parsley

Cut the chicken in serving pieces, rub with flour in which the seasonings have been blended. Brown in the hot fat. When uniformly brown, reduce the heat, add boiling water and, if desired, the onion. The latter may be omitted. When the chicken is about half done, sprinkle the uncooked rice over it. Cover tightly. Cook gently until the chicken is tender, 1 to 2 hours, the rice is fluffy and tender and the water almost all evaporated. Remove the onion if used. Serve on a hot platter, the rice surrounding the chicken. Garnish with the paprika and parsley.

Cake Frosting

¾ cup white sirup or honey	2 egg whites, beaten stiff
1 teaspoon vanilla	Pinch salt

To the stiffly beaten egg whites, add the other ingredients and beat together for 15 minutes. This frosting will not hold up more than 12 hours.

Suet Pudding

2 eggs	1½ cups flour
½ cup molasses	½ teaspoon soda
½ cup milk	1½ teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup suet, chopped fine	½ teaspoon salt
½ cup apples, chopped fine	½ teaspoon cinnamon
1½ cups raisins	½ teaspoon allspice
½ cup currants	½ teaspoon cloves

Beat eggs well, stir in molasses, milk, suet, apples, raisins and currants. Sift together all dry ingredients and add gradually to the first mixture. Mix thoroly.

Turn into greased molds. These may be baking powder cans. Fill each can only about ¾ full to allow for expansion. Cover molds with several layers of waxed paper and tie securely. Pour several cups of boiling water in pressure cooker and place molds in cooker. Steam in the cooker with petcock open for about 10 minutes, then set petcock in place and steam for 50 minutes at 10 pounds' pressure. Serve with lemon or vanilla sauce.

Salad Dressing

With salad oil as scarce as sugar, a no-oil dressing is a find. This one is good with either vegetables or fruits.

½ cup lemon juice	½ teaspoon salt
½ cup light corn sirup	½ teaspoon paprika

Combine all the ingredients and shake well, adding other seasoning if desired.

Hot Potato Salad

3 cups cooked diced potatoes	¼ cup vinegar
4 slices crisp fried bacon	2 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons onion	3 tablespoons sugar
	1 tablespoon salt
	Pepper

Brown onion, add water and other seasonings. Cook 1 minute. Pour over cubed potatoes and

serve hot. Serve this with hamburgers and pour the drippings from the meat over the hot potato salad to add extra flavoring.

Sugarless Cake

½ cup shortening	¼ cup milk
½ cup honey	½ teaspoon salt
½ cup white sirup or molasses	2¼ cups sifted cake flour
2 eggs	2¼ teaspoons baking powder
	1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix shortening and vanilla. Add honey and sirup to shortening in small amounts at a time, beating well after each addition. Beat eggs and add gradually. Sift dry ingredients and add to first mixture alternately with milk. Bake in two 8-inch cake pans at 325° F. for about 30 minutes.

Baked Salmon and Spaghetti

3 cups cooked spaghetti	½ teaspoon pepper
1 cup canned salmon	½ teaspoon paprika
1½ cups milk	2 tablespoons minced green pepper
½ cup dry bread crumbs	2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt	

Melt butter in pan. Cover with half of the bread crumbs. Alternate layers of spaghetti, salmon and seasoning until all are used. Add milk, cover with remaining crumbs and dot with butter. Bake in moderate oven (365° F.) for 30 minutes.

Stuffed Peppers

With green peppers from the garden, try some stuffed with ground meat and seasonings.

6 green peppers	1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 cups cooked ground meat	½ cup bread crumbs
1 small onion, chopped	1 egg, slightly beaten
1 tablespoon fat	1 cup hot water or meat broth
1 teaspoon salt	½ cup milk

Cut the caps from the stem ends of the peppers. Remove seeds. Parboil peppers 10 minutes. Chop caps and cook with onion in fat for 3 minutes. Add remaining ingredients except water or broth. Fill peppers with the mixture, stand them upright in a pan and pour liquid around them. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about ½ hour. Baste them often.

Rice Omelet

6 eggs	1 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons cold water or milk	2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 cups boiled rice	Pepper to taste

Beat the eggs until light, then add water or milk. Combine with the rice and add seasonings. Melt the fat in a large skillet, pour in the mixture, cover and cook over low heat for 25 minutes or until the omelet has set and it is light brown on the bottom. Serve at once.

Potatoburgers

1 pound ground beef	1 teaspoon salt
2 medium potatoes	Dash of pepper
1 egg	2 tablespoons chopped parsley
2 tablespoons onion	½ cup tomato juice

Add grated raw potatoes to ground meat and other ingredients. Beat well, then form into rolls for individual servings and bake in moderate oven (325° F.) for about 45 minutes. [Continued on Page 22]

TO A COUNTRY GARDEN

I like you for your loveliness,
Your quick and gentle sway.
I like you 'tho you are careless—
You throw your seed away.

You share with all, your purple dyes,
You fling perfume about.
Yet, when the dusk around us lies
You dance in perfect rout.

I like you for your charity,
You seek no prince's hand.
You give to man and lowly bee
True wealth thruout the land.

Your violet in purple hood,
Peeps forth in early spring.
It smiles as 'tho it understood
The winter's passing sting.

Then color comes in grand array,
Of red and white and blue,
Until the Indian summer's day
Brings orange of brightest hue.

We come to the garden for zeal,
To walk and talk and woo.
'Tis here, dear Lord, we ably feel
The very breath of You.

—Bertha Delaney Miller.

Patterns for Easy Sewing

9318 — Surplice-but-toned frock with wide set-in belt for a little middle. Short or long sleeves. Sizes 12-20 and 40. Size 16, 2 3/4 yards 39-inch, 1/4 yard contrast.

9247 — Princess-slim dress has flattering gathered detail. It's easy sewing, too. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46. Size 36 frock takes 3 yards 39-inch fabric.

9318
SIZES
12-20, 40

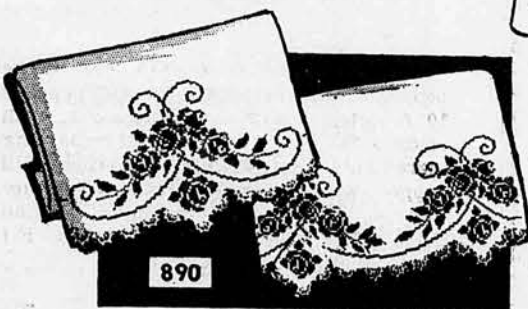
9247
SIZES
34-46



4612
SIZES
2-8

4612—Pert little dress with panties. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch; 1/4 yard contrast.

7171



7171—Now you can have Mr. and Mrs. slippers! His are plain, hers decorated with popcorn stitch. Crocheted in cotton or wool, they make cherished gifts. Pattern has directions for slippers in small, medium, and large sizes. 20c.

890—Embroider the quaint beauty of the sampler on your linens. Cross-stitch is simple to do—so is the crocheted edge. Pattern has transfer of a 6 1/2 by 21, two 6 1/2 by 13 1/2, eight 2 1/4-inch motifs; crochet directions. 20c.

Home sewing has become so smart, so easy, and so individual that the most fashion-conscious women in America are making their own clothes. Modern clothes are appropriate to the needs of the women who wear them. They avoid unnecessary ornaments—bows that don't tie anything, buttons that don't button anything, fake pockets that add extra dollars to the price of a dress. Modern clothes are functional. The well-dressed woman selects an outfit in relation to her personality and way of life. The woman who sews has at her fingertips all the tools for creating a beautiful, modern wardrobe.

25 cents for each dress pattern. 20 cents for each needlework pattern. Send orders to the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. 15 cents for the new Fall and Winter Pattern Book. 15 cents more for the new Needlework Catalog.

Tempting, hot PARKER HOUSE ROLLS



● Tasty, tender Parker House Rolls—so downright delicious—so quick and easy to make with Fleischmann's Fast-Rising Dry Yeast.

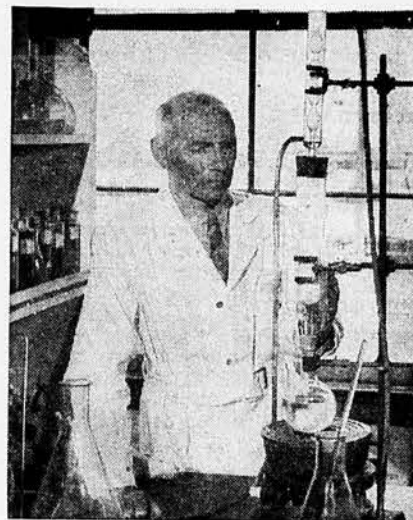
IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—you'll cheer this modern baking discovery that stays fresh . . . full-strength for weeks on your pantry shelf—always ready to help you turn out delicious breads and rolls quickly . . . at a moment's notice. Just dissolve speedy Fleischmann's Fast-Rising Dry Yeast according to directions—in a few minutes it's ready for action. Use it as fresh yeast. Get a supply today at your grocer's.

Stays fresh on your pantry shelf

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Q for Quality



SEA PEP minds its "P's" and "Q's" at every step in production. Every batch is laboratory tested at every turn . . . complete physical and chemical tests for purity and palatability. If any oil fails to come up to our rigid specifications,

even in some slight particular, it is rejected. SEA PEP is also continuously "chick-tested." Thus you are assured a feeding oil of *guaranteed potency* and *assured quality*. A potency for every purpose . . . in 55 gal. drums and 5 gal. cans.

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QUALITY

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and

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with which You Can
Finance Your Favorite
Club or Chapter
Activities in a
Big Way**

**AND AT THE SAME TIME MAKE IT
EASIER FOR YOUR DADS TO GET STEEL
PRODUCTS SORELY NEEDED ON FARMS**



Confronting the country today is a situation seriously affecting all agriculture. If it is not corrected quickly its after effects can still be giving you trouble when you get into the farming business on your own. Fortunately, it is a situation which vigorous action can straighten out. 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers' Chapters not only can do the most to overcome it but, at the same time, raise a great amount of money with which to finance all manner of club activities and projects—and—have a lot of fun doing it.

Let's Call It "OPERATIONS SCRAP"

Scrap iron and steel has become one of the Nation's most vital resources. It is a resource that can be used over and over again in steel making. Had America saved all of the scrap since we began to make steel instead of wasting it and shipping it out of the country, there now would be plenty with which to make all the steel and iron products which continue to be so critically short. The National Economy will not permit repeating these mistakes. Farmers of the Midwest and Southwest have a particularly large stake because farming just cannot be carried on without plenty of steel products. Yours is the generation which can save the day by taking over "Operations Scrap" and making it click.

Making Of Millions Of Tons Of Steel From Farm Scrap For Farm Use Must Continue

Steel mills like Sheffield's located in the great farm regions at Kansas City, Tulsa and Houston make steel almost entirely from scrap. A large percentage of the steel from these mills is finished into products for use on farms, such as fencing of all kinds, bale ties, bolt and nut products, nails, staples, steel sheets and plates, etc. Other Sheffield products are used in utilities directly affecting the farms, such as reinforcing steel and bridge steel for highways, steel for railroads and manufacturers making farm equipment, such as windmills, grain bins, water tanks, farm machinery of all kinds, etc. Sheffield Steel mills alone have made millions of tons of scrap into steel for these purposes and will continue to do so.

In This Crisis Immediate Measures For Collecting Farm Scrap Are Necessary

Because it is scattered on farms, farm scrap costs more to collect than that which Sheffield gets from the oil fields, the railroads and manufacturing plants. Ceiling prices are just too low to pay the higher wages, trucking and sorting costs with which country scrap collectors are confronted. Club or chapter members can acquire scrap from parents and

neighbors at small cost or just for gathering it up. The sale price received for it will pay your club well for a few spare hours spent by each member working on "Operations Scrap."

HERE'S A PLAN TO TURN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID OUT FOR SCRAP INTO FUTURE FARMERS CHAPTERS AND 4-H CLUB TREASURIES

Parents and neighbors of your club or chapter members will be glad, we are sure, to contribute or sell to your club all the scrap iron and steel going to waste on farms. Especially so when you explain to them that the more scrap collected, the easier it will become to buy the steel farm products they need. Take action now to get your club or chapter busy on "Operations Scrap." Every member in his spare time can easily gather 500 lbs. or more. Set a date or dates to haul it to your nearest scrap dealer. Borrow Dad's farm truck to get the job done. Sell your scrap to the dealer at from 25 cents to 40 cents per 100 lbs., delivered to scrap yard, depending on the grade of scrap. It doesn't take much figuring to see how fast this will pile money into your club or chapter treasury. Sheffield Steel mills pay out millions of dollars every year for scrap—afford a permanent market for this vital resource. Revenue from the farm scrap in your area can just as well go into your club or chapter treasury to finance such things as purebred sires for your cattle, hog and sheep projects.

4-H CLUBS!

**PLENTY OF PRIZES FOR
WINNING CLUBS
OR CHAPTERS**

PRIZES TOTALING

\$7,740.00

**To 60 WINNING 4-H CLUBS and
To 60 WINNING FFA CHAPTERS**

To make "Operations Scrap" even more interesting and profitable, Sheffield will award prizes totaling \$7,740.00 to 60 4-H clubs and 60 FFA chapters, totalling 20 prizes in each of the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, which collect and deliver to scrap dealers the largest tonnage of scrap per member between now and January 1, 1947.

Copyright 1946, R. J. Potts-Calkins & Holden

RULES OF THE CONTEST

- 1 Receipt forms will be furnished clubs and chapters on which to set down the weight of scrap delivered to scrap dealer or dealers.
- 2 Signature and address of the scrap dealer or dealers will be required on all receipt forms in order to earn credit points for each club and chapter in the competition.
- 3 The number of each club's or chapter's members must be given on the receipt form.
- 4 Total weight of scrap delivered by each club or chapter divided by the number of members in good standing will determine your score in the competition. Each 100 lbs. of scrap per member will count one point in the scoring.
- 5 Each club or chapter or its individual members will retain the proceeds from the sale of the scrap it delivers.
- 6 Competition will be limited to 4-H Clubs and Future Farmer Chapters located in the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. Ten prizes will be awarded to the ten 4-H Club winners and ten prizes to the ten FFA Chapter winners in each of the above states, viz:

1st Prize.....\$175.00	6th Prize.....\$ 40.00
2nd Prize.....125.00	7th Prize.....35.00
3rd Prize.....100.00	8th Prize.....30.00
4th Prize.....50.00	9th Prize.....25.00
5th Prize.....45.00	10th Prize.....20.00
Total 4-H Clubs each state.....\$ 645.00	
Total FFA Chapters each state 645.00	
Total each state.....1,290.00	
Total for all six states.....7,740.00	
- 7 All receipts must be postmarked before midnight, January 1, 1947, and must be signed by an official of each club or chapter entering the competition.
- 8 The decision of the judges will be final and awards made as soon after January 1, 1947 as is possible. In the case of a tie the club or chapter entry bearing the earliest dated postmark will be awarded the prize in question.
- 9 Entries are to be mailed to the Sheffield Steel Corporation offices at Kansas City 3, Mo.

Complete details, entry blank and helpful informative material will be sent to any Future Farmer or 4-H member sending the coupon below. Every member is urged to do this NOW and take it up at the earliest possible club or chapter meeting for official sanction and quick action.

Send this coupon to "Operations Scrap" in care of

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Kansas City 3, Missouri

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I want to be the first to present full information to my club or chapter and urge its entry into "Operations Scrap" Competition. Send complete details.

Signed _____

☐ Officer ☐ Member of _____
Name of Club or Chapter

P. O. _____ State _____ R. F. D. _____

No. of Members in Club or Chapter _____

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Send no money! Simply mail penny postage charges. Or, if you send money with order, we pay postage. We GUARANTEE that our Button Hole Maker will work as well or better than others regardless of how much you pay. So why pay more? We have over a million satisfied customers. You will be pleased, too! SPECIAL! \$ for \$2.00! Order NOW!

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FREE "Rat Proofing Buildings and Premises," by U. S. Dept. of Interior. Write for your copy, now. The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio, Dept. 125.



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- ★ Thrilling Downtown Parade... School bands from many towns!
- ★ Fascinating manufacturers' and merchants' special exhibits.
- ★ The American Royal Queen and her court.
- ★ Delegates from 4-H and FFA Clubs by the thousands—many to receive splendid awards.
- ★ "Fortunes on the hoof"—the aristocrats of the horse and live stock world competing for prizes and awards totalling \$100,000.00.

General admission to stock show, including tax, 75c, children under 12 years, 35c. Admission to live stock show and reserved seat for horse show \$1.25 to \$3.25.

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KANSAS CITY

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

Farm women should have more fun, seems to me. Of course, there are club meetings, and Ladies Aid, if meetings are held during warm weather. There are possibilities in outdoor meals and simple picnics. And I believe every farm woman should have a hobby. Mine is nature study and I enjoy it right along with my outdoor chores.

Did you ever watch an old mother cat play with her kittens? Maybe we could take a lesson from her, and have fun as we go along by playing with our children or the neighbor's children.

Now and then I work at our post office, sometimes for two or three days at a time. I find this work stimulating, as any change can be. It is pleasant to greet old friends and to observe how many new names have been added to the list of office patrons.

Right now people are coming back home to take up where they left off a few years ago. Some come from war plants, others from different branches of the service. All are eager to return to normal living.

Just how unsettled and disturbed the young folks of these families have been can be appreciated by this little incident: One of our local girls, now the mother of 3 children, came back home with her family to take up residence. The housing problem is a major one here, too, and in between the different moves a night was spent at a neighbor's home. When bedtime came the smallest visitor said, "Me's sleepy, but me don't know where me home am!"

When I was given the opportunity of working at the post office my first thought was, "What shall I wear?" To say that my wardrobe has seen better days would be putting it mildly! For a hurry-up change I dyed one of my white dresses I wore when I made bandages for the Red Cross. It is good material, buttoned down the front and has a pretty collar. I used instant dye in a lovely orchid shade, embroidered a small leaf and vine design on the collar in black thread and presto! I have a new dress!

Being a career woman for a few days takes a bit of planning, to get chores done, something cooked for the noon meal and be at the office ready for work at 8 o'clock in the morning. I find myself keeping one eye on the clock as I rush about from one thing to the next. There's no time for dish-washing at the noon hour and a pile of dirty dishes greets me from the kitchen sink when I come home in the evening. Much as I like the extra spending money and the contacts with people I don't see very often, I'm glad it isn't every day's business.

For several years I've raised dipper gourds, partly because they are useful and mostly because they are fun! Right after Christmas I started giving away packets of seeds, from my last summer's gourd harvest. I sincerely hope my friends who received the seeds are having better luck than I am, for this seems to be one year when all signs fail in rainy weather instead of dry. Too much rain has been hard on the tender gourd vines and my lone survivor looks pale and sickly. Gourds can stand a great deal of hot, dry weather.

Frozen Pie

Commercial companies, the airlines in particular, have been experimenting with frozen cooked food. Mrs. Norman Naaf, of Marshall county, seems to be one of the first rural women to try it. When rhubarb was in season, she made a pie with raw rhubarb, used unbaked top and bottom crusts, took it to the locker and had it sharp frozen. Some time later she took the pie from the locker and baked it for the final test. She and her family thought it was as good as the best fresh rhubarb pie.

Mrs. Naaf believes there may be a place for frozen pie in the rural home-maker's plan of food preparation. She likes to make a number of pies at a time, believing it is a time-saver. Now, she is planning on experimenting on

other types of pies and other products. Undoubtedly, other rural women will try this method of freezing freshly prepared foods. Experimentation eventually will divulge whether the quality of the finished product is as good as a freshly prepared one, and whether it is a time-saver under all circumstances.

Halloween Fun

Choose partners and enact these pantomimes in pairs or do them individually. All imitations are done silently, of course, and the players must guess whatever is being enacted and a prize should go to the couple whose pantomime creates the most laughter. Lemons stuck with clove faces make funny and clever prizes. Here are the pantomimes:

1. Making hobgoblin faces.
2. Ticktacking a windowpane.
3. Cutting out a Jack-o'-Lantern.
4. Eating pumpkin pie.
5. Flapping bats wings.
6. Scat! Chasing the black cat.
7. Walking stealthily like a ghost.
8. Grinning like the man in the moon.
9. Running from a witch.
10. Pulling taffy.
11. Making owl's eyes.
12. Putting on a mask.

—By C. W. W.

Halloween Goblins

Select 6 or 8 oranges of good shape and of bright color. Slice off the tops for hats. Scoop out the pulp and remove the membrane. Add orange pulp and juice to 2 tablespoons of diced apples and 2 tablespoons of seedless grapes cut into small pieces. Add 2 tablespoons of salad dressing. Mix fruit and dressing together.

Make a face from the larger section of the orange shell by using cloves for eyes, nose, mouth, and eyebrows. Fill the shells with the fruit mixture, place top on for the hat and top with a piece of green pepper or citron for tassel. This makes a party dessert for the Halloween season.—By C. B.

Use Brown Paper

For cooking rich mixtures such as fruit cakes, a heavy brown greased paper or the heaviest wax paper will be a protection in the bottom of pan.

Tuned to the Times

(Continued from Page 18)

Orange Sweet Potatoes

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2½ cups sliced, boiled sweet potatoes | 3 tablespoons brown sugar |
| 3 tablespoons butter | 1 tablespoon grated orange rind |
| 2 tablespoons orange juice | |

Fry sweet potatoes in butter until brown on one side. Turn and sprinkle with sugar, orange rind and orange juice. Cover and brown slowly on the other side.

Chocolate Drop Cookies

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ½ cup fat | 1 egg, beaten |
| ½ teaspoon salt | 2 squares chocolate |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | 2 cups enriched flour |
| 1 cup honey | |

Melt the chocolate and add the melted fat. Beat the egg and mix with the honey. Add egg mixture alternately with the sifted dry ingredients to the chocolate mixture. Blend thoroughly. Drop by teaspoons onto greased baking sheets and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes.

A Harvest Party

Suggestions for a party in the fall of the year are made in our leaflet, "A Harvest Party." There are ideas on invitations, decorations, games and refreshments for an inexpensive yet interesting and lively party. Send 3c for a copy of the leaflet, to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Sleep

YOUR STOMACH TROUBLES



AWAY.....

Why toss and turn and lose precious sleep over acid indigestion, gasiness and upset stomach? Do as thousands of men and women do—sleep such simple stomach troubles away! Just take swift-acting Stuart Tablets before you retire—and wake up feeling relaxed and rarin' to go! Easy to take—no messy mixing, no bottle. Praised by thousands, used for years. Ask your druggist for genuine Stuart Tablets. In three convenient sizes—25c, 60c or \$1.20 on maker's positive money-back guarantee. Get them today... use them tonight... be O.K. tomorrow!

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

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

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

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Hold Six Special Programs

Farm and Home Week Reaches All Sections of State

SIX regional Farm and Home Week programs, in which emphasis will be placed on the interdependence of agriculture and industry and on balanced farming and home living, have been scheduled by Kansas State College Extension Service. The first of the district gatherings, which are planned expressly for the information and enjoyment of the farm family, will be held in Topeka, December 5 and 6.

Each of these district meetings has been planned thru the co-operation of local chamber of commerce groups and local farm and home leaders. This year they will replace, in part, the traditional Farm and Home Week which has been held at Kansas State College. Lack of housing facilities in Manhattan have made it impossible to have the full-scale Farm and Home Week on the campus at the present time.

The schedule for the district Farm and Home Week programs are: Topeka, December 5-6; Coffeyville, January 21-22; Hutchinson, February 11-12; Dodge City, February 13-14; Colby, February 25-26; and Beloit, February 27-28.

Benefit Larger Numbers

"By bringing the Farm and Home Week program closer to the farm family," stated Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, "we believe that its splendid educational benefits will be shared by a large number of Kansas people. We, at the college, wish to express our appreciation to the towns and citizens over the state who have provided accommodations and made arrangements for these district meetings.

"I feel sure that thousands of men and women over the state will want to have a part in the discussion of problems common to all. The program has been carefully planned to meet the actual needs of our times."

In discussing the plans for the 2-day meetings, L. C. Williams, assistant director of the Kansas State College Extension Service and chairman of Kansas Farm and Home Week for many

years, says the first morning will be given over to the agricultural and home-living outlook. Members of the college economics and sociology department and representatives of the home economics faculty will present this general session.

The afternoon program for both days will stress the importance of balanced farming and home living as integrated into practical farm planning. Those attending may choose any of the 3 sections—agriculture, home economics, or rural youth. Agricultural topics given particular attention the first afternoon include: Soils, crops, horticulture (garden, fruit, and landscape), and poultry. The second afternoon dairy and livestock programs will be discussed.

Plan Entertainment, Too

Prominent speakers, names to be announced later, will be featured on the evening program on the opening day, at all of the meetings. A panel discussion, led by staff members of the Institute of Citizenship, Kansas State College, will be the feature of the morning session on the second day. Climaxing events have been planned to conclude the 2-day meetings in the form of banquets or some featured entertainment.

"We will continue our county attendance contest," Professor Williams explained, "that has been a part of Farm and Home Week for so many years. A trophy will be given to the county that has the largest total arrived at by multiplying the number of persons registered by the distance from the county seat to the place of meeting."

In each instance local committees have been working with extension personnel in planning the district meetings. District extension agents, who have directed the development of Farm and Home Week programs in their various districts are: O. B. Glover, Harry C. Baird, E. H. Teagarden, Ella M. Meyer, Mrs. Laura I. Winter, Mrs. Velma G. Huston, Margaret K. Burtis, Frank A. Hagans, A. F. Turner, and Leonard F. Neff.

Let's Look at Russia

(Continued from Page 7)

bushels to the acre, among themselves. "What about private property—just what can a farmer own?" I asked.

Well, a farm family owns a home, and all personal property such as household furnishings and clothing. Then each family can own a cow, a calf, a sow, 10 sheep, 10 beehives, and as many chickens as they can feed. The family also has about an acre of ground for its own use. The produce from this livestock and from the garden is their own and they can sell it on the free market.

Incidentally, that free market has prices which would make the American farmer gasp: An egg, 24 cents; a quart of milk, 55 cents; a cucumber, 32 cents; a pound of tomatoes, \$1.80. Yes, that's what the individual farmer can get for his own personal produce on the free market. That is, if he's near enough to a city market. The Russians need farm-to-market roads the same as American farmers needed them 30 years ago.

Consequently, today the Soviet farmer is relatively much better off than the worker in the city. The average industrial worker, for example, gets just about \$1 a day. A school-teacher gets about \$40 a month. Yet a farmer who sells only 2 quarts of milk a day from his privately owned cow would have more from that source of income alone than the average industrial worker's entire salary.

That's one reason why the government has encouraged factory workers to form livestock co-operatives, and has given them a plot of land for a garden.

I had dinner in a collective farm home on this visit—a table groaning with the produce of the farm, almost like a threshing dinner at home. And after hearing about the free market prices, I figured I ate a \$5 meal.

The Russian farm folks are very hospitable. The farm chairman made a toast in vodka:

"To the friendship of the American and the Russian people. This friendship was strengthened by our struggle

against the Fascist invaders. Not only the Red army, but the Soviet people, feel that friendship. Our people gave everything for the victory. Now we must rebuild our farms and cities. In 1933 we had dark bread. Before the war we had white bread and were happy. Tomorrow we'll be happier. We must go forward, and we must be friends with America. There are separate pro-Fascist elements making conflict, and trying to make quarrels between us. They want to start another war. But the American people will not stand for another war. And the Soviet people will not stand for another war. Together we'll stand for peace. Our sincerest wish is to be friends with the American people."

I'm convinced that the Russian people do not want war. They only want a chance to rebuild their farms, to attain some of the good things in life toward which they have been striving for so long.

Act Fire Prevention

A fire seems to be a thing of considerable curiosity to small children. If this curiosity is not satisfied under parental guidance it may lead to serious accidents. Small children lack the ability to remember or reason on their own and cannot be expected to fear fire instinctively. It is common practice to keep poisons out of reach of small hands and it is just as important to keep matches from them.

To teach a toddler about fire, why not let him watch you while you burn trash, but do it right yourself. In that way he may learn how the wind and dry wood and paper cause a fire to get out of bounds. Little children should understand why it is necessary to burn trash in a wire container, and to stay at a safe distance. The mother and father can teach by example and explanation, as they learn by imitation. If good practices are demonstrated, they will not throw burned matches in the wastebasket, heat motor oil in the oven or pour kerosene in the range.

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How to Prevent Colds?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

COLDS are the plague of my existence, especially in weather changes. Some keep them away by 'cold shots.' But such things do me no good. What's the reason?"

A common outcry, that. Let us make a little analysis. First we must recognize the fact that the term "colds" may cover a multitude of things. Most of us agree that a cold is a condition in which eyes water, nose runs, throat is sore, muscles ache, cough may come and you are miserable. If only there were a sure preventive! You envy the rare person who finds defense in "cold shots." I say "rare person" for their failure as a panacea lies in the fact that they work only with the rare individual who owes his cold to the invasion of one certain strain of bacteria which the "shot" happens to include in its compound. For that one person the cold shot does good service; for the 99 others no service at all. And even the lucky immune, attacked next year by a different strain, finds himself out of luck.

The common cold is produced by a virus infection but no one knows which of many forms of virus. A general statement might include any virus that inflames the delicate mucous linings of the respiratory membranes. Dust will do it. Certain pollens will do it. Exposure to severe weather and equally so to the arid atmosphere of superheated rooms. Certainly one has to allow for allergies and also for lowered resistance that comes from deficiencies of diet, from strain, from fatigue. Many of these things you can cope with by intelligent personal hygiene and care.

I repeat myself when I say that he who follows a system of hygiene to prevent colds does have some success. Such a person is likely to safeguard himself in various ways. He protects himself by changing from wet to dry clothing; by dressing for protection against severe weather; by giving his body more fuel food in severe weather thus pursuing a hygienic diet; giving himself sufficient sleep; washing before handling food; and exercising much caution as to coughing, sneez-

ing individuals who should be kept at a distance.

When all is said and done it seems safe to say that the tried and tested rules against taking cold are:

1. Practice good hygiene as to habits, dress and diet.
2. Avoid contagion in all reasonable ways.
3. Secure adequate correction of defects in nose and throat.
4. Protect yourself from prolonged wet and cold exposure.
5. Maintain intelligent mental hygiene.

If after all that a cold still "catches" you, take one to three days in bed. Begin the bed rest treatment at the very first symptoms. That is not giving up. It is your best plan for fighting.



Dr. Lerrigo

What About Candy?

Whether it be holiday season or other time, a question, especially prominent with young people, is whether candy can be eaten ad lib. You have heard the advice that it is better to eat candy after meals than to take it between meals, and especially are you warned against eating candy just before the meal.

The particular thought in this is that such a habit destroys the appetite for the really essential foods, and so you entirely overthrow the sound principle of a balanced diet. When candy is eaten after a meal there is not so much tendency to excess. It is a highly concentrated food that has its uses. But eating candy to gratify the taste is an indulgence which demands self-control.

Wants Some Help

My brother would like help to enable him to quit smoking.—Mrs. J.

He will get some help by using as a mouthwash a solution of silver nitrate in the strength of one eighth to one fourth of 1 per cent. He may use this frequently for 2 or 3 days, being careful not to swallow any. Then use it once daily, after a meal. Chewing Gential Root also is helpful in overcoming the tobacco habit and may be continued several weeks at a time without injury. The outcome will be more successful if he avoids groups of smokers while the fight is on.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Can Use More Certified Seed Growers

THERE are larger profits to the acre waiting for farmers who produce certified seeds. According to estimates from the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the market still is in favor of the seller.

Several Kansas crops are outstanding in their popularity and scarcity. For instance, Buffalo alfalfa seed was spoken for several times over long before it was harvested. Altho it requires very definite isolation, added profits can be made by producers of this wilt-resistant strain.

For that matter, the Crop Improvement Association does not expect sufficient supplies of Kansas Common alfalfa to meet demands. It, too, presents possibilities for increasing acreage return.

There never is enough certified alfalfa, brome grass, or clover seed in Kansas to meet the demand. Madrid sweet clover seed was all spoken for the latter part of August, and white blossom sweet clover seed supplies will be exhausted early next spring.

The increasing popularity of brome grass accounts for a huge demand in this state. More than that, brome grass seed from Kansas is very much in demand by growers in other states.

Certified strains of Pawnee and Comanche wheat were nearly sufficient this year to meet the demand, but certified Wichita was all sold in August. More of these strains of wheat will be needed next year, but your guess is as good as anyone's in determining the extent of demand.

The oats and barley picture is bright. Nearly 160,000 bushels of Neosho and Osage oats were available

this year. It will go a long way, but will not quite meet the demand. These higher yielding varieties are gaining in popularity. Only 3,000 bushels of Reno barley were eligible for certification this year. It was not expected to be sufficient.

Information on sorghums is not complete, but the Crop Improvement Association does not expect enough seed of any variety.

Take your choice of crops for added profit thru certified production. But it might be well to keep in mind that the Kansas Crop Improvement Association says they never have enough certified brome grass, alfalfa, or clovers to meet the demand.

Beat Cattle Tick

Eradication of cattle fever tick in Southern States is nearing completion, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Annual losses from the disease have been reduced from 40 million dollars to less than 400 thousand dollars last year.

The Southern cattle industry, both beef and dairy, retarded for years because of Texas fever caused by ticks, now is expected to expand to its rightful place in Southern agriculture.

Takes Earned Rest

Dr. B. C. Harrison, of Wichita, retired recently after 25 years with the Kansas State Livestock Sanitary Commission. Doctor Harrison has worked on all phases of the livestock sanitary program thru the years, but he is best known for his work on scabies.

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4-H Folks to Farm Show

Also Will Be Displays of Modern Equipment

MORE than 1,400 boy and girl delegates to the 25th anniversary National 4-H Club Congress also will participate in the National Farm Show at the Chicago Coliseum (1513 So. Wabash Ave.) during its run from November 29 to December 8, according to Marcus W. Hinson, exposition manager. Chicago headquarters of the 4-H Club meeting will be at the Stevens hotel.

The graphic exhibitions arranged by the 4-H Club will be supplemented by actual demonstrations of canning methods, care of meat animals and poultry, dairying, preparation methods for frozen foods, sewing, and other homemaking activities. About 10,000 square feet in the south part of the big exposition hall will be allocated to the 4-H Club exhibits and demonstrations.

The 4-H Club Congress delegates and champions are outstanding members of roundly 80,000 4-H Clubs throughout the nation, comprising 1,700,000 rural boys and girls. A representative group of young farmers of Canada also will be present. With interest centered as it is on farm production, city folks as well as farmers will find much of interest in the 4-H demonstrations and Farm Show, which runs simultaneously with the International Livestock Show.

"A group of men interested in the further development of agriculture have organized the National Farm Show to

meet a long-felt need for a display of farm implements and all the modern conveniences of farming, during the International Livestock Show," said Mr. Hinson. "We will show the latest developments in farm machinery and equipment, and there also will be special demonstrations and displays concerning dairy animals, poultry and other livestock, and special entertainment provided on a large center stage," he said. The doors will be open from 8:00 in the morning each day until 11:00 in the evening.

Partial list of exhibitors includes Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Co., Pender, Neb.; Central States Mfg. Co., Omaha; Telephone Repair and Supply Co., Chicago; Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; Rilco Laminated Products, Inc., St. Paul; Ben H. Anderson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis.; Phillips Petroleum Corp., Tulsa; A. S. Campbell Co., Chicago; General Motors, Frigidaire Division; The Day Company, Chicago; and Spiegel, Inc., Chicago.

The Show advisory committee includes Burridge D. Butler, WLS-Prairie Farmer; Victor Conquest, Armour & Co.; Charles L. Hill, Sarnia Farms; Nathan William MacChesney, attorney; D. F. Rhea, executive vice-president, Chicago Convention Bureau; H. P. Rusk, dean, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; and R. A. Turner, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Seed Corn Business Lives Thru Years

A SEED-CORN business started in 1903 by his father is still being carried on by Edwin Habiger, of Rush county.

The elder Mr. Habiger, Francis J., started out with the bloody butcher variety popular in the early days. It was a red corn on a white cob, but had occasional white or yellow ends.

When yellow corn first began gaining popularity in about 1920, Mr. Habiger started a selecting program to get a yellow corn with drouth and disease resistance. In recent years this corn has outyielded all other open-pollinated varieties and has been outyielded by only one hybrid in county test plots.

"Habiger yellow is the most disease-free corn I ever have seen," says George Sidwell, Rice county agent. On the Habiger farm this corn has yielded 40 and 45 bushels an acre the last 2 years, and there never has been a complete failure on the farm.

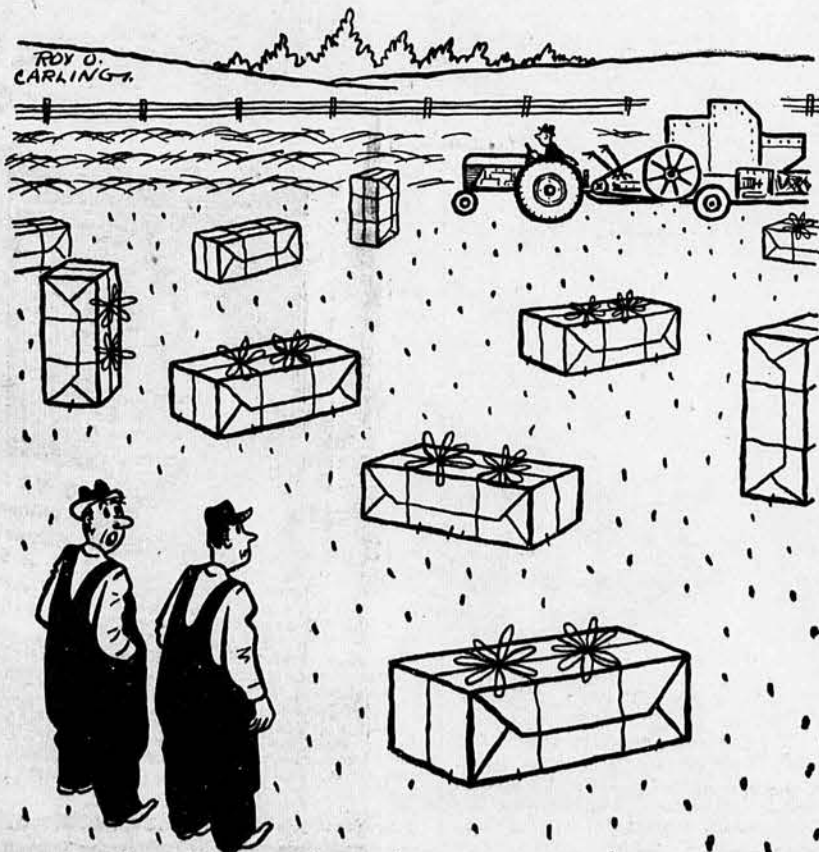
At present, Kansas State College

is doing some experimenting with Habiger yellow, using it as a parent for a possible new hybrid. Mr. Sidwell is expecting great things from the results.

Now in full charge of the Habiger farm, Edwin is continuing to develop the strain of Habiger yellow. He also is producing certified Pawnee wheat and Osage oats, and grew Midland milo last summer which was to be certified this fall.

Emergency Puller

To make a wheel puller for an emergency job, set an old vise screw and nut in the center of an oak block about 16 inches long. Put hooks on each end of the block, set it on the wheel or sprocket, and start turning. A sharp rap or two on the end of the screw in case of stubborn wheels will bring them off the axle very quickly.—R. G. E.



"He turns out a nice bale, doesn't he?"

DIG POST HOLES



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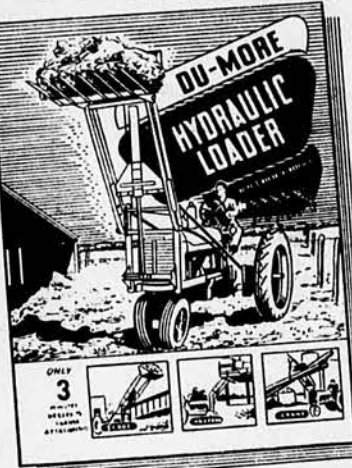
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NOURSE OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Off Again—But How Far Off?

(Continued from Page 6)

the whole, is pretty well under way. As of last month, production of alarm clocks, bicycles, electric irons, electric ranges, nylon hose, radios, tires, tractors, trucks, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, jeweled watches, water heaters, for example, is running well above prewar (Pearl Harbor). On the other hand, production of boots and shoes, cotton fabrics, men's shorts (and white shirts), men's suits, passenger cars, refrigerators, replacement batteries, sewing machines, silk hose, is running below prewar. Passenger cars are perhaps the No. 1 shortage, with batteries perhaps a close second. But pipelines in the scarce category for many items will be filling by 1947, barring a wave of strikes this winter.

Most of this official thinking is that sometime in 1947—in most lines—prices will be back to within 3 to 10 per cent above 1926 price levels.

If that thinking is correct, something is going to have to break. Because in 1926 Federal Government expenditures were running around \$3,500,000,000 annually; for 1947 fiscal year they will run above \$40,000,000,000. Whether price levels of the middle twenties can carry that much of a tax burden seems to be open to question. Income payments for this year will run \$167,000,000,000, the Steelman report says; that is easily twice what they were in 1926. But prices must come down!

Anyway, here is Washington thinking on the price picture for 1947, following a break expected to start in the second quarter, summarized:

Using 1926 as the base year (at 100) farm products now are 157; they were down to 65 in 1939; the expectation is the drop will be to 106. That would be a drop of one third. Should this happen, Government price supports (at 90 per cent of parity) would come into play.

On the question of price supports, at present parity ratios, wheat could drop from \$1.79 a bushel to \$1.59 before price supports would be required by law; corn from \$1.73 to \$1.15; milk, averaging 16.1 cents a quart retail, to 12.2 cents; hogs, from \$15.70 to \$13.05; cotton, from 35.3 cents a pound to 22.94 cents. Foregoing average prices at farm, except on milk.

However, before counting on support prices at these levels being maintained, it must be remembered that a general fall in prices would bring down the parity ratio also, with a corresponding drop in the promised support prices.

Non-farm products advanced in price during the war period, from 81 per cent of 1926 to 111 per cent; expected to go up to 114, then drop back to around 103.

Wholesale prices, 889 commodities, were at 77 per cent of 1926 in 1939; have risen to 126 per cent; expected to decline to 101 or thereabouts.

Manufactured products, up from 81 in 1939 to 120, expected to hold firm

until after the drop in farm prices, are expected to drop to around 106.

Food prices, which the charts carry at 70 per cent of 1926 prices in 1939, after advancing to 141 per cent of 1926, are showing "faint signs" of declining under reimposed price ceilings. Washington feeling is that these may be back to 105 per cent of 1926 by the end of 1947—maybe. That they will follow farm prices down may naturally be expected. Farm prices are slated to go down first—and farthest.

The foregoing summary of Washington estimates are not to be taken as predictions; not even as Washington predictions. They just represent what is believed to be a fairly reliable interpretation of what Government planners believe the trend will be in 1947—unless something or some things happen to change the expected trend.

Meanwhile meat, which might be defined as the great national bellyache, also became the political headache for Washington.

The reimposition of meat controls did not prove as popular even with consumers in the industrial centers as had been anticipated. Washington seems to have taken it for granted that no matter what happened in the way of price controls, cattle and hogs would continue to flow to market and to slaughter in record quantities.

The existing meat shortage brought a renewal of demands from consumer-minded groups along the Atlantic seaboard for importation of Argentine cattle and beef. Government has gone so far as to negotiate with Britain to "borrow" some Argentine beef sold to the English or use of American occupation troops abroad. It is not likely to go much farther.

For one thing, Britain needs, and seemingly has contracted for, the bulk of Argentine beef for several years to come.

More than that, in 1930 Congress took a hand in the Argentine beef imports situation, and included in the Tariff Act of 1930 a prohibition of imports of animals and fresh (chilled or frozen) meat from any country where foot and mouth disease is prevalent in any section of that country.

That the ban will be lifted by Congress is not considered likely. Foot and mouth disease, according to the Department of Agriculture, if it once got started in this country might ruin the beef and dairy cattle industries, and seriously diminish the supply of both beef and milk.

The new Congress will be asked to, and perhaps will, revise the parity formula; may try to write a new national farm program to meet the situation anticipated if and when the rest of the world gets back to food production. Time of Congressional action very likely will be determined by how soon the expected farm surpluses of major crops develop.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

Would there be any profit to buy good-quality calves this fall, winter well, put on pasture May 1, and full feed 100 days for market in the fall of 1947?—P. S.

The plan which you outline is one of the most conservative and most profitable programs year in and year out. If any program will work under present conditions, this would seem to be as favorable as any. It is probable that this program will show favorable returns, altho it is doubtful whether profits will be as large as some feeders apparently hope.

It is difficult to forecast what fat cattle prices will be a year from now, but it is doubtful whether prices will be as high as during the control-free period last July and August. With the large corn crop coming up and the large number of cattle going to the Corn Belt, it is quite probable that marketings of grain-fed cattle next fall will be large.

Considerable will depend on how price controls are handled between now and June 30, 1947. If price controls

should be removed within the near future, marketings of grain-fed cattle would tend to be distributed rather normally during the coming year. However, if price controls should be enforced until June 30, 1947, it is very likely that marketing of many grain-fed cattle will be deferred until after that date. This would create a bunching of supplies for the summer and fall market, and would prevent prices of fat cattle from advancing much above ceiling levels even after ceilings are removed.

Will feeding ratios become more favorable if price ceilings on livestock are removed?—G. R.

Feeding ratios for hogs probably would be more favorable because hog prices would advance more than corn prices. The cattle-feeding situation would become more favorable. Egg and poultry ratios probably would not be more favorable because egg price ceilings have already been removed. If more meat were available, the upward pressure against egg prices would be reduced. The butterfat-feed ratio probably would not be influenced materially by removal of livestock price ceilings.

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DISSTON The saw most Carpenters use

10,000 Folks Talk Safety

There Are No Spare Parts for Human Beings

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

KEEPING folks from getting hurt. Keeping them alive. That is big business in industry. It also is a going, growing business in agriculture. Last week I attended the National Safety Congress and Exposition in Chicago. Being a member of the Farm Safety Committee of this nation-wide safety set-up, I naturally sat in on all the farm meetings. This farm end of lifesaving and accident prevention is the "baby" of the Congress. But it is responsible for sponsoring National Farm Safety Week, which you have read so much about in Kansas Farmer. This year, you will remember, it was held the week of July 21 to 27.

Including our farm end, there were 10,000 delegates to this congress in Chicago. They sat for a whole week in more than 100 meetings where causes of accidents were discussed, and demonstrations put on to show how to prevent them. Most of the delegates came from industry which has discovered that it is a good investment in dollars and cents to protect their workers.

How widely was industry represented? Here are some of the sectional meetings held: Aircraft manufacturing, air transport, automotive and machine shop, boiler and pressure vessels, cement and quarry, chemical section, chemical waste disposal, coal mining, commercial vehicle, construction, electrical hazards, publications, fire prevention, food sanitation, industrial health, industrial nursing, labor management, marine section, meat packing, tanning and leather industries, metals section, mining, paper and pulp section, petroleum section, plastic face and eye protectors, power press section, public utilities section, rehabilitation, rubber section, school and college sessions, steam railroad section, testing safety equipment, textile section, traffic, transit, visual aids, walkway surfaces, wood products section.

A Huge Exhibit Setup

All of these various sections—and more—were broken up into many meetings where they had everything from round-table discussions to dozens of moving pictures. One huge exposition hall was filled with commercial exhibits, all aimed at safety. It took four of the largest hotels in Chicago to house the delegates and provide rooms for their meetings.

I wanted to tell you how much importance industry places on accident prevention, because if it is good for city workers, it certainly is just as good for farm folks. But there is a big difference. In industry they can hire experts to work with employees, caution them about taking chances. Industry also can and does set up hospitals in factories to give the quickest possible medical aid when accidents do happen. Out on the farm accident prevention is up to the farm family. It is up to each individual, because most of the time farm folks work alone.

Delegates to the farm safety sessions in Chicago came from all parts of the nation. No effort was spared in getting speakers on the program who could present authoritative information. One of the highlights was a graphic presentation, "A Doctor Views the Farm Accident Situation," by Dr. H. H. Young, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. He showed charts telling about 560 accidents—serious in every case—which happened in "just a few" of the counties surrounding the clinic. These cases were tough ones to handle or they wouldn't have gone to Mayo's, in all likelihood.

Then Doctor Young showed colored pictures on a movie screen of some of those accidents. Several in the audience ducked their heads. One man had a little trouble with his "appetite" and left the room. They certainly weren't pretty pictures. A mangled leg, a crushed hand, a terribly lacerated arm. Accidents that meant amputations in many cases. Yet it seemed a miracle how some of the broken bodies were mended.

Doctor Young urged congress delegates to go back home and talk doctors out of a job, so far as farm accidents are concerned. So that is what I am trying to do here. Don't take a chance. Don't push hay down in a baler with your foot. Don't try to un-

clog a farm machine while it is running. Don't step over revolving shafts. Don't reach over a circular saw.

The doctor also showed pictures, in color, of people who had been severely burned. They weren't pretty pictures either. His patients had been burned because they threw kerosene, even gasoline, in the stove to get the fire started quickly. He had pictures of folks injured by livestock, and by falls. He also insisted that even slight cuts be treated at once. The pictures he showed of gas gangrene and lockjaw, caused by slight cuts being unattended, were something to remember. He said manure getting into a slight cut carries the germs that cause gas gangrene and lockjaw.

Simple Things Cause Accidents

Demonstrations on farm and home safety were made by Prof. E. W. Lehman, head, agricultural engineering department, University of Illinois. He started out with simple things, like forgetting to pick up a screwdriver. Someone comes along later, steps on the screwdriver and has a nasty fall. Maybe the result is just a black-and-blue patch. Maybe it's a broken back. "How would you lean a pitchfork up against a haystack?" he wanted to know, repeating one of Doctor Young's questions. "Would you put the tines up, or the handle up?" Oh, everybody who said anything, agreed the handle should be up.

But Professor Lehman said, "No, you are absolutely wrong. The fork never should be left leaning against a haystack—never!" Doctor Young showed pictures of terrible and fatal ruptures caused by men sliding down a haystack and hitting a pitchfork handle.

Professor Lehman ended up with a demonstration of how not to fill a tractor with fuel—gasoline in this case. He explained that gas fumes from the gasoline settle down to the ground—and if there is a lighted lantern there, boom! Especially is it dangerous if the fueling is done inside a shed or barn. He had a contraption rigged up, a zig-zag wooden cutout between two plates of glass. The gas from the fuel zig-zagged down this cutout—we could see it—flowed down an ordinary open rainspout to the floor where a lighted candle had been placed. Well, the gas exploded and made everybody jump. The main fuel container had been removed, so the fire didn't get out of hand. "That was only a little gas," Professor Lehman said. "Suppose there had been several gallons?"

Use the Safety Guards

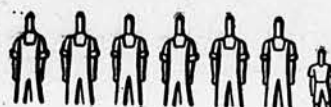
"Industry's Stake in Farm Safety," presented by Martin Ronning, chief engineer, power machinery division, Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, Minneapolis, Minn., had a good deal to say about farm machinery, as you can well imagine.

"The functional requirements of most farm machines make it impossible to effectively guard certain potentially dangerous mechanisms. And it is therefore imperative that the machine be stopped before the operator tries to unclog, adjust or oil any of these parts," he said.

"Safety shields or guards are provided on farm machines where practical, but these are often removed when making adjustments and repairs and are frequently not replaced when the machine is again started. This practice is especially dangerous when the shield designed for protection over the shaft transmitting power from the tractor to a corn picker or combine harvester, for instance, is not replaced. Failure to keep this shield in place has resulted in a great many fatal accidents and serious injuries."

One of the interesting things Mr. Ronning said is this: Manufacturers of farm equipment right now are working on four different types of shields that will be as nearly foolproof as possible. They are being designed so when removed the implement they guard simply will not operate. Non-removable shields also are being tried.

That is only a glimpse of the farm safety end of the National Safety Congress. And what industry does about safety. Let's show industry that agriculture can set a safety record.



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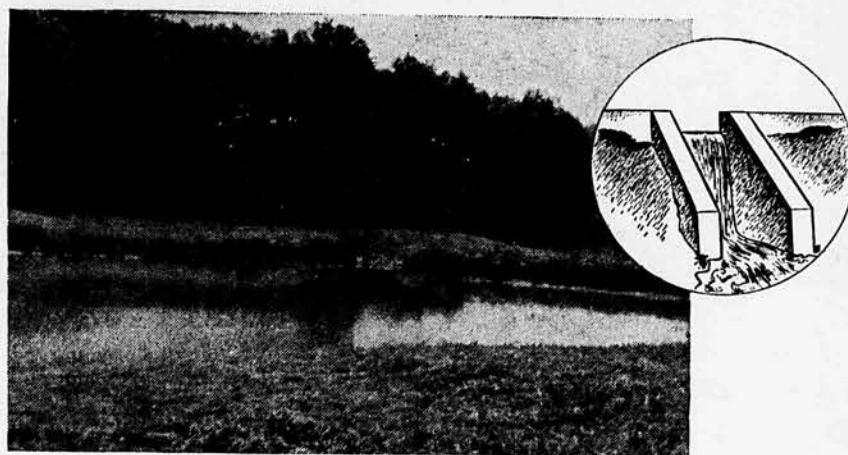


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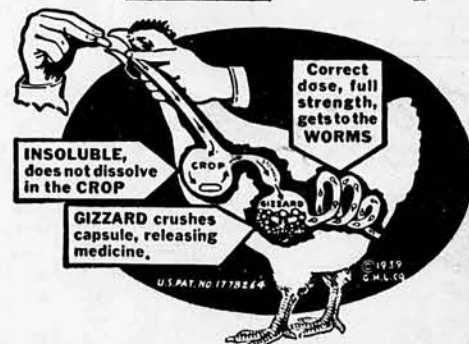
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So You Will Have Enough Water

(Continued from Page 5)

In analyzing the well, it is necessary to estimate the water level while the pump is in operation. If the water level is below the suction limit of the pump, water will not be drawn up and another type of pump will have to be used.

When the well is more than 25 feet in depth, a deep-well pump should be installed. In this type, a cylinder, jet, or impeller is placed down in the well, usually submerged below the water level. The function of the deep-well pump is to force the water up to ground level and maintain pressure thruout the system so each outlet is an instantaneous source of water.

The deep-well pumps may be used in shallow wells in some cases, but with a loss of efficiency.

In describing the various types of deep-well pumps, it should be pointed out, however, that for each deep-well type, there is a shallow-well pump which operates on the same principle.

There are 4 principles upon which deep-well pumps have been designed. They are the ejector, reciprocating, helical rotor, and turbine. Each of these has certain advantages for the farmer who is selecting a water-supply system. It is necessary, therefore, to estimate future water requirements for livestock, poultry, dairy service, and the household in order to receive the economical service for which these systems have been constructed.

The deep-well pumps are so called because the cylinder, jet, or other pumping element is placed inside the well, at such a depth that it is submerged in the water, no matter how far down that may be.

The importance of carefully planning your water system and being sure to provide a well of proper size, can best be realized when it is understood that, if your well proves too small to receive these parts, the time and money you have put into it will have been thrown away. There are, however, deep-well pumps available which may be installed in the 2-inch tubular wells.

When you are ready to choose your deep-well pumping unit, each of these points should be checked to assure you of correct selection in your equipment: Measurement of the inside diameter of your well.

Examination of the depth and straightness of the well.

An analysis of the water capacity of the well and your needs.

Determination of the lowest pumping level when the well is supplying the required amount of water.

Ask Your Dealer

The local water-system dealer will have a complete fund of information on the water level of the district, the purity and characteristics of the water. He will be able to make an accurate estimate of the water requirements for your farm and recommend the type of equipment best suited to your needs.

He is trained and experienced in selecting systems which are designed and constructed for specific jobs, and in the installation of the water systems which are described here.

The reciprocating or plunger type of deep-well pump consists of a plunger inserted into the well. Water passes thru the valve in the plunger which closes when the plunger starts its upward trip. The water above the plunger is then forced up and into the storage tank. With a double-action cylinder attached to the plunger, water may be forced into the storage tank by both the downward and upward strokes. This type will raise water as high as 400 to 500 feet.

Points of construction to be carefully observed in selecting this type are the crosshead, the gears, the plunger rod, and movable parts such as pulleys and belts. The force-feed oiling system should be carefully inspected. So far as possible, all moving parts should be adjustable, so that when wear occurs, adjustments may be made to take up the wear without the necessity of buying new parts. Helically-cut gears are much preferred because of their greater strength and more silent operation. They also make it possible to force oil under pressure to all the bearings which are not submerged in oil and eliminate the use of an auxiliary oil pump.

In buying a deep-well water system of this type, it is advisable to select

an open-top cylinder. The closed-top cylinder (usually 1 1/4- or 1 1/2-inch pipe size) is smaller than the plunger in the cylinder and when it becomes necessary to replace the leathers on the plunger, you must lift all the pipe and the cylinder itself out of the well.

If a closed-top cylinder is selected for economy reasons, or because the size of the well will accommodate only a small-size casing, it should be used only in wells where 2 or 3 lengths of drop pipe are necessary.

The power for the reciprocating pump is usually a 1/2-horsepower electric motor or gasoline engine, belt or gear connected.

When capacities required amount to 15 gallons or more a minute, from depths exceeding 20 feet, and where the inside diameter of the well is 4 inches or more, the deep-well turbine type of pump should be considered.

It is almost noiseless in operation; is durable, seldom requiring repairs or attention over long periods; is flexible as to capacity, giving comparatively large quantities of water at low pressures; and is highly efficient, delivering more water per horsepower and more water from a given size of well than any other type of deep-well pump.

Altho this pump may prove higher in initial cost than other types where considerable quantities of water are required, it may prove cheaper over a period of years, due to its low operating cost and long life.

Two Types of Lubrication

In selecting a deep-well turbine, attention should be given to the lubrication. There are 2 general types, the water lubricated, and the oil lubricated. Water-lubrication pumps have rubber bearings both in the bowls and in the column, thus eliminating the necessity of oiling.

Oil-lubricating pumps have a shaft-enclosing tube and a stuffing box is located at the top of the bowl assembly. The shaft-enclosing tube is coupled on the inside with shaft bearings made of special composition bronze. Oil for lubricating these bearings is supplied from a reservoir at the pump head.

The standard assembly for a deep-well turbine pump will consist of a motor, usually vertical hollowshaft type; a discharge head for mounting the motor and connecting the column and discharge line; a column assembly with column pipe and line shaft in 10-foot lengths; the pumping element or bowl assembly; and a length of suction pipe with strainer.

Another deep-well type is the ejector pump which employs an ejector nozzle submerged below the water level. When the pump motor is started, pressure creates a vacuum which draws the well water upward into the delivery pipe and by means of a centrifugal pump, places it in the pressure tank for use. The jet pump motor is usually a 3,450 r.p.m. repulsion induction or capacitor-type mounted directly on the pump.

For large capacity water-supply systems, the deep-well helical rotor has been designed to pump from 500 to 3,500 gallons an hour, total pumping head to 1,000 feet. The helical rotor may be installed in wells 4 inches and larger in diameter.

The operating principle of this type is radically different from other deep-well pumps. The rotor acts as a large headless screw which revolves on the downward stroke, forcing water up in a spiral thru the space between the threads and the wall. Because of the constant rotary motion within the well, the flow of water is continuous and uniform. To avoid corrosion and abrasion, the spiral-shaped rotor is constructed of heat-treated stainless steel with a hard chrome surface. Because of the positive displacement action with a helical rotor, no priming is necessary.

Size of storage tanks for economical operation of the deep-well helical rotor or any other deep-well pump should be large enough to maintain sufficient air pressure to deliver water to any desired outlet. If the tank is small, the pump must build up pressure whenever water is used. Any advantage of economy is lost when motor and pump must start and stop frequently. Not less than 20 per cent of tank capacity should be available for reserve supply.

The next step after selecting the type of pump to be used is to make a survey of the power sources available.

The 4 primary kinds of power adaptable to most water systems are electric motor, Diesel engine, gasoline engine, and windmill. If electric current is to be used, it is necessary to determine whether it is direct or alternating current. If alternating current is supplied in the circuit, the voltage, phase, and cycles should be known before the pumping system is set up.

After the unit and power source have been chosen, the number of outlets and their location on the farm should be planned.

The piping should allow an adequate number of outlets in the barn for watering livestock, plenty of hose outlets for the dairy barn, feed storage, chicken house, and one outside the home for fires and other emergencies.

It is particularly important to arrange your outlet system to provide for future expansion when needs are increased.

When water passes thru a pipe line, a certain amount of friction causes resistance to the flow of water. The resistance of a pipe line is dependent upon the diameter of the pipe, its degree of inside smoothness or roughness, the length of the pipe, and the velocity of the water as it moves thru the pipe.

The 2 most important of these are the diameter and the length. Bends, especially sharp turns in a pipe line, also increase the friction. Excessive loss, due to friction, may be avoided by increasing the diameter of the pipe.

Location of the pumping equipment is pretty much governed by the type of equipment used. Installation of a shallow-well pump, or a jet pump in a dry, well-ventilated basement with a gravity drain to the ground surface is very satisfactory. A long suction line from well to basement is sometimes a limiting factor; but to some extent this is offset by the fact that the pump is usually 3 or 4 feet lower than ground level if it is set on the basement floor, which gives that much advantage to the suction lift.

A deep-well pump cannot be satisfactorily installed in a basement because the height between the floor and ceiling is insufficient for removing the drop pipe. Often a basement extension has to be built. This is simply an extension beyond the house foundation to form a small pump room.

Separate pumphouses are gaining

in popularity. They are favored by health authorities. A well-built pumphouse costs little more than a well-built pit, and has numerous advantages, such as ventilation, drainage, and easy access to the pump for routine care.

Most farms have no protection for cold-water pipes within buildings. If protection is needed, it is common practice to use 1½-inch felt or equivalent covering on the pipes.

A suction line or delivery pipe which must pass thru an exposed space between ground level and the floor of a building constitutes an insulation problem which can be solved by enclosing the pipe in wood boxing and tile from the floor down below frost level. Even greater protection from freezing may be gained if the boxing is filled with sawdust and the pipes are wrapped in felt. This process protects the pipe in the critical area between frost level and the warmth of the building.

In this short survey of pressure water systems for the farm, it has been impossible to give more than a few of the many important factors to consider when selecting and installing a pump and piping. The information contained here will give you help in determining what your problems may be, but the water-system dealer in your community will be able to solve those problems to your best advantage. By fitting your water system to the requirements of your household and farmyard, he can assure you the greatest return in downright comfort and, what's more, increased cash profits from the milk and the other products you send to market.

A Good Calf Sale

The feeder calf sale at Alma early in October conducted by the Wabaunsee County Cattlemen's Association, brought in approximately \$18,000 to producers in that area. All calves were sold by weight. Top price was 36 cents a pound. A large number of the calves were purchased for 4-H Club projects.

During a show preceding the sale, top 3 placings for pens of 5 steer calves went to R. E. Adams, Maplehill; H. W. Grunewald, Alma; Walter Zimmerman, Alta Vista.

Largest purchase was by Frank Garrett, Overbrook, for 72 head.

The Right Place for Tools

IF YOU have a farm machinery repair shop, or plan one, be sure to provide an orderly system of keeping your tools, cautions W. Fred Bolt, of Pratt county. Mr. Bolt constructed a cabinet in which to keep all his

smaller tools. When he wants one he knows exactly where it is. The cabinet can be locked to prevent theft and is dustproof, an important item to consider. Each tool is in its place and can be found quickly.



This tool cabinet in the farm shop on the W. Fred Bolt farm, Pratt county, insures having everything in place when he needs it. It is dustproof when closed and can be locked against thievery.

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Veterinarians Were Ready To Fight New Diseases

THE achievement of American scientists who worked in strict military secrecy for 2 years and developed war emergency serums for the control of 2 major poultry diseases, was announced July 16, by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Newcastle disease and fowl plague were the 2 highly fatal diseases concerned.

Neither had been known to exist in America, but the danger of Axis germ warfare was considered a threat to the nation's expanded wartime production of poultry and eggs.

Working under war department supervision, the veterinary experts carried out their assignment in a large building at the Harvard medical school in Boston, Mass. Results of their research included the discovery that the virus of Newcastle disease was closely

related to that of pneumo-encephalitis, a deadly disease found in many American flocks. "Immunological identity" of the 2 diseases was established, which was a victory.

Large supplies of serums for immunization against Newcastle disease and fowl plague were distributed to other laboratories and held in storage for use in event of emergency. In the case of the Newcastle disease, the eggs of immune hens were found to confer at least partial immunity on chicks hatched from the eggs.

Viruses used at the beginning of the research project were obtained from England. Later, other strains of virus were obtained from outbreaks in American poultry. Embryonating chicken eggs were used in isolating and cultivating the viruses for development of serums.

Get Best Returns From Early Pullets

PULLETS hatched in February have the best chance to make money for their owner, according to August Scheetz, Shawnee county poultryman. Early birds begin laying in late August and are producing nearly 50 per cent by October 1. Pullets producing large eggs in early fall cash in on the best market, he believes, and go thru the full laying season with a better average.

Many poultrymen take chicks hatched in April because there is less tendency for them to molt the first fall. Mr. Scheetz puts nearly 2,000 February-hatched White Leghorn pullets in his laying houses each fall. He has little trouble with molt. He believes first-year molting is a direct result of feeding practices.

Keep body weight up with plenty of

whole grain, he says, and they will go right into the laying season without a setback. Mr. Scheetz uses a free-choice feeding system with his pullets from the time they are 5 weeks old. Besides all the mash they want, they have access to all the mixed whole grain they desire. His whole grain mixture is $\frac{1}{2}$ oats, $\frac{1}{4}$ corn and $\frac{1}{4}$ wheat or kafir. Where kafir is plentiful he suggests it can be used in larger proportions.

By the time his pullets are ready for the laying house, they are eating 80 per cent mixed grain and 20 per cent mash. Whole grain consumption keeps body weight up, he says, and counteracts molting. He continues feeding both grain and mash during the laying season. Mash makes eggs, he says, but even in winter whole grain is necessary for warmth and health of the birds.

Has Heavy Breed Of Leghorn Layers

AVERAGE farm poultry flocks should have roosters whose dams have records of 200 to 250 eggs a year. The farmer who is producing hatching eggs as a side line increases his overhead too much when using males better than that, according to Paul Nelson, McPherson county.

Five years ago Mr. Nelson started his White Leghorn flock of 200 hens with heavy stock from a recognized poultry farm in Ohio. He used R. O. P. roosters with a 326-egg background. In 1944, the egg average for his flock was 186, only a few eggs below the state record. Production last year was about the same.

Poultry is a side line for him, but he reaps satisfaction in maintaining an excellent flock. His hatching eggs bring 20 cents above prevailing prices. He admits it is not enough to pay the difference in the added price of the roosters. He charges the deficit to personal pride.

He has gone to considerable expense in developing his flock, but believes it will mean much to other Leghorn flocks in that area. His hens are heavier than average and are worth more after they are thru laying. When selling some older hens, a poultry buyer thought there must be something wrong with some of them. They

weighed too much for Leghorns. But Mr. Nelson assured him they were in good health.

Mr. Nelson had an old laying house that was 10 by 32 feet. He modernized it by extending the depth from 10 to 20 feet and putting in a straw loft. It provides more room and less draft in winter, which keeps hen health high.

Attend Poultry School

About 200 men and women attended the annual flock selecting and pulorum testing agents school, held at Kansas State College in September.

The 4-day school was held to train and qualify agents to select and pulorum-test breeding flocks for hatcherymen operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Those qualified following the school will select and test more than 5,000 breeding flocks on Kansas farms during the rest of this year.

R. G. Christie, secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, states that these agents, thru their work, will improve the quality of chicks produced by hatcheries, and make it possible for farm poultry producers to purchase chicks that will live and develop into profitable producers and high-quality market birds.

Culling Saves Feed

Taking lazy hens out of the flock each month saves feed and keeps the egg average high, reports Walter J. Bartel, young Marion county poultryman.

Mr. Bartel farms 240 acres, but has sufficient time to maintain a flock of about 600 commercial layers, selling quality eggs that bring a premium price. With proper culling he says egg averages can be boosted to nearly 80 per cent during the best part of the season. Culling helps to keep the annual average above 60 per cent.

He figures he can get as good an income from graded eggs as the average producer does from hatching eggs. He does not need expensive males with his commercial flock. It reduces his overhead and leaves more room for layers.



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Kidneys may need help the same as bowels, so ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

130 EGGS A DAY INSTEAD OF 23

Mrs. Wm. J. Turvey, poultry raiser in the far north state of Washington, tells an interesting story of increased egg production. She says:

"I have 178 chickens. In November, their appearance was poor, and I was getting 19 to 23 eggs a day. I started giving Don Sung in their feed. Now, in December, I am getting 130 eggs a day, and my flock is livelier and looks much better. Surprised isn't the word—I'm really amazed at the change in my flock."

Will you do as well? We don't know. But we do know that you mustn't expect eggs from hens that are weak, under-vitalized and lazy. When flocks are deficient in manganese, and other essential elements which laying hens require, and which are necessary to pep-up egg production, Don Sung supplies these essential mineral supplements. It does not force or hurt the hen in any way. Why not try Don Sung for your flock? Send 50c for a trial package (or \$1 for the large size holding 3 times as much) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 934 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, 4, Ind. Don Sung must show you a profit or your money will be refunded. Start giving Don Sung to your flock now.

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If You Want More Eggs

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THE rate of production we get from our hens this winter will depend a great deal on the efficiency of our rations. Warm, comfortable housing and good management are other important factors. The hen manufactures eggs from the feed we give her. So it is up to the poultry raiser to see that the ration supplies those things that it takes to maintain the hen's body, and enable her to make the complete product—the egg.

It has been found by laboratory tests that about 80 per cent of what the hen eats is used for body maintenance and the other 20 per cent is available for egg making. The egg consists of about 65.9 per cent water, 10.59 per cent fat or yolk, 12.83 per cent protein or white, and 10.68 per cent ash found in the shell. In making up a complete ration it must consist of water, protein, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, and vitamins all in the right proportion to give a hen the necessary body-building and egg-making foods.

Proteins provide more of the body-building material and about 12 per cent of the egg-making material. The quality of the protein is important. Animal proteins are the most satisfactory and are found chiefly in milk and meatscraps. Plant proteins, however, may be used satisfactorily if certain other food ingredients are used. Fats and carbohydrates are found in most grains. They provide the energy and body heat.

Minerals supply the material for bone building and shells and assist in the digestion of the proteins. Vitamins are supplied thru the use of fresh greens, cod-liver oil, bran and yellow corn. Bran is especially valuable in the ration to provide bulk which keeps the digestive organs in good condition.

Corn Is Important

When selecting rations for fall and winter, corn is the one grain that is the most important because it supplies more heat and energy which is needed more in colder weather. Wheat is one of the favorite grains and is an excellent egg-making food. Oats are a fine bone and feather builder and a good conditioner. Barley may be used as a substitute for corn if necessary, altho it is not quite the same in analysis as corn. Since each of these grains differ somewhat in the food elements they contain, a mixture of these grains is better than feeding any one grain alone. A mixture of the grains ground into mash form, with added proteins, minerals and vitamins provide egg- and body-building food in an easily consumed and assimilated material. Oyster shell and grit are kept in hoppers and are always available for the flock to supply calcium for building bones, feathers and making shells. The mash mixture is also kept in hoppers always before the hens.

In winter, whole or cracked grain is fed lightly of mornings to induce exercise. In summer very little if any grain is needed by the flock of mornings. At night a heavy grain feed is given, about all the flock will clean up. This scratch grain mornings and evenings may con-

sist of 2 or more grains. For winter, corn or corn and barley should make up one half of the mixture because these are the fattening, heat-producing and energy foods. Wheat or oats may make up the other half, or if both grains are used, one fourth each. About 1 gallon of this mixture to each 100 hens is about right for the morning feeding, and 3 gallons at night.

Since the egg is more than 65 per cent water it is most important that water should always be available if we expect steady production.

As the daylight hours become shorter thru fall and winter it helps production if we resort to feeding moist mashes in order to get the layers to consume more mash. Warm, moist mashes, to which are added potato peelings, small potatoes, table scraps or soaked oats, are greatly relished by the flock. We prefer to give this moist, warm mash about 2 p. m. in winter, altho some poultrymen like to feed it first thing in the morning. Whatever time is most convenient, stay with the time selected.

Can Mix Own Feed

If you are fortunate enough to have on hand those farm grains that make up a good mash mixture, and can grind them for your flock, you will find it economical and satisfactory. The following mash has been used very successfully in getting good winter production, and it makes use of home-ground grains. Forty pounds ground wheat, 30 pounds ground corn, 10 pounds ground oats, 15 pounds meatscraps, 5 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 3 pounds minerals, 1½ pounds fine salt, 1 pint cod-liver oil. If plenty of greens are available the alfalfa leaf meal may be omitted. If milk is fed from the farm dairy only one half the amount of meatscraps is added, if there are 3 or 4 gallons of milk available to each 100 hens. If you do not have grains, but can purchase bran and shorts at your local mill, the following ingredients make a satisfactory ration. Twenty-five pounds bran, 25 pounds shorts, 30 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds ground oats, 15 pounds meatscraps, 5 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 4 pounds minerals, 1½ pounds fine salt, 1 pint cod-liver oil.

For improving the appearance and the performance of the flock give some time and attention to the selection of males. The first consideration is health and vigor. They should have a deep body, a wide back and thin, evenly curved pelvic bones, and straight breast bones. The kind of males used with the flock may lower the production of next year's flock of pullets, or they can raise the production several dozen eggs a year, depending on their breeding and their ability to pass on this good production quality. Select males from high-producing hens. Select males as nearly alike in appearance as possible so the pullets raised will present a uniform appearance. Select males of good size and weight for the breed and for good standard quality.

A Little Molasses

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that a cargo of Puerto Rican blackstrap molasses, totaling 1,400,000 gallons, will be sold to manufacturers for the production of cubes and pellets for range livestock feeding. This molasses was recently purchased by the Production and Marketing Administration thru the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Department officials stated that it is not possible to release any of this molasses for other feeding purposes because of the small quantity available for distribution and the urgent need for protein supplements for range feeding in the Southwest, where the prolonged drought has seriously curtailed normal feeding supplies.

Set an Egg Floor

Dried-egg dealers currently are required to certify that farmers receive at least 35 cents a dozen for eggs sold to the Government under the dried-egg procurement program. This puts a floor of 35 cents a dozen under producer prices for eggs. Since February, the U. S. D. A. has procured nearly 10 million cases of dried and frozen eggs for Great Britain, and another million cases are expected to be purchased this fall.



Mrs. Farnsworth

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of Kansas Farmer, published semi-monthly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1946.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss: Before me, Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Blake, who, having been duly sworn according to law and deposes and says that he is the General Manager of the Kansas Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the late shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 557, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher, Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Editor-in-chief, Raymond Gilkeson, Topeka, Kansas; General Manager, H. S. Blake, Topeka, Kansas.

2. That the owner is Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas; Arthur Capper, President and Publisher.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

H. S. BLAKE, General Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1946. GERALD METSKER, Notary Public.
(SEAL) (My commission expires August 26, 1950)

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If You Like Cherries

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

BUSH cherries, comparatively recent introductions in the fruit world, will be listed in many of the nursery catalogs next spring. Some catalogs from northern nurseries will describe the new Nanking cherries. These are improved selections of the hardy Nanking cherries of northern China, having been developed by the State Fruit Breeding Farms of Minnesota and Manitoba. Outstanding features about these new Nankings are their early bearing habit and their heavy and regular loads of fruit.

They are said to rival the Montmorency in size, quality, and yield, in addition to being very hardy. The bushes are attractive in the spring, when they are a mass of bloom, and again in July, when laden with their red or yellowish-red fruit. They usually start to bear the second year and by the third year they are in heavy production. The fruit ripens in mid-July and may be used for canning or jelly or eaten fresh.

Six Different Varieties

The bushes are neat and trim, growing only 5 or 6 feet high. The foliage is clean and attractive and, together with the wealth of bloom in the spring, makes them valuable for landscape planting. There are about 6 different varieties of Nanking cherries, each identified by a number only. To insure proper pollination, at least 2 different varieties should be planted comparatively near each other. One should be sure he is getting budded stock from these Minnesota and Manitoba varieties, as the seedling fruit does not compare with that produced by these improved strains.

Some catalogs will describe what they call the new Korean bush cherry, which differs but little, if any, from the Nankings. It, too, makes a fine lawn specimen with its white blossoms. It bears early and is a dependable and heavy producer. It is claimed this bush is hardy everywhere and the fruit is fine for jam, jelly, and pie.

Another ornamental shrub that produces delicious fruit is Hansen's bush cherry. It has fruit as large as any sweet cherry, but it is plum shaped. The fruit is wonderful to eat right from the bush, or it may be used for jams and jellies or preserves. This bush cherry is ideal for hedges or foundation plantings. It is very hardy and is said to be able to stand severe drouth. Hansen's has proved to be the most efficient pollinizer for all other hybrid cherries. Its leaves are silvery green, turning to red in the fall. This new fruit was developed and introduced by Dr. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station.

Are Good Raw, Too

Another one of Doctor Hansen's creations is a giant, red-fleshed cherry known as Sapa. Its fruit is purple-red outside and wine-red inside. It is thin skinned, and has a delicious flavor. The seed is very small. The Opata is another one of Doctor Hansen's hybrids, a companion tree for Sapa. The fruit is almost as large, having a reddish-blue skin and attractive green flesh. It is exceptionally nice for eating out of hand, as it possesses a mild, bland flavor. The tree may be allowed to grow as a bush so that the fruit is easily picked from the ground.

There are several other hybrid cherries that are becoming more popular each year because of their extreme hardiness—surviving temperatures of 40 below. They seem to thrive in any soil, even the sandy types. They produce loads of fruit the second and third years after planting, and the fruit finds a ready market because of its excellent quality.

One of these hybrids is the Compass cherry, a cross between the native sand cherry and the Miner plum. It originated in Minnesota and is remarkably hardy and enormously productive. Its fruit has the bright red color of the cherry but resembles the plum in shape. St. Anthony is another sand cherry hybrid, as also is the Zumbra, produced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. The tree of Zumbra is a dwarf grower and produces its fruit in thick clusters along the limbs.

While we are on the subject of cherries we should not fail to mention the new fall-ripening sweet cherries. One of these is called August Supreme,

producing attractive dark-red cherries at a time when there are no other cherries on the market in competition. Sweet September is another fall cherry with fruit that is deliciously sweet, fine for eating fresh or for canning. It ripens about September 1, and the fruit hangs on the tree about 3 weeks after ripening.

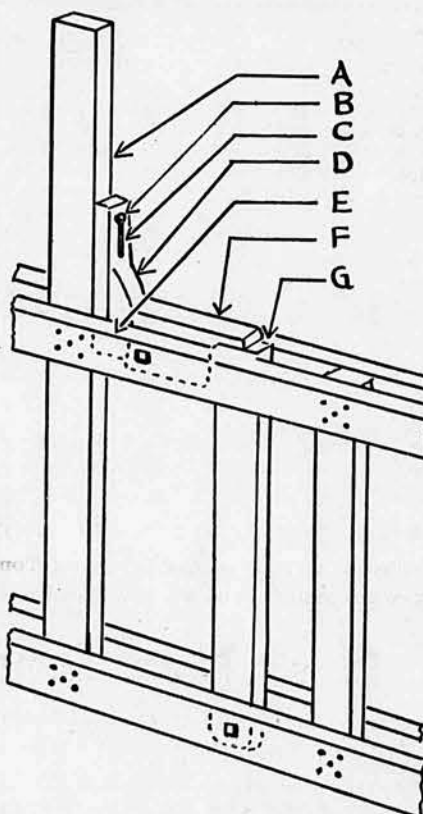
There are 2 classes of cherries—sour and sweet. Sour cherries are more dependable for the Midwest, and of these Montmorency is still the most popular. Many nurseries now list bud sports of the Montmorency which they claim are superior to the parent in one way or another. A Missouri nursery features 2 of these. One is called Montearly because it is said to ripen 10 days earlier than Montmorency. The other is Montlate, maturing 10 days later than its parent. By having these in the cherry orchard the picking season may be lengthened at both ends.

A Minnesota nursery stresses a bud sport which it has named Montmammoth because the fruit is so large, often an inch in diameter. An Iowa nursery plays up a new Montmorency sport it calls Montmore. This one is unusual for 2 reasons—it bears a crop the first year and the tree grows much lower than Montmorency, about 10 to 12 feet, yet produces a full-size crop.

As a commercial fruit the cherry is rapidly coming into its own, and is coming to be very much in demand by candy makers, pie bakers and ice-cream manufacturers. New processes of freezing afford great possibilities for cherries, making them available, virtually fresh, any month in the year. For the home food locker they are most delicious.

Nurseries report an acute shortage of fruit trees. Available for this fall and next spring is the smallest supply there has been for the last 50 years. A recent national survey shows that fruit trees will be even more scarce during the next 2 years than now.

Stanchion Stays Locked



We have a young cow that kept freeing her head from the common wood stanchion by getting the latch raised in some manner so I devised a lock that prevents it while at the same time it operates quite easily. The sketch shows the stanchion in the locked position. To release the animal slide the locking block D upward on the nail B that fastens it to the upright piece A thru slot C made for that purpose. Now pull the lower end of same toward you resting it on the horizontal 2 by 4 E. This will allow drop-latch F to be raised and tilted back against the upright piece A in the regular way, permitting hinged board G to be pushed back to the open position. Short pieces of 2 by 4 are very suitable for the lock and a brace and woodbit, wood chisel, hammer and saw are the only tools required.—E. R. Canfield.

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

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER

WORD RATE					
Words	One Issue	Four Issues	Words	One Issue	Four Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.75
11.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.05
12.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.75
14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.38
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

DISPLAY RATE					
Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
Inches	Issue	Issues	Inches	Issue	Issues
1/2.....	\$4.90	\$15.80	2.....	\$19.60	\$67.20
1.....	9.80	33.60	3.....	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis
Write for special requirements on Display Classified Ads.

BABY CHICKS

Baby Chicks—F. O. B., husky, vigorous from bloodtested layers: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$8.95; pullets, \$15.95; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$13.90; heavy assorted, \$6.95. Surplus cockerels, \$3.95. Free Calendar-Catalog, Terms, guarantees. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested chicks, per 100 prepaid. Leghorns \$9.90. Rocks, Red, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$10.90. Assorted \$7.45. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

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

Colonial Fall Chicks. As world's largest producers, Colonial saves you money on best quality. Purebreds, Crossbreeds, U.S. Approved. Pullorum Tested. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS

Toulouse Gray Geese \$6.00 each. White Embden \$4.00—\$10.00. White Pekin ducks \$1.50. Buff Orpington ducks \$2.00. Hybrid bantams, hens 50c each, cocks 75c. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Make More Farm Profits! Raise Milking Short-horns—4% milk and greatest salvage value. Official as well as the farm's records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Short-horns are best profit breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the Free facts. Or read Milking Short-horn Journal. Trial subscription six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00. Milking Short-horn Society, 809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-51, Chicago 8, Illinois.

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

DOGS

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

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

FURS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

Raw Furs Wanted. Highest prices. Free price list. Write Berman Bros., Furs Dept. 106, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM EQUIPMENT

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Saves time, Labor and Grain. Never strikes or shirks. Does many jobs other elevators cannot do. Get full particulars today.
LINK MANUFACTURING CO., FARGO, N. D.

Milkers—Parts—Service

Large stock of replacement parts for all milking machines. Natural rubber inflations. Farm dairy room supplies.
GENERAL PRODUCTS—Surge Distributors
157-59 N. Emporia
Wichita, Kansas

New and Used Ford Milkers

Electric and gasoline models available; simple, economical, easy to wash. Write
Feedola Sales Co., Box 442, McPherson, Kan.

For Sale: 32 and 40-foot all-Steel Corn Elevators with raising Hopper and Elevator. Holst mounted on 600x16 used tires. Will handle corn, small grain, or bale hay. Immediate Delivery. Garden tractors with sickle bar attachments, 1 1/2 H. P. Also tractors with cultivators and plow on rubber and steel. Write for prices and catalogs today in stock. Shope Implement Co., Dept. 31-K, Walton, Indiana.

Write Us for our free list of farm equipment. What do you need? Perhaps we have it. Green Brothers Hardware & Implements, Lawrence, Kansas.

Letz Feed Mill 230X with separating attachment and on rubber. D. D. Ratzlaff, Hillsboro, Kan.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

MACHINERY AND PARTS

NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS

Write for big, free 1946 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Ia.

For Sale: Three new Taylorcrafts at used prices. Ships have only ferrying time from factory. Write W. V. Steddom, 211 Derby Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

For Sale—Electric welders; Papec ensilage cutter; 12 and 16-foot rotary scrapers and Dempster Windmill. Welder Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

Lifting Jacks for tractor, thresher, combine, sheller and baler use. Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Illinois.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

FILMS AND PRINTS

18 Beautiful Christmas Cards made from your Kodak negatives only \$1.00 including envelopes. Kodak rolls developed two guaranteed prints made of each negative 25c. Guaranteed reprints 2c each. Two 5x7 enlargements from negatives only 25c. Photo copied and 12 Prints made 50c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Christmas Cards, exclusive styles made from your own snapshot negatives. Only you can send these personal photo Christmas greetings. Order today 12 for \$1; 25 for \$1.50 including envelopes or send a negative and 10c for sample. Pioneer Photo Print Service, Box 123, Wichita, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

8-Atomic 4x6 enlargements from your roll 30c; 16 exposure rolls 55c; Reprints 4c each. Mohart Film Service, West Salem, Wisc.

15 Reprints 25c with this ad. Photographer, River Grove, Ill.

AUTOMOTIVE

Having Car Trouble? New, Used, Guaranteed auto, truck parts save money. Transmission specialists. Describe needs. Immediate reply. Victory, 2830AO North Western, Chicago 18.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

FEATHERS WANTED

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

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

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

PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

100 Dunlap and 50 Gem Strawberries \$2.00
50 Asparagus and 10 Rhubarb 1.00
25 Eldorado Blackberries 1.00
3 Champion Gooseberries, bearing size 1.00
3 Welch's Concord Grapes, 2 years 1.00
3 Red and 2 White Grapes, 2 years 1.00
10 Amer. Elm or Lomb. Poplar, 4-ft. 1.00
4 Red Flowering Quince, 18-inch 1.00
6 Spirea Van Houttei, 18-inch 1.00
25 Iris—Red, Blue, Pink 1.00
3 Peonies—Red, White, Pink—3-5 eyes 1.00
3 Regal Lilies or 50 Mixed Glads 1.00
3 Hardy Phlox—Red, White, Pink 1.00
12 Tulips—large mixed Darwins 1.00
4 Asters—Red, Blue, Pink, White 1.00
All prepaid. List free. Order from Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FLOWERS AND BULBS

Peonies—plant now. Three varieties—red, white, pink, 25 eyes \$1.00 postpaid. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

FERTILIZER

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Free! Quilt Pieces! Just to get acquainted we will send sample assortment of our beautiful new quilt pieces—absolutely Free. Send your name and address, also names and addresses of three friends who make quilts. Send postcard or letter. Quilt Shop, Box 20-K, Sesser, Illinois.

Quilt Pieces—Beautiful new Cotton Prints. Large, colorful pieces, 500 for \$1.00, sample packet 10c. James Sales Co., P. O. Box 255, Centralia, Illinois.

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

Make Up to \$30-\$40 Week as a Trained Practical Nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-10, Chicago.

FARMS—KANSAS

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

320 Acres—1 1/2 miles town, large buildings, good fences, on good road, 160 plowed, 40 in alfalfa, rest pasture, a good farm, \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Investigate the Opportunities of Crowley County, Colorado! Choice farm lands available in this rich, irrigated section; also selected ranches and sites for small industries. Excellent transportation facilities, low power rates, ideal living conditions. Write for illustrated folder. Secretary Lion's Club, Ordway, Colorado, or Secretary Sugar City Service Club, Sugar City, Colorado.

San Luis Valley half section, good water rights, deep irrigation well, electricity, modern 7-room house, tenant house, good fences and farm buildings, 7 1/2 miles from town, school bus service. Chester Mathias, R. 2, Del Norte, Colorado.

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

West's Fall Catalogue: Hundred pages of farm and business bargains. Free copy, write West's Farm Agency, FM-9, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

FOR DEPENDABILITY PLANT The Tomson Hybrid Way!

Now is the time to think in terms of dollars and cents about your 1947 corn crop . . . it's the time to plan for HIGHER YIELDS . . . GREATER PROFITS . . . and BETTER QUALITY!

Join the thousands of Kansas corn growers who today know that they can depend on Tomson Hybrid Seed Corn. Remember . . . there is a Tomson variety particularly adapted to your soil and climate conditions.

Write today for a FREE copy of Tomson's interesting Hybrid Seed Corn pamphlet . . . chuck full of valuable facts for every corn grower!

Check These Tomson Favorites!

TOMSON 44 . . . We know of no other variety that so completely fills the need of corn growers over a wide area. Produces large ears of a beautiful type—well dented and has no superior as a feeding corn. Stands well and picks clean . . . just an all around favorite.

TOMSON 44a . . . A very popular medium late variety, a few days later than 44. Very attractive in the field, with dark green color and long ears that ripen before the leaves start to turn brown. Stands well, holds ears on stock . . . the standby of many farmers.

TOMSON HYBRID SEED CORN

PROCESSING PLANT WAKARUSA, KANSAS
OFFICE TOPEKA, KANSAS

SEED OCT 19 1946

Seed Corn

Kansas Certified
K2234 US-13 K1585
White Yellow Yellow
Three outstanding hybrids. 25 years of seed corn experience.
HENRY BUNCK, Everest, Kan.

The New Jewett 421 and Kansas Certified Hybrids

U. S. 13—K-1585—K-2234
High quality seed produced in Northeast Kansas.
Order now and be assured of the grade you want.
Specially attractive agency contract for a few more agents, write
SEWELL HYBRID CORN CO.,
Sabetha, Kansas.

KANSAS CERTIFIED HYBRID CORN

K 1583 U S 13
K 1585 U S 35
Flats \$8.50; Rounds \$6.50.
C. M. MOXLEY, Osage City, Kan.

Certified Pawnee Seed Wheat. Purity 99.5%. Germination 96%. Bulk price \$2.25 bushel. Sacked ready for shipment \$2.75 bushel. FOB Harper, Kansas. Dalton Bradshaw, Harper, Kan.

Pure Certified Comanche Seed Wheat for sale. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Announcement Meat and Grocery Merchants

Does your community need a frozen food locker plant? If so, and if you have 18'x26' of "dead" space in your store, we can install, without structural changes, a 200-box all-metal prefabricated locker system, complete with chill room and shop freeze unit. Inquiries invited.

KANSAS FOOD LOCKER SYSTEMS CO.
Reply: P. O. Box 377, Wichita, Kansas

STOVES

Circulating Heaters

Coal and Wood \$55.00 and up. Also Round Oak, coal and wood ranges. Steel Kitchen Cabinets from \$13.00 up. Immediate Delivery.
MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE
608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Music Lovers—Amateur Musicians. Sheet Music every month, new and different kind of club. Write today for details. Sandston Sheet Music Club, Sandston, Virginia.

November 2 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, October 26

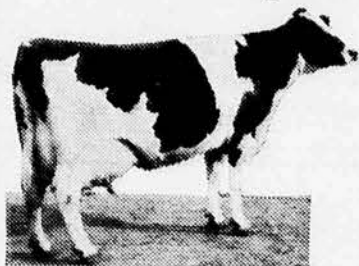
Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$19.90	\$19.90	\$17.65
Hogs	15.95	15.95	14.55
Lambs	19.85	18.75	14.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.29	.27	.22
Eggs, Standards	.45	.43 1/2	.42
Butterfat, No. 1	.90	.72	.47
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	2.10 1/2	2.02	1.73 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.00	1.89 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.88 1/2	.82 1/2	.70
Barley, No. 2	1.38	1.45	1.16
Alfalfa, No. 1	31.00	31.00	26.00
Prairie, No. 1	19.00	19.00	15.00

Mention Kansas Farmer
When Writing Advertisers

The Kansas State Holstein Sale Abilene, Kansas, October 28



80 HEAD

An All-Selected Offering

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas has aimed high in the past sales.

We are aiming higher this year in this selection from 43 Kansas breeders.

We recommend the cattle in this sale as being representative of the classification and testing program in the state. Representative of the breeding programs on these breeder's farms that are using proven bulls and sons of proven bulls. The "Rocks," the "Tidys," the "Triunes," the "Bilys," the "Lou Ormsby Lads," the "Burkes," the "Governors," the "Imperials," the "Woodmasters," the "Dunloggin Designs," the "Le Roy DeKol Ormsbys," "Performers," oldest daughter and a barn full of other notables, by their performance and bloodlines.

20 Head of Cows, up to 666 fat.

10 Head of Bred Heifers due at sale time.

20 Head of Bred Heifers, the kind to freshen on the new farm.

20 Head of Yearling, Open Heifers, mostly calfhood vaccinated.

10 Head of Service-Age Young Bulls, selected for type and production, include the State Fair Junior Champion, the 4th prize bull calf. A grandson of "Ajax" from a 622 fat, V. G. dam and 7 other good ones.

In addition to the regular sale the breeders are making available to the 4-H, vocational Ag., and Future Farmers of Kansas 15 head of heifer calves, born after July 1st and up to October 1st. These calves will be sold in a special sale preceding the State Sale. Time of 4-H sale 11 o'clock, morning of the 28th.

The Kansas State Sale is sponsored by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas and managed by the State Sale Committee.

Herb Hatesohl, Chairman, Greenleaf.
J. Heersche, Mulvane.
H. A. Meier, Abilene.

Sale headquarters the Hotel Lamer, Abilene.

For catalogs write

T. HOBART McVAY,
Secretary State Holstein Association
NICKERSON, KANSAS.

Auctioneers—Powell, Cole.

"Mike" Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Schurle's Jersey Dispersal

Beginning Promptly at 11 a. m., at Farm 11 Miles West of Manhattan
on Highway 24 and 1 Mile North on All-Weather Road.

Manhattan, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 14

100 HEAD

**Fifty Reg. Jerseys,
Balance High Grades
COWS
BRED HEIFERS
YEARLINGS
CALVES**



Years of D. H. I. A. Production Records. Pleasing for Type. Many Calfhooed Vaccinated. Recent Blood Test Shows Herd to be 100% Negative. Bloodlines are of the best, combining Type with Production. You'll Do's Volunteer—Excellent, Gold and Silver Medal Tested Sire. Royal Jester—Gold Medal Tested Sire, (a son of Design's Fern Oxford). Coronation's Oxford King—Excellent Sr. Superior, Gold and Silver Medal Sire. Brampton Standard Sir—Excellent Sr. Superior Gold and Silver Medal Sire.

Secure Your Foundation Jerseys at This Sale

Mr. & Mrs. David M. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan.

For Catalog Write Ivan N. Gates, Sale Manager, West Liberty, Iowa.
Auctioneers—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan., Laurence Welter, Manhattan, Kan., Vernon Ewing, Riley, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle

October 22—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo. L. M. Thornton, Secretary, 2825 East 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
October 26—Southeast Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Iola, Kan. Clarence Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kan.
November 6—Finis Moss, Nevada, Mo.
November 16—John C. Long, Haddam, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

November 4—Western Republican Valley Hereford Breeders' Association, Benkelman, Nebr. Leo Barnell, Benkelman, Nebr.
November 6—Lakeside Hereford Farm, Howard Carey, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 7—Great Plains Hereford Association, Oakley, Kan.
November 8—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Atwood, Kan.
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders' Association, Haven, Kan. Harold Tonn, Sale Manager.
November 11—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
November 12—North Central Kansas Hereford Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. Dr. George C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 13—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.
November 15—Wabunsee County Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan.
November 16—Central Kansas Hereford Association sale, Vie Roth, Manager, Hays, Kan.
November 18—Thomas Werth, Park, Kan. (night sale)
November 18—D. M. Hughes, Rich Hill, Mo.
November 22—Sunflower Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 23—Ed P. Polcyn, Gorham, Kan. Sale at Salina, Kan. (Night Sale)
November 23—C. K. Kramon, Brookville, Kan.
December 6—Dickinson County Hereford Breeders' (Polled and Horned), Abilene, Kan. Herald Dailey, Secretary, Abilene, Kan.
January 7—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders' Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.
February 22—Thos. Andrews Dispersal Sale, Cambridge, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle

October 28—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. Herbert Hatesohl, Manager, Greenleaf, Kan.
October 31—Clyde Altenroad, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
November 4—North Central Kansas Holstein Annual Consignment Sale, Washington, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Salina, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 5—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Newton, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
November 11—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

October 21—Northeast Kansas Ayrshire Assn. Sale, Horton, Kan. John C. Keas, Manager, Effingham, Kan.

Brown Swiss Cattle

October 31—O. H. Eylar, Olathe, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

November 7—Kansas State Jersey Breeders Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Roy Smith, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 14—David M. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, Sale Manager.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 23—J. E. Kraus & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson, Kan., Joe Hunter, Secretary, Geneseo, Kan.

November 13—McPherson-Rice County Breeders' Sale, McPherson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

October 28—Lewis Thiemann, Concordia, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 23—Centennial Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo. C. D. Swaffar, Sales Manager, care of American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.

November 6—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Polled and Horned. Sale Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Sale Manager.

November 19—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Poland China Hogs

November 1—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.

October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

October 26—Clay County Breeders, Clay Center, Kan. (5 leading breeds), Allen Lard, Sale Manager.

Breeders' Assn., Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.

November 25—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association (Polled Shorthorns) Hutchinson, Kan. Sec. F. Taylor, Manhattan, Kan.

November 26—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Secretary, Lot F. Taylor, Manhattan, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE

Holstein Cattle Dispersal Friday, October 25

At Farm 11 Miles South and 1 1/2 Miles East of

Clay Center, Kansas

30 Head, purebred but not eligible to register.

11 Cows, 3 to 8 years old. 7 cows in milk, rest heavy springers. 6 now giving 7 gallons each.

4 2-year-old Heifers.

6 Yearling Heifers and 9 calves.

Herd Tb. and Bang's tested.

POILEN SUTTER
Wakefield, Kansas

Auctioneer—Ross B. Schaulis.

LARGER COWS MAKE MORE MILK
Says N. Y. College of Agriculture: "Each 100 lbs. increase in size of dairy cows means about 800 lbs. more milk per cow."

It's a fact that Holsteins which are heaviest of any dairy breed, are also the heaviest milk producers.

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

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

BUILDING A BETTER INCOME

Your success is based on knowing good producing dairy type. The folder, "A Standard of Excellence," includes 21 color photographs, to help you select high producing animals. Send today for your FREE copy.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
675 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS

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

For better TYPE

Ayrshires are built right, especially in feet, legs and udder—where cows first go wrong. No breed so sturdy, active and vigorous.

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

Registered Brown Swiss

Bull calves, 1 to 3 months old, good type, popular breeding, well developed.
Dannen Easthills Research Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.

October 23—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.

October 28—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

October 29—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Wiswells' Annual Poland China Boar and Gilt Sale

**Olathe, Kansas
November 1**

20 Boars—30 Gilts

Sired by Full Measure by Grand Parade by Black Master, and Blue Dude by Low Boy by Dude I Am. Dams by Western Master, Low Down, and Dude I Am. W's Special, Midwest, Sod Buster and Lamplighter. All double immune. Not a broken loin or bad feet and legs in the offering. For catalog write:

A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kansas

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

Sale Under Cover. 7 Miles South on 169, 2 1/2 Miles East.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and **MIKE WILSON**, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscotah, Kansas.

A registered Holstein cow in the **LEROY JOHNSTON AND SON** herd, Marysville, recently gave birth to a male calf that weighed 130½ pounds. The dam will be 6 years old November 10. This calf dropped September 2 and was her sixth calf. The Johnston herd is one of the strong, high-producing herds of the state.

The Hereford dispersal sale of the late **JOHN J. MOFFITT**, of Lenora, September 27 was a very great success. Eight bulls were sold for an average of \$351 per head, 39 females walked thru the auction ring at an average of \$307, making a general average of \$314 on 47 lots. The top price paid was \$495 on a 2-year-old bull.

R. E. BERGSTEN AND SONS, successful Hampshire breeders and Kansas Farmer advertisers, send copy change and report a good demand for spring boars, but still have many extra quality selections for the trade. They also report 200 fall pigs to date, that are an improvement in type and uniformity over fall pig litters of other seasons. The Bergstens continuously improve their herd.

The **ROY L. FAHLSTROM** Hereford dispersion sale held on the farm near Concordia, September 24, was attended by about 400 buyers, bidders and friends of the family. Thirty-eight head of registered cattle sold for an average of \$259. The bull average was \$217. The top bull sold for \$560 to J. A. Schoen and Sons, Lenora. The female average was \$281, with a top of \$460 going to Wendell Intermill, of Mankato. The weather was fine and the cattle went thru the ring in good breeding form but not highly fitted. The local demand was good and every animal went back to a Kansas farm. Mr. Fahlstrom says, "we had a good sale and we are well pleased." Guy L. Pettit was the auctioneer.

With 13 million dollars on deposit in the banks of Garden City, it was to be expected that the **HERBERT MEYER** land and Holstein sale held a few miles away would be good. But when guesses were made a month before the sale, experts missed the averages far enough to go to the foot of the class. The 320-acre farm sold for \$38,500 and less than 50 grade Holsteins

brought \$14,800, with grade cows selling for for \$500. While good sales are frequent these days, this sale was unusual taking the location into consideration. A lot of credit goes to the efficiency of Manager E. A. Dawdy and the efficient work of Auctioneer Bert Powell, but the long years of hard work and straightforward practices of the owner as always were strong factors in the sale. Of course, present high prices of dairy products also influenced the sale.

MILTON HAAG, of Holton, held his second annual Hereford hog production sale September 24. The offering of about 70 head, consisting of bred sows, spring boars and gilts, sold for a rather wide range of prices. The top bred sow sold for \$200 to G. R. Gideon, of Paxico. Bred gilts averaged \$98 and the tried sows \$115. The top boar went to Guy Blumre, of Wamego, for \$82. Buyers were present or represented by mail bids from Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Nebraska. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The **P. M. CONNER** Shorthorn cattle dispersal sale on the farm near McDonald, September 30, was attended by about 500 interested cattlemen and buyers. The offering, presented in nice breeding form but not fitted, sold for a general average of \$182.22. The bulls averaged \$198, with a top of \$260 paid by J. S. Burk, of Nebraska. The females averaged \$204, with a top of \$410, paid by Ray McCall, of Lamar, Col. The day was clear but windy. E. T. Sherlock was the auctioneer. The local demand was good.

The **FRITZ ALDER** estate Holstein sale at Florence, brought out one of the largest crowds that has assembled at an auction in Kansas for many years. The herd, established more than 20 years, had been improved continuously by the use of good herd bulls and careful culling. Selling without any official records and with no special fitting, they went thru the sale ring largely because of the high standing of the man who had built the herd. Cows in milk and close to freshening sold for an average of about \$300, with young cattle accordingly high. Buyers came from many parts of Kansas. Some lots went to Oklahoma and Missouri. John McLinden, an old friend of the family, was the auctioneer.

JOE FOX, prominent Milking Shorthorn breeder, of St. John, will sail for England early in November to visit prominent breeders and get a group of high-class young females to mate with the great sire, Neralcam Sir Charlie. It will be recalled that Mr. Fox held his first production sale late in August and made what is probably the greatest sale of the breed for the Middle West. Thirty head sold for an average price of \$725.00. More than a thousand men, women and children attended the sale held on the farm. A 4-H Club sold over 90 pounds of hamburger, 90 pies and 30 cases of pop. Buyers were present from many states. The top female went to Colorado. But many of the highest-selling females stayed in Kansas.

100
HEAD

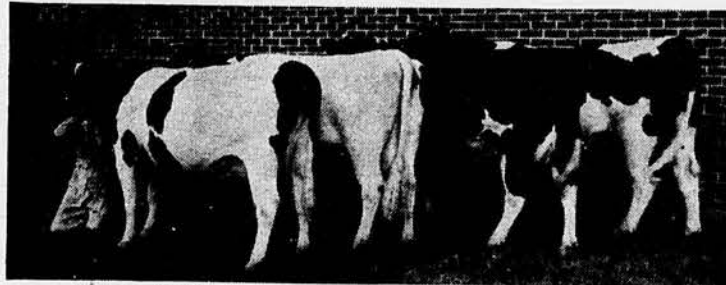
Ninth Annual

100
HEAD

North Central Kansas Holstein Sale

Sale Starts at 12:00 Noon. At Fairgrounds.

Washington, Kansas, November 4



These Cattle Were Raised in North Central Kansas.

100 Registered and Grade Holsteins Selling

20 Registered Cows
10 Registered Heifers
12 Registered Bulls35 Grade Cows
13 Bred Grade Heifers
10 Grade Heifer Calves

22 Consignors from: Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Riley, Dickinson, and Wau-baunsee Counties; Auburn, Nebraska.

Gerald Armstrong, Auburn, Nebr.
Albert Ackerman, Sabetha, Kan.
Martin Blanke, Herkimer, Kan.
Clarence Hine, Linn, Kan.
Tim Hiltgen, Greenleaf, Kan.
Earnest Hatesohl, Linn, Kan.
H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.
Geo. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.
Wesley Naureth, Riley, Kan.
Edwin Ohlde, Linn, Kan.
Emil H. Petsch, Herkimer, Kan.
Kenneth Phillips, Manhattan, Kan.
Ed Peterson, Waterville, Kan.
Waldo Nelson, Waterville, Kan.
V. F. Rosenkranz, Washington, Kan.
St. Joseph's Home, Abilene, Kan.
Lester Shirk, Waterville, Kan.
L. B. Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.
Leonard Young, Haddam, Kan.
Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Gilbert Beasel, Alta Vista, Kan.
Martin Woerner, Linn, Kan.

The North Central Kansas Annual Fall Holstein Sale is becoming better appreciated each year by breeders who have purchased cattle there. The performance of these cattle speak for the quality sold. This year's sale will be a duplication of the eight previous years.

Come to This Sale and Buy Holsteins From Farmers Who Milk Cows for a Living.

Buy Your Holstein Bull Early This Year—At the Washington Sale.

There are fewer yearling, registered Holstein bulls on Kansas farms this fall than there was last fall. Good serviceable aged bulls went begging in October sales. By December, the same bull was selling for \$300. If you need a bull this fall, buy him early, before the supply is exhausted.

Sale under cover. Lunch on grounds. All-Weather roads, U. S. 36 and K-15. Everything Tb. and Bang's tested within thirty days. Clean Cattle.

For Catalog and Information Write:
E. A. DAWDY, SALINA, KANSAS.

Auctioneers: Powell, Spitsnogle and Dickson.
Jesse Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

O. H. Eylar Brown Swiss Dispersion

20 REGISTERED FEMALES

20 GRADE FEMALES

3 REGISTERED MALES

Selling at the Farm at 1 P. M.

Thursday, October 31, Olathe, Kansas

Farm is ½ Mile West and 2 Miles South of Olathe, Kansas.

All Cattle Are Tb. and Bang's Tested.

This Herd From Such Bloodlines As:

Marie's Royal of Lee's Hill, No. 40405 with 1 R. P. daughter, fat 365 D. 2½ y. 606.29 milk (3X) 15461.80. (Kansas State Record.)

Jane's Royal of Vernon No. 28594, 35 R. P. daughters. 2 with 1021 lbs. and 1056 lbs., 7 with 805 to 974 lbs., 10 from 700 lbs. to 792 lbs.

Swiss Betty The First, No. 19935, fat 365 d. 11 y. 692.24 lbs. milk, (2X-4.46%), 15525.40 lbs., lifetime production 171336 milk and 7464 fat on 2X—4140 days. 2 R. P. daughters.

Illini Nellie Challenger, No. 34515. 1st prize 3 y. Waterloo Cattle Congress 1938. 5 H. T. daughters.

Swiss Betty Boy, No. 27187, with 40 tested daughters.

And other noted sires and dams.

Sale to be held under cover. Lunch served on grounds.

For information and catalog write: C. T. Bradford, Mgr., R. 4, Olathe, Kan.

O. H. EYLAR, OLATHE, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Col J. L. (Lefty) Lawson and Col. Charles Bradford.

THE CENTRAL KANSAS BREEDERS' SALE
OF UNREGISTERED HOLSTEINS

In the Big Round Top on West 1st Street

Newton, Kansas, November 5



60 Head of Purebred But Unregistered Holsteins.

Consisting of cows and heifers, suitable for the commercial dairy and from several consignors that are dispersing their entire lot of grades. One especially good lot of 2-year-old heifers due at sale time, and some just fresh.

Every animal selling with individual health certificate or calfhood vac. certificate. See next issue Kansas Farmer.

T. HOBART McVay, Sale Manager, NICKERSON, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Newcom, Cole.



Clyde Altenread Complete Dispersal

Of 45 Head of Grade Holsteins, (Purebred but unregistered), at the Altenread Farm

October 31, 1 o'clock

Located 6 miles south of Hutchinson, Kan., on K-17 and 3½ west, 4 miles east of Partridge.

Farm on all-weather road. Sale will be under cover if necessary.

Mr. Altenread is selling every unregistered Holstein on the farm and is retaining only his registered foundations for his future herd.

SELLING: 21 Head of Cows in production or bred heifers, close. 4 Yearling Open Heifers, 17 Head of Heifers from 1 year down to baby calves. 2 Registered Bulls. One of service age from a 400-lb. 2-year-old heifer.

These cattle are bred just like his registered cattle he is retaining. All females in the herd have come up through Calfhood Vaccination. The herd is making a herd average of over 400 fat this year and 3 of these grade cows have records over 500 fat. Most of these cows sired by a son of a 968 fat cow.

A safe sale to buy production, from calfhood Vaccinated Cows.

CLYDE ALTENREAD, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.

Auctioneers—Davenport and Walsten.

Write T. Hobart McVay, Sale Mgr., Nickerson, Kan., for information and pamphlet on sale.

The Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale

Kansas State Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kan., Nov. 11

90 REG. HOLSTEINS

Consisting of
40 Cows most of them just right for the sale.

20 Bred Heifers, some close up.
20 Yearling Heifers, sired by some outstanding bulls.

10 Bulls, calves up to service age.

From these consignors:

Quentin Kubin, McPherson
M. A. Schultz & Son, Pretty Prairie
Grover Meyer, Basehor
Barbara Morris, Wichita
National 4-H Champion 1942
Her entire herd
Willow Springs Ranch,
Mt. Morrison, Colo.
Matt & Knandt, Herington
Ed Ewert, Hillsboro
Jake Zarnowski, Newton
Roy Hopkins, Clearwater
E. S. Stephenson, Wichita
B. S. Lynman, Burrton
Geo. Stone, Sharon
Walter White, Arlington
Otto Domann, Herington
C. C. Kagarice, Hutchinson

Good consignors, good cattle, and a good place for a Good Sale. An all registered sale.

Sale headquarters Hotel Leon, Hutchinson.

For catalogs and information write
T. HOBART McVAY, Sale Manager,
NICKERSON, KANSAS.

Watch next issue Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneers—Powell, Cole.

"Mike" Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion Sale

In Sale Pavilion.

Marysville, Kan., November 16

90 Head—35 Cows with calves at foot. 13 bred heifers. Our herd sire Eylar Black Prince 18th. 7 bulls 12 to 18 months. Herd accredited for Bang's and Tb. 1945 and '46 calf crop vaccinated for Bang's. For catalog write

J. C. LONG & SON, HADDAM, KANSAS

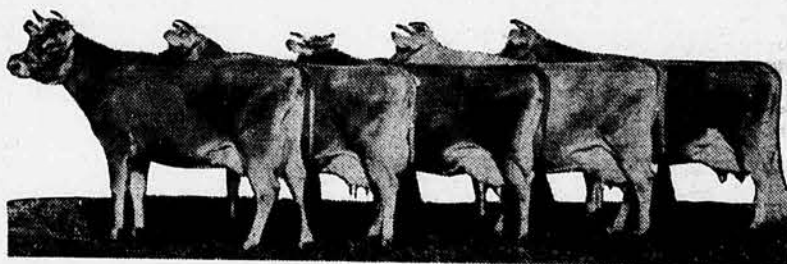
Auctioneers—Roy Johnston and Mike Wilson.

Jesse Johnson for the Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Jersey Cattle Club's 4th Annual Sale

Fairgrounds

**Hutchinson, Kansas
Thursday, November 7**



50 HEAD selected for quality, production and breeding from leading Kansas herds.

25 COWS—15 BRED HEIFERS—10 YOUNG HEIFERS

Some of the best Island breeding. From leading sires and out of high record ancestry, herds that have attractive production records and are type classified. Offering comprises a great selection of Cows in Milk, many with outstanding records, and bred and open heifers (many to freshen soon).

Tb. and Bang's tested. The catalog gives more information, write for your copy to

Ray Smith, Sec'y., Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Rt. 2, Hutchinson, Kan.
Auctioneer—Bert Powell.

Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

OLD PRETTY PRAIRIE FARM MILKING SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE



On Farm 1 Mile West and 1 Mile South of

**Pretty Prairie, Kan.
Wednesday, Oct. 23**
1 p. m. sharp.

40 Head—Classified and production tested.
18 Cows in Milk or bred for later freshening.

10 Bulls, calves to serviceable age, including the herd bull, **Pretty Prairie Prince QM 2208242**, sired by **Kingsdale Pride 13th**, Grand Champion of Kansas 1942 and 1943. Many females are bred to and much of the offering sired by above bull.

Balance of offering young heifers and calves.

Everything Tb. and Abortion tested.

Many noted sires have had a part in producing the ancestors of the offering including **Duke of Glenside**, **Hillandale Headlight**, **Northwood Pride**, **Brookside Clay 5th**, **Neralcam Prince Charley**. For catalog address

J. E. KRAUS & SONS, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Burrill Allen, Gus Heidebrecht. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.
Note: The Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Sale will be held at Hutchinson, Kansas, October 24. Breeders' banquet at Leon Hotel on night of the 23rd at 7:30.

A Real Opportunity to Buy Aberdeen-Angus Females



**86 Lots Sell on
Wednesday, November 6**

Sale Held at Farm 3 1/2 Miles North of

Walker, Missouri

Walker Is Just Over the Kansas-Missouri Line, 40 Miles Northeast of Ft. Scott, Kansas.

The Sales Offering: 107 Head
20 Cows With Calves 20 Bred Cows
40 Bred Heifers 7 Open Heifers

A Registered, Tb. and Bang's Tested Offering.

Sale Headquarters—Nevada, Missouri—Mitchell Hotel.

For a Sale Catalog Write to **FINIS MOSS, NEVADA, MO.**

Auctioneers—Roy Johnston and Ray Simms.

The **DUROC BOAR AND GILT SALE**, held at the fairgrounds, Topeka, by the Shawnee County F. F. A. and 4-H members, September 28, was well attended. The offering was readily absorbed by Northeast Kansas breeders and farmers. The average price paid for gilts was \$54 per head. The top boar reached \$125, going to Larkin Farrell, Denison. The heaviest buyer of the day, H. S. Blake, took several gilts and boars. Mr. Blake also was the purchaser of the top gilt in the auction at \$110.

For 30 years **SAM GIBBS** has been growing Registered Herefords on his Chapman Creek farm near Manchester and Industry. During that time he has used 3 bulls from the Mousel Brothers herd and 2 from WHR. His first was a Stanway bull. With good bulls and careful culling, the Gibbs herd has been brought to a high standard of quality and uniformity. During the years Mr. Gibbs has gone thru several very discouraging periods. He refers to the bad years of the 30's as the straw years, when wheat straw was at times his principal feed.

Hog Outlook Bleak

High feed prices, ceiling prices, and threat of controls probably have cut this fall's pig crop even below the 17 per cent reduction predicted June 1, states A. G. Pickett, Kansas State College marketing economist. This means, says Mr. Pickett, that we are facing a short supply of pork for at least a year. Present conditions are not favorable to the producer and may cause the spring crop also to be small.

The hog-corn feeding ratio reached the low point of 8.6 for the United States in July, even tho the hog price was not controlled. This means that farmers were growing hogs at a loss and caused breeding stock to be liquidated.

Feed prices are expected to decline due to the record corn crop, but this decline may not be sufficient to make production profitable. Another point, says Mr. Pickett, is that subsidy payments will be reduced by one half on or before January 10, 1947, and will be discontinued entirely by April 1, 1947.

Unless ceiling prices on hogs are raised by the OPA, the outlook for hog production is not bright.

Work for Garden Awards

Thousands of 4-H Club members in 45 states again this year were competing for honors in the 1946 National 4-H Garden award program.

Gold-filled medals go to the 4 top entrants in each participating county, and \$9,000 worth of U. S. Savings Bonds will be shared by state winners. Eight sectional-national champions selected from state winners each receives a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago and a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond.

The national goal this year was 20 million gardens, an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

• AUCTIONEERS •

Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

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



Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

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

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

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

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer
Alden, Kansas

KENNETH VEON LIVESTOCK-LAND AUCTIONEER
Also Ringman Service. Rates Reasonable.
Book Sale Dates Early.
P. O. BOX No. 102. TOPEKA, KANSAS



25 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

31 Polled Shorthorn Females

Sell at **SEDALIA, MO.**, at the Missouri State Fairgrounds. Just a Few Miles East of Kansas City, Mo., **TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29**. State Show 9 a. m. State Sale 12 noon.

17 Missouri Herds Will Be Represented in This Sale. An Auction of Well Bred, Carefully Selected Registered Polled Shorthorns. Attend this sale and the Thiemann-Alpine Farms sale at Concordia, Mo., the day before our sale, October 28.

For a Sale Catalog Write to Carl M. Humphrey, Sales Manager, Odessa, Missouri.

MISSOURI POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
J. E. Halsey, Auctioneer. Donald Bowman with Kansas Farmer.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Kansas Fifth Annual Milking Shorthorn Sale

Kansas State Fair Grounds

**Thursday, October 24
Hutchinson, Kansas**

40 QUALITY CATTLE

Drawn From Leading Herds.

16 COWS—9 qualified for RM. Others capable of qualifying.

9 BRED HEIFERS.

8 OPEN HEIFERS

7 BULLS—most of them ready for service and out of RM cows that are good enough to classify "Very Good." A feature is an aged bull that officially scored 95 out of a possible 100 points.

For catalog address

JOE HUNTER, Secretary
Geneseo, Kansas

Auctioneers: Bert Allen, Gus Heidebrecht, Art McAnaney.

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Banquet at Leon Hotel, Hutchinson, October 23, 7:30 P. M.
J. E. Kraus & Son, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, Sell on the Farm on October 23.

35 MILKING SHORTHORNS

Offered by

McPherson-Rice County Breeders

Wednesday, November 13

Sale at the Carey Farm 2 Miles West and 1/2 Mile North of McPherson.

The offering includes cows, bred and open heifers, and bulls backed by good RM breeding. Bulls are mostly of serviceable age and some are out of RM cows. All animals registered and Bang's and Tb. tested.

This is our third annual sale and we have many satisfied buyers. You can't afford to miss this sale. For catalog write

C. O. HEIDEBRECHT, Sec'y.
Inman, Kansas

Auctioneer—Gus Heidebrecht.
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

SONS OF ELMGROVE STAR

Classified "Very Good." Out of cows with Record of Merit production up to 500-lbs fat (mature equivalent). Ages 3- to 15-months at \$125 to \$180. For Milking Shorthorns with Ability be the first at the farm. 4 Miles Northeast on K-17.

HARRY H. REEVES, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Two registered bulls, ready for service. Sired by imported bulls out of imported cows. With record of merit ancestors. Come and see them. They are good. **J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS.**

Locust Dell Farm Milking Shorthorns

Heifers and young cows, also bulls under 1 yr. **W. S. MISCHLER & SON**
Bloomington, (Osborne Co.), Kansas

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

OFFERING RED POLL BULLS

Serviceable age, good quality and bred right. Also females. Inspection invited.

WM. HEBBARD, MILAN, KANSAS

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/2 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

HOGS**Bill Glovers Hampshires**

Score Big at Both the Free Fair at Topeka, Kansas, and The Missouri State Fair, 1946.



"THIS IS FIRST SCORE"

FIRST SCORE
Missouri Junior Champion Boar.

O'GLORIA SUE
(First Score's littermate.)
Missouri Reserve Champion Sow.

ROCKET GLORY
1st Missouri Senior Boar.

MISS GLORY BOUNCER
1st Missouri Senior Sow.

Also 3 Seconds, 1 Third, and 1 Fourth, at Missouri State Fair.

At Topeka First Score and Miss Glory Bouncer Both Scored

1st AGAIN AND 5 OTHER WINNERS
Visit "Pig Heaven" Where the Best of Modern Type Hampshires Are Raised Under Ideal Conditions.

Bill Glovers Acres, Raytown, Mo.
10 Miles S. E. of Kansas City, Mo.
1 Mile S. E. of Raytown.

HAMPSHIRE**Seneca FFA, Seneca, Kan.**

Featuring choice spring boars and gilts of the Seneca FFA projects and a few choice gilts of the Joe O'Bryan Ranch. Several bloodlines to select from.

Seneca, Kansas

Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.

For Catalog Write

Lawrence Alwin, Seneca, Kansas.

Missouri Hampshire Fall Hog Show and Sale

November 2

Show 9 A. M.
Sale 1:30 P. M.



Chamber of Commerce Sale Pavilion.

St. Joseph, Missouri

85 HEAD—60 GILTS—25 BOARS

From the Top Hampshire Herds of the State. Plan to attend the big Hampshire Event of the Fall. Your Opportunity to buy the good ones. For catalog and further information write:

E. J. F. EARLY, Sec'y., Lexington, Mo.
Bert Powell, Auctioneer.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

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

Purebred Hampshire Boars
Sired by Mixer Mason. Easy feeders. Vaccinated and registered. For prices see us.
C. E. McCLURE
REPUBLIC, KANSAS

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

BOAR AND GILT SALE

Fairgrounds

Fairbury, Neb.

SPOTTED POLANDS and DUROCS

Monday, Oct. 28

The Farmers Kind.

Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.

OFFERING SPOTTED POLAND GILTS

A few bred gilts that will farrow soon and the best spring boars we ever had. The thick sort by Top Flash and True Model. They have quality to head any herd. Reg. and vaccinated. Visit us. EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

OFFERING REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Choice spring boars sired by Plus Quality. Reg. and vaccinated. Priced to sell. Write or see, RANDALL TUCKER, CODELL, KANSAS

HOGS**CLAY COUNTY****HOG BREEDERS' SALE**

Clay Center, Kansas

Sale at Fairgrounds

Saturday, October 26

50 HEAD—TOPS FROM 5 HERDS

23 BOARS—24 GILTS
Polands, Berkshires, Durocs, Chester Whites, Spotted Polands

Take your choice. The Buyers make the price.

For catalog write BRACE ROWLEY, County Agent, Clay Center, Kansas.

Auctioneer—Ross B. Schaulis
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

EASY FEEDING TYPE DUROCS

20 top spring boars and 40 selected spring gilts sired by Royal Pattern, a great son of Kant-Be-Beat, out of Golden Fancy and King Orion dams. Inspection invited.

ALLEN LARD, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

SHERWOOD FARMS DUROCS

Registered Boars and Gilts. One outstanding litter by Seco Low-Down. We are also offering sons and daughters of True Value. Write or come see them.

SHERWOOD BROTHERS, Concordia, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS

Offering spring boars sired by King Col Orion, King Thickset 2nd, and Perfect Orion 2nd. Inquire of LEE FRANKLIN, RICH HILL, MO.

Choice Duroc Jersey Boars

Spring boars for sale. Registered. Double immuned and guaranteed breeders. Shipped on approval. CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Offering Duroc Boars

Priced for the farmer. Best bloodlines. Immuned. Purebred but not registered. OSCAR H. SWANSON, Clay Center, Kansas.

OFFERING DUROC BRED GILTS

Of good quality showing heavy now. Also spring boars and gilts. Will sell our boar, a grandson of Kant-Be-Beat, a choice yearling. See us.

HOWARD C. TALIAFERRO
Leon (Butler County), Kansas

CHOICE DUROC GILTS AND SOWS

Bred to Kassy Tops and Unedda Broadway for late September and October. Real herd boar prospects in spring boars. Three great 1-year boars. Our Durocs are tops in quality, type and breeding. Prices right. Write or come.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

QUALITY DUROC BOARS

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

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERTVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED DUROCS

Spring boars. Farmer type, nice color, well developed. Sired by Danner Fancy. Danner Easthills Research Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.

QUALITY DUROC BOARS

Spring boars, sired by Golden Ace. Well hammed and easy feeders.

BEN A. FLETT, DELPHOS, KANSAS.

CHOICE DUROC BRED GILTS

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

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by Reconstructor, he is a double Grand-master bred boar. These boars are wide backed, deep bodied, and have bulging hams. Kind that produce prize winning barrows. Packers like them.

RAY SAYLER & SONS
R. No. 3, MANHATTAN, KANSAS



POLAND SPRING BOARS
Sired by Chief of Supremacy, full brothers to the 1945 and 1946 Kansas Champion sows. Priced reasonably. Double immuned. MALONE BROTHERS
RAYMOND, KANSAS

SEE OUR SPOTS. STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS AND SHOWS

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

DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KANSAS

Serviceable Berkshire Boars

April and May farrow. All double immune and registered. Also booking orders for fall pigs. HEADINGS BROS., HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

BERKSHIRES—BOARS AND GILTS

Serviceable ages, unrelated trios, sired by War Eagle Lad 3rd 547579 and Bar None Surpass 548808 from sows of Charmer, Duchess, and Black Girl breeding. Priced to sell. Write FRED M. LUTTRELL, PARIS, MISSOURI

Southeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale

Fairgrounds, Starting at 1 p. m.

Iola, Kan., Saturday, October 26

40 Registered Cows and Heifers

10 Registered Bulls

Also 70 Head of commercial cows, heifers, bulls and 4-H steers, (mostly purebred but not recorded).

Following are members of the Association:

*Francis Perrier	Eureka	Reg.
Ell Rhoton & Sons	Bronson	Reg.
*Cowan Bearley	Parker	Reg.
*Clarence C. Ericson & Sons	Savonburg	Reg.
*Kenneth Cunningham	Greeley	Reg.
*Robert A. Finney	Humboldt	Reg.
Harry M. Miller	Ft. Scott	Com.
W. R. Wren	Williamsburg	Reg.
N. C. West & Son	Blue Mound	Reg.
*Robert C. Anderson	Paola	Com.
*L. C. Rice & Son	Ottawa	Reg.
*Biles Bros.	Redfield	Reg.
*Peckman Bros.	Paola	Reg.
John W. Goebel	Neosho Falls	Reg.
Glen Bowdish	Burlington	Reg.
*Ray Anderson	Paola	Com.
Carl R. Uden	Chanute	Reg.
W. C. Kleith & Sons	Burlington	Reg.
Fred Fink	Hiattville	Reg.
Altis Ellis	Humboldt	Reg.
Millard Cress	Humboldt	Reg.
Charles L. Olson	Erie	Reg.
L. F. Georges	Fall River	Reg.
C. E. Reed	Wichita	Reg.
*A. B. Gilfillan	Redfield	Reg.
*R. A. Boone	Toronto	Reg.
Perry Minor	Heplar	Com.
*E. W. Zirkle	Montezuma	Reg.
*H. H. Spencer	Pittsburg	Reg.
J. C. Wright	Emporia	Reg.

* Consignors to the Sale.

All of the commercial cows are bred to good registered bulls. Many or them were eligible to register but were not.

Sale will be held under cover.

Show at 10 a. m.

For Catalog Address

CLARENCE C. ERICSON,
President and
Sale Manager.

SAVONBURG,
KANSAS

Phone Elmore
17F18

Auc.: Roy Johnston

Mike Wilson and
Jesse R. Johnson
with
Kansas Farmer.

Gibbs' 9th Annual Sale Anxiety Hereford Cattle

Sale at
Clay Center Sale Pavilion

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Starting at 1 p. m.

51 LOTS

12 HEIFERS—All ranging in age from 9- to 12-months and all sired by WHR Royal Prince 3481003.

18 BULLS.

6 BULL CALVES sired by Jupiter Pioneer 9th, 3850124.

John Tanzer will sell 15 head.

The Gibbs' herd was established 30 years ago mostly with breeding stock from Gudgeall & Simpson and Mousel Bros. Our first herd bull was President Stanway 1,000,004. For catalog write

SAM GIBBS, Owner, MANCHESTER, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Ross B. Schaulis.

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association Sale

Highway 36 and 25

Atwood, Kansas

Friday, November 8

60 HEAD

Drawn from leading herds of locality (not-so many as usual but our best offering so far).

35 BULLS suited for farmers, ranchers and registered cattle breeders (ages from 12- to 36-months old).

25 FEMALES sired by or bred to such sires as Compres Prince, Dandy Lad, Real Domino, Blocky Mischief Jr. 2nd, Anxiety Brummel, Real Prince 32nd, and Real Prince 31st.

12 HEAD are bred and several have calves at foot.

Everything Tb. and Abortion tested. For catalog address

H. A. ROGERS, Sale Manager, Atwood, Kansas

Auctioneer—Freddie Chandler.

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



Johnson's Hereford Production Sale

Beverly Sale Pavilion West of Town, Highway 40.



CK ROYAL DUNDY 1st

**Salina, Kan.
Wednesday,
November 13**

56 HEAD—Sired by such sires as Rupert Domino 19th, Real Silver Domino 44th, (the \$52,000 bull) and CK Challenger 82nd. Most of the heifers sired by Rupert Domino 19th.

25 BULLS, ages from 6 to 24 months, extra good quality and most of them from our best cows. Rupert Domino 19th also sells.

31 FEMALES—20 Cows and Heifers bred to Rupert Domino 19th, CK Creator, Silver Domino 44th and CK Royal Dundy 1st. 7 sell with calves at foot. The offering includes the cow that produced the 1945 Grand Champion 4-H heifer.

11 HEIFERS and YOUNG COWS.

The Johnson children have shown 44 calves in the past four years and have won high placings at Hutchinson, Topeka, Denver, Wichita and Salina. Most of the calves shown have been the same breeding as those that go in this sale. Jesse Johnson.

For catalog address

ELMER L. JOHNSON, Smolan, Kan.

Auctioneer—Charles Corkle.
Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Likes New Grass

If the experience of Bartos Brown, of Decatur county, is any indication, the new intermediate wheat grass may hold great promise for Western Kansas cattle producers.

Mr. Brown seeded a field to intermediate wheat grass last fall and says, "It is the easiest grass to get a stand with I ever have seen." He seeded 100 pounds on 4 acres. He didn't pasture it this spring as he planned to get a seed crop, but will pasture it this fall.

He also likes crested wheat grass, having seeded a field 2 years ago. This was pastured last spring, then went ahead to produce 200 pounds of seed an acre.

But he likes intermediate wheat grass better as it shoots runners, fills in between the rows and makes a better grass for waterways. Using these 2 grasses, Mr. Brown plans on them providing late fall and early spring pasture to supplement his native grass. He also has 8 acres of brome seeded on creek bottom land but has not yet pastured it.

Horses to Europe

Horses from the United States are doing a big job in helping starving Europe. Work horses, chiefly mares, totaling 89,000 head, have been shipped to Europe for distribution by UNRRA.

About 31 million pounds of horse meat also has been purchased and most of it shipped. The meat came from 100,000 horses slaughtered under U. S. meat inspection.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 more horses will be exported in 1946, and about 9 million pounds more horse meat.

Most of the horses to be used as work animals ranged from 800 to 1,200 pounds. These are preferred by farmers in Greece and Yugoslavia. Those weighing 1,100 to 1,400 pounds are preferred in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Popcorn in Barrel

To keep mice and rats out of popcorn, I put it in a barrel when bringing it from the field. Over open end of barrel I tack ordinary screen wire and place barrel on side with open end to sun. Barrel is rolled over daily and as soon as corn is dry enough to shell, I put shelled corn in muslin sacks inside tight lard cans.—Mrs. R. G. F.

Beef CATTLE



RALSTIN'S SHORTHORNS

Young bulls, 4-H steers and heifers. Also bred and open females of different ages, bred to or sired by Divide Gold Porter or Edelman Dealer, are now for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited.

CLARENCE H. RALSTIN
Mullinville, Kansas

Coffeys Offer Choice Quality Shorthorns

Offering Bulls, Cows, Bred and Open Heifers. Herd Sire: Divide Adacious, a grand breeding son of Duke of Killarney. Inspect our herd or write your needs. J. E. Coffey, Manager.
CHRIS COFFEY & SONS
AXTELL, Marshall County, KANSAS

'Lacy's Scotch Shorthorns'

Ten Bulls, 10- to 18-Months-Old. All dark roans or reds. The blocky, short legged, easy feeding type. Also Several Bred and Open Heifers. Priced to sell. E. C. LACY & GLENN E. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

For Sale. 15 head, grandsons of Proud Marksmen, polled and horned. Priced right.
A. J. & W. W. DOLE, CANTON, KANSAS

ANGUS BULLS TO STATE SALE

Consigning 8 choice bulls ready for service to the Nebraska State Sale to be held at Columbus, October 31, 1946. Seven of these bulls are sired by a grandson of Revolution 100 and are from choice females. Also 8 females of good quality, choice bred and 4 years old. You are invited to inspect this lot of cattle.

L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska

**Mention
KANSAS FARMER
When
Writing Advertisers**

Central Kansas Shorthorn Annual Show and Sale

Fairgrounds

**Hutchinson, Kansas
Wednesday, Nov. 6**
Show at 9:30. Sale at 12:30



**62 HEAD—SHORTHORNS
AND POLLED SHORTHORNS**

26 BULLS—31 COWS AND HEIFERS, 5 With Calves at Foot.
Selected From the Following Kansas Herds and Representative of the best bloodlines.

Walker Bros., McPherson
Glenn Galliard, Larned
A. R. Willhite, Rosalie
C. M. Cummings, Kingsdown
W. E. Griffin, Nickerson
W. V. Harshman, Clements
E. L. Stunkle, Peck
McIlrath Bros., Kingman
L. C. Walts & Son, Cassoday
W. G. Olson, Clements
Earl J. Fieser, Norwich

Carl Wenzel, Pretty Prairie
Frank C. Mills, Alden
Love & Love, Partridge
R. L. Bach, Larned
Robert J. Crockett, Kinsley
Neelands Ranch, St. John
Glenn Flickinger, Abbyville
Frank E. Leslie, Sterling
Rea Reusser, Wellington
And others.

Among the attractions will be bulls ready for service and a lot of open heifers that consignors are loathe to part with. No better, useful lot of Shorthorns will be offered in any sale this year.

For catalog address **FRANK E. LESLIE**, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.
Auctioneers—Chas. W. Cole, Frank Mills, T. R. Cantwell.
Jesse R. Johnson and Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

Banquet at 7 p. m., Stamey Hotel, Sale Headquarters, Following the Sale.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HEREFORD SALE

Sale to be Held at the Prison Camp.

November 12, Concordia, Kansas

35 Bulls. 30 Females. A new association-first sale.
Choice animals from long established herds.

**Consignors to N. C. K. Hereford Show and Sale
Concordia, Kansas, November 12**

Bergmeier & Koerner, Longford
R. U. Brethour, Green
Bobby Champlin, Jamestown
C. K. Ranch, Brookville
D. A. Cramer, Chester, Nebr.
Wm. Dubbert & Sons, Cawker City
Fred C. Duesy & Sons, Chester, Nebr.
Lyle Duntz, Smith Center
Roy Fahlstrom, Concordia
Perry Griffith, Beloit
L. H. & W. O. Kuhlman, Chester, Nebr.
Vance Lindahl, Agenda
Lafe E. Myers, Clay Center
Dale Newell, Wakefield

Stanley Novak, Belleville
Wm. O. Nelson, Riley
Lawrence Olson, Kackley
Fred Osterkamp, Waterville
Hal Ramsbottom, Munden
C. O. Reece, Scandia
John C. Sell, Chester, Nebr.
Jack V. Sell, Chester, Nebr.
Charles L. Streeter, Green
Carl M. Swenson, Concordia
Emil L. Swenson, Concordia
W. C. Throne, Chester, Nebr.
Ed Valek, Wayne
John C. Vetter, Beloit
J. S. Whelan, Concordia
F. E. Williams, Scandia

Robert D. Mousel, of Cambridge, Nebraska, will judge the cattle in the morning for their sale placings.

North Central Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn.

For catalog write

DR. GEORGE C. WREATH, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kansas.

Guy L. Pettit, Auctioneer.

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer.

President: Bobby Champlin, Jamestown.

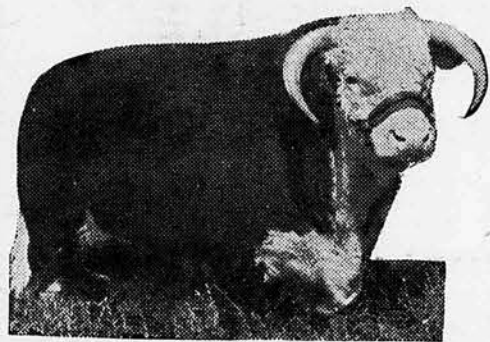
Vice-President: Roy L. Fahlstrom, Concordia.

Beef CATTLE**You Are Invited to Attend the
Homer S. Bargdill
Registered Hereford Sale**

Sale 1:00 P. M. at Hutchinson Sale Pavilion.

**Hutchinson, Kansas
Saturday, November 2**25 Bulls—27 Heifers—6 Cows
Real Prince Domino 24th 2070149
breeding.Start your Hereford Herd from this
choice breeding.**HOMER S. BARGDILL**
2 West 21st. Hutchinson, Kansas
Auctioneer—Col. L. C. "Jim" Hoover.**OFFERING HEREFORD
HERD BULL**Delson T. Rupert 22nd (3 years old), sired
by Delford Rupert 2nd. A good breeder with
plenty of size, bone and quality. We are keep-
ing his heifers reason for offering him for
sale. Also a 16-months-old bull by the above
sire and out of a choice Anxiety 4th dam.**LEONARD B. JOHNSON, Alta Vista, Kan.****TOP HEREFORDS SELECTED
FROM TOP HERDS**For several years we purchased the top sell-
ing heifers in many of the best sales held in
Kansas and Nebraska. They are cows now
that justify the high prices paid. 70 breeding
females in the herd, mating with our good
bulls, including Royal Triumph D 14th 123rd
and his great son, Triumph 2nd. Herd in-
spection invited.**T. L. WELSH, ABILENE, KANSAS****REGISTERED HEREFORDS**Four bulls (two polled), three bred cows. Blocky
Domino breeding, in good flesh, well marked.
Come and see them or ask for particulars.**J. M. PARKS, 1305 Wayne
Phone 2-4762. TOPEKA, KAN.****Reg. Hereford Cattle**
Leading bloodlines, all ages. Lots to suit buyer.
Prices for all purposes.
SHAWNEE CATTLE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas**BERT POWELL****AUCTIONEER**
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.**Atlas Returns \$160**There is good money in raising certi-
fied atlas sorgo if you can do it, ac-
cording to A. E. Anderson, Saline
county. Last year he had 6 acres of
atlas that produced 16,000 pounds of
cleaned seed. He sold it at 6 cents a
pound, a gross return of \$160 an acre.
He figured the cost at \$30 an acre. Con-
sidering the hand labor necessary to
keep the fields clean for certification,
that cost figure is conservative.There are pitfalls in raising atlas for
seed. This year Mr. Anderson had to
plant 3 times before getting a stand.
The first planting failed to come up
right. Wire worms took the second. The
third planting looks good but he was
unable to find certified seed by that
time. Proper isolation presents another
problem. It often is difficult to separ-
ate the seed crop sufficiently from other
sorghums.Out of certified atlas production this
year, Mr. Anderson is looking around
for other certified crops.**Pays Off Loan**Lawrence Purcell is another Thomas
county farmer who doesn't put all his
eggs in one basket—wheat.His 640-acre farm, bought in 1941
under the tenant-purchase program,
has 100 acres of grass and 50 acres in
feed. He is paying off his 40-year loan
this year.Mr. Purcell buys cattle in the fall,
feeds roughage and grazes them on
wheat during the winter and sells
around January 1. The number pur-
chased depends on his wheat pasture.
He also carries 50 head of cows and
calves the year around.Value of his livestock program was
demonstrated in 1944 and 1945. In
1944 the drouth severely cut his wheat.
Last year he was hailed out. This year
his summer-fallow wheat made 40
bushels an acre and total production
was 13,000 bushels.The Purcells have just installed Pro-
pane gas for heating and cooking and
have signed up for REA.**Howard Carey's
Hereford Reduction Sale**

At the Central Livestock Sales Company, Inc., Southwest Edge of

**Hutchinson, Kansas
Wednesday, November 6, 1 p. m.****45 HEAD**
22 Bred Cows
6 Ready to Breed
5 Yearling Heifers
11 Bulls
1 Herd Bull**This Herd Bull to be Sold:**

COUNCIL Dom. 3rd. Calved Dec. 18, 1941	WHR Saturn Domino 48th	WHR Sat. Dom. 4th	Star Dom. 6th WHR Sister D. 60
	Venus Domino 59th	C. Dominoeta 83rd	Colo. 21st Brands Bell 27th
		WHR Pr. Dom. 46th	WHR R. Dom. 2d
		Miss Adv. 108th	Brands Pride 32d
			Advance Stanway Lacy Mischief

The herd bull for reference only is Anxiety Brummel 16th
who traces back to Foster Anxiety 133d. Dam is WHR Royal
Domino 3d.

This is a good sale offering and ready to go out and do the buyer some good.

HOWARD CAREY, Owner
Ray Peters, HerdsmanFor Catalog Write **HOWARD CAREY, Hutchinson, Kansas.****Harold Tonn, Haven, Kansas., Auctioneer and Sales Manager.**
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer Lunch served on the grounds.**Kansas Great
Plains Hereford
Breeder's Assn.****Show and Sale. Thursday, November 7**

Show 9:30 a. m. Sale 1 p. m.

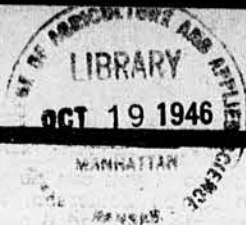
Oakley, Kansas**25 Females, 41 Bulls**This offering represents some of the
best individuals and breeding to be
found anywhere in the Hereford
breed.

Judge: Lot Taylor, K. S. A. C.

C. L. Duttlinger, President; W. A.
Stevenson, Oakley, Sale Manager;
Fred E. Seaton, Secretary and
Treasurer, Oakley.Fred E. Chandler, Auctioneer.
Jack Vawter and Charley Beamer,
Clerks.
Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer.Francis Cain, Russell
Duttlinger Brothers, Monument
Foster Farms, Rexford
Geo. J. Halblieb, Brownell
Fred C. H. Hullet, Oakley
Bert Knudsen, Grinnell
John Letsch, Bunker Hill
Reil Morrow, Kanorado
Marion Price, Oakley
Sutor Hereford Farms, Zurich
J. A. Schoen & Sons, Lenora
Geo. E. Stewart, Healy
David Stricker, Ransom
Ira Whiting, Amy
Jos. T. Dauber & Son, Bunker Hill
H. L. Eggleston, Elkader
Jake Gassner, Ellis
Homestead Hereford Ranch, Levant
George Koons, Winona
Knudsen & Seaton, Oakley
Jim Mader, Grainfield
Loran Porter, Quinter
Rose & Son, Scott City
Barney Sailors, Bunker Hill
Mrs. Stirl Smith, Turon
W. A. Stevenson, Oakley
Albert Vollbracht, Grinnell
Joe Zeller, Brownell**Plan to Attend the Western Republican Valley
Hereford Breeders' Association Show and Sale
Benkelman, Nebraska, Monday, November 4**

40 BULLS—35 FEMALES—Popular Breeding—Choice Individuals

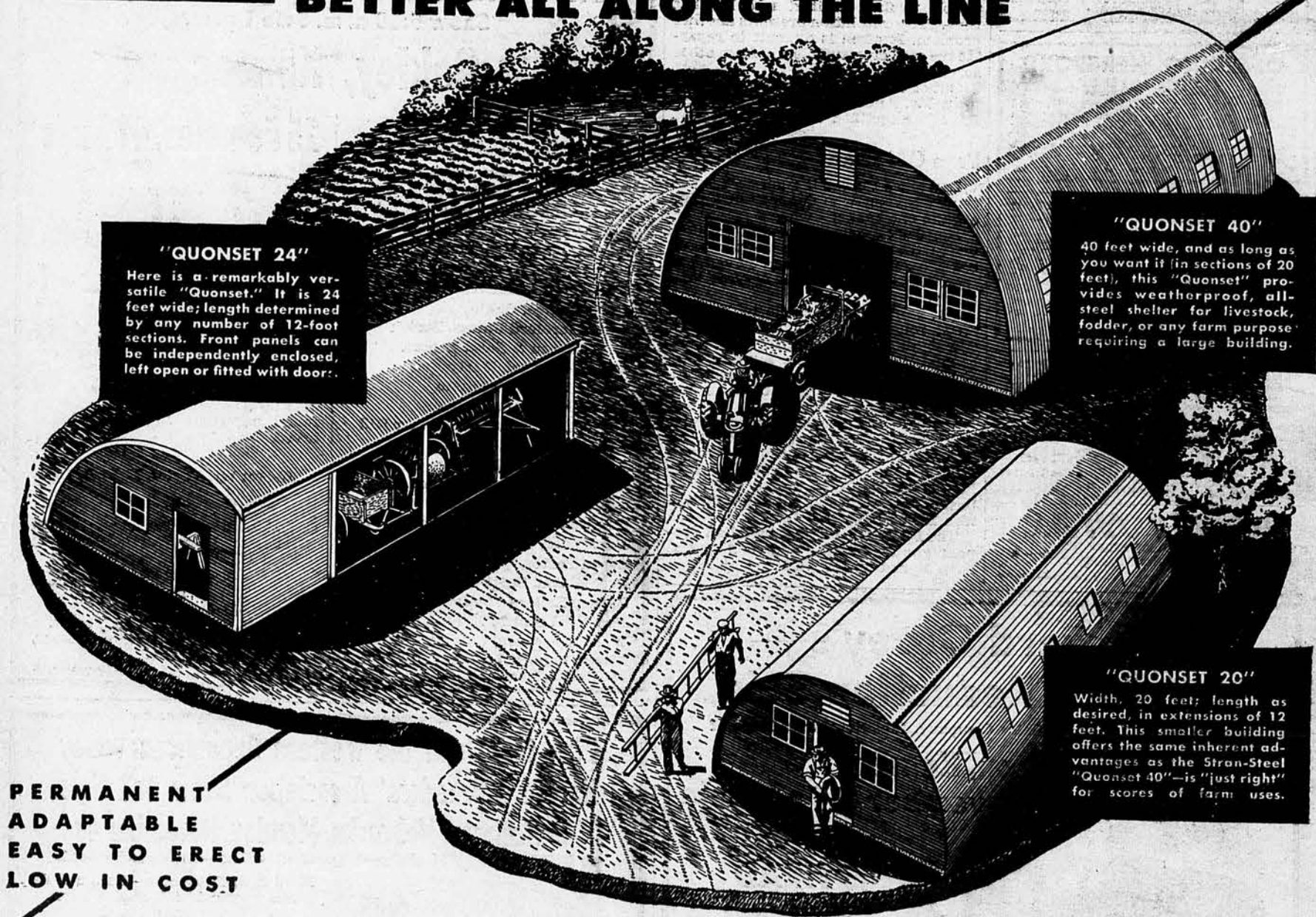
Herd Bull Prospects—Range Bulls
and Foundation Females From
Progressive Herds**—Consigners—**John J. Kitt, Benkelman, Nebr.
E. E. Hester, Benkelman, Nebr.
Ralph Stroup, Max, Nebr.
Forrest Scrivner, Haigler, Nebr.
Neal Clegg, Haigler, Nebr.
Floyd Hester, Benkelman, Nebr.
Paul Freeling, Haigler, Nebr.
Hansel Phipps, Parks, Nebr.
Henry Stamm, Haigler, Nebr.
Fred A. Sass, Haigler, Nebr.
Sam Brunswick, Benkelman, Nebr.
Jim Douthit, St. Francis, Kan.
Paul Wilkins, McDonald, Kan.
Mills-Ferguson, St. Francis, Kan.
Marvin Stasser, St. Francis, Kan.
Paul Walter & Son, St. Francis, Kan.
T. J. Douthit, St. Francis, Kan.
John Keller & Son, St. Francis, Kan.
Arnold Magley, Bird City, Kan.
W. D. McDowell, McDonald, Kan.At the Benkelman Livestock Sales Company Pavilion
Show 10:00 a. m., Mountain Time. Sale 1:00 a. m., Mountain Time
For Catalog and Information Write Forrest Scrivner, Pres., Haigler, Nebr.
Leo Barnell, Sec'y., Benkelman, Nebr.
E. T. Sherlock, Sales Mgr., St. Francis, Kan.**A FEATURE OFFERING OF RICHLY BRED POLLED SHORTHORNS**From the herd of Lewis W. Thleman, Con-
cordia, Mo., and Alpine Farms, Lexington,
Mo. Sale will be held at the Thleman Farm,
50 miles east of Kansas City, Mo., on high-
way 40 or 5 miles west of**CONCORDIA, MISSOURI
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28**62 Lots of the Finest Shorthorns in America.
18 Bulls and 44 Females Selling. Write im-
mediately for catalogues to Mervin F. Aegerter,
Sales Manager, Seward, Nebraska.J. E. Halsey, Auctioneer.
Donald Bowman with Kansas Farmer.Attend the Missouri Polled Shorthorn Breed-
ers' Sale at Sedalia, Mo., on Tuesday, Oct. 29.



STRAN-STEEL

"Quonsets"

BETTER ALL ALONG THE LINE



"QUONSET 24"

Here is a remarkably versatile "Quonset." It is 24 feet wide; length determined by any number of 12-foot sections. Front panels can be independently enclosed, left open or fitted with door.

"QUONSET 40"

40 feet wide, and as long as you want it (in sections of 20 feet), this "Quonset" provides weatherproof, all-steel shelter for livestock, fodder, or any farm purpose requiring a large building.

"QUONSET 20"

Width, 20 feet; length as desired, in extensions of 12 feet. This smaller building offers the same inherent advantages as the Stran-Steel "Quonset 40"—is "just right" for scores of farm uses.

**PERMANENT
ADAPTABLE
EASY TO ERECT
LOW IN COST**

WHATEVER you want in a farm building, look for it in a Stran-Steel "Quonset." Durable, easily maintained, fire-resistant, rot-proof, termite-proof, these basically better buildings have the undisputed advantages of all-steel construction—yet they go up fast, are easily enlarged... and they cost no more than other buildings of comparable size!

New in both design and materials, the "Quonset" is built on the principle of the clear-span "arch rib." The frame is made entirely of fabricated structural Stran-Steel, and the sheet steel covering is *nailed* directly to it. It's an easy matter to install partitions, wall-board, roof ventilators, insulation, additional windows—whatever "extras" may be required

to make the building "just right" for your own use.

Get the story on the "Quonset" buildings... see if you don't agree with the farmers throughout the nation who have found them better "all along the line." See your local "Quonset" dealer, or write Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Stran-Steel Division, Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

STRAN-STEEL DIVISION • PENOBSCOT BLDG. • DETROIT 26, MICH.



UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION