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KANSAS FARMER

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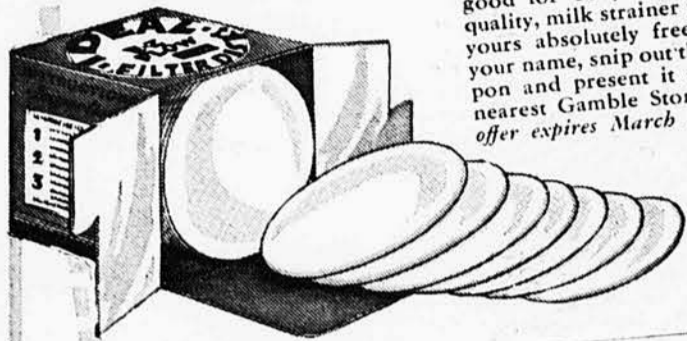


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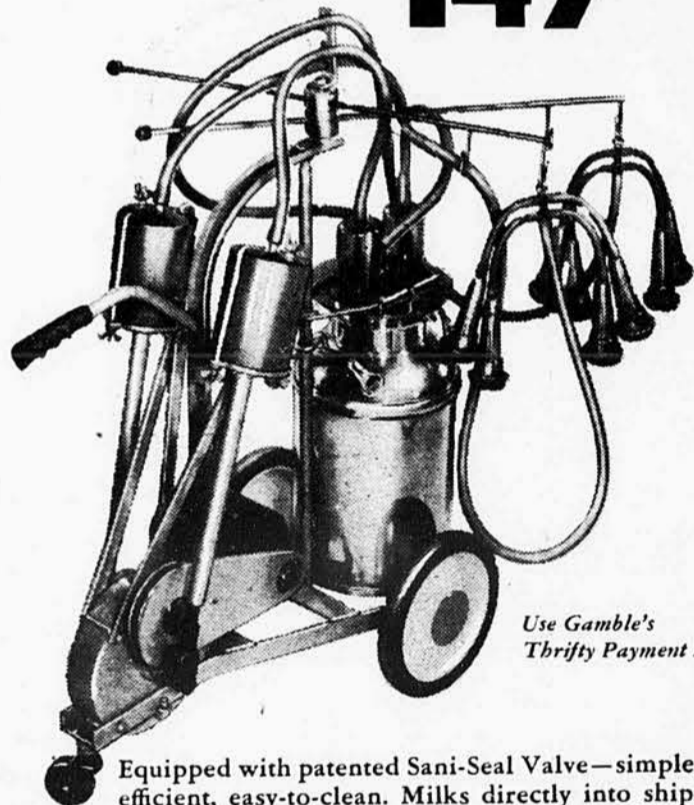
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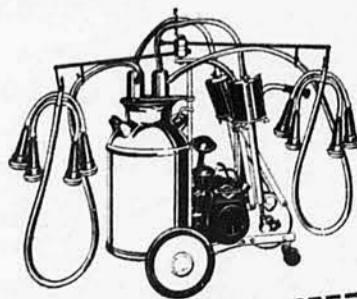
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See the new Gamble Portable Milkers—NOW! Available for Immediate Delivery.

The Unloading Chute

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

End to Crawdads

I read in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer about your crayfish problem on Lyon county turkey farms.

Where there are fish, crawdads will not thrive.

Stock ponds with fish, bullheads will do, and your crawdads will disappear.—B. C., Ellsworth Co.

Ducks Will Do It

As a solution to the problem of checking crawdads from destroying a dam, allow a small flock of say 30 ducks to have access to the place, and your troubles are over. Ducks are cannibalistic in nature, and will devour all animal life, and if they do not clean up all trace of the crawdads in 3 days' time, I have sadly missed my guess. This method is the cheapest, surest, safest and most effective way. Ducks are also scavengers of turkeys.—J. P. C., Wyandotte Co.

Try Bullheads

In the November 3 issue of Kansas Farmer the article, "A Crawdad Problem," asks for help from E. R. Barr and A. J. Kuhlmann, Lyon county turkey raisers.

If they will stock their ponds with bullheads or sun-perch, which can be seined from a creek or stream and placed in the pond, their crawdad problem will be answered.

And they soon will have a lot of fish. My son picked up 672 small ones which went over the pond bank the latter part of September when we had so much rain.—F. J. H., Montgomery Co.

Stopped Pond Leak

A few weeks ago in Kansas Farmer was a complaint from some farmers about the crawdads letting the water out of their pond. I had a similar experience a few years back. A pond was leaking badly, so I dug down in the center of the dam and found the original surface of the ground had dried out and season cracked. The crawdads had found those cracks, went thru and, of course, the water followed. The only thing I could do was plow and scrape off about 20 feet of the dam down to the original level where the cracks were. I plowed that all up, then drained the pond. When it dried sufficiently I scraped out the pond and filled back the dam on top of that plowed stuff. That effectively stopped the leaking.

That may not be the trouble with these men's ponds but I think it is. It may not seem reasonable but underneath the dam the ground gets bone dry and is likely to crack. For that reason the dam site should be well plowed up its entire length and the dam be piled on top that loose dirt.—W. J. M., Wilson Co.

Nontip Feed Pans

When we pen hogs in individual pens we use the round, shallow galvanized feed pans instead of troughs, since the pans are both economical and very easy to keep clean. We had some waste feed, because pans were easily tipped, but all such difficulty has been done away with since we set the pan down within an old discarded auto casing. The 6.00 by 16 tires are the right size for most of this type of pan.—E. R. N.

Seat Supports Back

Wanting a more comfortable seat for my tractor, I went to a used car yard to see what I could find. I got the driver's seat from an old model car, and then took a thin piece of iron, about one third inch thick, and used 4 bolts to fasten it to each corner. I removed the seat that was on the tractor and put the car seat in place of it, using 2 bolts to fasten it in place. I used 2 bolts instead of the one used before as it keeps the larger seat steady. The only other change I had to make was to weld a 6-inch piece on the clutch pedal as with the higher seat I couldn't reach the pedal. This is much more comfortable seat than the original one, as it supports my back

and is especially helpful when plowing.—C. B.

Tar the Gloves

"Aw, shucks, 'taint no trouble at all and how it saves!" Heat a can of pine tar until warm enough to spread evenly and put into your corn-shucking gloves. This method insures 2 or 3 days more wear from the gloves. And it also saves the hands from getting sore and cracking open.—H. K.

Turkey Show

The sixth annual Kansas State Dressed Turkey Show will be held at Kansas State College, February 6, in connection with Farm and Home Week. M. E. Jackson, Kansas State College poultry specialist, suggested turkey producers might want to hold some of their best ones off the market so they can enter the show.

In 1944, there were 60 entries from 4 states. The 1945 show was canceled due to the war. A special award is being planned for the best out-of-state display this year. A similar Kansas display award also will be made.

Someone Said

"Life can be so broad it has no depth—you can spread yourself out too thin. But a deep taproot can broaden out."

"Don't force your convictions on others. Share them with others."

"A wire can lift pounds. But put a charge of electricity thru that wire and it can lift tons."

"Law is the minimum on which society can be built."

"Despite all of our national planning, every farm family must dig out its own success."

"You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong."

What is the most striking statement you have heard recently? Or the one that sticks in your mind, no matter when you heard it? Send it to The Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, to be used in this column. Statements made by farm folks are preferred.

Old Rubbers Useful

I split old can rubbers in 2, sometimes 3 pieces, and use to bind covers on dishes and jars. They are used in the same way as the little rubber bands which we cannot now buy.—Mrs. Lee Cochran.

Shade for Feathers

When sunning your bedclothes don't hang your feather pillows in bright sunlight. This draws the natural oil from the feathers and makes them less pliable.—A. B. D.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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

In Answer to Question:
"What Egg Mash or Pellets Do You Consider Best?"

Nutrena Wins

2 to 1 OVER 2nd BEST FEED

3½ to 1 over 3rd Best...4 to 1 over 4th Best



C. H. "TUB" NORTH
Manager
Nutrena Proving
Farms

HERE'S THE WAY I SEE IT...

I figure this is a vote for Nutrena's loyalty to quality. You poultry-raisers know that Nutrena could make a lot more feed if we would simply reduce Nutrena's quality. But we've insisted that Nutrena Feeds be "the best feeds money can buy." This vote tells us, more than anything else could, that we are doing right. You folks know quality feeds, and we're mighty glad you do.

I think this is a vote, too, for leadership.

For 25 years Nutrena has been the leader. We've led in better quality feeds, the new in nutrition, easier feeding methods and profit-proving. You poultry-raisers know you can depend on Nutrena for the newest and finest in poultry feeds. That's why you voted Nutrena the leader, 2 to 1.

But most important, this is a vote for RESULTS.

Countless thousands of poultry-raisers know from experience with their own flocks that Nutrena proves "Best" in results for them. And that is what counts. When reports show that baby chick raisers by the thousands average 94% livability...when reports on over half a million chicks show better than a two-pound average at eight weeks...when flock owners send in reports on 60% to more than 80% average egg production through the winter months—then no wonder they vote Nutrena "Best"—2 to 1 over the nearest competitor!

That's the way I see this survey, folks. We'll do our level best to keep right on giving you "the best feed money can buy."



Where And How This Survey Was Made

This was an impartial survey conducted by us, for Nutrena Mills, Inc. Their only assistance was in outlining the area to be surveyed.

A postal card, like the sample printed here, was sent to over 15,000 rural box holders scattered over the area shown on the map. A successful effort was made to see that returns followed the pattern of poultry population throughout the area.

We tabulated each card returned and in our opinion the overall findings are based upon an adequate sample and are statistically sound.



Robert S. Conlan
**ROBERT S. CONLAN
& ASSOCIATES**

PROFIT-PROVED



YOUR COMMENTS ON POULTRY FEED
1. Do you raise chickens? Check Yes No
2. What BRAND of chick mash do you consider best?
Answer _____
3. What BRAND of egg mash or pellets do you consider best?
Answer _____

ALL-MASH EGG PELLETS EGG MASH OR PELLETS



*Smoother than ever
- it's a new ride!*



This new Ford car—so big and smartly styled—offers more new developments than most pre-war yearly models. . . . New multi-leaf springs—long and slow-acting—give you a velvety ride that's smooth and level. . . . Brakes, too, offer major new advancements. They're oversize, self-centering hydraulics for "cushioned stops"—quick but quiet. Less pedal pressure needed. . . . Under that trim, broad hood there's stepped-up power—and with it a new thriftiness in gas and oil. . . . Inside, new luxury awaits you. Colorful fabrics and trim in pleasing two-tone combinations. Seats that are wide and deep. . . . Take your choice of two great engines. The V-8, increased from 90 to 100 horsepower; the 90 horsepower Six. . . . Yes, everywhere you look, you'll find advancements in this youthful new car. . . . Ask your Ford dealer about the smartest Ford cars ever built.

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TUNE IN... THE FORD SHOW... CBS, Tuesdays, 10-10:30 P.M., E.S.T. THE FORD SUNDAY EVENING HOUR... ABC, Sundays, 8-9 P.M., E.S.T.



THERE'S A *Ford* IN YOUR FUTURE!

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM



I WAS much interested a few days ago in some population figures, showing population shifts during the war years.

Just before World War II the farm population of the United States was, in round numbers, 31 million. The non-farm population was 97½ million.

Today the farm population is down to a little over 25 million; the non-farm population up to more than 113½ million.

What with the Army draft and the exodus from the farms of men, women and children to work in the war plants, the farm population has dropped 6 million, while the non-farm population has increased 16 million.

One American in four lived on the farm before the war; now it is only a little more than one in six. And the general belief among those who study population and population trends is that only something like 2 million men, women and children will return to the farm in the postwar period, unless a terrific depression drives more of them back from the cities.

This shift of population, if it is permanent—and to some extent it undoubtedly is permanent—has economic and political implications of far-reaching effect.

While the farm population has dropped 6 million in 6 years, farm production has increased approximately one third, helped by very favorable weather conditions. Very likely we can count on an increased production of farm commodities, over all, of some 25 per cent from the prewar production.

Mechanization increased materially during the war, even with the shortage of farm machinery production. That trend probably will continue. Many fewer hands will be required to produce more food and fiber than in the past. When the mechanical cotton picker really gets going in the South, there will be an economic revolution, if not a political revolution. Right now, with food supplies in the United States not more than sufficient to meet demand, and with city consumers still having war wage money, there is not much conflict between the city consumers and the farm producers of foodstuffs. That is the case both economically and politically.

But that condition is likely to change as the months and years go by. For another 2 years Government support prices are promised to hold farm prices at 90 per cent of parity. Unless these are protected thru subsidies, that means retail food prices are going to be at relatively high levels. As wages drop—and they can be kept at or near war levels only by inflation of the currency—we are going to get increased pressure from consumers, particularly in industrial centers, for cheap food. And also for cheaper cotton and other fibers.

The Eastern seaboard is likely to demand beef and lamb from the Argentine. Twenty-one-cent cotton in the United States and 14-cent cotton from Brazil will present a domestic problem as well as a foreign trade problem. Wheat also is going to face a similar, altho perhaps not as acute, problem in the later postwar years for export purposes. Canadian wheat at \$1.44 a bushel at Fort

William, and \$2 wheat at Buffalo, N. Y., is something for the wheat grower to think about, if United States wheat and flour are to seek an export market in the years after export for relief purposes is partly financed from the United States treasury.

To the extent that legislation affects farm prices—and it has and promises to continue to have considerable influence—it is fortunate for the farm states and farmers generally that in the United States Senate every state has an equal vote. If Senate representation were based on population, as House representation is, the 5 city consumers for every farm producer could create an unpleasant situation for the farmer in marketing his products. As the matter now stands, the farm states have just about equal representation with the industrial states in the Senate, altho outnumbered better than 3 to 1 in the House.

Kansas and other farm states need more industries if their interests are to be properly protected in Washington in the years ahead.

There Is Hope

I THINK it will do each one of us good to sit down and try to figure out exactly where we stand. Take an invoice of ourselves, our business and our country. That in itself may help clear away some of the confusion in our minds. Give us new faith in ourselves, and new inspiration to carry on with the important job ahead. In this period between Thanksgiving and Christmas, with gratefulness in our hearts for war's end, we look ahead with a sincere prayer on our lips that "Peace on earth good will to men" may be a lasting reality.

And I feel there is great hope. Like you, I realize we stand at the crossroads. Decisions we make now, personal, national and international, seem to be of greater importance than those made at any other time in the several thousand years of man's existence. I think that is true. We are at the point now where we can use our knowledge—dangerous knowledge—to improve the lot of mankind beyond our fondest dreams. Or we can use it to destroy civilization. But just as other generations have faced their grave questions and have found successful answers, we too can meet our problems in such a way that a better world will result.

The first step in accomplishing that end as individuals has been expressed by many people. That first step is to think and talk and work optimistically. We can be practical and sensible about it. But it is good psychology not to be defeatists. The more people we get to thinking in the right direction, the easier it is going to be to travel that road. It will not hurt anyone or cost anything to try.

First step along that line within nations and among nations, I believe, is to remember forever the futility of war. Then as peoples, get better acquainted as human beings instead of nations bent on sharp practices to gain temporary economic ad-

vantages. Let the common people have more to say in deciding basic issues. Keep the common man informed, instead of by-passing him with double talk and secret agreements. I know I have great faith in the judgment of a well informed common people.

I find hope in making the invoice I mentioned. If we take time to put down in one column the things that are unfavorable to a successful, peaceful future it is a startling picture, I admit. But as we put down in a parallel column the things that are favorable to great future progress and well being, it seems to outweigh the other.

I realize on the bad side of the page we have world unrest, conquered gangster nations that must be reclaimed, an unfortunate suspicion among friendly allied nations, and misunderstandings. Within our country are labor-management difficulties, fear of inflation and a later depression, concern over farm surpluses. You could add a great many items to that list.

But you also can write down an imposing list of favorable circumstances on the good side of the page. The wars are over. Our boys are coming home. Those who must occupy the danger zones in the main are good examples for others to follow. Born in them is a generosity that will leave its mark. The decent nations of the world do realize the necessity of avoiding future wars; that aboveboard co-operation is the sensible way.

Here in America we know that our productive ability is almost unlimited. I am sure we didn't realize our capacity along this line until we got into the wars. Looking back on our record we can feel a confidence that such production can, if used wisely, create a living standard higher than any of us have known before.

Science moves ahead as a great ally in peacetime. Perhaps atomic power will be harnessed for good. We know science and American industries are creating better and more efficient farm equipment, better automobiles, improved radios, more adequate and comfortable housing, better transportation facilities, new uses for farm products. We know that science and agriculture are working out time-saving and labor-saving methods, better crop rotations, more successful methods of fighting insects and diseases, ways of marketing farm products that will prove advantageous; they are improving virtually every crop and all kinds of livestock. The list on the good side of the page can be a long, long list.

We have everything to gain by trying our dead level best to live up to these bright possibilities of the future; everything to lose if we fail. We are bound to make mistakes at best. But I frankly feel our chances for years of peace and progress definitely outweigh our chances of failure. I feel there is ample reason for great hope. And I pin my faith on agriculture to help lead the way, because farm thinking is informed thinking. Farm judgment is sound judgment.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Try to "Sell" Postwar Farm Plan

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the postwar antics of some of our peace-loving Allies (in the Dutch Indies, in Iran, Bulgaria, Rumania, Manchuria, etc.) do not seem to agree with some of their possessions from the Atlantic Charter to Pearl Harbor and even to Dumbarton Oaks, just remember the old quatrian:

"When the devil was sick,
"The devil a monk would be;
"When the devil was well,
"The devil a monk was he."

Postwar planning in the Department of Agriculture is beginning to jell. Postwar as here used means the years immediately following 1948.

For the period from now thru 1948—on the supposition that the war will be declared officially ended sometime in 1946—the Government is pledged

to support most farm prices at 90 per cent of parity. So the general pattern of the national farm program will be much as is. Except that the goals will be somewhat lower, depending upon estimated market demands. Notice this program carries the 90 per cent price support program thru the 1948 election.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, in speeches over the country, is laying the foundation for understanding and acceptance of the general plan for the postwar national farm program.

Undersecretary John B. Hutson also is carrying the postwar ball in some

speeches he has made and will make in the near future.

The ABC of the postwar program seems to follow the following lines, to get parity income thru bigger volume rather than thru higher prices.

A. Full employment in industry and the service trades as the best guarantee of parity income; note the emphasis is to be on parity income rather than parity prices.

B. Full farm production, closer to wartime volume than prewar volume; it is held that having geared agriculture to the higher volume of production, farmers will tend to continue production at or near present levels.

C. Bigger markets at home, thru full employment (A) but at moderate prices, with subsidized consumption of perishables, using the school lunch program and some sort of food stamp plan for the lowest income groups.

D. An aggressive campaign for export markets, at competitive prices in the world markets; apparently means the two-price that has been advocated for cotton and wheat, which in turn calls for subsidization of exports.

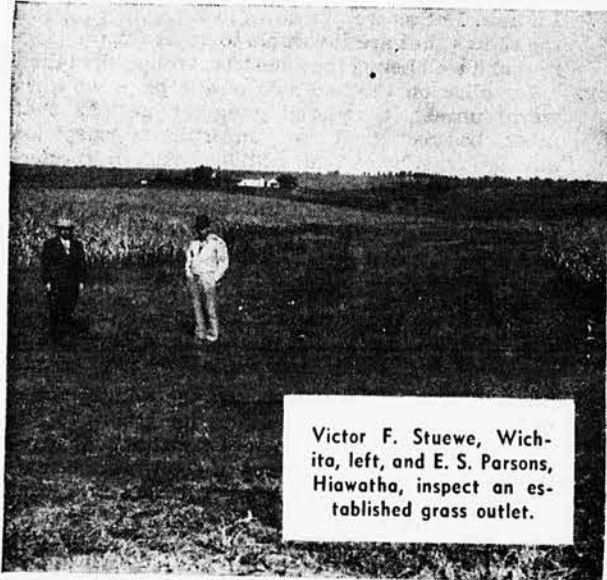
(Aside: Did you notice that the Government now is subsidizing imports as well as exports? Using RFC funds, Government is paying a bounty of 3 cents a pound on coffee imports. The coffee growers refused to deliver without the increase. The Administration didn't want coffee drinkers to have to pay more during the continuance of

(Continued on Page 24)

What Causes Mortgage Foreclosures

... Here's the Way to Beat Them

By DICK MANN



Victor F. Stuewe, Wichita, left, and E. S. Parsons, Hiawatha, inspect an established grass outlet.



Land low in fertility and badly eroded was seeded to grasses by the Land Bank before being resold to farmers. Everything is done to help buyers produce crops and livestock to retire the mortgage.

Plow terraces being built by Mr. Vignery to divert water around ditches so they can heal. He is a Soil Conservation District member.

THE FARMER who prevents soil erosion, and who maintains soil fertility, is the farmer who pays off his mortgage," says Victor F. Stuewe, farm service assistant for the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. Then he adds that "soil erosion and loss of soil fertility has been the principal cause of farm mortgage foreclosures in Kansas."

And Mr. Stuewe ought to know, because it is his job to make a thoro study of Kansas farms taken over by the Federal Land Bank, and to supervise a program that will put depleted soil back into the business of production. This program is carried out thru co-operation with the national farm loan associations and their secretary-treasurers in the counties.

There is no doubt about it. Records show that in those areas where soil erosion is most severe, the Federal Land Bank and other lending agencies acquire the most farms. "A farm with sick soil always gets worse after the loan becomes delinquent, and during the redemption period," states Mr. Stuewe.

"Many of the farms we have acquired had some acres that were badly eroded, and much of the soil was lacking in fertility. Erosion and one-crop farming systems had depleted the soil of its fertility, nitrogen, and organic matter, and it had lost much of its top soil."

You might think that an agency such as the Federal Land Bank would rush in and see how much money it could spend on these farms. Such has not been the case.

Most of the improvement has been thru seeding of grasses and legumes to protect the soil against erosion, and to increase nitrogen and organic matter. Knowing that mortgages are paid off thru production of the soil, first attention has been on improving that soil. The only attention given buildings is that necessary to make them usable.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Stuewe points out, "improving the soil often did the thing so necessary to security, and which a purchaser probably could have done himself. Our highest costs have not exceeded \$10 an acre, and most of them have been less than \$5 an acre."

Here is the yardstick applied to every farm taken over: How many acres are unfit for cultivation and should be returned to grass? Where can a small acreage of alfalfa provide a legume crop on this property? How many acres of legumes, such as sweet clover, red clover and lespedeza, can be used in rotation to build up the nitrogen and organic matter of this farm? Does the farm need cleaning up around fence rows and buildings, and other improvements in general appearance?

These improvements are fundamental. Their object is to establish legumes and provide pasture. They stop soil erosion and build soil fertility. They improve the looks of the farm and provide additional protein. Farmers who buy these places don't have to wait. They can start right off with a livestock program.

Why a livestock program? "Because," points

out Mr. Stuewe, "Farm Management records at Kansas State College show that farms having alfalfa and livestock have a higher average income. We want those farms in a condition to assure payments on the loan the first year and every year."

While farms are being improved prior to resale, Land Bank officials realize tenants may not get ultimate benefits from their seeding work. So they are paid an average of \$2 an acre for plowing, 75 cents an acre for disking, 40 cents an acre for harrowing, and 75 cents an acre for seeding. An agreement is made stating the number of acres to be tilled and prepared for an improvement program. Money earned by the tenant is applied on his cash rent payments.

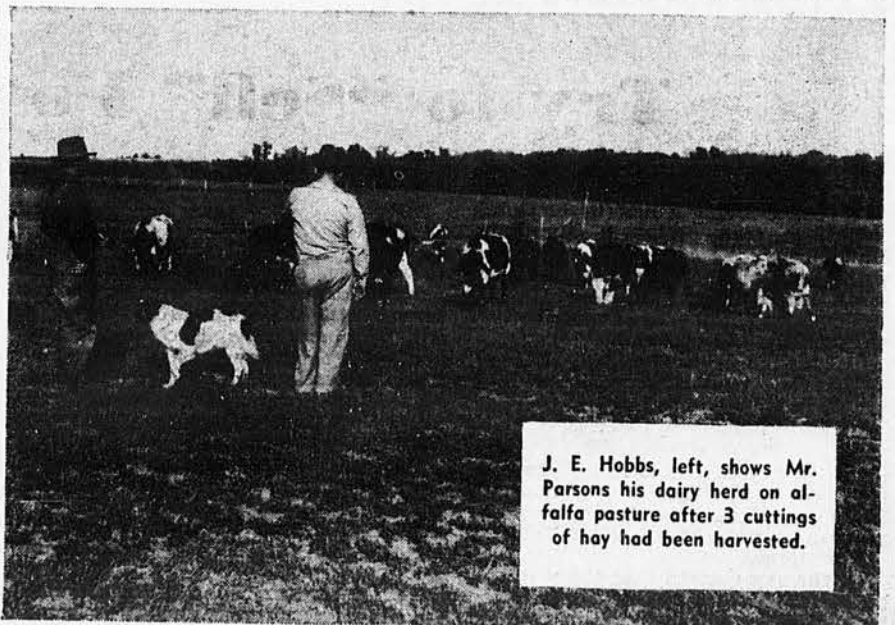
No attempt is made to unload these farms at inflated figures. It is a policy to sell at a fair normal land price to give tenants a chance for ownership. The Land Bank aim is to sell at a price they feel represents true value of the land, and which can be paid off by the buyer.

When we went over the Federal Land Bank program it seemed to us there might be one weak point in it. Farms often are sold before the job of soil conservation and building up soil fertility is completed. If a buyer fails to complete the plan he may be unable to pay his loan. If he pays cash, he may lose some of his investment.

Bank officials are aware of this and W. E. Fisher, vice-president in charge of loan and real estate servicing, states: "The Bank's program calls for sound farm service to preserve the soil



Continuing Federal Land Bank soil rehabilitation program is Edwin Vignery, Brown county, shown standing in eroded ditch.



J. E. Hobbs, left, shows Mr. Parsons his dairy herd on alfalfa pasture after 3 cuttings of hay had been harvested.

from the time the loan is made until it is paid. Purchasers are encouraged to carry out the bank's rebuilding plans."

Our personal fears about purchasers not following thru seemed to be unfounded when we called on some of the farmers who have bought farms. They are going right ahead with the improvement programs started by the Federal Land Bank.

We chose Brown county as a test county for inspection of the Federal Land Bank program. Because Brown county is the No. 1 county in the state for crop production. Despite its rich soil, farms have gone down to bankruptcy thru neglect and abuse. The very richness of the soil has lulled some into thinking that "it can't happen here." But it did.

An investigation of records in the National Farm Loan Association office at Hiawatha disclosed that the Federal Land Bank had taken over 87 farms out of the 2,260 in the county. There were as many as 17 foreclosures in a single township, where you get a picture of an entire community slowly dying thru soil starvation. Most of these farms now are resold to farmers.

One of these farms went to Edwin Vignery, who purchased a 160-acre tract from the Land Bank in 1939 for \$6,400. After the first World War, the original owner had refused an offer of \$30,000. Tenant farming and continuous cropping so depleted its productivity it finally was taken over by the

cultivated land and steeper pastures. "I had to rent pasture at first," says Mr. Vignery. "Now my pasture is carrying 18 to 20 head of cattle. Wheat yields have more than doubled, and corn yields have jumped from 27 bushels to 40 and 60 bushels an acre." More land on this farm will be retired to permanent pasture.

One of the most depleted farms taken over by the Land Bank was a 310-acre place just over the line in Doniphan county. Preliminary work on rehabilitation still is in progress here.

One quarter section had been about abandoned. Tops of slopes had been farmed down to yellow clay. Gullies ran in all directions. Much of the drainage was going directly thru the farmstead and had undermined farm buildings.

A 40-acre field hadn't been plowed for 20 years. Tenants had yearly disked the top, thrown in temporary pasture, then overgrazed it into the ground. The top soil was so packed lespedeza couldn't be established the first try.

Thirty acres of brome, 30 acres of red clover, and 70 acres of lespedeza were sown. Later, the clover and lespedeza ground was sown to wheat after fertility had been built up. All of the farm will need clover to build up fertility, and steeper slopes will have to go back to permanent grass. Eventual goal is 100 acres of grass and 30 acres of alfalfa. There was not one acre of grass on the place when it was taken over.

Diversion dikes were built around the farmstead and 2 ponds constructed, one near the barn. Farm buildings here had to be repaired and painted. "It is going to take a lot of work before any farmer could hope to pay off a mortgage on this farm," sighed Mr. Stuewe as he viewed the immense number of things yet to be done.

Another Brown county farmer who has retired his loan, and who is proceeding with the improvement program, is Jake Lehman. Before selling this 160-acre farm to Mr. Lehman, the Land Bank established 12 acres of alfalfa and red clover and some brome grass. One old building was torn down to build a poultry house. A cattle shed was erected and the home and barn remodeled. This is more building improvement than is done on most farms.

Mr. Lehman immediately signed up for a soil-conservation program. A map was made of his farm as it was and as it should be. This is being followed to the letter.

Ditches came onto the farm from the west and north. Mr. Lehman put 750 cubic yards of fill in one and terraced to divert water around it. Fifteen or 20 acres once untillable because of erosion now are back in production.

Mr. Lehman plows deep to break up top soil that was packed from too shallow cultivation, and finds that soybeans help with the job of loosening the soil. He likes red clover better than alfalfa in rotation, as it permits a shorter rotation.

Thirty to 40 acres of red clover are being seeded yearly and he hopes to have all his farm built up in 3 more years.

Bank Started Program

When he bought his 122.71-acre farm 3 years ago, J. E. Hobbs knew that the Land Bank had seeded 10 acres of brome and 6 acres of alfalfa, to supplement 9 or 10 acres of permanent pasture on the place. He seeded another 20 acres to alfalfa and 50 acres to red clover. The bank also had repaired and painted all farm buildings.

Rotation here calls for red clover-corn-oats, with wheat occasionally. The farm now is carrying 33 head of dairy cattle, 3 horses, 35 head of hogs, and 200 hens. Everything raised, except seed, is marketed thru livestock.

Last year Mr. Hobbs sold \$516 worth of red clover seed off 16 acres, plus his Government payment, and had 140 pounds left for home planting. He got 3 cuttings of alfalfa this year, plus a grazing season for his dairy cattle. Some terracing will be done soon on this farm.

We called on other farmers, too, but the pattern is the same. The road back to productivity was started by the Land Bank and is being completed by the new owners. It is an inspiring thing to visit these farmers who love and respect the soil. You know, when you leave, that those farms are in good hands.

Which Road?

Soil conservation in our Nation is now at the fork in the road. Our entire citizenship realizes that some protective and rebuilding action must be taken, and that non-productive and impoverished soil means ultimately an impoverished people. The question is, shall we, as owners and operators, take the necessary steps to solve the problem thru intelligent farming practices and proper management; or will we, by our inaction, permit destruction of our soil to continue to the point where some drastic action is forced upon us? If we continue as a strong and virile nation, and with a contented and prosperous farm people, further depreciation of our soil fertility must stop. Which road shall we take?

Sincerely,
C. G. SHULL, President,
The Federal Land Bank of
Wichita.

Land Bank. Conditions on the farm were so bad it was 5 years before a single offer was made for it.

Now Mr. Vignery has paid off in full, and is rapidly completing the program of soil conservation and improving soil fertility.

Twenty acres were seeded back to brome grass on fields previously cropped continuously to corn. Good luck was had in establishing grass outlets for terraces just now being constructed. Mr. Vignery grows 18 to 20 acres of red clover every year and 9 acres of alfalfa. His rotation calls for oats-wheat-red clover 2 years, corn on the contour 2 or 3 years, then oats.

Ditches on the farm are being dammed and plow terraces constructed to carry water around them so they will heal. He plans to terrace all of his



"I hate to interrupt this marvelous stream of advice, Dear, but something's burning on the kitchen stove!"



**HYDRAULIC LIFT *plus*
DUAL DEPTH CONTROL**

Here's a control that really controls—the last word in a hydraulic system. At a touch of your fingers, it lifts and lowers implements to the exact depth you select. Handy dual levers gauge the depth of right and left gangs — independently and accurately. You can vary the depth of either gang to follow the contour of the ground as easily as a pilot banks his plane.



**THE POWER OF THE
Family FARM**




Many a wife or daughter has taken over the tractor controls in recent times of emergency. A 12-year-old Maryland girl won the heart of the nation when she "manned" the home farm alone, while her father was overseas.

The power that made it possible is worth a second look. Gone is the tiring armwork of the past, and in its place the comfort, ease and smoothness of power control. This farm girl operated an Allis-Chalmers tractor which, like the new Model C pictured here, uses hydraulic control to raise and lower implements at a finger's touch.

Foremost in Allis-Chalmers' planning for the family farm is equipment which can be operated by *one man*, eliminating outside "crew" help. Power-controlled implements are a major step in this direction. Equipment like the new Model C Tractor and companion implements with hydraulic control can go far to make the family farm free, independent and prosperous . . . the cornerstone of a busy and prosperous America.



TUNE IN  THE NEW NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR,
every Saturday, NBC Network — Consult your newspaper for time and station.



A "Get-Together" that Got Results...

It's been a big job to move all the livestock to market this fall but the livestock raisers got together with the railroads and with everyone cooperating a tremendous task has been accomplished without delays to military traffic.

For 76 years, Union Pacific has served the farmers and ranchers of eleven western states; transported their livestock and other products.

Now that the pressure of wartime transportation is gradually being eased, Union Pacific is in even better position to give the dependable, efficient service for which it has long been famous.

For the finest in rail transportation during 1946 and the years to come — be specific, say "Union Pacific."

The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
The Strategic Middle Route

What About Old Man River?

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

DOWN thru the ages the muddy Missouri river has pursued its destructive course unhampered. It has wandered back and forth thru its wide valley gouging out new bends, cutting across old ones, devouring in the process great chunks of fertile farm land. It has transferred farms and towns from one state to another by cutting in behind them. Every spring, when the rains come and the snow melts in the mountains, the undisciplined Missouri swells out of its banks and does some \$50,000,000 worth of damage. Fertile bottom land is flooded with swirling, muddy water and crops already planted are ruined. Factories are stopped by high water, railroads are washed out, highways thru the bottoms are useless.

It is agreed by almost everyone that the turbulent and destructive Missouri must be brought under control. Most people see in it a great potential asset if it can be wisely developed and used for the benefit of all. How best to do this is a question that is uppermost in the minds of a great many people. Two plans have been proposed. Sharp interest is centered in the Pick-Sloan plan for bossing the river. Others favor the plan sponsored by Senator James E. Murray, of Montana. This is a plan patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority and is generally spoken of as the MVA plan.

Heard Both Sides

People in Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri had an opportunity of hearing these 2 plans authoritatively discussed by Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Neff, army district engineer, and Jerome Walsh, regional director for MVA, when these 2 gentlemen spoke in St. Joseph on 2 separate evenings.

Colonel Neff, because of his 18 years' experience in river work, was able to answer satisfactorily a barrage of questions hurled at him by an alert audience. It was explained that the Pick-Sloan plan resulted from 2 combined projects; the one by Colonel Lewis A. Pick, who worked with the army engineers on the Missouri before building the Ledo Road thru Burma; the other by W. G. Sloan, of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. The joint Pick-Sloan plan already has been passed by Congress, Colonel Neff said, but, altho authorized, funds have not yet been appropriated.

An initial expenditure of 400 million dollars has been authorized on the program. Total estimated cost will be between 1½ and 2 billion dollars to be expended over a period of 25 to 30 years. Of the initial authorization, 200 million is to go to the Bureau of Reclamation to carry on irrigation work, and 200 million to the engineers for deepening the channel of the lower river and constructing reservoirs. The plan calls for building reservoirs capable of storing 95 million acre-feet of water.

The administrative setup under the plan provides for jurisdiction by the Department of Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Power Commission and the army engineers, Colonel Neff said. There will be a Missouri basin committee composed of representatives of each of these groups, and 4 governors from the 10 states lying within the valley. This committee would meet once a month to discuss projects and to keep a watchful eye on everything.

Will Go Much Further

Jerome Walsh explained the provisions of the Murray bill by pointing out that the MVA would be a Federally chartered corporation comprising 3 members appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. These men, he said, would be charged with the task of investigating and examining all conditions in the valley to determine what is best for all. If MVA is passed by Congress it will supersede the Pick-Sloan plan. It will build about the same number of dams, but will go much further in co-ordinating the economic life of the valley afterward.

The Missouri river has its beginning at Three Forks, Montana, where the 3 streams, Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin converge. From Three Forks to the Mississippi the Missouri runs 2,460 miles, the longest watercourse in the United States, Mr. Walsh told his listeners. If measured from the mouth

of the Mississippi it is the longest river in the world. As it meanders thru its valley 6 other big rivers empty into it; the Yellowstone, the Cheyenne, the Niobrara, the James, the Platte and the Kaw. Its basin takes in one sixth of the nation's area, contains 529,230 square miles and has a population of 7 million people.

Mr. Walsh stated that in the last 10 years this vast potential of land and people has shown an appalling economic decline caused by waste of substance. Records show, he said, that a ton of top soil from each acre is carried away by the river each year. Four hundred million acres of land waste away annually under our feet. There can be no doubt that there is a drastic and present need to do something, the speaker emphasized.

When all the dams are built there will be 6 big ones on the Missouri and more than 90 on its tributaries. The dams probably will be built at the same places whether under the Pick-Sloan plan or MVA. The only difference will be in administration.

Someone in his audience asked Colonel Neff about the possibility of obtaining cheap electricity. The engineer explained that electric power is to be developed wherever its development

Your Name Please?

Several folks are going to be disappointed. Nearly every day Kansas Farmer receives letters and cards requesting certain bulletins, which lack the name or the address of the writer. Obviously, we cannot fill such orders. If you have not received your order of bulletins or leaflets, perhaps the address you gave was incomplete. We are eager to have every order filled promptly and satisfactorily, so please be sure the name and address is written plainly.

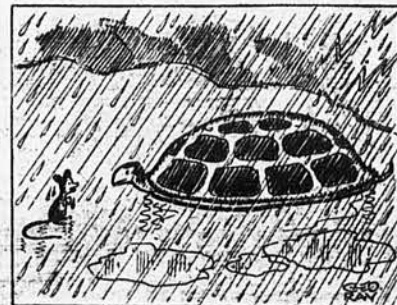
does not interfere with other uses. After the power plants are constructed they would be operated under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior and power would be sold "at the switchboard." This means that the Government would sell power at cheaper rates to firms already in the business for distribution.

These firms would then pass on the cheap rate to the consumer. Cheap electricity will make possible the electrification of many farms in the valley and will encourage the establishment of new industries. Cheap power will also make possible the economical refining of low-grade ores found so abundantly in the upper basin.

In bringing these 2 authorities to St. Joseph the sponsors performed a service that is appreciated by the general public. If the talks have done nothing else, they have stimulated discussion of a subject that the man on the street and the man on the farm did not know too much about.

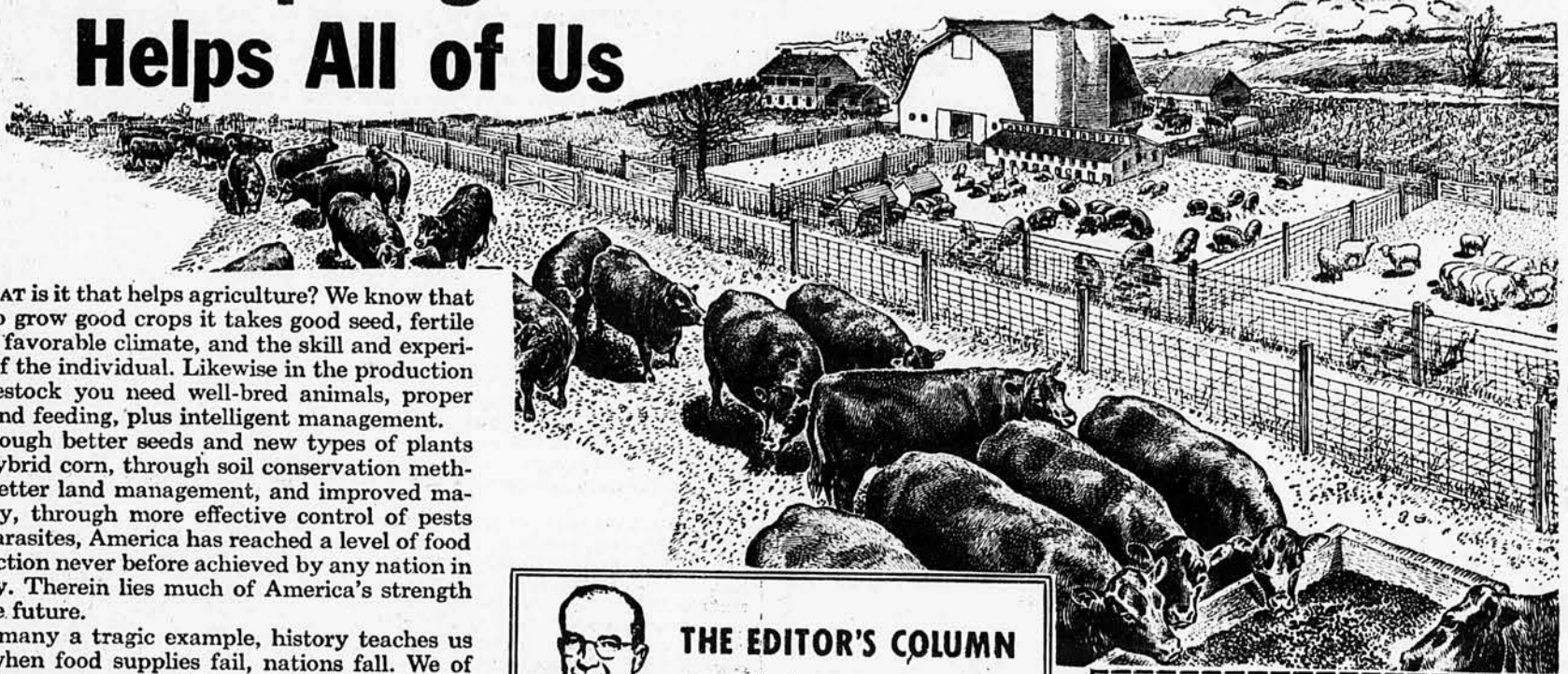
Listening in on arguments at farm sales, silo fillings and the like, one gains the impression that farmers generally lean toward the Pick-Sloan plan. They look upon MVA as a sort of super-state, as another all-powerful Federal agency destined to usurp states' rights. Some feel that MVA would mean socialism. As the farmers see it MVA means the substitution of arbitrary power for democratic processes.

Note: Your letters giving your ideas and comment on this important subject are invited by Kansas Farmer for publication.—The Editor.



"Mind if I come in?"

What Helps Agriculture Helps All of Us



WHAT is it that helps agriculture? We know that to grow good crops it takes good seed, fertile soil, a favorable climate, and the skill and experience of the individual. Likewise in the production of livestock you need well-bred animals, proper care and feeding, plus intelligent management.

Through better seeds and new types of plants like hybrid corn, through soil conservation methods, better land management, and improved machinery, through more effective control of pests and parasites, America has reached a level of food production never before achieved by any nation in history. Therein lies much of America's strength for the future.

By many a tragic example, history teaches us that when food supplies fail, nations fall. We of America must see to it that our agriculture becomes always a stronger, surer base for the economy of our nation. This is a task not only for you as producers but also for us who, by providing nationwide facilities and services, bridge the gap which separates farmers and ranchers from the distant consumers who must have their products.

And because our business is so closely linked with the land, we at Swift & Company are vitally interested in all developments that help agriculture. And so in these Swift pages we publish helpful information, knowing that a prosperous agriculture is essential to the livestock and meat industry—and to the prosperity of the nation as a whole.

John Holmes
President, Swift & Company



Soda Bill Sez:

... generally we should learn two things from life—what to do and what not to do.

... if work is a pleasure, a man sure can have a lot of fun farming.

OUR LIVESTOCK JUDGING METHODS

By R. G. JOHNSON

Head, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oregon State College

Domestic animals are machines for converting plant material into meat, fibers, and other human needs. Competition forces the modern farmer to evaluate efficiency in terms of tons or bushels per acre, dairy production in pounds of butterfat per cow per year, and poultry results in number of eggs per year. Thus, since the basic resource is feed and not animals, shouldn't livestock producers evaluate breeding stock on the basis of meat or of wool their offspring produces per 100 pounds of feed consumed?

The show ring standard for judging animals by external appearance has given us advancement up to a certain point, but breeding for the show ring does not always lead to efficient feed utilization.

A step in the right direction is the increasing use of proved sires. Today, through use of artificial insemination, the purebred breeder is greatly assisted in the establishment and increase of efficient blood lines.

Tomorrow's "yardstick" will not only be bigger yields per acre but also more pounds of meat and fiber per ton of feed.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW? How many of the amino acids essential to health are found in meat?

What governs the price of livestock?

In what dessert is meat an important ingredient?



Answers to these questions may be found in articles on this page.



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

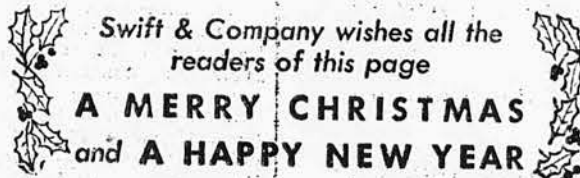
A smart steer on range goes to where the forage is best. A smart livestock producer sells where the market is best. There are many sources of information to help him decide where that best market may be. Radio networks and nearby stations report daily on receipts and prices at central and local markets. Commission houses and their field men are ready to give personal advice on the best time and place to sell. Newspapers publish detailed descriptions of market conditions. Various timely reports are available from the U. S. D. A. and other impartial sources on trends and developments in the livestock-and-meat industry.

In making their bids, livestock buyers also use current market information. *Acceptance of any price offered is entirely up to the producer or his sales agent.* Meat packing plants and their buyers are located at so many widespread points that if a producer is not satisfied with prices offered by any one buyer, he has a choice of several others to which he may sell his animals.

Moreover, with 3,500 meat packing plants and 26,000 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially, there is bound to be keen competitive bidding for your livestock. Barring meat rationing and price ceilings, livestock prices are governed by what the packer can get for the meat and by-products.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department



Swift & Company wishes all the readers of this page

**A MERRY CHRISTMAS
and A HAPPY NEW YEAR**

"AMINOS ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU! Amino acids are mysterious substances found in the proteins we eat. Aminos are used by our bodies to build and rebuild our tissues, organs, and blood. They also help fight off infections.

Of the 23 known aminos, ten are absolutely essential to health and even to life itself. *Meat is rich in all ten of them.* That's why doctors, working to rebuild the shattered bodies of wounded servicemen, order diets with large amounts of meat. That is also why everybody should eat meat for health as well as for its fine flavor and its "stick-to-the-ribs" food value.

Swift's and other meat packers, through The American Meat Institute, are telling this vital story of meat and its health-building aminos in many millions of advertising messages. As people read this story, there will be wider markets for meat—and the livestock you produce.

Martha Logan's Recipe for MINCE MEAT

Yield: 4 quarts

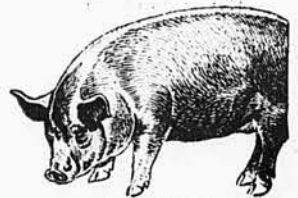
| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 pound cooked beef shank, chuck, or neck meat | 1½ pounds brown sugar |
| 1 cup meat stock | 1 quart cider |
| ½ pound suet | 2 teaspoons salt |
| 4 pounds apples | 2 teaspoons nutmeg |
| ½ pound currants | 2 teaspoons cloves |
| 1 pound seeded raisins | 3 teaspoons cinnamon |
| | 5 tablespoons lemon juice |

Pare, core, and chop apples. Chop together currants and raisins. Add apples, sugar, cider, and meat stock. Cook about 5 minutes. Grind meat and suet. Add with seasonings to apple mixture. Simmer 1 hour, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Add lemon juice.

FREE COLORING BOOK!

Boys and girls, here's a swell coloring book for you. It's filled with funny farm animals—Cissy Calf, Biddy Hen, Junior Chick, and many others. And there are rhymes, too. If you'd like to have it, just write to Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

GESTATION FEEDING FOR SOWS



You don't need to feed the bred sow "vitamin pills" and "calcium tablets," according to J. W. Schwab, of Purdue University. Here's a proper, well-balanced diet to feed during gestation which will help her produce a healthy litter of spring pigs.

Make the mixture one bushel of whole or coarsely ground corn, one bushel of whole or coarsely ground oats, or 30 pounds of wheat middlings or bran, plus five pounds of meat and bone scraps or tankage, or two pounds of meat and bone scraps and four pounds of soybean oil meal.

A suitable mineral mixture, to be provided in a self-feeder, consists of 10 pounds of pulverized limestone, 10 pounds of steamed bone meal, and one pound of common salt.

Extra salt fed free choice also is recommended. And be sure to provide plenty of drinking water.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

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



Surely all of us owe a vote of sincere thanks to shoe merchants everywhere for the fine job they have done under the most difficult conditions during these critical years. Continue to look for the familiar RED BALL—it is your constant assurance of honest value and dependable service.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
MISHAWAKA, INDIANA



Opportunity Is Being Lost

Need More Processing Plants in Kansas

PRODUCTION, shipping and marketing of livestock, plus processing and distribution of livestock products, account for employment of about one sixth of all workers in this country. That statement was made at the Industrial-Agricultural conference in Manhattan recently by Robert M. Owthwaite, vice-president of John Morrell & Co., Topeka.

Packers generally are happier when they can pay reasonably high prices for livestock, says Mr. Owthwaite. "There is no money in it for anybody when livestock prices become too low. Higher prices mean that consumer demand and purchasing power are relatively higher than current supplies. Seventy-five cents out of every packer dollar goes to the producer.

"Kansas packers last year paid out 13 million dollars in wages for slaughtering and processing cattle, and about 16 million dollars in wages for processing hogs.

"A great opportunity is being lost by Kansas hog producers. Last year two thirds of all hogs slaughtered in Kansas were imported from other states. A similar situation applies to lambs and calves. Surely the question of a more liberal supply of hogs in Kansas is of paramount importance in considering future agricultural development.

"Many Kansas farmers get in and out of the hog business because corn is not a sure crop. The same is true in South Dakota but those farmers stay with hogs, which they recognize as a steady and profitable source of income.

"Up in Canada, hog raisers carry on almost entirely without corn. Basic ration there is made up of barley, wheat and oats.

"Kansas farmers might well learn that while corn is desirable, it is not by any means entirely essential to successful hog raising. Use of wheat, barley and oats surely has not been sufficiently well promoted or exploited."

A Long Haul

Pointing out that Kansas is still losing profits on processing, Mr. Owthwaite said:

"As recently as a couple of years ago we purchased for use in our dog food department several hundred carloads of cereal. Included in this was 100 cars of wheat flakes. This was largely made up of Kansas wheat, which had to be shipped all the way to Pennsylvania for processing and brought back for delivery to our Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas plants—certainly a fine example of economic suicide.

"Since that time a plant at St. Joseph has equipped itself to handle this business, which undoubtedly will become a very large factor in increasing Missouri profits.

"Further suggestions as to the scope of the wide-open program of industrial development in Kansas may be cited from the fact that my firm in Topeka is shipping currently our hides to Mil-

waukee and to Newark, New Jersey; our lamb pelts to Philadelphia; pig skins to Michigan; grease to Camden, New Jersey; gelatin to Massachusetts; and glands to Indianapolis and Detroit—all of these for further processing, and thus contributing to industrial growth of other states and communities far removed from the source of production."

Need Wheat Test

Speaking at the first annual Industrial-Agricultural Week, J. A. Shellenberger, head of the Kansas State milling department, had this to say:

"There is urgent need for an accurate, rapid and convenient measure of wheat quality. A test highly correlated with baking quality is needed which can be included as part of the Federal grain standards. There is urgent need for a protein-quality test to accompany present Federal grain standards."

Work at the college, says Mr. Shellenberger, has disclosed in many cases that reduction in wheat grade because of harvesting conditions is not reflected in either the milling or baking quality of the grain.

Greatest research need of the milling industry, says Mr. Shellenberger, is development of young men who possess the ability to investigate problems facing the cereal industry.

Saved From Loss

Research, plus feeding trials, have turned many animal and grain by-products from total losses to valuable feeding supplements. This is the report of A. D. Weber, head of the Kansas State College department of animal husbandry, before scientists and farmers attending Industrial-Agricultural Week.

Practically every industrial by-product having any promise as stock feed has been tested, and detailed information obtained concerning its nutritive value and feeding use, states Weber.

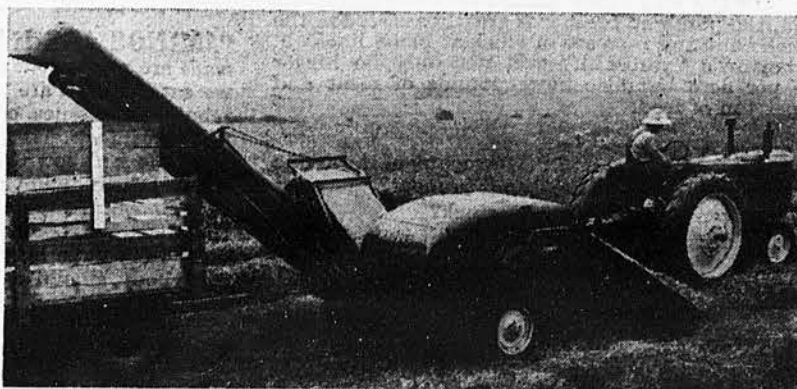
Industrial developments doubtless will bring many new and as yet unknown by-products from grains and other materials produced in Kansas. These, too, should and will be tested in controlled experiments. Thus, utilization of industrial by-products by livestock may be expected to continue to contribute significantly to the prosperity of both industry and agriculture, he concludes.

No Guesswork

"The guesswork in livestock feed has been eliminated by research," stated Dr. Vernon L. Alford, Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, in a talk before the Industrial-Agricultural conference, at Manhattan.

The feed man in your community, said Doctor Alford, is interested in supplying the feeder a type of feed or supplement feed that the particular feeder needs to produce eggs, milk, meat, or wool at lowest possible cost.

Ready for an Important Job



The Massey-Harris Forage Clipper which promises to lick the farmers' toughest job—hay-making. The Forage Clipper handles all hay and ensilage crops; cuts green hay, chops it and delivers it to the wagon; picks up cured hay from the windrow, chops it and loads it on the wagon or truck, either side or rear delivery, by means of swinging elevator; picks up straw and delivers it either chopped or unchopped—or takes straw from behind the combine, chops it and returns it to the ground where it is easily plowed under; cuts green ensilage such as corn, chops and loads it with corn attachment—the operator merely dumps the chopped material from the truck or wagon into a blower, where it can be directed to the silo or mow as desired—cutting manpower requirements of haying to a fraction.

TRADE MARK

BALL-BAND FOOTWEAR

RUBBER — LEATHER — FABRIC — WOOLEN

BUY VICTORY BONDS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. 1945

Keep Out Zero Weather

Picks Breeding Stock for Litter Size

SMALL gas heaters, suspended from the rafters of his portable farrowing houses, save pigs every year for Harold Quaintance, of Johnson county. A metal sheet between the heater and the rafters reflects heat into the house and prevents damage to roof or rafters.

With these heaters, temperatures in the farrowing houses are kept from 40 to 60 degrees in the most severe weather. Three-sow houses are used, with panels separating sows.

Last year Mr. Quaintance marketed 82 pigs from 9 sows. These pigs averaged 251 pounds at 6 months and 3 weeks old. This fall Mr. Quaintance weaned 80 pigs from 10 sows.

The breeding program on this farm calls for crossing Spotted Poland China boars and White-Duroc cross sows. All boars used are purebred.

In picking his breeding stock this farmer will not keep a gilt unless she is out of a sow that markets 8 pigs. If the gilt doesn't market 8 pigs from her first litter she isn't bred back. For example, Mr. Quaintance had one sow that raised 11 litters with never fewer than 9 pigs until her final litter. "She fell down to 7 pigs on that one," Mr. Quaintance recalls.

Here is the Quaintance management program. Spring pigs are farrowed in February close to the house where they can be taken care of easily, and always where lots are clean. Sows and litters are moved to clean pasture or alfalfa when pigs are 6 weeks to 2 months old and continue feeding on pasture.

Fall pigs use the same houses but shade is provided on clean ground. Fall pigs are moved out when 2 or 3 weeks old, if possible. They are left out until early winter, then moved into a permanent house and fed out on a concrete feeding floor.

All pigs are wormed at 10 to 12 weeks. Alfalfa, clover and bluegrass are used for pasture. Crankcase oil in a spray gun is used on pigs 2 or 3

times for lice prevention. All pigs are vaccinated. "For best success, pigs need to be kept clean inside and out," says Mr. Quaintance.

Two novel ideas are used on this farm to keep hogs cool in warm or hot weather. Two portable houses are placed on pasture so they face each other and about 10 or 12 feet apart. Poles are put across this runway from roof to roof and covered with canvas for shade. In severe hot weather water is allowed to run from a hose across the concrete feeding floor in the permanent hog house and the hogs lie on the wet concrete.

Early Orders Help

Altho the war is over, the problem of meeting the demand for fertilizer remains almost unchanged.

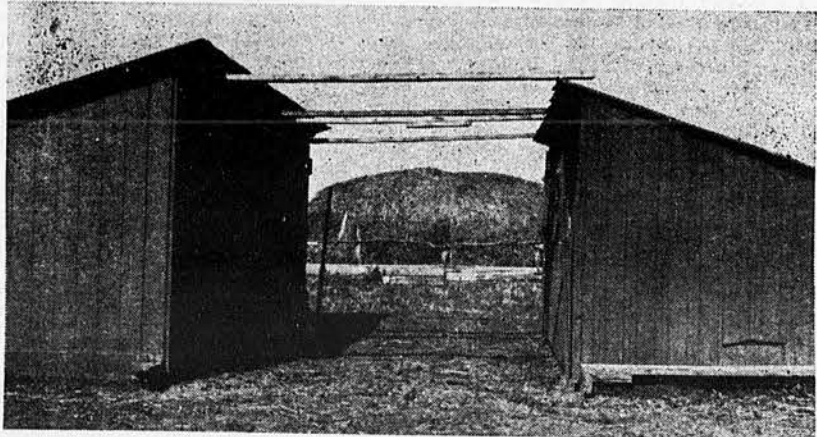
Overtaxed transportation facilities and a continuing shortage of labor and materials—three war-born complications—have not been relieved, and there is little prospect of any let-up.

As a result, despite all that the fertilizer industry can do, the only way farmers can be sure of getting what they want when they want it is to place orders early.

Farmers who place their orders this winter will have the definite advantage of receiving the types of fertilizers they require, and will not take the chance of having an order turned down or decreased.

In certain areas last spring, orders totaling thousands of tons had to be turned down because the companies were unable to make shipments at the height of the demand. Realizing this situation might have been avoided if the orders had been received and shipped earlier when the demand was not so great, the manufacturers are making every effort to eliminate a similar development this season.

However, there is nothing more they can do under the circumstances except to urge farmers to order now and accept delivery as early as possible.



A temporary hog shade easy to erect and take down can be made by placing 2 portable hog houses as illustrated and covering the runway with canvas. This one is on the farm of Harold Quaintance, Johnson county.

Will Rebuild a Herd

ALTHO the purebred Shorthorn herd of Johnson and Johnson in Ottawa county, has been broken up because of the retirement of Arthur Johnson, there will be another one to take its place.

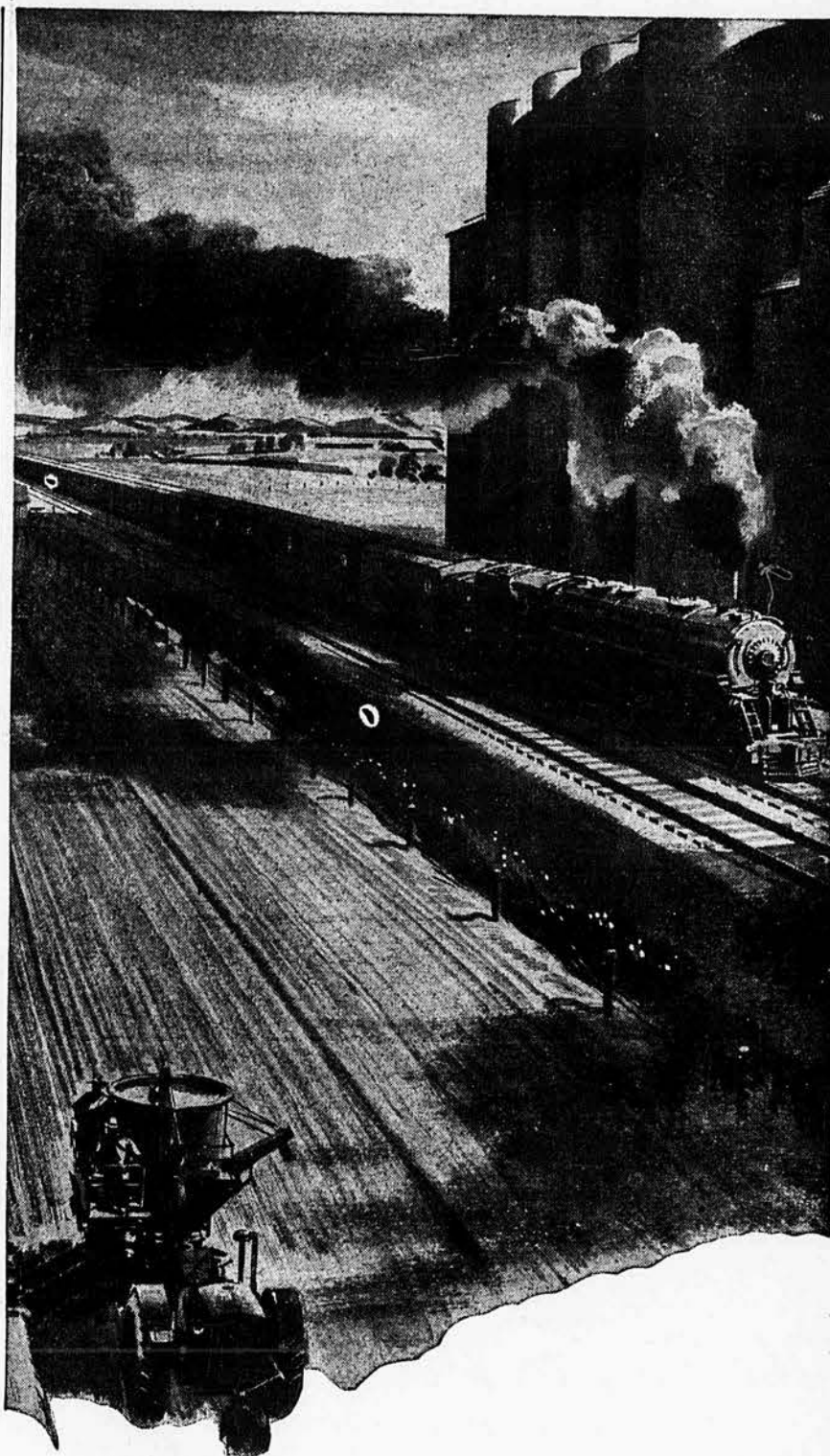
Albert Johnson, other member of the firm, has retained 28 cows and bred heifers and plans to build the herd back up to 50 so he someday can turn it over to his sons, Melvin and Carrol. Mr. Johnson is very proud of his

herd sire, Red Crown, and plans to have his entire herd built on that breeding. He had a nice crop of calves this year to give him a good start.

Because his pasture has an ever-running creek with good protection against the weather in the form of banks and brush, Mr. Johnson keeps his cow herd in the pasture all year. He believes both cows and calves are stronger when kept out of the lots and barns.



This herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle on the farm of Albert Johnson, Ottawa county, is being built up to be turned over eventually to Mr. Johnson's 2 sons, Melvin and Carrol.



Breadbasket of Victory

Railroads carried more than 1,500,000 carloads of grain and grain products during the first eight months of 1945—more than ever before in a similar period.

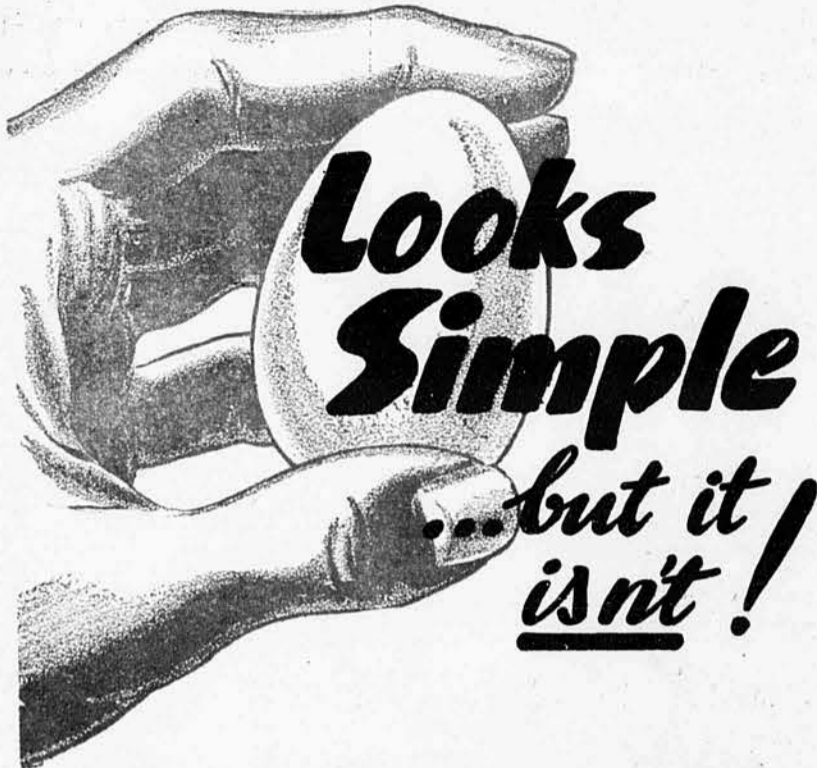
And this is only part of what the railroads have done to help American agriculture accomplish its stupendous task in the feeding of American people and their allies.

It was done under the handicaps and restrictions of war. It was done while unprecedented numbers of troops and quantities of war freight were being handled.

Now with peace and the chance to get long-denied material for building new locomotives and new freight cars to replace equipment worn by war service, railroads look forward to the time when they can serve you better than ever before—but with the same responsibility and faithfulness upon which America has learned, both in war and in peace, that it can rely.

LET'S FINISH THE JOB
BUY VICTORY BONDS

AMERICAN RAILROADS
—LOOKING AHEAD



Capable of producing the atomic bomb, modern science would hardly venture to "construct an egg." That's left to Nature—and with good reason. For the egg is that rarest of things—absolute perfection. Yolk, white, sealing membrane, shell—all are marvelously produced within the hen . . . providing the hen gets all necessary egg-making materials in sufficient abundance.



"The Key to Poultry Success"

Nature's nutritive requirements for egg making are the same mixed proteins, vitamins and minerals the hen needs for life and stamina. Bodily needs come first. Therefore, for profitable egg production egg-making materials must be provided in continuous abundance.

Get More Eggs per Day the TIME-PROVED Gooch Way

DO AS THOUSANDS DO!

Thousands of successful poultry raisers have found the key to keeping layers in top production is a GOOCH'S BEST Laying Feed, rich in Nature's egg-making materials. It's easy—select the GOOCH Feed below that fits your feeding method. Your egg money means a lot to you. Get lots of eggs right through the short sunshine days of winter, and all year 'round. See your GOOCH Dealer now.

GOOCH FEED MILL COMPANY
LINCOLN, NEBR.

Salina, Kansas

Council Bluffs, Iowa

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Dehydrated Foods Here to Stay

Dried Mashed Potatoes Have Place in the Market

By RALPH M. CONRAD

IT IS ALMOST necessary to introduce such a subject as dehydration with some mention of the large number of people and special talents that are required in its investigation. Generally speaking, any comprehensive program to investigate the dehydration of a given product will require (1) product specialists, (2) fundamental investigators, such as chemists, and (3) engineers to bridge the gap between the laboratory work and the final application of the results in a commercial plant. In addition, if the product is to be used for animal feeds, animal nutritionists will be involved in determining its usefulness or, if it is to be human food, both nutritionists and food specialists will be called in.

During the last several years, Kansas State College has been concerned in the investigation of a number of problems of dehydration. This work has been sponsored by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, the Army Quartermaster Corps, the National Egg Products Association, Swift and Company and the Seymour Packing Company.

Trouble With the Flavor

The problem which is probably of greatest popular interest has been the work on the dehydration of eggs. The first phase of this work undertaken was a study of the stability of vitamins in dried eggs. It was found, however, that, with proper preparation and packing, vitamin content was far easier to preserve than the flavor.

Dried eggs prepared 2 years ago would keep their desirable flavor for only about one week at a temperature of 100° F. We now know how to prepare, and have prepared on a commercial scale, dried eggs that will maintain the same good quality for 6 months at the same temperature. In addition to this, work has been under way aimed at preparing a dried egg suitable for use in bakeries. It is now possible to prepare dried eggs which can be baked into sponge cakes as good as from shell or frozen eggs.

Specific contributions of the college to the egg-drying industry include a method for using direct fire heat rather than steam heat in dehydrating plants. This development will probably be of even greater importance in alfalfa drying than in egg drying. The

college also has developed a method for cooling egg powder before packing, as well as a system for redrying egg powder to reach low moisture levels. This system was in use in a majority of plants producing egg powder for the Army at the close of the war.

In the field of vegetable dehydration we have studied the problems involved in drying a number of vegetables. The most striking development, however, has been in the adaptation to equipment available in this country of an English process for the manufacture of mashed potato product. This investigation was undertaken in co-operation with the Quartermaster Subsistence Laboratory and resulted in the construction of a plant in Idaho for the production of this product for the Army. Unfortunately, the plant was not completed before the close of the war, but the product is of sufficient interest that construction on the plant is being continued.

In the field of alfalfa dehydration the college has investigated the causes for the destruction of pro-vitamin A or carotene during the storage of dehydrated alfalfa. It has been demonstrated that enzymes of the plant are at least particularly responsible for this destruction, and practical methods for the destruction of these enzymes have been investigated. As part of this same work the effect of temperature of storage on the destruction of carotene has been studied, so that definite data are available showing the advantage of refrigeration of the product during storage.

While most people think of dehydration as a war measure, many will agree that dehydrated alfalfa is here to stay, and despite unfavorable publicity, it seems highly probable that the improved dried eggs and mashed potato powder also have a very definite place in the postwar picture.

Cement for Screws

If screws refuse to stay "put," try putting a drop of liquid cement on them after screwing them just like you wish them to stay. The tiny screw that holds the lens in my eyeglasses was one that refused to stay firm until I used the cement treatment. Also my scissors had the same malady and were cured the same way.—Mrs. L. C.

Is It Buffalo or Beef?

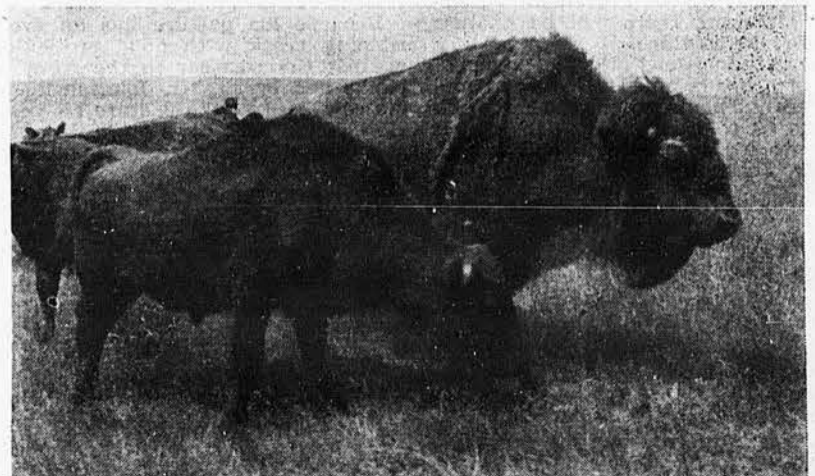
YOU wouldn't believe it if you didn't see it. But Theron Jackson, purebred Angus breeder, of Phillips county, has a "Buffangus" steer. Of course, you never heard of a Buffangus but neither has anyone else. Buffangus is just a name we cooked up for a calf on the Jackson farm, because this calf has a Buffalo mother and an Angus father.

Back in 1940, Mr. Jackson bought a Buffalo heifer calf from a herd near Grand Island, Neb., just for a novelty. He brought it home and turned it loose in the pasture with his herd of purebred Angus cattle. The calf became quite a favorite with the family and a curiosity in the county. For several

years it was shown at the county fairs along with the Jacksons' Angus cattle.

Two years ago the Buffalo became mated to a yearling Angus bull and now has a coming 2-year-old calf that may be the only one of its kind in the world. In looks, the calf is more like an Angus than a Buffalo but is more shaggy. Its head is more like that of a Buffalo than an Angus, but the rest of the body shows more Angus.

Both the mother and her odd calf run with the Jackson herd and attract many visitors. What will become of the calf? Well, Mr. Jackson says it will end up in the food locker. But the real question is—will the Jacksons be eating Buffalo or beef?



This Buffalo cow runs with a purebred Angus herd on the Theron Jackson farm, in Phillips county. Here she is posing with her calf, which was sired by a yearling Angus bull on the farm.

Plant Bulbs Inside, Too

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

HOLLAND grown bulbs are larger than those grown in this country, and for that reason produce larger and better flowers. Few nurserymen here made any attempt at raising tulip and hyacinth bulbs before the war. At the war's end bulb importation was resumed. A cargo of Holland bulbs arrived in this country during the recent longshoremen's strike at the piers in New York City. The bulb-laden ship docked but was not unloaded for days.

In the meantime nurseries all over the country waited impatiently for bulb-planting time was at hand. Folks who had ordered bulbs wondered why they did not come. The importers in New York were not allowed to move a bulb. Finally, in desperation, they came to an agreement with the heads of the union whereby, by the payment of a large sum of money, they were allowed to hire their own help and get their own bulbs unloaded and shipped out to the nurseries.

It Makes One Wonder

Such high-handed tactics were called piracy in the old days and our country's navy, during Jefferson's administration, suppressed the pirates of the Barbary States for exacting tribute in much the same way. We like to boast and sing patriotically of living in the land of the free. But when such things as this can happen and do happen it makes one wonder.

Delayed arrival of the bulbs was the cause of many a nurseryman's headache, and resulted in frantic overtime work in the shipping departments. Because bulbs that are to be planted out-of-doors must be in the ground before the soil freezes. But, fortunately, not all of the bulbs have to be planted outside to be enjoyed. Many of them can be potted and they will bloom indoors in the dead of winter.

Can Still Start Others

If you do not have your bulbs already started it is pretty late now to try to do anything about it. Hyacinths, tulips and daffodils should have been potted in October, because it takes so long for them to develop a root system and send up a flower stalk. However, you can still start paperwhite narcissus now if you are fortunate enough to be able to buy the bulbs. Try finding them at seed stores, department stores or 10-cent stores. Or, if you prefer, you can order them from your favorite nurseryman.

Paperwhite narcissus is the easiest of all bulbs to grow and they will bloom in 3 or 4 weeks. All you have to do is to place them in a shallow dish with some pebbles or granite grit around them to hold the bulbs in place. Fill the dish with water and place in the light. Add water now and then to

keep the bulbs moist. This is necessary. Chinese sacred lily bulbs may be treated the same way. Lilies-of-the-valley pips may be brought in from out-of-doors and forced to blossom almost as quickly as paperwhite narcissus. Both the yellow and white calla lilies may be grown in the house, and a new baby white is now available. Dwarf iris are easy to force into bloom in the house. Six bulbs put in a 4-inch pot make a nice showing when they bloom. Oxalis is an unrivaled indoor winter-flowering plant most suitable for growing in pots, pans or hanging baskets.

Worth the Effort

It may not be too late to start amaryllis if you can get the bulbs. It will be worth the effort for no plant produces such striking display with so little work. From 4 to 6 gigantic blooms on a single stock is not unusual. The bulbs are planted with the pointed end extending 1 or 2 inches above the surface in soil or peat moss in a 5- or 6-inch pot. It is best kept in a dark place in a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees for 4 weeks until well rooted. It should be watered sparingly.

In addition to the plants grown from bulbs, there is a wide range of garden to choose from for the window garden. There are many kinds of vines that will add a touch of summery greenness. Perhaps the most popular of these is philodendron, sometimes called devil's ivy. It can be trained to follow up the window casing or allowed to droop.

English ivy is another popular house vine. Both of these trailing vines can be grown in water, and become much more attractive if colored glass containers are used. Wandering Jew, grape ivy and periwinkle are other vines that are used successfully in window gardens. There is a new ivy called Hahn's self-branching ivy. It is small but its dense growth makes a very graceful showing.

The common sweet potato makes a luxurious vine. All you do is place the potato in water, stem end up, with the lower third submerged. Carrots, parsnips, turnips and beets make attractive house plants. And if you have never tried them you will have a pleasant surprise. Use a shallow dish and partly fill it with pebbles or grit. Cut about an inch off of the top of the vegetables to be used and place these pieces on the pebbles, add water and be sure always to have plenty of water in the dish.

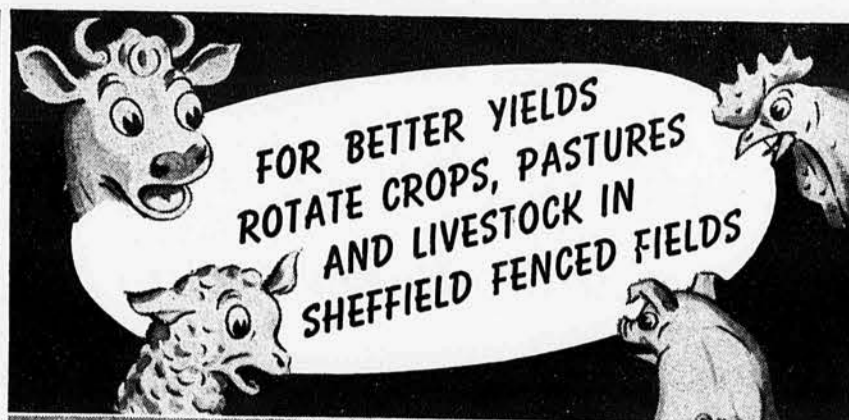
Improve Color of Bloom

If you have geraniums or fuchsias in your winter garden you can improve the color of their bloom. Do this by soaking the soil with a solution made by dissolving 1 tablespoonful of copperas (ferrous sulphate) in 2 gallons of water. Be careful when watering about getting the solution on the foliage for it will burn the leaves.

Walter B. Balch, of the department of horticulture, Kansas State College, has written an interesting bulletin called, House Plants and Their Care. In it he discusses the culture of house plants from the standpoint of temperature, moisture, light and soil. One section is devoted to the propagation of plants, and another to potting plants in which he gives explicit directions for potting. He uses several paragraphs to tell about resting plants and in another section he takes up the care of frozen plants. Quite a bit of space is used to tell about insect and disease control.

The last subject discussed is window boxes. In this section Mr. Balch gives a very complete list of plants suitable for outside window boxes both for summer and winter. On another page he gives an equally complete list of plants for inside window boxes, arranging them under the headings: tall growing; low growing; short, drooping; long, drooping; and climbing vines; for inside windows. There are good illustrations. The bulletin contains a table of almost 50 easily-grown house plants showing the requirements of each as concerns humidity, temperature and light.

The pamphlet is well worth having and is free for the asking. Just write to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College, Manhattan, and ask for Circular No. 184.



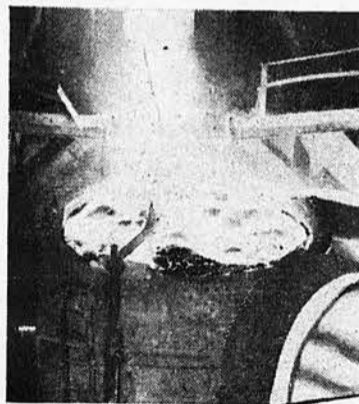
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Labor Savers Pay

If you are interested in labor-saving shortcuts on the farm and in the home, you will want a free copy of the excellent 32-page booklet, recently issued by Kansas State College Extension Service, in co-operation with Kansas Farmer and others. Two pages each are devoted to shortcuts or labor-saving ideas on poultry, dairy, beef, hogs, sheep, the farm shop; several pages to machinery—how to get the most out of your machinery, also homemade equipment; and for the housewife 5 pages of suggestions on how to save energy and time in most of the home tasks.

Thruout the book, nearly every suggestion is illustrated which makes the idea easily understood and followed. In preparing this fine booklet, Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Kansas Extension Workers, Kansas Farmer, and others co-operated.

A copy of this booklet will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, as long as the supply lasts.

IDEAS

That Make Farm Living Attractive

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

A PLAYROOM for the tiny tots alone, may be the ideal situation. But in lieu of that extreme a corner of a room equipped with furniture just their size is next best. And many a mother thinks it is best of all, for she finds that little Johnnie likes to be near her. He feels more secure when he is able to talk things over, show her what he is doing.

Mrs. Irwin Crawford, Paola, has done this very thing. In a corner of the Crawfords large farm kitchen is the play center equipped for Alice Ann and Charles. The blackboard is made from an ordinary cream-colored window shade painted black with blackboard paint. It pulls down or may be rolled up if need be. There is a slant-top desk for Alice Ann just her size and will be for some years, and later for Charles. A table for work or play and chairs complete this play center. When Mrs. Crawford works in her kitchen they are within sight. Here Alice Ann and Charles can play on their own terms, can better learn responsibility.

For smaller children, say between 6 and 16 months, a roomy play pen with strong, smooth siding is ideal. A blanket and a few safe play things added and they will be safe from the too-much handling and jostling so common to babies. Here, the child is away from hot water, dangerous pots and pans on the stove, and away from underfoot of a busy mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Everhart, of Paola, recently remodeled an old farmhouse and now it is streamlined from front to back. Among many modern features which they acquired despite war shortages and labor, is a screened porch. This porch with 3 open sides is ideal for comfort on hot summer days. With cement floor it is easily kept clean and for added comfort has roll-up slatted blinds. Here they work and play. The view from all directions is relaxing and restful. With easy chairs and attractive flowers in the porch box, it is an ideal spot for rest between labors.

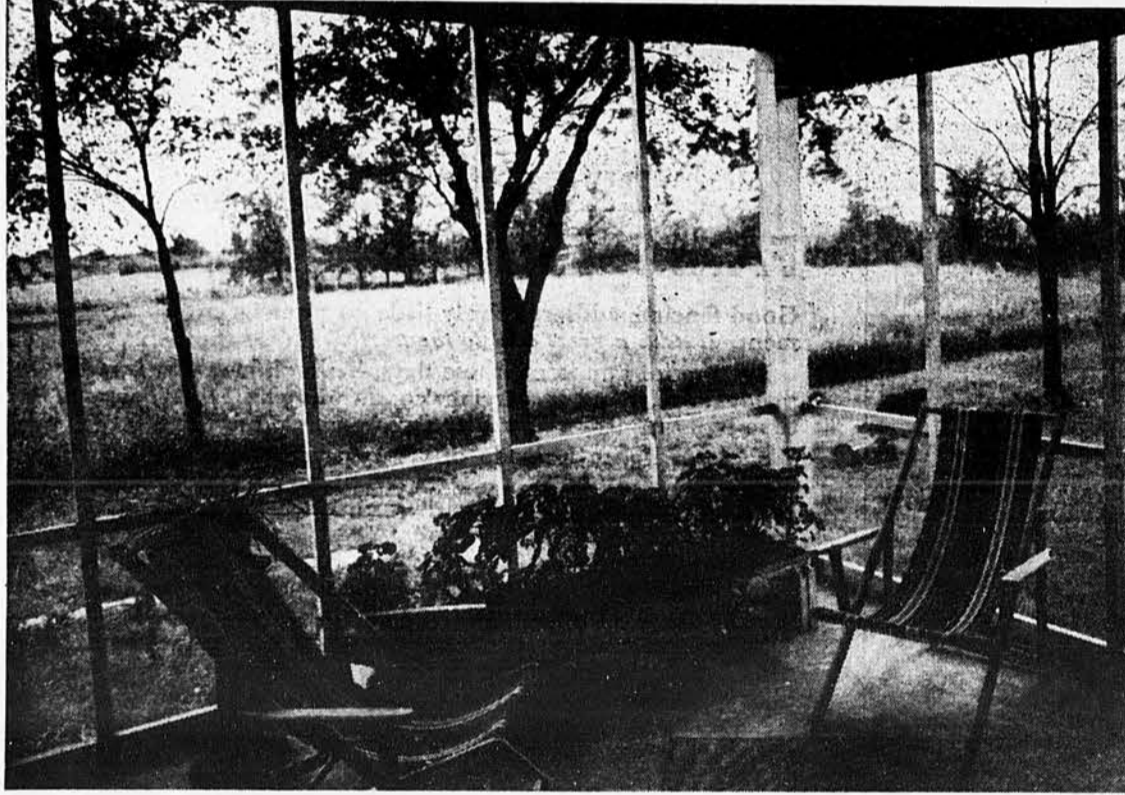
Better farm and home records might be kept if

there was a satisfactory place to keep the equipment and do the work. Mrs. Crawford's answer to this problem is her desk, one both beautiful and efficient. Some months ago, she hired a competent woodworker to remodel and refinish their old walnut organ. Today, it is a beautiful piece of furniture, useful, well arranged inside with space for filing both above and below the writing level. It has retained its cover which turns back when she is working. Here she keeps record books, stationery, pens, pencils and the portable typewriter. It's a grand idea for better use of the long outmoded family organ.

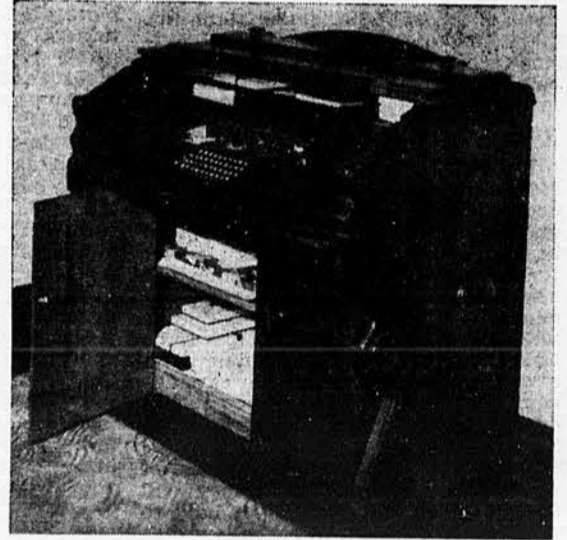
Housekeeping often is a difficult task because of lack of storage space or poorly equipped storage space. The average farm family owns from 9,000 to 10,000 items [Continued on Page 15]



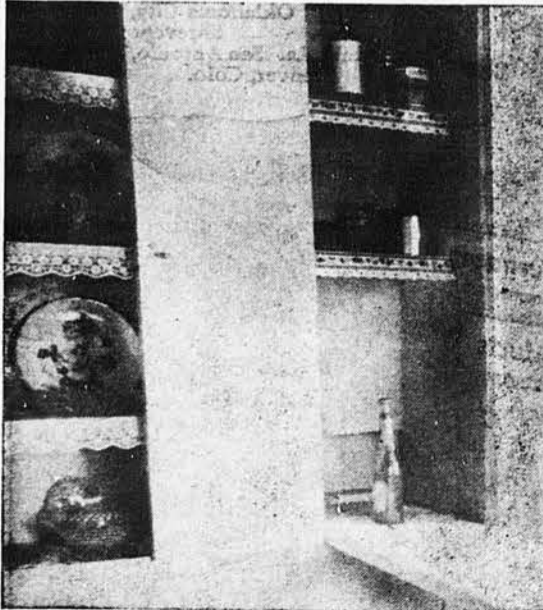
An old walnut organ transformed into a practical work center for the Crawford farm and home record keeping, for letter writing. Attractive to look at, too.



A porch screened on 3 sides is the most lived-in room in the summer at the Homer Everhart farm home, near Paola.



The transformed desk as it looks when open. Mrs. Crawford keeps her portable typewriter on top, convenient at all times.



A storage space for the ironing board and iron, is efficient utilization of a wall partition. Here Mrs. J. B. Ponsness keeps all ironing equipment.

Alice Ann and Charles Crawford in their play center—a corner of the Crawfords large kitchen. Here they are in sight of mother as she works.



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Those Cool Weather Menus.

WITH the arrival of crispy-cool weather, menus change. Ground ham and squash baked together make a combination to please hearty appetites. It is a thrifty dish, too, for leftover scraps of ham or minced ham may be used.

Baked Ham With Squash

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 cups ground cooked ham | 1 egg |
| 1/2 cup dry bread crumbs | 1 tablespoon chopped onion |
| 1 cup milk | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| | Dash of pepper |

Cut the squash in serving pieces, season with salt and pepper and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, (350° F.). Then top each piece with spoonfuls of the ham mixture made as follows: Grind the cooked ham, add the beaten egg, chopped onion, crumbs, seasonings and milk. Beat well. Continue baking for 30 minutes or until the squash is tender.

Cranberry Orange Relish

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| 6 cups cranberries | 3 cups sugar |
| | 3 oranges |

Put cranberries thru the food chopper. Quarter the whole oranges and remove the seeds and put them thru the chopper. Add sugar and mix well. Chill before serving. If kept cold this will keep for several weeks. Corn sirup may be substituted for half the sugar if the supply is low.

New-Way Cranberry Sauce

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| 4 cups fresh cranberries | 1 1/2 cups water |
| | 1 cup corn sirup |
| | 1 cup sugar |

Cook cranberries in water until all the skins pop open. Strain thru a fine sieve, add sirup and sugar and blend. Boil rapidly for about 3 minutes. Skim and pour into large or individual molds. Chill until firm.

Sorghum Pie

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups milk | 2 egg yolks |
| 1/2 cup flour or 6 tablespoons cornstarch | 1/2 cup butter |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1/4 cup light sorghum | 2 egg whites |
| | 2 tablespoons light sorghum |
| | 1 cup pecans |

Stir one half cup of the milk into the cornstarch and salt, mixing well to remove the lumps. Scald the remainder of the milk in a double boiler, add some of the hot milk to the cornstarch, mix well and return to the double boiler. Add the three fourths cup of sorghum, stir until thickened, cover and cook 15 minutes. Pour some of this mixture into the beaten egg yolks, combine with the rest of the mixture and return to the double boiler. Cook for a few minutes and add the fat, pecans and vanilla, stirring until thoroughly mixed.

Pour into a 9-inch baked pie crust and make the meringue. Beat the egg whites until stiff, add 2 tablespoons sorghum, a little at a time, beating after each addition until the sorghum is blended. Spread over the filling and bake in a slow oven for 15 to 20 minutes.

Chile Con Carne

Cold weather heralds the coming of chile. For those who love this cold-weather dish, try it served with a tossed vegetable salad and milk. It's a perfect supper menu.

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| 2 cups cooked beans | 1/4 cup chopped onion |
| 1/4 pound salt pork, diced | 2 cups tomatoes |
| 1/2 pound ground lean beef | 1 tablespoon chili powder |

Brown the salt pork and add to the beans. Brown the onion in the salt pork fat, add the beef and cook slowly for 5 minutes. Combine all the ingredients and simmer until the meat is tender and the flavors are well blended.

Oatmeal-Sorghum Cookies

With sorghum plentiful and good tasting too, get out your recipes for using it in cookies, puddings, candy, gingerbread and brown bread. Here we offer a cooky recipe using sorghum.

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|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cup sorghum | 1 cup raisins |
| 1/2 teaspoon soda | 1/2 cup fat |
| 2 eggs, beaten | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 2 cups flour | 2 cups oatmeal |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |

Add the soda to the sorghum, and cream with the fat, then add eggs. Sift dry ingredients together and add raisins and oatmeal. Combine with the wet ingredients. Drop by the teaspoonful on oiled cooky sheet. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 to 12 minutes.

Ideas

(Continued from Page 14)

which need storing. There is always something to pick up, put away or hunt for. The trend is toward building storage space for those things we want to be available but out of constant view.

In addition to utilizing visible spaces for storage, many of which are wasted in old houses, there are those invisible spaces, the partition space for instance. The several inches between walls can well be used for small cupboards between the studs. This is just what Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ponsness, of Paola, did in their kitchen. Recently they remodeled their kitchen and among other things, arranged some partition features, space which otherwise would have been wasted. Her ironing board fits into a narrow partition-way, and pulls out for use by fitting against a cleat fastened at the back of the opening. Two shelves above the ironing board take care of her ironing supplies. Beside this built-in feature are open shelves where Mrs. Ponsness displays her pretty china. In remodeling the house, Mr. Ponsness said, "It was the best \$1,000 we ever spent."

Now that the war is over and more building materials are available, and your plans are being studied, consider the waste spaces in your house. Some old houses have wide halls. Storage space may be built along one side, leaving the hall narrower, of course, but still as usable as ever. Another waste space often found in homes is that under the stairway. Good use can be made of this space if it is equipped with built-in drawers for stormy weather accessories, or when headroom permits, a regular coat closet can be built.

Back-of-door spaces can be utilized if filled with racks for shoes, hats, rubbers, or even utensils if in the kitchen. Dining-room corners can be used if a corner cupboard is built. Sloping ceilings in upstairs rooms offer good spaces for built-in drawers. Search out the usable space and put it to work for you.

Potted Parsley

I pot parsley plants in the fall—they can be kept like any house plant. It is a joy to be able to cut off fresh parsley for salads, soups and stews in dead of winter. The parsley plants also make nice gifts to distribute among friends.—I. W. K.



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Sweet Potato Pie

Of all the pies for which American cooks are famous, one of the favorites is the hearty sweet potato pie.

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| 2 tablespoons melted fat | 2 cups mashed sweet potatoes |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt | 1 or 2 eggs, separated |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn sirup | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup orange juice | |
| 1 teaspoon grated orange rind | |

Add the fat, salt, sirup, orange juice and grated rind to the hot, mashed sweet potatoes. Add beaten egg yolks and milk. Beat well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour this mixture into a 10-inch baked pie shell and bake in a moderate (350 to 400° F.) oven for 30 to 40 minutes.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

RUT WITHOUT SUGAR

The quality that really sells sweet potatoes to the family is their good rich taste and color. Here's a recipe for candied sweet potatoes without sugar.

Boil sweet potatoes until barely tender. Drain and remove the skins. Cut in halves lengthwise and arrange in a buttered baking dish. Season with salt and add a little melted butter or other fat. Last, pour the sirup over them and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until potatoes are brown. Make the sirup as follows:

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|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups honey | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt |
| 2 tablespoons corn-starch | 1 tablespoon butter or other fat |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water | |

Mix ingredients and cook until clear.

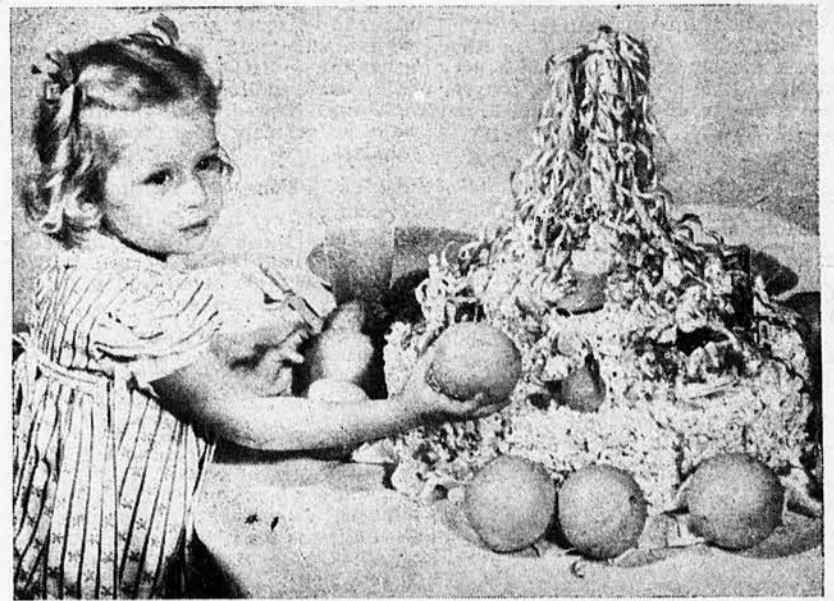
Windowbox Ideas

Before putting soil into a window-box, whitewash the inside. This not only preserves the wood, but keeps out insects.—Mrs. L. H. M.

Drawers Easily Moved

I have found that chest and dresser drawers move more easily if thumb-tacks are pressed into the crosspiece over which the drawer passes and on which it rests. The drawers glide noiselessly and easily.—Mrs. C. B.

For a Little Folk's Party



Four quarts of popped corn will make this party cake.

HERE is an idea for little Mary's party. It's a popcorn cake that serves as an attractive centerpiece for the children's party and makes a grand dessert, too. To make it, you will need about 4 quarts of popped corn. Use either your favorite recipe for sirup or make it from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups corn sirup and 1 pound of sugar, 1 cup of water and 4 tablespoons of butter. Cook until it reaches the hard-crack stage and add the butter. Pour the sirup over the corn after packing it into a large, round buttered pan and allow it to cool and set. For the centerpiece, turn it out on a large plate and use your imagination to decorate it. Or better still, let Mary use hers. You might put some tiny American flags in the top or a peppermint stick with ribbons from it. A pretty dressed doll may be perched on top, dressed to represent some holiday.

Add a row of oranges or apples or both around the base of the popcorn cake for "takehomes" for the guests. It's certain to be a grand party.

Nutty Ideas

With a plentiful supply of home-grown nuts, plan to use them in many dishes. Add them to biscuits, muffins, waffles as well as cakes and cookies. Use between one fourth to one half cup of chopped nuts to each cup of flour, except in cake, when less is better.

Nuts added to any mixture which is baked makes the finished product drier. So when using a large proportion of nuts, place the nuts first in boiling water a few minutes. Then drain and add to the mixture in the usual way.

Demand Not Met

The American housewife will apparently buy clothing and yard goods in enormous quantities when they appear on the market. She will if the past record of supply and demand is correct.

During the war period, only 37 per cent of the demand for men's overalls was met, only 25 per cent of the boy's. Expensive or fairly expensive clothing was plentiful. Plain farm work clothing was at a premium everywhere.

The merchants supplied only 1 out of every 4 sheets asked for by the housewives, and supplied only 17 per cent of the cotton yard goods needed.

Streamlined Cakes

Imagine beautiful cakes mixed in less than one half the old-method time, with only 1 bowl, no creaming of shortening, no beating of eggs! Betty Crocker's new pamphlet, Streamlined Prize Cakes, tells just how to do it. And there are 4 pages of sugar-saving suggestions! Arrangements have been made to have a free copy of this Betty Crocker pamphlet sent to readers of Kansas Farmer. Please address Bulletin Service, Dept. 137, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Today, the supply of most of these articles is still far short of demand. The OPA did not and could not hold the price ceiling as they had hoped on any article of clothing with the exception of rayon hose. You will remember that hose stayed at about the prewar price.

Neat Cistern Cover

A good cistern cover can be made by filling an old auto wheel with concrete. It is too heavy for children to move.—Mrs. R. E. L.

Square Containers

ARE SPACE SAVERS

Wherever storage space is limited, the refrigerator for instance, homemakers have found that square containers save space. Square refrigerator dishes of glass or enamel or even pottery save more space than the kind ordinarily used. This reminder will hold true in the freezer-locker and the home freezer to come. Space in these pieces of equipment is much too valuable to waste. It has been estimated that as much as a third of the locker space is left empty when round cartons are used.

Attractive Jumper



9120
SIZES
34-48

If you wear women's sizes, this jumper dress, Pattern 9120, is for you! It has front action pleat, waist darts. Add a soft blouse with long or short sleeves. It comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 jumper requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 54-inch material. Blouse requires 2 yards of 35-inch material.

Send 20 cents in stamps or coin for Pattern 9120. Write Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

"Baking is so much easier with this NEW DRY YEAST!"

BACK FROM WARTIME SERVICE!

RED STAR DRY YEAST

- ★ Stays fresh without refrigeration!
- ★ Fast! Starts working instantly!
- ★ Easy! Anyone can use it!

Have you heard about it—the new Red Star Dry Yeast? Thousands of women today are becoming real "baking stars" by using this amazing new product. And no wonder, for the new Red Star Dry Yeast is so handy, so easy to use. Unlike old-style cake yeasts, Red Star Dry Yeast is granulated... comes in a small envelope. It stays fresh week after week without refrigeration.

Try it yourself! See what baking wonders it will work for you! You'll be amazed at how quick and easy it is. Ask your grocer for the new Red Star Dry Yeast today.



TUNE UP!
TUNE UP!

Drink two packages of Red Star Dry Yeast daily in milk or other beverage.

Try RED STAR DRY YEAST



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SNAPSHOTS**
SHOULD BE
Fadeproofed

The look on the face of a boy holding his first dog... a year old's wonderful wisdom... a merry laugh. Those memories day in snapshots that are clear and sharp and stay that way. And here's what it takes to give your pictures that clearness and permanency: (1) ELKO controlled developing which eliminates guesswork, assures sharper, more vivid prints, and (2) ELKO fade-proofing which keeps those prints crystal clear for years to come.

TIRED OF SCRATCHED NEGATIVES? WASHED OUT PRINTS?
Then try ELKO. Chances are your favorite druggist is an ELKO dealer and features ELKO's fast, dependable service. If there is no convenient ELKO dealer, mail any roll of six or eight exposure film and 30c to ELKO. You'll get controlled developing and an ELKO fadeproofed print of each negative.
Address ELKO Photo Products Co. Dept. 1204
Kansas City 10, Mo.



**Mix This Cough
Syrup at Home.
Quick Relief**

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.
Here's an old home mixture your parents probably used. But, once tried, you'll always use it, because it gives such quick, pleasing relief for coughs due to colds.
And it's so easily mixed. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.
Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a long time.
You can feel this simple home mixture take right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes irritation, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, makes breathing easier, and lets you get restful sleep.
Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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Hay Loader, Stacker
and Sweeprake
**ALL-IN-ONE
Machine**

One man with tractor or truck, gathers Hay, Beans or combined Straw from Swath, Windrow or Bunch; elevates, carries or dumps load at any height. Loads Wagons, Stacks, delivers to Baller or Silage Cutter. Made of steel to last a lifetime. EASY TO HITCH on—EASY to OPERATE. Soon pays for itself—it's the speediest, strongest and best machine built in our 42 years leadership.
FREE CATALOG of our complete line, including Tractor Sweep Rake. Write today.
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tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made "like other boys and girls." It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to
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for CRIPPLED CHILDREN
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This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Bogue Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 44 years. **Bart. A. Bogue**
Dept. 3723, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

**Do You Have
A Complex?**

By **CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.**

MY WIFE has a complex!" writes Old Subscriber. He has written to me many times on many subjects, and I would like to give him a helpful reply. But is he not unduly troubled? Who doesn't have a "complex" of some sort, and why should there be anything shameful about it?



Dr. Lerrigo

The best psychologists of my acquaintance define a complex as a group of ideas closely linked by an emotional bond, and say further that it is "something one feels very strongly."

Old Subscriber's good lady has a complex relating to tobacco. If she sees a girl smoking a cigaret, no matter how public the place, she is bound to expostulate. If a man calls on Old Subscriber (a non-smoker) and, as a matter of politeness, "hopes that my cigar causes no annoyance," the good woman is likely to say abruptly, "It surely does. It makes me sick. Throw it outside."

Right here comes the difference between the controlled complex and the uncontrolled. The first is something common to all of us and quite generally commendable. The second is akin to madness. As a boy I remember seeing Carrie Nation walk our streets and exhibit the very same uncontrolled complex that is the subject of Old Subscriber's complaint. Older readers well

Party Plans

If you are planning to entertain a bride-to-be this fall, our leaflet on the subject has suggestions for plans and games. We have a limited number on hand, so get your order in soon, please. Ask for the "Bride-to-Be-Tea-Shower" leaflet. Price 3c. Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

remember Mrs. Nation. Her demonstrations were violent. She had followers but few were comparable to their leader. Today as we look back thru the fog of 50 years we are inclined to concede some positive virtues to Carrie Nation. Yet she lived an unhappy life and suffered much tribulation because of uncontrolled complexes.

There is no harm in having a complex. But duty to oneself and to your neighbors demands a firm hold. Uncontrolled they lead to abnormal states that do you much harm, cause grief to your family and great annoyance to your neighbors.

Mental health is not disturbed because one "has a complex." The flow of the emotions thru a happily controlled complex gives a gratifying tone both to mental and physical health. But the uncontrolled complex, broadening its offending channels in an ever-widening stream and perhaps stigmatizing its victim as an enemy to society, leads to dangerous conflicts.

Doctor Lerrigo has a special letter on this subject for Kansas Farmer readers. If you wish a copy, please send a stamped and addressed envelope to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., with your request.

A New Bulletin

Women who sew will be much interested in a recent U. S. D. A. publication, "Pattern Alteration," No. FB 1968. Many of its 40 pages are devoted to just how to alter patterns to fit the individual, and the many illustrations make the directions easy to follow and understand. The price of the book is 10c. The Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will give all orders prompt attention.

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**Another Big Sinclair
FARM MEETING**

Featuring the NEW SOUND MOVIE

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A new series of Sinclair Farm Meetings is being held this fall in thousands of communities. The meetings, which are free, feature a new sound movie, "Heaven with a Fence Around It," which shows how you can help solve the problems of returning veterans. Your Sinclair Agent will welcome you to his local Meeting. He is the man to call when you need gasoline, kerosene or lubricating oils for your farm.

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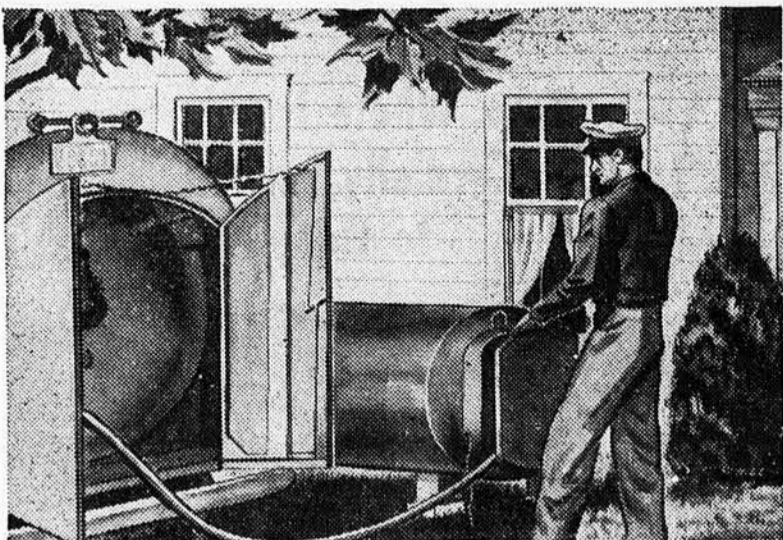
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Efficient for any climate

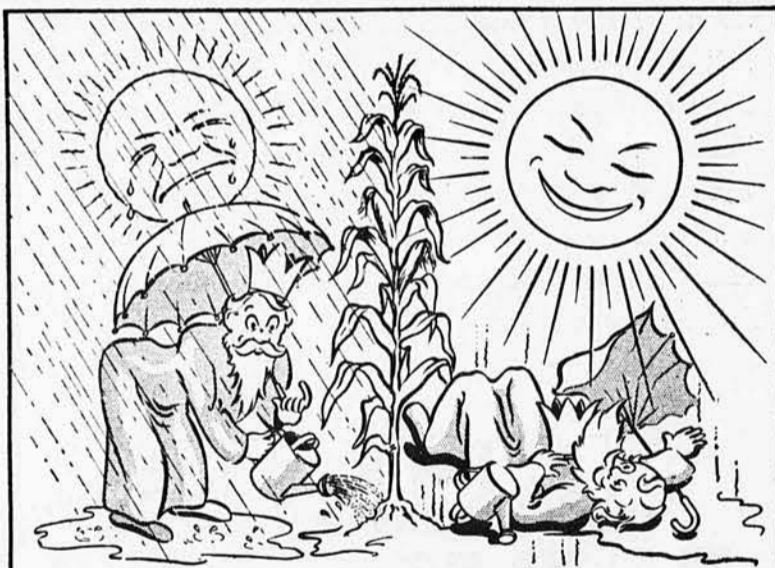
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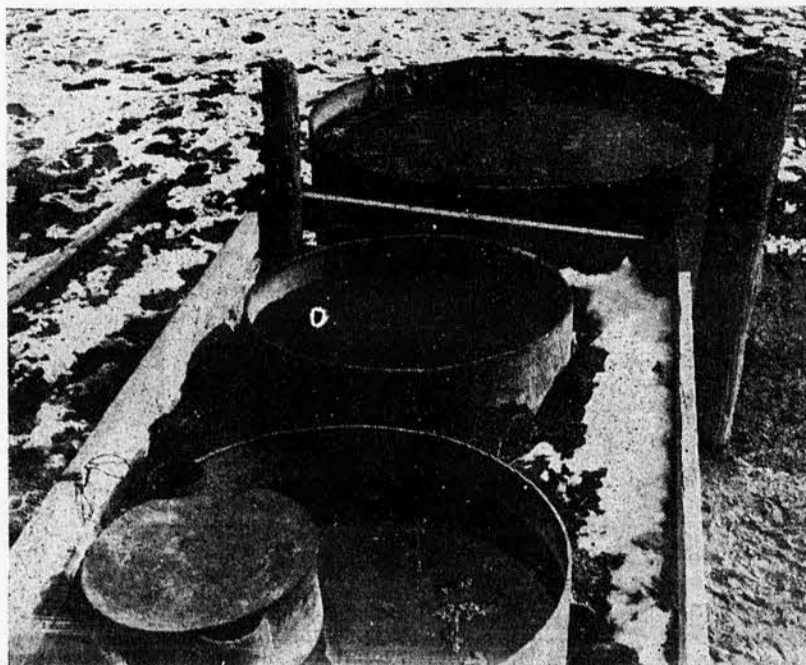
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Doing More With Less Help

Ideas That Work at the Ft. Hays College Farm



Water in 3 stock tanks is kept at the same level by use of an ordinary flush box float placed in a concrete box at one end. Two tanks are protected by manure and straw and 1 is heated. Cows use the heated water in real cold weather and the arrangement makes it possible to heat less cubic feet at a time. A fourth tank for the calves is operated from the same float.

CHANGING farm management to get the most work done with the least help has been carried out at the Ft. Hays College farm, according to L. J. Schmutz, farm superintendent. Some of his ideas may be helpful to others.

Feeding silage and grain to dairy cows has been changed from the cart method of feeding silage in the barn to that of bunk feeding in the feedlot. Silage is pitched twice, while under the old plan it was handled 3 times. Four large bunks have been arranged in a square and the silage wagon is pulled into the center. Enough silage for 2 or 3 feedings is loaded on the wagon. Bunks are far enough apart so 2 sides and one end are available to accommodate 35 head of large cows at a time. There is a chore-time saving of one third.

Hand watering from hydrants has changed to a plan of connecting several tanks with an automatic float. A regular house toilet float and valve may easily be attached to regular pipe and set up in a metal or concrete chamber connected underground to the large tanks. This system is reliable, Mr. Schmutz says, and will last for years with an occasional replacement of the rubber valve. The float chamber is covered in a concrete box with room left to place a lighted lantern to prevent freezing.

If water pressure is not available, he suggests it would be possible to connect the windmill supply tank with other tanks that might be brought to the same level by gravity without the use of a float and valve.

During May to September, Mr. Schmutz arranges to load 3 hay wagons in the field by use of hay bunks and stacker, thus eliminating pitching from the stack or windrow. Wagons are loaded before the stack is started and hauled directly to the feed racks, where hay is pitched into the mangers. This plan makes it unnecessary for the

dairyman to haul hay from the stacks during summer months.

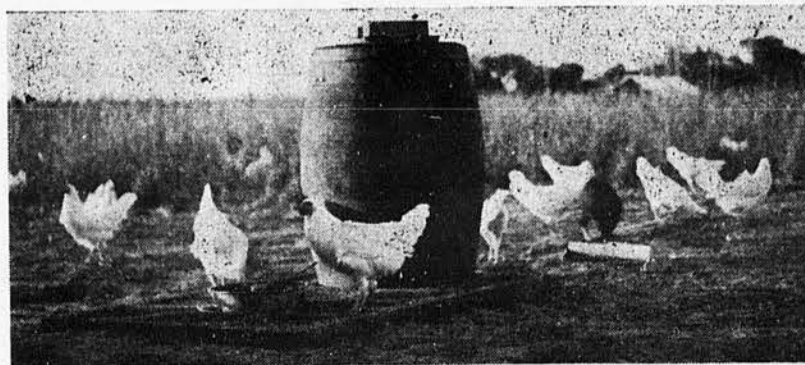
It also has been our experience, says Mr. Schmutz, that the method of making hay by use of the side-delivery rake, hay bunks and stacker is the quickest way and insures best quality hay. When part of the field becomes a little dry, tougher hay can be mixed into the stack by means of hay bunks and stacker. Mr. Schmutz thinks high-quality hay saves on feed and makes it unnecessary to chop the hay or haul waste stems from the mangers.

The farm uses Balbo rye for fall, winter and spring pasture, with Sudan for summer and early fall. Use of oats for May and early June has not always been successful, but by planting crops on fallow a fair to good pasture has resulted even during such dry years as 1943. A field of wheat on fallow is planted near the dairy range so additional pasture will be available for young and work stock.

"I estimate that we save from 50 to 80 per cent of our silage and hay during those months when good pasture is available," says Mr. Schmutz. "In addition, we omit the protein supplement from the grain ration while green pasture is especially good. Labor is saved to the extent that processed feeds do not have to be handled and manure is scattered by the animals themselves."

Time used in grinding feed for the dairy herd has been cut in half by doubling the amount of ingredients in the dairy mix. The daily barn wash has been dropped in favor of using a lime sweep that saves time. Time used for machine milking has been cut from the usual 4 to 6 minutes a cow to 3 or 4 minutes with good results.

Several good management practices have been adopted for the farm's swine program. Regular automatic feeders and waterers are used, of course, but Mr. Schmutz has learned that it saves labor to place the sow with her litter on self-feeders about 2 or 3 weeks after



This range waterer for chickens cuts labor. The barrel is mounted on a platform covered by heavy mesh wire. A pail is buried so the top is about 4 inches above the bottom of the barrel, and the 2 are connected by a copper pipe. An old car carburetor in the pail acts as an automatic float to keep the water level.

—:— Buy U. S. Victory Bonds —:—

farrowing. This prevents sows from becoming too thin and permits culling out poor sows at a time when they will be in good flesh.

Threshing sorghum grain rather closely so the grain will be partially cracked will make it suitable for swine feeding without further grinding.

The breeding program is planned so all litters come within 15 days so all market hogs can be sold at one time. The jobs of castration, vaccination, and dipping are performed at one time one week prior to weaning. This makes it unnecessary to get a group of men together more than once a season. Each pig is dipped into a barrel of stock dip solution which insures sanitation and eradicates external parasites with little additional labor.

The college uses permanent farrowing houses and Mr. Schmutz noticed that sows had a habit of making wal-

lows just in front of the houses. The new-born pigs would huddle in the wallow, with the result that the sow would lie down on and crush some of them.

To overcome this he cut a wire mat out of heavy fencing material and attached all 4 sides to 2 by 4's that fit around the sides of the pen. This wire mat then was covered with straw and made a good flooring that the sow could not dig thru.

Supplemental pastures for sheep and poultry have been found not only to conserve feed but to maintain animal health, thus eliminating extra labor in treatment and care for sick animals.

During summer, poultry on range is watered by automatic fountains attached to barrels. Grain and mash are hauled and stored in barrels so a months' supply is available right on the range. The birds have access to range houses. Manure accumulates under the wire floor and later is hauled away after the houses are moved to new locations the following season.

By using bundle wheat, it was learned that a floor litter could be built up a little at a time, avoiding the job of hauling finely chopped straw. A few acres of wheat are cut during those years when straw is long, stacked carefully and hauled to poultry houses as needed. The long straw breaks up slowly and provides a cleaner litter, does not pack as readily, and requires changing less often than fine straw.

Saves Time in Field

Seeding time for grains is cut 50 per cent by use of a multiple hitch to allow pulling two 12-by-10 grain drills. When buying the drills, fluted feeds were specified, which permits seeding as little as 5 pounds of alfalfa or sorghum an acre with the wheat drill.

By planting Kalo in June on prepared wheat stubble the operations of listing and 2 subsequent cultivations were eliminated. The fields were quite free of weeds and yields were satisfactory considering the lack of rainfall.

Mr. Schmutz says he has found, during falls when rainfall is above normal, a quick way to top sorghums to harvest the grain. He puts a tractor hitch on an old header and elevates the heads without leaves into the truck box. The trucks also are pulled by the tractor by means of a 3/8-inch cable attached to the rear of the truckbed with a grab hook.

Slatted webs are placed in the trucks and a team used to pull the load of topped heads off on to rick stacks. Each truck box is built with one side on a hinge to facilitate unloading by use of the webs. Three loads are piled, one on top the other, which results in long rick stacks about 8 feet high and 9 or 10 feet wide at the base. This method requires very little pitching—just enough to clean up at the bottom and point up the tops.

In using this harvest method the tractor moves in third gear and requires about 15 to 20 minutes a load. Two trucks are used and the stacks are built in the center of the field. It requires about 6 minutes for the truck driver and the man at the stack to unload. Five men in all make up a crew and about 20 acres can be cut each 9 hours of operation.

The grain is left to dry in the stacks and then threshed with a combine or separator. This method saves on the expense of twine and permits earlier harvesting, avoiding unnecessary losses that occur when grain is left to dry in the field.

"In years past," says Mr. Schmutz, "we harvested our silage sorghums with binders, wagons and standard ensilage cutters. This method usually required 8 to 10 men. Now we use a field harvester, 2 trucks and a man and

team to pull the loads off trucks into pit silos. In all we use 5 men and harvest at the rate of about 4 tons an hour.

"Our regular farm crew can handle the job without additional help. The drudgery of heavy manual labor also is eliminated. If the plants can be harvested before frost, it becomes unnecessary to add water, as the plants will contain enough moisture to make good silage. This method also eliminates expense of twine. Feeding experiments have shown that one acre of corn or sorghums in the silo is worth 2 in the shock."

The best plan for avoiding breakdowns and delay is to keep each machine in tip-top condition, Mr. Schmutz believes. To do this, his men make a habit of listing the repair parts needed at the time the machine has finished the season's job. "We follow the plan of keeping an extra part on hand for those repairs that wear out rapidly."

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 iron, calcium, manganese and other elements which laying hens require and which are necessary to pep-up egg production, Don Sung supplies these essential mineral supplements. It does not force or hurt the hen in any way. Why not try Don Sung for your flock? If your dealer can't supply you, send 50c for a trial package (or \$1 for large size holding 3 times as much) to Burrell-Durger 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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MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

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

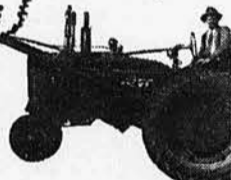
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LIFTS 2000 LBS.! *Simple to Operate*
11 FT. RANGE

Sargent actually does work of 10 men! Loads manure, baled hay, lumber; pulls posts, moves small bldgs., excavates for cellars, fills ditches, washouts.



Sweep Rake attachment also available.

Easy, simple to operate. Can be put on tractor by one man in 30 minutes! Raises anything up to 2000 lbs. Twin Hydraulic lifts keep load balanced in all positions. Write today for **FREE PICTURES**, details. **McGRATH MFG. CO.**, Dept. K2, 4680 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.

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DELCO-REMY

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Using DDT on CK Ranch

By GENE SUNDGREN, Manager
CK Hereford Ranch, Brookville

WE CARRIED on a demonstration on the use of DDT on cattle for control of the horn fly. This was in co-operation with E. G. Kelly, state extension entomologist; Ray L. Cuff, National Livestock Loss Prevention representative; Doctor Lock, National Livestock Board; Stanley Gentry, of the State Livestock Commission; and the Saline County Farm Bureau. The cattle were dipped in a dipping vat with a one tenth of 1 per cent solution of DDT in the form of a 50 per cent wettable powder which was supplied by the DuPont Company for this experiment. Most new products are overenthusiastically endorsed, so special care is taken here to stick to facts and conservative conclusions.

All of our cattle were treated, except check cattle consisting of a group of cows with the herd bull and their calves, and the figures are based on similar groups. Our immediate impression of the results of using DDT was such that we concluded we could not afford to keep groups of untreated bulls. So all of our bulls in pasture and on feed were treated, except the check herd bull. And as the flies are much more severe on bulls, it is a natural conclusion that their elimination on bulls gives greater results.

The experimental cattle were weighed on June 15 and first dipped on June 20, and again on July 20, August 25 and September 10. The fly count on these cattle, including the check group, averaged 8,000 per herd bull and 750 per cow. The fly count

was checked every 3 days until the next dipping. The next day after dipping no flies were observed on treated cattle, and none were noticed until the 15th day and very few until the 30th day, when the count averaged 150 on the herd bulls and 50 on the cows, at which time they again were dipped. This was longer than expected, and later conclusions are that almost continuous cloudy weather prolonged the virility of DDT. The next period after dipping on July 20 was the same as previously noted on the treated cattle. The fly count on the untreated cattle had dropped to 6,000 on the bulls and an average of 500 on the cows. Nine days after the third dipping, flies were observed on the treated cattle and an average of 75 on the bulls and 10 per cow counted the next 8 days, so the cattle were again dipped on September 10 and no appreciable count observed since then to date. No satisfying explanation for the results after the third dipping has been offered and it was intended to dip only 3 times for the season. The dipping vat was cleaned out and freshly charged before each time of dipping, which was found to be advisable.

Built-in Tank



This stock-water tank is built into the barn and is insulated with earth and covered with a lid in winter. Water is pumped to the tank by an electric motor on windmill pump. In front of tank is a concrete floor which prevents a mudhole from forming in the barnlot.

A Difference in Weight

Since the cattle were all registered and were previously separated for mating in keeping with our breeding plans, the group most nearly like the check group are here compared for weights and the treated group used here approximates the results of the other treated groups. The cattle were weighed on October 1, the end of severe fly season. On the untreated or check group, the bull lost 135 pounds, the cows averaged a 63-pound gain and the calves a 70½ pound gain. In the treated group here compared, the bull gained 25 pounds, the cows an average of 84 pounds, and the calves an average of 134 pounds. The best gains were recorded on a group of treated cattle where the bull lost 50 pounds, but the cows averaged 102 pounds gain and the calves 149 pounds.

For further comparison, let's figure the bulls and cows at 12 cents a pound and the calves at 15 cents. The use of DDT brought an increased return on the treated group over the untreated of \$19.20 for the bull, \$106.80 for the cows, and \$423.75 for the calves, a total of \$549.75 or an average return per cow of \$13.09. An ample allowance for labor and material to treat these cattle for the season is \$1 per head, the material cost being less than 5 cents per head for each dipping.

A few observations: The check cattle were placed in pasture used for

winter grazing, in order to separate them from treated cattle and prevent the migration of flies from untreated to treated. So any difference in quality or amount of grazing would favor the untreated cattle. In this experiment, we came in contact with DDT in the concentrated and diluted forms, as "familiarity breeds contempt" and while it is not advised, no harmful effects were noted on humans, cattle, hogs or dogs.

In addition to this experiment a shed housing hogs and cattle was sprayed with a 5 per cent oil emulsion spray on June 15. The roof of this shed is black with flyspecks of previous years, and at times the shed was filled with flies. At no time after this spraying up-to-date could a dozen flies be counted in this shed.

The value of its use on bulls where 100 to 200 pounds may mean a difference of \$100 to \$200 on sale price we will not attempt to estimate.

It is called to your attention that the weights and results are from June 15 to October 1, the severe part of the fly season in this locality, and do not give the total grazing season gain on these cattle. After weighing the check cattle for final weights, they were dipped to eliminate the flies on them.

More Herds Stay on Range

Electric Fence Satisfactory on Warren Ranch

KEEPING a cow herd on the range all year and raising calves to be marketed off grass as 2-year-olds is a growing practice in South-Central Kansas.

The herd of Albert Baird, on the Warren Ranch in Cowley county, is a good example. No shelter is provided for the cattle except natural wind-breaks in canyons in the pastures. Eight acres of grass are allowed for each cow and her calf. No grain is fed either cows or calves. But they get alfalfa and cake during the last part of the winter. Seven pounds of hay and 1 of cake a day make up the ration.

One bull to each 20 cows is used to insure each cow being mated. Mr. Baird prefers alfalfa to silage in the feeding program, because he says 50 acres of alfalfa will produce enough for 600 head of cattle. It would take at least 90 acres, he believes, to produce enough silage for the same number of cattle. Also, sorghums would not be as good for the soil, in his opinion.

Using an electric fence to divide range pasture is proving satisfactory for Mr. Baird. He has one pasture of 1,500 acres with an electric fence thru the center. On one side he grazes steers and on the other a cow and calf herd.



On the Warren Ranch, in Cowley county, calves like these are born and reared on the range and marketed off grass as 2-year-olds. The practice of raising cattle without shelter and without grain feeding is growing in South-Central Kansas.

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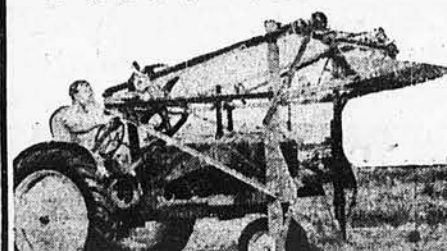
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From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I see by the paper that all subsidies on farm products are going to be removed by June 30. How will this affect farmers who are selling butterfat?—J. B.

The current rates of dairy payments are 16 cents a pound butterfat. These are to be continued until March 31, 1946. Funds are available for continuing these payments after March 31, but rates of payments for the period after March 31 have not been announced.

When these payments are withdrawn, the income from the sale of butterfat will be reduced unless the retail price of butter is allowed to go up to make up for the loss of subsidy. If the subsidy is withdrawn during the period of flush production, farmers may feel relatively little immediate effect.

The effect will be felt next fall and

winter. During the fall and winter, feed costs are higher, but butter prices usually advance seasonally to cover the higher feed costs. Currently, the butterfat-feed ratio (allowing for dairy payments) is more favorable than a year ago and more favorable than average. If the payments are withdrawn the feeding ratio may become less favorable than average.

Egg prices have been good and we have made money from our chickens. Will egg prices be as good next year?—E. D. M.

There are several factors that point toward lower egg prices next year. The number of laying hens on farms during October was 5 per cent less than in October, 1944, but was 22 per cent larger than the 10-year average. The number of pullets not of laying age on November 1 was 23 per cent larger than a year earlier, and 10 per cent above the 5-year average. Egg requirements of the Armed Forces will be substantially smaller than last year. Civilian consumption probably will be smaller, since larger supplies of meat will be available. Last year egg prices were at ceiling levels most of the time. At present, it appears that during much of 1946 eggs may be at or near support prices rather than at the ceiling.

I have some 75- or 80-pound lambs that are in good flesh now. Do you think that it would pay me to continue to buy grain to feed them a while longer, or should I market them now?—R. E. M.

It is probable that lamb prices will continue on a steady basis for the next 60 to 90 days. It seems to me that it would pay you to feed these lambs until they average 90 pounds or more to take advantage of the higher subsidy on heavy lambs; also to get the increase in subsidy that will go into effect on December 1. However, increased receipts just after December 1 may cause a temporary weakness in the market.

I see by the paper that a new freight-rate schedule has gone into effect on dressed meat shipped from the Midwest states to West Coast points. What effect will this have on livestock marketing in the Midwest?—V. W. J.

One short-run effect of the lowering of rates on dressed meat is the recent establishment of quotas on the amount of pork and pork products that can be shipped into the states of California, Oregon and Washington. A limit on shipments of pork into these states was deemed necessary because of the relatively higher ceiling prices on these products in those areas. Ceiling prices on the West Coast were based on higher freight rates, and a lowering of rates would attract a larger than normal proportion of a short pork supply to that area. When supplies of meat become more equally balanced with demand, it is probable that the lower freight rates will result in a larger proportion of the livestock shipments to the West Coast being in the form of carcasses or processed product rather than live animals.

Will Not Split

Either heating nails and screws to a blue color before driving into small pieces of wood, or drilling a hole just a little smaller than the nail or screw will enable one to repair furniture or hard wood without splitting the wood.



"I can't believe those 'itty bitsy seeds' are responsible for all this!"

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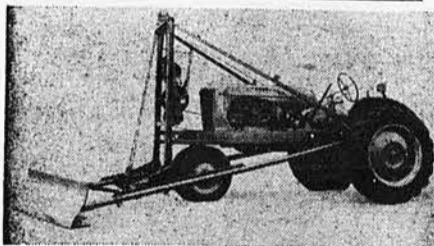
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"I'm putting in a roadway to my FARM of the FUTURE ...

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"I took a good look around the other day and decided to put aside extra funds in bonds in the great Victory Loan. Instead of using my money to help bid up prices of scarce goods, I'm saving it for a real Farm of the Future later on ...



"Then, there are special Victory Bonds I'm earmarking for Davey's education. He's just 12 ... but his heart is set on being a doctor. I can see his own first office ... with the shiny 'M.D.' sign my Victory Bonds helped him get ...



"And, this is important ... buying Victory Bonds is mighty good business just from an investment angle. At maturity, \$4 comes back for every \$3 you put in. And that figures up to an over-all return of 33 1/3% in any man's language!"

The Great Victory Loan—best chance to buy extra bonds!

Kansas Farmer



This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

Our Adventure in Silk

THE shortage of silk products, including the all-important ladies' hose, has brought to my mind so often the "silk factory" my family operated one summer on our farm in Osborne county.

I was a small child when my mother, who was a schoolteacher, became interested in an advertisement offering "100 of the silkworm eggs and instructions for their culture," and the project which resulted proved both interesting and educational.

The eggs, which were so small they were scarcely visible to the naked eye, were placed on cotton in a rack, made by my brother especially for the strange incubation process. During this time they had to be kept at 70 degrees and, as they must be started very early in spring, this was no easy task. Finally the day for hatching arrived and by means of a magnifying glass, we could see the tiny specks wriggling from the disc-shaped eggs.

Their feed was, of course, mulberry leaves, and we children started our search for the first leaves to supply our queer little brood. At first, and for many days, the tiny worms devoured only a small portion of a few leaves, but we soon saw they were going to make rapid growth. It was only a few weeks until they were eating a gallon can of leaves and before their maturity they required several milk pails full of them every day.

When the worms were full-grown, which proved to be about 4 inches long, they had the appearance of a large caterpillar, minus the fuzzy hairs. The strange thing about their habits was that they seldom crawled more than a few inches, and never left their pen which was now a common incubator tray. They soon began weaving their heads around in the air and, according to our instructions, this was the sign to prepare spinning cones. These were made from stiff paper rolled in the shape of a cone, and one worm was placed in the bottom of each funnel. They soon started weaving shut the open end and from then on thru several days we had only to wonder what was taking place inside these queer prisons. But after the designated length of time, when the cones were opened, all that remained was a fuzzy, shining cocoon of the softest substance imaginable. Then the cocoons were cared for. The ones we wished to keep were laid away in a dark place to hatch the moths, and the ones we wanted to unravel were baked in a slow oven.

Again my brother was called upon to invent an "unwinding machine" and produced a very effective device from wire and a few sticks, which could be turned over and over to make an ordinary hank of the fine silk as it unwound from the cocoon. After the silk cocoons were soaked in warm water, a main thread could be found by plucking them with the fingers. When this thread was located the entire cocoon could be unwound onto the wires. Needless to say, this was thrilling to do and watch. We made many hanks of this beautiful silk hair-like product. Of course, many of these fine

strands are required in making one strand of real silk thread.

The cocoons which were not baked soon hatched out beautiful white moths, which laid their eggs and died.

We made many cardboard exhibits mounting cocoons, eggs, hanks of silk and even the moths which we learned to preserve, and these have been used in many schools.

When I hear someone explaining how silkworms cannot be raised in this country, I think of that long ago summer. No, it wouldn't be profitable on a large scale, but it can be done, for we did it on our farm and spent a very interesting summer.—B. K. M.

A Better Chance Now

"There is a tendency to exploit a section that is a producer of raw materials only," said Governor Andrew F. Schoepel, speaking on the Industrial-Agricultural Week program, at Manhattan.

He pointed out that Kansans, as raw-material producers, are selling everything on a buyers' market and buying on a sellers' market. The answer, he believes, is to process more of our raw materials at home. This would balance the state economically, give it a fair share of the national income, and halt the population drain that has brought a steady decrease in population.

Since industry normally locates wherever the total of all costs is least, Kansas now will get additional consideration because of the revised freight and class rates that heretofore have given us a handicap of from 45 to 60 per cent. Previously, Kansas could attract industries only when other advantages more than offset the freight and class handicaps. Now, with parity on rates, Kansas should be entering a new era of expansion and prosperity industrially, the governor said.

Where We Stand

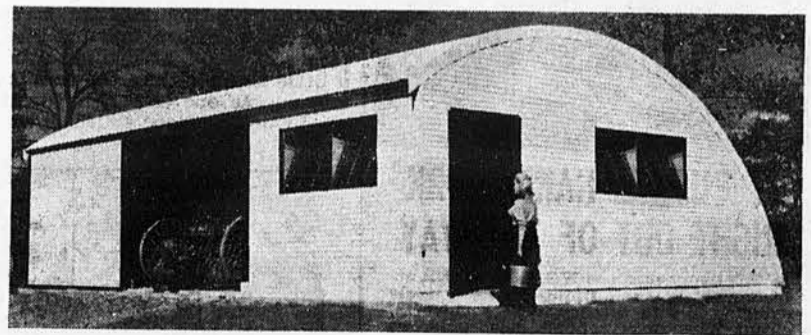
Kansas ranks fifth in petroleum production and natural gas, fifth in zinc mining, third in value of salt produced, and is first in production of volcanic ash or "silica," reported John C. Frye, assistant state geologist, Lawrence, before the Industrial-Agricultural Week delegates, at Manhattan.

He pointed out that not only does Kansas have large amounts of many minerals, but that they are well distributed over the state. Oil or gas now are produced in 71 of the 105 counties, and active exploration is under way in 20 more. Stone of various commercial value occurs in more than half of the counties, and very few are without deposits of sand and gravel.

Extensive reserves of salt, gypsum, and light-firing clay occur in Central Kansas; coal is mined in the east and southeast parts, and zinc and lead are mined in the extreme southeast.

Altho now ranking ninth among mineral-producing states, Kansas has many possibilities for expanded production, production of new mineral substances, and manufacture of new products from raw materials, concludes Mr. Frye.

Now It's Ready for the Farm



THIS new type Quonset building—a cousin to the round-roofed Quonset of Navy fame—has been designed especially for farm purposes. It now is in production, the Great Lakes Steel Corporation Stran-Steel Division, of Detroit, Mich., announces. It differs from the famous round-roofed structures manufactured for Navy use thruout the world in that it has a straight side. Designated the "Quonset 24," this farm building has an unobstructed interior suited for storage of implements, tools and vehicles, or as an open-front loafing barn for animals.

The basic unit is 24 feet deep and 12 feet long. As many 12-foot extensions as desired can be added to increase length. Sliding doors and section panels are available. It is designed for quick, inexpensive construction and may be dismantled and reassembled at will.

Better Phone Service

Will Talk Over Power Lines

RURAL telephone service in Kansas and other states will be greatly improved with war over. A goal of 165,000 new farm telephones, to be installed in the 5 years following the war, already has been set by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, according to Shields R. Smith, general manager, St. Louis, which will result

in 3 times as many farm telephones in the communities served by the company.

About 80 per cent of all rural homes in the U. S. are close enough to existing lines so service could be provided without a construction charge to the user due to new construction material and methods which reduce the cost of building new rural lines, Mr. Smith says.

A newly developed high-strength steel wire that can be strung on poles set as far as 450 feet apart, as compared with 150- to 200-foot spans formerly needed, is one improvement. The new wire also has greater resistance to high winds, sleet and ice, providing fewer interruptions in service.

Another new wire is rubber-covered. A special plow places it deep in the ground and covers it in one operation. This makes underground lines practicable for many localities under certain conditions.

A small dial central office, known as "community dial," was designed and in use in a few small communities before the war. All Bell companies plan to expand rural dial systems as soon as possible.

W. H. Reilly, Topeka, division general manager, says that ever since the advent of power lines on rural roads trouble has been encountered by cross talk into single wire or grounded telephone lines. Bell will try to change these grounded lines to 2-wire or metallic lines so they might be commercially usable.

Telephone companies are always eager, says Mr. Reilly, to help farmers

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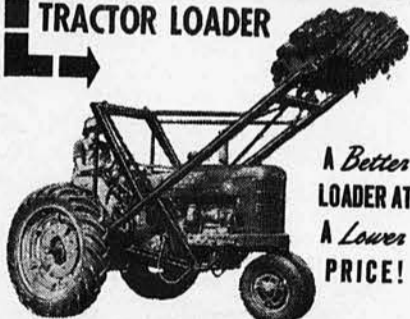


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rehabilitate and maintain privately-owned or co-operative lines, and have for 15 years been giving engineering or advisory help necessary.

Farms not near telephone lines but near power lines may obtain telephone service carried over the power lines by means of high-frequency currents that do not interfere with power currents.

In the power-line carrier, a telephone current, traveling along an electric power line, is taken from the power line by means of a "carrier coupler" near a farmhouse. The current then is carried over a pair of telephone wires to the telephone.

To accomplish all this involves use of electronic apparatus at or near the telephone central office and in the customer's house, where the phone would resemble a small table-model radio. The Bell companies are co-operating with REA and with private power companies in perfecting this system.

Rural telephone systems hit the skids in the 1930's and reached their lowest point in 1935. Since then there have been 500,000 rural phones installed, more than 350,000 of them since 1940.



"Well, then, Johnny's bicycle didn't do anything bad. Can the bicycle come out?"



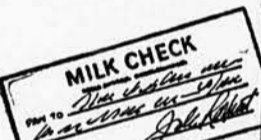
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The winter months can be long and disastrous for livestock and poultry. With legume pastures under a foot or more of snow... with flu and other barnyard diseases becoming more prevalent... with sunshine lacking and exercise restricted... winter can be the hardest season of all for livestock and poultry.

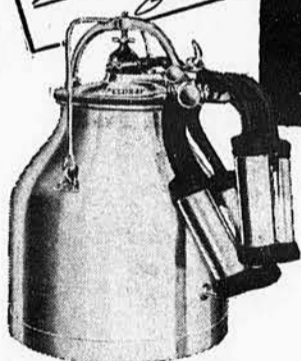
Let Occo Mineral Compound help you avoid the many hazards of the winter months. Occo Mineral Compound furnishes vital minerals that aid livestock and poultry in "weathering" a tough winter. Occo promotes health and fast gains. It steps up production. It keeps this production at top peak the year 'round. Occo Mineral Compound makes scarce grain feeds go farther... because it helps stimulate digestion and assimilation... thus assuring your livestock of the utmost value from every pound of grain feed they use.

Yes, just add Occo to your livestock rations during the winter months and you will find that they are fortified against the worst that the weatherman can offer. Your nearby Occo Service Man can show you how to adapt Occo Mineral Compound to your feed lot requirements. Get in touch with him at once. If you do not know the name of the Occo Service Man in your community, then write to us and we will send you his name promptly, without any obligation.

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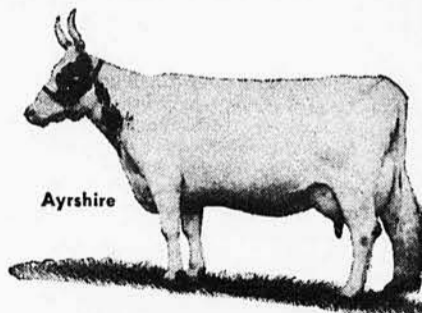


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Another De Laval Milked Champion—Glen Foerd White Heather the Ayrshire breed's youngest 100,000 lb. cow at 8½ years of age. Cumulative production: 154,632 lbs. milk, 5753 lbs. fat in 3280 days. Owned by Good Acres Farm, Fayetteville, Pa.

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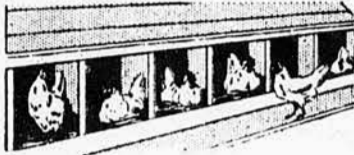
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Those non-producing hens of yours are willing to turn out a surprising number of eggs if you furnish the right materials.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell is one essential material. It contains 99% pure calcium carbonate with a trace of iodine, the perfect eggshell material.

More eggs, harder shells, and healthier, meatier, stronger birds result from its continued use with greater net profit to you.



For Poultry

At Feed Dealers Everywhere

Tobacco Makes a Crop

Yields 1,600 Pounds an Acre at 46 Cents

IF YOU hear an Eastern Kansas farmer talking about a 5-acre or a 10-acre barn you know he grows tobacco. That is what your reporter found out when visiting Wallace Wilkerson, of Jefferson county.

Mr. Wilkerson raises 5 acres of tobacco a year and has a 5-acre barn in which to cure his crop. A 5-acre barn, in case you don't know, is 40-by-60 feet in dimensions and 35 to 40 feet high. Inside are 305 curing rails. Rails are 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, and these are built in decks from the roof down. Ventilators at the top of the barn draw air up thru the tobacco placed on these rails, and this does the curing.

A tobacco grower most of his life, Mr. Wilkerson moved to Jefferson county several years ago from Platte City, Mo., and decided to try his hand on Kansas soils. Last year his crop made more than 1,600 pounds an acre and sold for an average of 46 cents a pound, net. His crop is not quite so good this year.

The 6 principal grades of tobacco, from the best grades down, are: "Tips," "reds," "bright," "lugs," "trash," and "flange."

Tobacco is started in hotbeds in the spring, says Mr. Wilkerson. He uses 2 hotbeds 12 feet wide and 100 feet long. The seedbed is about the same as for lettuce and seed is broadcast, along with some fertilizer. After seed is sown, beds are covered with cheesecloth or similar covering to keep the wind from drying out the soil.

Transplanting is done when plants are 2 months old, "and it takes good, black soil to raise the crop," says Mr. Wilkerson. Three cultivations, similar to those needed for corn, are necessary. Harvesting is done by hand with a cutting knife from late August up to frost.

As it is cut, each plant is speared on a lath 4 feet 4 inches long with both ends pointed. Six plants are speared on each lath and the laths then are hung in the barn for curing.

Tobacco should not be grown in the same spot more than 2 years straight, warns Mr. Wilkerson. He usually has sweet clover for 3 years, followed by tobacco for 2 years, in a 5-year rotation program.

In addition to being cultivated 3 times, the crop must be sprayed 3 times to prevent damage from the tobacco fly that consumes the leaves. All



Wallace Wilkerson, Jefferson county tobacco grower, produces evidence that tobacco can be grown successfully in his area. His crop last year produced more than 1,600 pounds an acre, and sold for an average of 46 cents a pound net.

stripping and grading is done by the grower. This work must be done with a north light only, states Mr. Wilkerson, as tobacco has deceiving colors when in sunlight and cannot be graded accurately under such light conditions.

Try to Sell Postwar Plan

(Continued from Page 5)

the "hold the line" on prices program. The subsidy for the coming 6 months will be around \$24,000,000.)

E. Avoid production restrictions wherever possible, but attempt to switch production away from heavy surplus production commodities into other lines, by paying more to producers of the commodities desired.

F. Continue soil conservation payments, crop insurance (to be extended to more commodities) and similar programs not so directly connected with production and income volume.

It is figured that farmers, having pushed up production better than 25 per cent during the war years, are going to continue high production anyway, so why not figure on that as a realistic basis.

One of the estimates is that increased per capita consumption of farm products, even with full employment and the aid of school lunch, food stamps, would take only around 88 per cent of the increased production, leaving 12 per cent for export.

Prewar exports amounted to only about 4 per cent of a much smaller output than is contemplated under the program. In other words, exports of farm commodities, to make the program work, will have to be trebled over the prewar years.

Trebling farm exports, with industry also geared to surplus production of manufactured goods requiring export outlets to keep up full employment, may prove a problem.

Planners of the program say that the alternative to keeping domestic consumption at 8 to 10 per cent above prewar, and trebling exports, is more and more drastic production and marketing controls which, in time, would have to be extended over nearly the entire farm economy.

The Department is in agreement with the farm leaders who maintain

that the parity formula needs modernization, tho that doesn't mean unanimous support of the farm groups' proposal to include farm labor costs in whatever parity formula is adopted for postwar.

In a recent speech Secretary Anderson said, among other things:

"Farming was (in the 1909-14 base period) a dirt-road, horse-and-oats economy, relatively untouched by the machine age. Parity is one of the most valuable tools in our farm program . . . Today parity prices for many commodities have little relation to reality . . . Parity prices don't necessarily produce parity income . . . During World War II parity income (as defined by the AAA of 1938) could have been produced (for many commodities) by farm prices below parity."

Indications are that the Administration will attempt to "sell" the country on the new program—it has not really reached the "plan" stage yet—before attempting to get Congressional approval. There is no immediate hurry for the needed legislation (except perhaps for school lunch and food stamp appropriations) with the two years' support price program following formal ending of hostilities.

Storm Doors

Make storm doors from discarded window shades. Cut shade to fit screen door, and using a piece of wood stripping to tack thru, tack the shade to frame of door. You have a dandy storm door at no cost. A peephole is nice in a storm door, too; simply cut a square from the shade, put a piece of isinglass over hole and tape well on both sides of cut edges.—Mrs. M. N.

Big Drying Capacity

Production for dehydration of vegetables has increased since June, 1940, from 15 plants processing 6 million pounds a year, to 130 plants producing 196,041,000 pounds, exclusive of tomato and garlic products.

Estimated production in 1944-45 by kinds of vegetables is as follows: Beets, 7,027,000 pounds; cabbage, 9,800,000 pounds; carrots, 11,928,000 pounds; onions, 20,794,000 pounds; potatoes, 128,494,000 pounds; rutabagas, 2,771,000 pounds; and sweet potatoes, 15,227,000 pounds.

All dehydrated products during the war were consigned to the Government. With contracts now canceled, more fresh vegetables will be available for canning and freezing.

The most promising usage of dehydrated vegetables in peacetime is seen in hotels, restaurants, public institutions, or for organized camper groups, altho certain specials like soup mixes already are in popular favor.

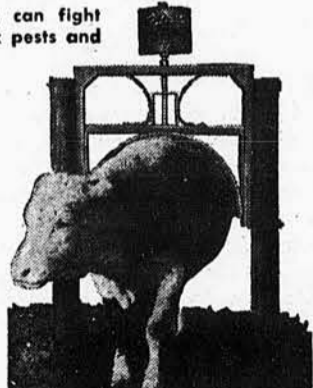
Sensational New Automatic Cattle Oiler and Currier Will Make You Money!

Thousands of Livestock Raisers are turning to this AMAZING Cattle Oiler and Currier for effective, labor-saving, proved livestock pest control!

FREE Big illustrated folder tells how you can fight grubs, ticks, lice, flies, other livestock pests and manage the Automatic way!

Stop livestock losses due to pests with this amazing livestock profit-builder. You'll get faster gains, more milk production, bigger profits if your animals are pest-free. With the Automatic Cattle Oiler and Currier the animals carry their coats and apply pest-repelling, medicated dip oil in one operation. The animal treats itself when and where it needs it at any hour of the day or night. The machine and the animals do the work, you reap the harvest of increased profit. Get the full details.

Easy to Install . . . Inexpensive . . . All-Steel Welded Construction . . . For Cattle, Horses, Hogs . . . Ends Destructive Rubbing on Feed Bunks, Buildings, etc. Will Last a Lifetime!



Write "Cattle Oiler" on a post-card, sign name and address, and mail to . . . Dept. 23-F, Automatic Equipment Mfg. Co., Pender, Nebr.



OR

MAIL COUPON TODAY FOR FREE FOLDER

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO.
Pender, Nebraska

Gentlemen: Please send me your descriptive folder on your Automatic Cattle Oiler and Currier and the name of your local dealer.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

I have head of livestock.

THE STACK-LOADER THAT "STANDS UP"

Farmers tell us, after 3 to 5 years of heavy work . . . shoveling snow, loading flat cars, moving small buildings, making dams, loading corn and cane a shock at a time, stacking hay, loading spreaders . . . their HYDRAULIC FARMHANDS are "as good as new".

Farmhands are designed and built by an old, established manufacturer of machinery, with many years experience in making machines that "stand up".

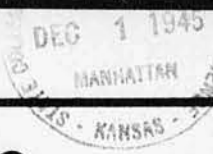
THE HYDRAULIC FARMHAND safely handles loads up to 3,000 lbs., stacks easily up to 21 ft. high. Write today for FREE information, telling how to get year 'round service from a stack-loader that will last for many years.



THE HYDRAULIC FARMHAND
Mfd. by SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO.
1174 15th Avenue S. E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

The Story of the Capper Foundation
tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! It tells how you may help in this expanding program of healing. Write for your free copy of the story today.

THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Capper Building • Topeka, Kansas



Dependable TOMSON HYBRIDS Have Made Many New Friends

Because of their brilliant performance under so many tough varied conditions, many farmers are commenting on our hybrids consistency. Most hybrids do well under favorable conditions, but only the perfectly adapted ones give real satisfaction in an unfavorable season. We are featuring two new yellow hybrids that are truly adapted and definitely give the highest satisfaction:

Tomson 7—Early maturing, week or more ahead of 35. Especially well adapted to central and southwest Nebraska, northern tier of Kansas counties including Jewell west. This variety generally adapts itself over Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where early maturity is desired for early feed, or conditions resulting from floods, heavy rains causing delayed planting dates. Combining a short stalk, dark attractive color, large long ears of surprising length. This variety is the cream of all early varieties.

Tomson 1585—Late variety, rank growth making it outstanding for silage as well as a heavy grain yielder. Produces large heavy ears and an attractive golden color. Seems to adapt itself quite well in most bottom fields.

Look for our ad in the next issue, and we will feature additional truly adapted yellow hybrids.

Write us for additional information.

**Don't Experiment With Your Corn Crop
PLANT
TOMSON HYBRID SEED CORN
Our Seed and Shorthorns Make Good
WAKARUSA KANSAS**

Harry Schlickau's Second Annual PRODUCTION SALE



Sale Will Be Held in
Harper Fair Buildings at
Harper, Kan.
**Thursday,
Dec. 6, 1 P. M.**

OF REGISTERED

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| 25 | H ereford Cattle | } 11 Bulls 14 Cows and Heifers |
| 25 | H ereford Hogs | |
| 25 | H ampshire Sheep | } 20 Bred Sows and Gilts 3 Gilt Pigs 2 Boars, 6 mo. old 17 Bred Ewes 5 Ewe Lambs 1 Year Buck 2 Buck Lambs |

These cattle are sired by the following: Advance Stanway 119th 271214, by Advance Stanway 84th 2438088, and C. K. Royal Domino 3017405, by Royal Domino 5th 2461315, and Unawep Domino 77th 3575744, by Colo. Domino E 1st 2701732.

The sheep are bred to or sired by Glen McEwan & Sons 241—131444, or G. H. Klocke & Sons 415—149568, or Vandiver 163296.

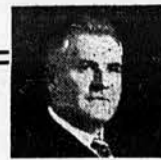
The hogs are bred to or sired by Wonder Lad 24424, by Maple Farms Wonder IV—15069, or Oak Dale Model 1—34943, by Matchless Bob 21383, or a son of Oak Dale Model 1—34943.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Harry Schlickau, R. R. 1, Argonia, Kan.

Harold Tonn, Auctioneer

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Polled Shorthorns sold well on October 30 when the **THEIMAN-ALPINE** farms sold together at the Lewis Thiemann farm, near Concordia, Mo. With an \$1,800 top on bulls and a \$1,450 top on females, the general average was \$368 on 71 head. Both tops were from the Thiemann herd. Thirteen bulls averaged \$590 and 58 females averaged \$368. Buyers from 13 states were on the seats when J. E. Halsey, auctioneer, opened the sale.

The **J. H. BANKER** and **HERMAN P. MILLER** Hereford production sale, held at Salina, November 8, was a little disappointing from the standpoint of prices received. Due partly to the fact the cattle, altho of good quality and breeding, lacked fitting. The 17 bulls averaged \$155 with a top of \$245, paid by H. F. Lang, of Ellsworth. Twenty-five females averaged \$127 with a top of \$200, paid by Dr. M. A. Hensley, of Salina. The sale was composed mostly of young cattle, more than 25 head being 1945 calves. The entire offering of 42 head averaged \$140. Guy Pettit was the auctioneer.

The **T. J. L. RANCH** Hereford sale held at Rosalia, November 8, fell on a poor weather day and this, together with the cattle selling in little more than range condition, resulted in prices much lower than the quality of the cattle deserved. The buyers were largely local except W. A. Preston, of Claremore, Okla., who was the heaviest buyer. The 54 lots sold for a general average of \$162, with a bull average on 9 head of \$140. The top bull brought \$210. The females averaged \$166, with a top of \$300 for a cow and calf. W. A. Heidenbrand was the auctioneer.

The **GOERNANDT POLLED HEREFORD** sale held on the farm, near Aurora, in October, attracted buyers from many sections of Kansas, as well as other states where knowledge of this pioneer herd had spread during the years. The offering of 89 lots, which included many cows with calves at foot, sold for an average price of \$225. Fourteen bulls brought a \$219 average and 75 females \$226. Roy Dillard, of Salina, and H. N. Mullendore, of Franklin, Ind., were the heaviest buyers. Roy Dillard bought the top bull, Melvin Mischief, at \$700, together with about 20 females. The cattle went to new homes in ordinary flesh and in the best condition for well doing. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer.

WAYNE L. DAVIS, of Mahaska, held his annual production sale of registered Spotted Poland Chinas and Durocs at Fairbury, Nebr., on October 29. The offering of 61 head consisted of 35 Spots and 27 Durocs. The Spotted boars averaged \$94.75 and the Duroc boars \$68.60. Spotted gilts averaged \$83.70 and the Duroc gilts \$73. Average on the entire offering of Spots was \$83.70 and that of Durocs \$71.20. The highest priced Spot boar sold for \$130 to H. L. Dempster, of Beatrice, Nebr. Highest price paid for a Duroc boar was \$100 by Walter Boyd, also of Beatrice. High Duroc female went to Gibson & Son, New Hampton, Mo., at \$130. High Spotted female sold for \$135 to Jim Ross, Omaha, Nebr. Taylor & Martin were the auctioneers.

SAM GIBBS, of Manchester, held his annual Hereford calf sale at Clay Center, January 12. His usual offering of well-marked, well-bred, high-quality young cattle were brought in from the grass and sold as always without any high-priced overhead or unusual pressure methods. Thirteen bulls and 14 heifers sold to farmers and breeders of the territory at a general average of \$165 with the bulls averaging \$204.42 and a top of \$280, paid by W. M. Holloway, of Morrowville. Second top went to Laurence Neal, of Bigelow, at \$270. Mrs. J. M. Deiter, of Abilene, bought one at \$225, and El Benyshek, of Cuba, one at \$250. The 14 heifers averaged \$165. Daniel L. Jones, of Detroit, took the top heifer at \$235. Miller & Manning, of Council Grove, purchased a pair of good ones at \$187.50 each. This was Mr. Gibbs 8th sale and he continues to grow and sell strictly top cattle and sell them in a manner that has extended Hereford influence to his neighbors. His buying territory gradually expands. Ross B. Schauls was the auctioneer.

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA held their first annual fall sale of Hampshire hogs at Seneca the last of October. The offering of 50 head came from well established herds and the event was considered a success considering the venture was new for this part of the country. The general average was \$52 with a \$48 average on boars and \$68 on females. The weather was bad and the reduced size of crowd was not sufficient to hold the boar average where it rightfully belonged. LaVerne Brockman, of Corning, bought the highest selling boar and Bergsten & Sons, of Randolph, the top gilt. The local demand was a trifle disappointing. The offering was in fair breeding condition but not highly fitted. More gilts could have been sold at good prices. Another sale will be held next fall. The sale was under the management of Lawrence Alwin. Auctioneers were G. H. Shaw and Gene Toby.

HORSES - JACKS

FOR SALE—QUARTER HORSES
4 extra choice spring colts, quarter and Arabian breeding. Chestnut and Dun colors. One 6-year-old quarter sorrel mare.
ABE FRIESEN, Ashland, Kansas.

SHEEP

Hampshire Ram Lambs
For sale. Registered. Sired by 1944 blue ribbed ram.
Dannen Easthills Farm, Box 429, St. Joseph, Mo.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Beef CATTLE



You Can't Beat Shorthorns as Money-Makers

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

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

10 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
12 to 15 months old, reds and dark roans. Sired by Glenburn Destiny, by Brawith Chief, or Augusta's Prince, by Imp. Cairnsie Prince Peter. For further description, write
E. C. LACY or GLENN LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kansas.

Brightest Future of Any Beef Breed

Polled Shorthorns—naturally hornless model of the Shorthorn, with all its superior beef breed characteristics—rapidly sweeping forward in popular acceptance everywhere. Buy the Nation's Best. National Polled Shorthorn Congress Show-Sale, Feb. 1-2, Lincoln, Neb. 100 head. Send for illustrated catalog and free information about Polled Shorthorns. Ask about our Free Freight Offer.

POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Dept. 751, Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

SHORT-LEGGED, THICK POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

10 good ones, registered, from calves to serviceable age. These calves were sired by Collynie Nobleman, (half brother to the \$4,000 Collynie Compact) the Albert Hultine & Son bull. We have used bulls from the Hultine and Thiemann herds for several generations. No culis offered.
W. A. ROSENBERGER, Greensburg, Kan.

Choice Polled Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale. 8 to 12 months old. Also a few heifers.
ROBT. H. HANSON, Jamestown, Kan.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

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

30 REGISTERED BRED ANGUS COWS

Ages 2 to 6 years. Some heavy with calf now. Others will calve in spring of 1946. Leading families. Priced right.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebr.

LATZKE ANGUS FARM

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

Don Prince Domino 82nd 3513214

Is for Sale
We will have 3 crops of calves by him and can't see him longer to advantage in the herd. He is a son of Don Prince Domino 2834299 and out of a Publican Domino 6th dam. If interested come and see his get and recall our entries at the recent Futurity Show and Sale. We also offer young bulls and heifers, sired by the above bull and Prince Domino Mixer and Prince Domino Return. **CORNWELL HEREFORD FARM**, St. John, Kan.

Registered HEREFORD BULLS Always

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

PLAINVIEW POLLED HEREFORD FARMS

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS
Offer young bulls for farmers, ranchmen and breeders. Same type and breeding as those sold in our recent sale. TB. and abortion tested.
ENTERPRISE, (Dickinson Co.) Kansas

OFFERING REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

From one to two years old. Sired by Beau Beauty 66th. (Domino breeding).
Valentine Duensing, Bremen, Kan.

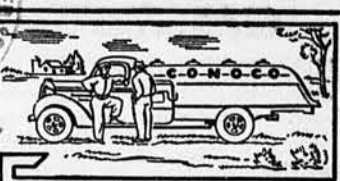
Polled Hereford Cattle Reduction

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

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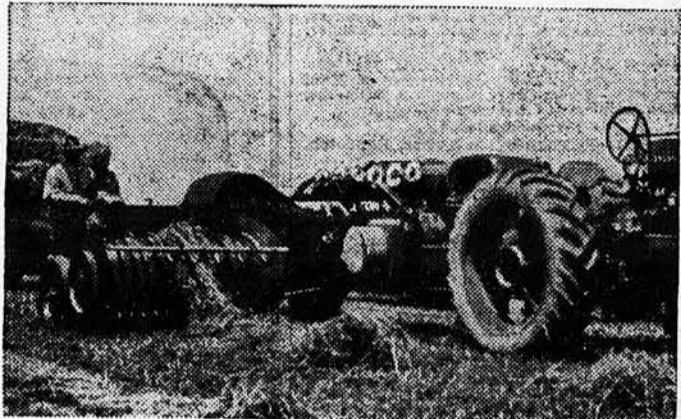


The Tank Truck



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

TOTAL:
69
YEARS



The Conoco truck drives right out to the field to refuel one of G. A. Mewhister's five tractors on the job.

OF TROUBLE-FREE TRACTOR OPERATION ON ONE FARM!

A RECORD LIKE that takes good machines, careful maintenance work—and a good line of lubricants. G. A. Mewhister, of Malden, Missouri, who's run up that total with his five tractors over the past fifteen years, has had all three of those things. Here's what he says about his experience in a recent letter to your Tank Truck editor . . .

"We operate 1,000 acres of land," Mr. Mewhister writes, "and have 5 tractors and 2 trucks. For the past 12 years we have used Conoco products. Three of our tractors are 15 years old and two are 12 years old, and all are in good running shape today. We give much of this credit to Nth oil. We know that Nth oil has cut down on the operation cost of these tractors and helped to keep them going at all times."

Now that's a mighty impressive experience to read about. Three tractors at 15 years each, and two tractors at 12 years each—or 69 years of trouble-free tractor operation! And when a man can pile up such a fine performance with five machines, he really must have something! That something, according to Mr. Mewhister's own letter, is Conoco Nth motor oil to help in regular routine servicing of those five tractor engines. And right here we'd like to tell you a little bit about why Conoco Nth motor oil is such a big help in keeping tractor engines trouble-free.

TWO REASONS: OIL-PLATING AND THIALKENE!

To start with, this Conoco Nth motor

oil is no ordinary oil. For it's reinforced with special ingredients developed by patient research and applied to helping your engines in special ways.

The first of these ingredients is a remarkable substance with magnet-like action that fastens lubricant to metal. That surfacing of lubricant—that shield of OIL-PLATING—fights extra-hard against friction, and helps against much of the excessive wear that any hard-worked farm engine is likely to suffer. That way, with a lot of wear reduced, your engine can escape much of the increased carbon and sludge that further wear would bring. And you can just bet on your engine having a real chance then to deliver its full quota of power and maintain its gas and oil economy for a longer spell of useful life!

The other added ingredient that makes Conoco Nth motor oil still more out of the ordinary is called Thialkene inhibitor. This possesses the valuable property of being able to retard breakdown of the oil—so your wear-fighting qualities are more persistent, more effective in the kind of rugged, day-to-day operation any tractor gets.

Thialkene inhibitor, combined with OIL-PLATING, certainly works for any engine's good—as Mr. Mewhister's letter above goes to prove—along with many another farmer's letter!

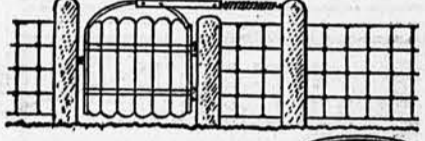
R. E. Althof (right) talks things over with his Conoco Agent.



5 DOLLAR-AN-IDEA S

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

A two-way gate spring that is easy to make from odds and ends is shown in the sketch below, sent in by Calvin Moore, of Alburnett, Iowa.



John Anderson, of Hayden, Arizona, sent in this sketch of an oven for heating branding irons around the corral.



Edwin Laboj, of Granger, Texas, has the idea of peeling off a strip of skin from around potatoes to be boiled. The whole skin is then easily removed when potatoes are finished, he says.

ANOTHER FARMER

ALSO PRAISES Nth OIL!

Here's more proof! It's in a letter from R. E. Althof, who operates four tractors, two combines and two trucks on his farm near Roscoe, Texas, besides other farm equipment and a family car. In addition to using Conoco transmission oil and Conoco greases, he has used Conoco Nth motor oil since it was introduced. He's been using Conoco products "since the early thirties," he writes, "starting with my first two Farmall F-30's . . . and continuing through on Conoco Nth motor oil; these two tractors are in operation today with the same bearings and rods that came in them. In this time I have replaced the rings and sleeves at a cost of \$70, which is my proof of the economy and safety of Nth motor oil. . . ."

GET Nth OIL'S PROTECTION IN YOUR OWN ENGINES!

With evidence like that in these letters to show you what Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco lubricants can do, you'll want to take the next step soon and see what they can do for you in your own engines—under your own working conditions.

Easy! Just phone Your Conoco Agent today. Tell him to stop by the next time he's out your way. And be sure to tell him the exact model and make of your tractor, so he'll bring along your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart—made up especially for you. There's no obligation at all. Your Conoco Agent will be glad to see that you get your chart FREE. Continental Oil Company

Stumped by You!

... confesses SUPERMAN

He'll be jiggered! He's held all records for catapult getaway . . . for climbing like a sound-proofed rocket. But now along comes your car, grabbing off all the hushed high power you've craved—using Conoco N-tane gasoline . . . new-day Conoco N-tane!

Talk about the "funnies" . . . NO! . . . you'll talk about the FUN . . .

- the new-day joy of "stepping on it" without keeping your ears cocked for fuel knock and ping
- the new-day joy of such good mileage that there's no use skimping on rides
- the new-day joy of starting up cold, with just a click and a whirr—AND GO!

Here in Conoco N-tane is the new gasoline that marks a great double-leap forward . . . First came the pre-war eminence of Conoco gasoline chemistry . . . And then came all our experience with war's latest high-octane fuels . . . So now you'll discover all that your car—old or new—can really do, when you fill with Conoco N-tane. That will be your new day! Continental Oil Company

N-tane

TRADE MARK
NEW-DAY GASOLINE

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Your Conoco Agent

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

- Conoco Nth motor oil • Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils • Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglube
- Conoco Sujin grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco N-tane gasoline • Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel • Conoco kerosene and distillates



THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:
**MERRY CHRISTMAS, FOLKS,
AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!**