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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JANUARY 5, 1946



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1871 **75th Annual** 1946
"DIAMOND JUBILEE"
MEETING
Kansas State Board of Agriculture
TOPEKA
JANUARY 9, 10, 11, 1946



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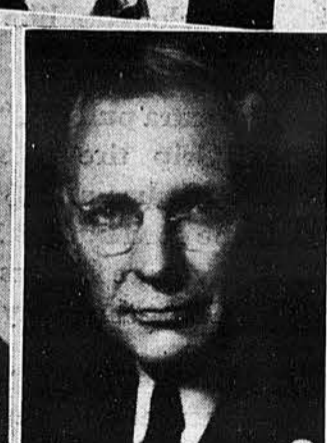
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THE SPEAKERS

1. J. C. MOHLER, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.
2. HERMAN A. PRAEGER, President, State Board of Agriculture, Clafin.
3. GOVERNOR ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL.
4. DR. F. D. FARRELL, President Emeritus, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
5. JUDGE JOHN S. DAWSON, Topeka.
6. T. F. YOST, State Weed Supervisor, Topeka.
7. F. L. TIMMONS, Hays Experiment Station, Hays.
8. F. L. SCHLAGLE, Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Kansas.
9. DR. HAROLD VAGTBORG, President, Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City.
10. A. S. GOSS, Master, National Grange, Washington, D. C.
11. D. J. FAIR, Director, State Highway Commission, Topeka.
12. DR. E. W. LAAKE, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Dallas, Texas.

(See story on page 4)



12

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THE TIRES THAT PULL BETTER LONGER

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Turn Back 40 Farms

The first sale of surplus Government-owned farm land in the U. S. has returned 5,257 acres in Illinois to agricultural production. About 40 farms were involved.

Horsehide Ceiling

Dollar-and-cent import ceilings have been established for South American untanned horsehides and pony skins. Specific ceilings also have been placed over brokerage charges on imports and over domestic resale of the hides. About one million horsehides and pony skins are used in this country every year. More than a third of them are imported from South America.

Pork Control

Quota limitations covering shipments of dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts into California, Oregon and Washington have been extended to include less than carload shipments.

Egg Problem

Lower production of liquid, frozen and dried eggs is reported by BAE. During October, 1945, there were only 9.2 million pounds of liquid eggs produced, compared with 70.5 million one year ago. Only 345,000 pounds of dried eggs were produced, compared with more than 23 million pounds in October, 1944. Frozen egg production in October, 1945, totaled 6.8 million pounds compared with 9.3 million pounds a year earlier.

Shoe Sale

A special 10-day sale was held in December to dispose of 13 million dollars worth of new Army and Navy surplus boots and shoes. A total of 2½ million pairs of leather and rubber shoes, boots and arctics in 12 styles was included.

Higher Prices

To encourage immediate manufacture of more furniture in the low- and medium-priced line, OPA is preparing to permit manufacturers to increase existing ceiling prices for these lines up to 20 per cent.

Extra Barbed Wire

A retail price ceiling of \$4.85 per roll of 80 rods has been set on new barbed wire declared surplus by the Armed Forces to be sold for civilian use. About 66,000 rolls will be channeled to civilians.

War Boards Out

State and county U. S. D. A. Councils now will take the place of War Boards. Members of the councils will include a greater number of persons than the War Boards. Officers will be elected annually. Their function is to help co-ordinate all agricultural agency activities.

More Paper

Civilians will get more paper soon, because the Government has changed its "set aside" needs from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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"Diamond Jubilee" Meeting

Of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 9, 10, 11

FROM ox team and walking plow to an era of power equipment, hybrid corn and DDT. What next? Such is the general theme of a program outlined for delegates and visitors from 105 Kansas counties, who will be in Topeka for the 75th annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, January 9 to 11.

This ever-popular convention assumes even more than the usual significance this year, because it is a "Diamond Jubilee" event. By its very nature, it calls for a review of agricultural progress in the three-quarters of a century that Kansas farmers have been discussing their problems at annual meetings.

So, veteran Kansans will recall vital developments of this period, when value of farm production increased from 27 million to more than 900 million dollars a year. They will show how, by virtue of this progress, agriculture not only maintained but materially strengthened its position as the state's basic and predominant industry; they will explain how the industry developed like a young giant, to give Kansas her present rank as one of the leading agricultural states.

But looking back is merely an aid to looking forward. And Secretary J. C. Mohler kept this well in mind while planning a program for the Diamond Jubilee meeting. Speakers who summarize past progress will share the platform with others giving timely information on present and future agricultural developments. Likewise, there will be speakers of national renown to discuss current postwar problems of agriculture, which bear so directly on the Nation's entire economic and social structure.

"Get Acquainted Dinner"

Activities of the convention will begin in Topeka's Municipal Auditorium on Wednesday afternoon, January 9, with registration of delegates and the organization meeting. First attraction of public interest, however, will be the popular "Get Acquainted Dinner," to be held, as before, on the Roof Garden of Hotel Jayhawk, at 6:30 that evening. Toastmaster for this occasion will be President Herman A. Praeger, wheat producer and all-around farm leader, of Clafin. Governor Andrew Schoepel will deliver "Greetings" to the banquet group, and Judge John S. Dawson, of Topeka, will speak on the colorful subject of "Kansas in Retrospect."

Two honor guests to be introduced by Secretary Mohler are George L. McCarty, Lecompton, and D. W. Gilmore, Chanute, representing pioneer Kansas families. J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club leader, will introduce 4 Kansas clubsters who have won national recognition. They are: Esther Page, Silver Lake; Mary Nelson and Kenneth M. Wolf, Humboldt; and C. Jack Baird, Arkansas City. Also to be honored is Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville, accomplished breeder and exhibitor of Hampshire hogs.

Looking Back, and Ahead

Back to the auditorium at 9:30 on Thursday morning, convention goes on with their thoughts well stimulated on subjects of past and future. Lead-off man for this phase of the program will be none other than Gov. Andrew Schoepel, whose experience and foresight qualify him to speak with vision on "Kansas of Tomorrow." Following the Governor, there will be a change to historic lore, as Dr. F. D. Farrell, widely known president emeritus of Kansas State College, presents the convention audience with "A Look Back." Then, for another change of pace, the audience will have a long look forward, thru the eyes of one who makes future progress his business. This speaker, to discuss "The Next 75 Years," is Dr. Harold Vagtborg, president of the Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Mo.

Social and economic matters will face the spotlight on the Thursday afternoon program, beginning at 2 o'clock, as 2 outstanding leaders of national acclaim take the platform. First will be F. L. Schlagle, superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Kan., whose subject is "Education and Democracy." Mr. Schlagle is president of the National Education Association of the United States. The other speaker for

this session is A. S. Goss, of Washington, D. C., Master of the National Grange. Mr. Goss is known as one of the nation's best-informed men on agricultural problems. He will provide a feature attraction of the convention in his discussion of "Postwar Agriculture." Thursday evening will be devoted to dinner meetings and caucuses of the various district delegates.

What's Happening Today

Past and future will take a back seat on Friday morning, as convention speakers devote full attention to important problems and developments of the present. T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, will open the program with a discussion of "Feeds and Noxious Weeds." His talk will tell of new efforts to check the spread of noxious weeds. Next will be talks on 2 new chemical developments which have created nation-wide excitement, 2,4-D and DDT. F. L. Timmons, research specialist at the Hays Experiment Station will speak on "2,4-D Weed Killers." Then Dr. E. W. Laake, of Dallas, Texas, will talk on "DDT in the Control of External Parasites of Livestock." Doctor Laake, said to be the nation's best-informed authority on this subject, is senior entomologist for the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. He is known to many Kansans thru his participation in the extensive Kansas DDT demonstrations last summer, sponsored by the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, in cooperation with Kansas State College, The National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, and the Federal bureau represented by Doctor Laake.

Heading the convention's final session, on Friday afternoon, will be a talk on "Farm to Market Roads," by D. J. Fair, director of the State Highway Commission. Mr. Fair's subject is vital to farmers everywhere, and it is expected to attract keen attention on this program. Remainder of the afternoon on Friday will be devoted to adoption of resolutions, election of officers, and installation of new board members.

Officers who will be serving with President Praeger and Secretary Mohler during the meeting are William H.

Longest Record on Same Farm

D. W. GILMORE, of Neosho county, holds the longest record reported to the Board of Agriculture for one person on the same Kansas farm. Mr. Gilmore has lived 81 years on his present place east of Chanute, on Big Creek, where he and Mrs. Gilmore reside in a comfortable farm home. Now 89, Mr. Gilmore tells of interesting changes since he moved to that farm with his parents at the age of 8.

In 1864, he says, there was only prairie grass and an Indian trail; no trees except along the creek. Indians were friendly, and the Government signed a treaty with them in 1886. Only 10 or 12 families lived along Big Creek. Nothing but prairie grass was

to be seen in the area that is now Chanute, and the nearest trading post was a place called Osage City, near the bend in the Neosho river northeast of there.

Corn was the first crop. Plowing was done with ox teams, at the rate of about an acre a day. Mr. Gilmore says the ax is about the only implement still used on the farm that was used 81 years ago. "I got my start in Kansas chopping wood, and I'm still at it," he declares. Mrs. Gilmore's maiden name was Sarah Brown. She was born in Allen county, and as a girl moved with her parents to a farm on Big Creek, just across from the Gilmores.



Honor guests Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Gilmore, at Board of Agriculture meet in Topeka, January 9 to 11.



Invited as honor guests to the Board of Agriculture meet in Topeka are Joe O'Bryan, left, and his father, W. W. O'Bryan, both of Hiattville.

Wegener, vice-president, of Norton, and Harold E. Staadt, treasurer, of Ottawa. Other board members are: Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha; P. A. Wempe, Seneca; J. A. Martin, Mound City; R. C. Beezley, Girard; W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville; Gaylord R. Munson, Junction City; C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; B. H. Hewett, Coldwater; and Herbert Smith, Smith Center.

Train Operators

A training school, covering all phases of frozen food locker operation and management, will open at Kansas State College on February 11, and run for a 12-week term. It is believed to be the first school of its kind offered on a college campus.

For the school, a frozen food locker plant will be set up on the campus. Equipment will be installed for processing, blanching and testing foods and will be used by students.

Training and experience will be considered in passing on applicants for admission to the school. Registration will be limited to 60 and a fee of \$60 will be charged. Certificates of accomplishment will be awarded at the end of the course.

Longest Ownership

OF SOME 200 farms reported to the State Board of Agriculture, the one with longest ownership and residence by one family, thru the generations, is the farm 2 miles south of Lecompton, in Douglas county, owned by George L. McCarty, who now lives on the place. Mr. McCarty gives a vibrant account of this farm which has been in the family since 1853. Claim was filed that year in the name of Todhunter, family name of Mr. Mc-



Honor guest George L. McCarty, at Board of Agriculture Meet.

Carty's mother. As men of the Todhunter family filed this claim, they built several cabins and dug a well. That fall the Todhunter men returned to Missouri for their families. Men, women, children and supplies traveled to Kansas by ox team, early in the spring of 1854. They brought fine saddle horses, peach seeds, tobacco, ammunition, corn meal, and other necessary items. Mr. McCarty's mother, a 13-year-old orphan, was a member of this expedition. The quarter of land which fell to her has never been out of the family. Its present title shows only one transfer—the one to Mr. McCarty, from his father and mother.

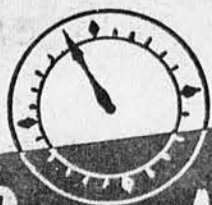
After Coyotes

Stockmen in Western Kansas are banding together to make war on coyotes, which have become serious in Wichita and adjoining counties.

The plan is to pay a bounty of \$5 a head on coyotes from funds raised by livestock owners. The fund was started by a \$400 contribution from R. P. Lee, of near Leoti, an extensive sheep owner. Gilbert Brothers and Brackey Sheep Company, are helping promote the plan.

One Well a Day

Barton county oil operators have staked a new oil well almost every day since last March. The total has been 228 wells in 270 days. One hundred ten of the wells have been completed and 48 new properties, land on which oil tests had not been staked previously, are reported.



Just A Minute!

Let's Look Back 12 Months

By DICK MANN

LOOKING back over Kansas agriculture for 1945, many things seem to stand out. The year of 1945, first of all, was another 12 months of "plugging along" for Kansas farmers, who already had performed miracles in helping win the war.

Farmers did their share and more in the final Victory Bond drive, just as they had done previously in all the War Loan drives.

As an illustration, take the case of Lyon county. When its Victory Bond drive reached the half-way mark and then bogged down, 30 livestock men in the county held a dinner at the Broadview Hotel, at Emporia, and subscribed for \$305,000 worth of Bonds to put the drive over.

Several farmers tried out surplus Army trucks and found them to their liking. We had the pleasure of riding in one out in Mitchell county. The proud owner took us out in the pasture to see his cow herd and that truck did everything but climb trees. The owner can't figure out now how he ever got along without it.

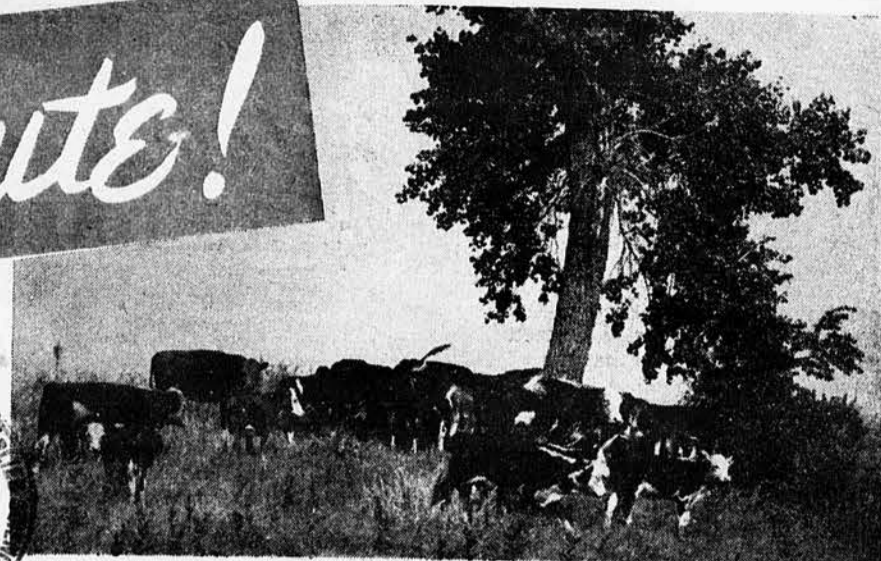
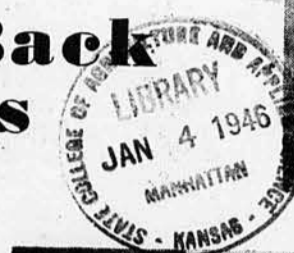
For the first time in several years, some farmers found time in 1945 to make the trip up into the Dakotas for pheasant hunting. From their reports they practically had to kill pheasants in self-defense, and it was no task for anyone who could hold a gun to get his limit. Looking forward to better travel conditions in 1946, quite a few farm couples are planning to take that long-delayed sightseeing trip to other states. They all certainly have earned a swell vacation.

It is surprising how many farmers were able to find material for remodeling and new construction during 1945. All over the state you could see evidence of a lot of activity along the building line. This was especially true in Southeast Kansas, where many farmers were able to get lumber from their wood lots or from those of neighbors. We could hardly believe the transformation that had occurred in that section when we visited it in the fall of 1945 after a few months interval.

Of course, the building that occurred in 1945 was just a drop in the bucket, compared to what Kansas farmers are planning when materials and labor are available.

During 1945 farmers were quizzed on what they wanted to buy thru a questionnaire issued jointly by Kansas State College and the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. Kansas farmers indicated in the answers that they would buy 20,000 washing machines, 30,000 electric refrigerators, 20,000 heating systems, 25,000 bathtubs and equipment, 35,000 floor coverings, 10,000 mowing machines, and 20,000 tractors.

Farmers wanted many other things, too, but these were the items most frequently mentioned as urgent on the needed list.



Beef cattle numbers in Kansas were 2 per cent higher in 1945 than in 1944. This herd was photographed out in Mitchell county.



Use of DDT on both beef and dairy cattle was successful during the year. Spraying for beef cattle seemed to give better results than dipping, according to county agents.



The 1945 corn crop is estimated at 72,846,000 bushels. Harvesting was difficult.

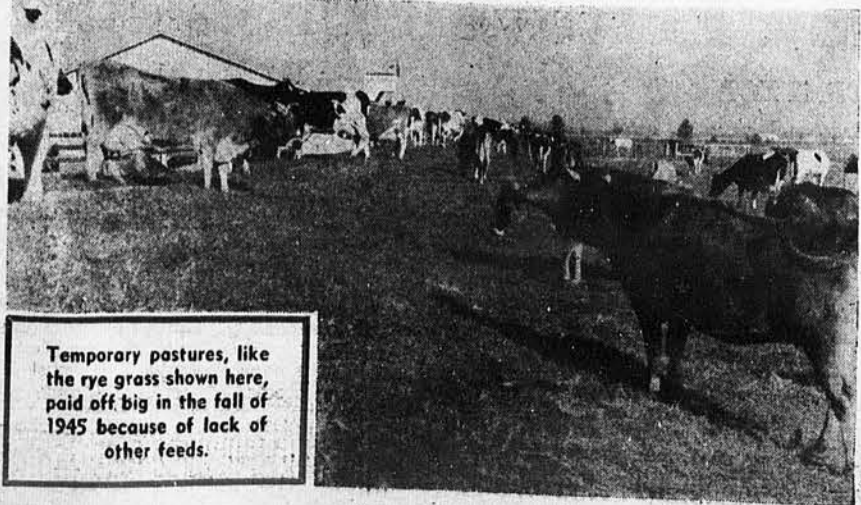


Many county cattlemen's associations were organized to buy sprayers for the purpose of conducting intensive parasite-control campaigns during 1945.

buildings and equipment, and because they couldn't buy things they needed. When farmers have rebuilt their soil and built back their farm buildings and equipment to prewar levels, they will find those so-called "war profits" a myth. Most of them realize this fact and are playing things "close to their belts."

Another big protein shortage, as severe as the one that hamstrung production in 1943, struck all livestock and poultry producers during the fall and early winter. Farmers

[Continued on Page 16]



Temporary pastures, like the rye grass shown here, paid off big in the fall of 1945 because of lack of other feeds.



Those who had plenty of alfalfa, like this Brown county farmer, were not worrying about the protein shortage.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

OUT of all the mass of conflicting and confusing information and propaganda we are getting these days, one fact, at least, seems to emerge. The rest of the world for a year, perhaps 2 years, can take all the food and feedstuffs the United States can produce—if means of payment can be found. A second conclusion seems to be that the United States Government will provide the means of payment, if the recipients of the food and feed cannot provide the funds or other means of exchange, for at least a year.

What that means is that, taking it by and large, American farmers can produce to the utmost for 1946, and perhaps 1947, with assurance there will be a market demand, as well as stomach demand, for their production. This will not apply to all commodities, of course. The Department of Agriculture's national food program for 1946 calls for reduced production of some commodities for which abnormal production was asked during the war—I think probably soybeans is a good example. Adjustment of agricultural production—probably downward—on a big scale, therefore, seems to have been postponed until about the time that Government guarantee of support prices (January 1, two years after formal proclamation of cessation of hostilities) ends.

I have listened attentively to Secretary of State Byrnes' and President Truman's reports—on and off the record—of what was accomplished at the recent Moscow conference of the Big Three foreign ministers. I hope the results obtained turn out to justify their optimistic statements. Today it looks as if the future peace of the world depends upon co-operation, based upon understanding, between Soviet Russia and the United States, making allowance for the influence Britain wields, and will continue to wield, in determining American foreign policy. I am hopeful that co-operation with Russia will mean something more than continual appeasement of Russia. On that matter we will have to suspend judgment for the time being.

Farmers need lumber, machinery, repair parts. So do other branches of our domestic economy. Whether farmers will be able to get machinery and repair parts early enough in 1946 to take care of urgent needs will, in my judgment, depend largely upon results of the auto strike. And the promised steel strike. Prolongation of either, or both, no matter what the outcome for those industries, will prove serious indeed.

The immigration problem is going to be presented to Congress, and to the American people, in concrete form in the near future. President Truman has issued directions to our immigration officials to speed up the admission of refugees to the United States within the limits of the present immigration quotas.

This will be followed by demands that the immigration bars be lowered. Newspapers and organizations along the Atlantic seaboard, which is as much a back yard of Europe as it is a part of the United States, I sometimes think, already are making such demands.

I have just been reading a pamphlet, "The Refugees Are Now Americans," by Maurice R. David and Samuel Koenig, which makes a moving plea for letting down the bars to allow the European

refugees to come into the United States. The authors point out that the refugees who came in during the war took the place of many American professional men who were drafted or volunteered for service in the Armed Forces, and therefore performed necessary services in the United States while American professional men were fighting for their cause overseas.

The pamphlet concludes with these words, which I quote: "The end of the war has not meant the end of the refugee problem. Millions, uprooted and displaced by the catastrophe thru which the world has just passed, are dispersed all over the earth. Many of them cannot go back to their former homes. This is particularly true of the Jews and a good many of the Poles, Russians, Yugoslav and nationals of the former Baltic States. For many of these the only solution seems to be to remain in the present countries or to migrate again. In the case of the Jews, the problem is so great and complex that bold, far-reaching measures are necessary to solve it.

"A definite program for migration and resettlement has not yet been formulated. In the program the United States, with its tradition of serving as a haven for the oppressed, must play an important roll."

What do you think we ought to do about it?

Farmers Make History

AN OCCASION of deep significance to all Kansans, I can say in all confidence, is the coming Diamond Jubilee meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. This great gathering commemorates agricultural progress in my home state covering three quarters of a century. To be held in Topeka, January 9 to 11, this 75th annual meeting will be attended, as usual, by outstanding farm leaders from every section of Kansas.

I call attention to this important event for several reasons. First of all, it is an appropriate time, at the beginning of another year, for Kansas to take stock of her vast agricultural wealth, and the growing industry that springs from it. Pioneer farmers who attended the first annual meeting 75 years ago were men with remarkable vision and foresight. All honor to their memory. But I'll wager they never dreamed the value of farm production in Kansas would ever reach its present level of more than 900 million dollars a year. I am very proud of that record made by my fellow Kansans.

They did, however, those pioneer farmers, visualize a vivid future for Kansas agriculture. And they started building for that future. The job passed from one generation to another, and thru each generation these "builders" were aided and guided by regular annual meetings of the State Board of Agriculture. The years of work and co-operation bore rich fruit, as evinced by the fact that Kansas proudly finds herself among the leading agricultural states.

But there is no inclination, I can tell you, to rest on these laurels of accomplishment. The industry

continues to expand as Kansas farmers keep on building for a still larger and still stronger agriculture. In so doing, they are automatically building a stronger state and a stronger nation, because agriculture is the life-giving force—the very root system—of our civilization. General realization of this fact is responsible for such wide interest in the agricultural meetings each year, not only from farmers but from people in every other business and profession.

I am particularly interested in this coming 1946 convention because it is scheduled for a time when the Nation faces some extremely important problems. No other group, I am proud to say, surpassed agriculture in contributing to victory. For this reason, the people of agriculture should feel no hesitancy in expressing their views on vital post-war matters. Because of my confidence in the seasoned judgment of farm people, I am eager to know your attitude on all current questions of controversial nature. For instance, what do you think about the M. V. A.? Do you believe there should be Social Security for farmers? Do you favor, or are you opposed to, peacetime military conscription? Is price control a good thing? Are you in favor of subsidies? I am only one of thousands who will note with eager interest the proceedings of this convention.

So farm delegates will speak to many ears when they express their views in the Diamond Jubilee meeting. They will be making history, just as surely as did their illustrious predecessors in that first meeting 75 years ago.

On the eve of this anniversary event, I congratulate the State Board of Agriculture for its years of priceless service; I congratulate the secretary, my good friend Jake Mohler, who has been a guiding light to Kansas agriculture thru a major portion of its colorful development; and, most of all, I congratulate the farmers of Kansas, who collectively comprise the leading industry of a truly great state.

Now, a word about the new year. War is over, and for all time I pray. But I realize my Kansas farm friends face many serious problems. More than ever before.

But in agriculture I find the same stability that has carried this great industry thru all the trials of the past. That is a heartening truth. There remains the fact that "the good earth" will yield bountifully if properly cultivated and fed with legumes and plant foods. Also, there are wholesome men and women who hear and heed the call of the soil. That is an unbeatable combination.

While no one can know what the future holds, I am not afraid to predict great progress for agriculture during 1946—and the years that follow. Farm living will find new values. There will be more modern conveniences. Better houses in which to live. Better school facilities. Science will move ahead a pace to unravel a few more knotty farm problems. I frankly believe there are greater, more important, more worthwhile experiences and events ahead for farm folks than all history has produced heretofore. Agriculture will not lose its stability. Neither will it stand still.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

A New Year Meets Some Leftover Problems

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New Year, 1946, promises to be rather a "messy" year. Earlier expectations that farm machinery parts would be available in quantities early this spring may have been a little on the optimistic side. Such expectations had not taken into account the possibilities of the "rule or ruin" program of the C. I. O. in automobile, steel, and other industries. If the steel strike comes off as scheduled, and lasts for any great length of time, prospects for farm machinery and parts will not be bright.

Right now Washington is gloomy over farm-labor prospects for 1946, but odds are that situation will straighten itself out by harvest time.

However, enactment into law of the 65-cents-an-hour minimum wage legislation (75 cents an hour after 1947), plus the continually more liberal social security programs, will have an effect on the farm-labor supply, even tho the legal minimum does not apply to farm labor. Farmers will have to (measurably) meet the established industrial wage rates, as well as meet the competition of Government payments.

The Administration has announced that virtually all the consumer food

subsidies will be withdrawn in the next 6 months. Problem is to take away the subsidies without causing increases in food prices to consumers. It is feared that consumers will not be able to appreciate why the Government helped pay the grocery bill while both employment and wages were at wartime highs, and then leave the consumer on his own with increased unemployment and smaller pay checks.

Consumer food subsidies saved consumers about the following amounts, according to Department of Agriculture estimates:

Butter, 18.7 cents a pound.
Cheddar cheese, 12.3 cents.
Fresh milk, 1.3 cents a quart.
Evaporated milk, 1.4 cents for large can.
Shortening, 0.4 cents pound.
Margarine, 4 cents pound.
Salad dressing, 1.2 cents a pint.
Prunes, 4 cents a pound.
Canned tomatoes, 2 cents for No. 2 can.
Canned peas, 2.2 cents for No. 2 can.
Canned corn, 0.9 cents for No. 2 can.
Flour, 8.8 cents each 10 pounds.
Bread, 1 cent a pound.
Round steak, 9.1 cents a pound.
Rib roast, 8 cents a pound.
Other beef and veal, 6 cents a pound.

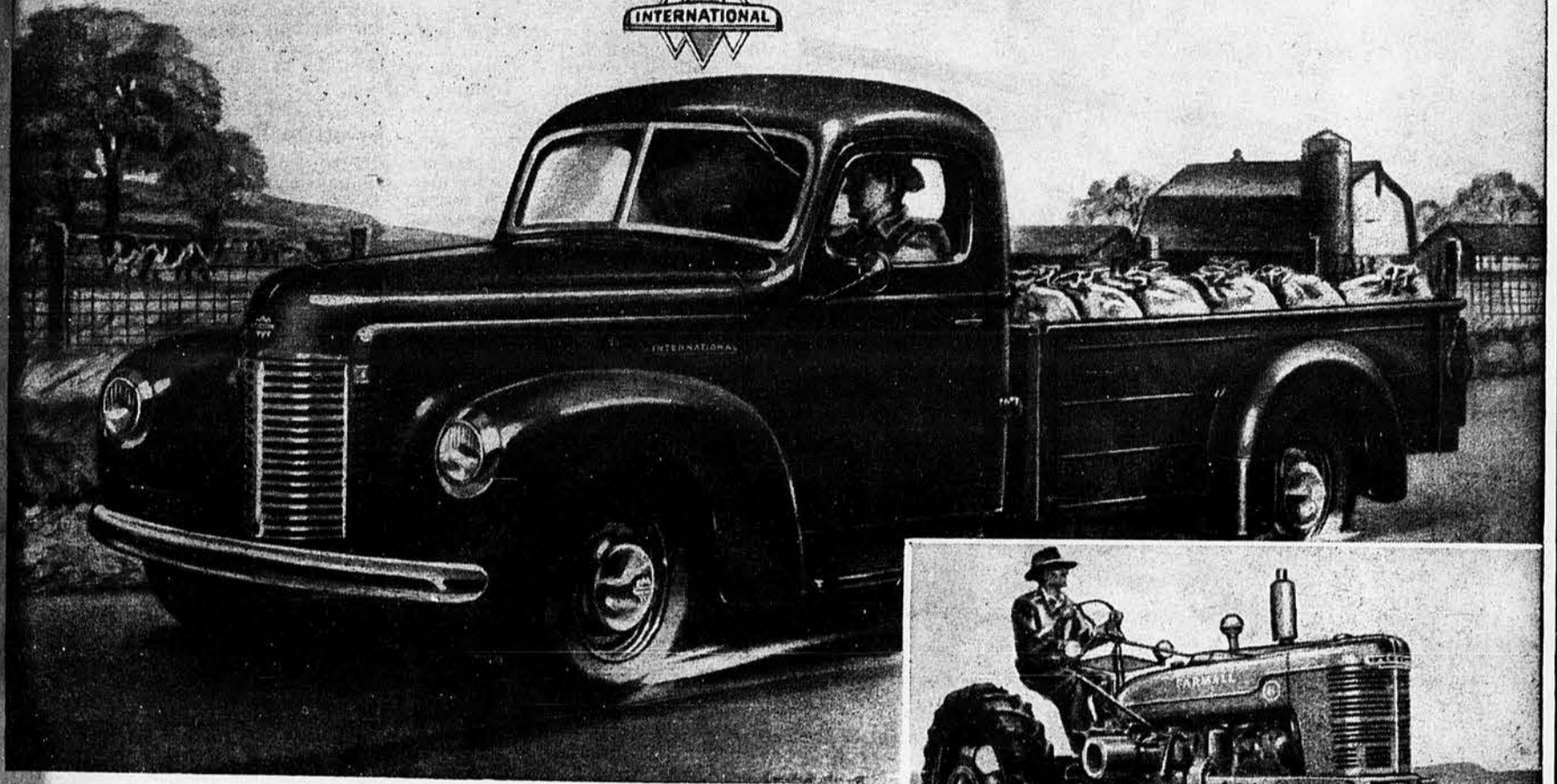
(Continued on Page 17)

On the Highway



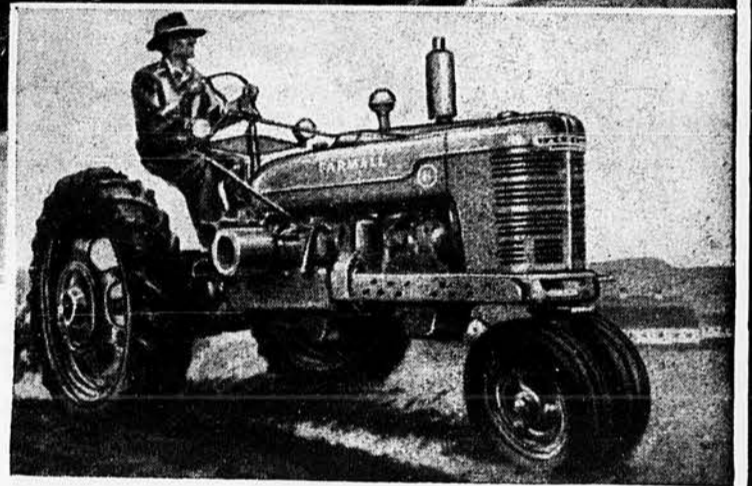
Symbol of Service to
Postwar Agriculture

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUCK . . . FOR FARM HAULING



and in the Field

THE FARMALL SYSTEM . . . FOR FARM PRODUCTION



NOW COMES 1946 and a full cycle of the seasons from the winter fields on through the harvest—without war. Agriculture enters a peaceful future. Every farmer is busy with his postwar plans.

International Harvester is free now to re-equip the farmer with trucks and tractors. All of our plants are producing new, modern working tools as fast as conditions permit.

Now you can figure a new International Truck into your plans—the handsome light- or medium-duty favorite—the famous “all-truck” truck, loaded with power. It’s only International that outfits the farmer for both production and transportation. International has built trucks for nearly 40 years . . . trucks of rugged quality . . . trucks with unflinching capacity for harder service. Since early 1942, when new trucks went to war and old

trucks carried on, tens of thousands of food producers have had reason to bless that *extra* stamina, that *extra* worth that goes with the Triple-Diamond emblem.

Now the factories are turning them out for you. The new Internationals are better than ever, with many exceptional features of design and construction. You’ll find real economy here—economy in lasting, trouble-free life.

Bank on the famous Green Diamond Engine—exclusively International. Bank on the truck that’s quality throughout. See the International Dealer or Branch for your new truck, or for maintenance and service on any veteran International that still has years to go.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

See the Harvester Dealer About “Early Bird Service” for Your Farm Equipment

THE FARMALL SYSTEM!

“FARMALL” is the most important word in the world of farm power. For 22 years newer and better Farmalls have set the pace in farm production. Now these famous red, streamlined, all-purpose go-getters are coming off the assembly lines as fast as men and management can turn them out.

The “FARMALL SYSTEM” is geared to ‘46. Farmalls come in sizes for every farmer’s need, with a wonderful line-up of Farmall equipment for fast, efficient 1-man operation. It will take a long time to supply everybody. To make sure of yours in time—keep in close touch with your International Dealer.

BUY—AND KEEP—VICTORY BONDS

LISTEN TO “HARVEST OF STARS” EVERY SUNDAY!

INTERNATIONAL

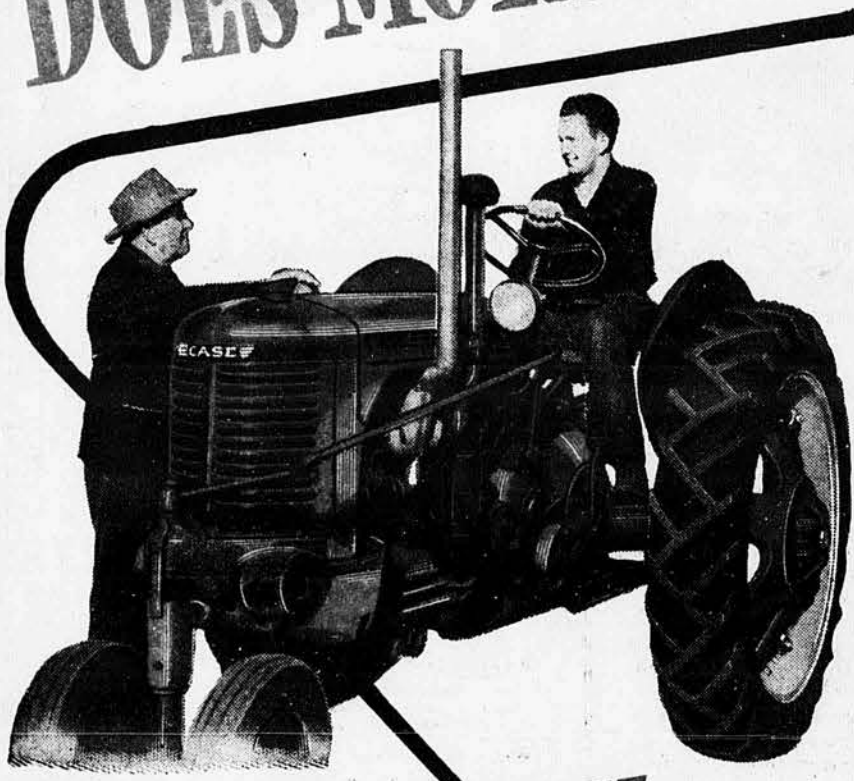


2 P. M. EASTERN TIME, YOUR NBC STATION

HARVESTER

Have You
Been Wanting
a Tractor That

DOES MORE Per Man
Per Day
Per Plow



TAKE A LOOK
At this Full 2-Plow Case . . .
22 Operating Conveniences

Here is a way to get your farming done faster . . . to get the jump on weeds and weather . . . with the same help and the 2-plow-size implements you already have. Get the speed and pull . . . the comforts and time-saving conveniences . . . of this Case "SC" full 2-plow tractor.

Full 2-plow power usually means 14-inch bottoms instead of 12's . . . going steadily a little faster . . . pulling a section of harrow behind the plow or a roller-packer behind the drill. It means full speed and full swath more of the time with the combine, steadier motion and more grain saved all the time. A full 2-plow tractor lasts longer and takes less upkeep because it does its work easier, gets it done in fewer hours per year.

Among the 22 operating conveniences of the "SC" are the safety seat that pushes up for a backstop when you stand for a change . . . composition steering wheel—cool in summer, warm in winter . . . Synchronized Steering—fast action when going ahead, easy action on cramped turns . . . full-swinging drawbar that shortens turns, locks automatically when backing. See for yourself the things that count with farmers who know tractors best—the things that give Case tractors extra ENDURANCE as well as economy, capacity, convenience.

CASE



**12
GREAT
TRACTORS**

Power-Controlled Implements are built in mounted type for all three Case all-purpose tractors; in trailer type also for three orchard models, four sizes of four-wheelers, vineyard and truck-crop specials. See your Case dealer; write for catalog on size of tractor to fit your farm. Address Dept. A-47, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

The Unloading Chute

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

Did You Remember?

Dear Editor: A thought that stays with me: If my children proposed to honor me on my birthday and did it by giving gifts to each other while giving me nothing, I would at least feel slighted. Did you remember this on Christ's birthday?—G. C. H., Coffey Co.

Not Our Way

Dear Editor: Answering the question, "What Do You Think?" in a recent Kansas Farmer, my opinion is that compulsory military training is not the American way of life. As to the MVA, I believe it will do more damage than good. I do not think Social Security should be extended to include farmers. Price controls are a good idea. It is a fine thing for the U. S. to feed Europe this winter if they repay us. It is a good idea to help Servicemen buy farms by Government aid. More acres should be included in the family-size farm.—A. C. H., Woodson Co.

What I Believe

Dear Editor: In reply to your inquiry in Kansas Farmer, "What Do You Think?" If we have peacetime compulsory military training our freedom and our American way of living will be a thing of the past . . .

I believe M. V. A. is O. K. I also believe in continued price controls. I believe farmers should be included as well as other groups in Social Security.

Yes, we should help feed all the starving people in Europe. I believe in sending them food, clothing, and other necessities. But not one dollar in money, and that includes England.

Give the 4½ billions that our Government wants to give to England to our Servicemen to buy farms. And we will not worry about family-size farms. I believe in America first.—T. J. H., Edwards Co.

A Flood Idea

Dear Editor: Montana, North and South Dakota and the north half of Wyoming are drained into the Missouri river as far as Sioux City. Most of Nebraska, north part of Kansas, northeast part of Colorado and southeast part of Wyoming and north half of Missouri go into lower Missouri river valley. If the great desire is just to keep so much water from the lower valley, then cut a channel across south of Sioux City to the Des Moines river at most convenient route, and enlarge Des Moines river channel so it will carry water to the Mississippi. Make a large dam south of Sioux City near where the channel begins. Have openings in dam some lower than high water line and water can go in old course that gets that high. And I believe the lower Missouri valley would care for the water south.

It seems much more simple and cheaper too if that is what is wanted. This would protect the lower Missouri valley until all of these ponds, dams and reservoirs were finished. And if it would not be too great a damage to the land in Iowa it would be much easier done unless I do not understand. It could be a benefit also to that part of the state.—P. R., Rawlins Co.

At 2 Per Cent Interest

Dear Editor: In a recent Kansas Farmer is a writeup about a 320-acre farm which was run down, and how Ted R. Henegar built this farm up in 6 years, sufficient to increase the yield 500 per cent to 75 bushels an acre, by liming, terracing and crop rotation. Now I agree this can be done. But he has spent a lot of money—and I know by experience.

Now I would like to know how a returned soldier with a small amount of capital is going to handle this kind of problem . . . Government loans to the soldier are O. K. But he certainly should be given a loan at 2 per cent when the New Deal at Washington hands out billions to foreign countries at 2 per cent to buy their friendship, and never expects to collect the interest or principal . . . The real intention is to sell us into Communism. Yes,

by all means give the soldier a loan. The slacker who stayed here has a good job and a house to live in. The returned soldier is not being treated right when he is charged more interest than a foreign country that never intends to pay.

They will tell you that it costs a lot to handle these small loans. And I will admit that it costs 10 times as much as it should on account of the red tape and political snipers and big city lawyers, bloodsuckers who never did anything worthwhile in their life. These small loans could be handled thru the banks in the locality of the property.—M. E., Jackson Co.

Leads to Ruin

Dear Editor: I am not in favor of compulsory military training. Boys of 18 years are still children, and I very much object to them being thrown among the many vices that seem to be around these military training camps. Yes, I know they will be in school. But the beer parlor and all kinds of gambling devices are just around the corner to entice them on to ruin. No, I say let the boys stay home under the loving care and guidance of father and mother.

I don't think Social Security should be extended to include farmers.

I think prices should be controlled until our country is back to normal condition again.

It seems to me that the U. S. has been pretty much bled by Europe since the war started. I don't think we should let them starve, providing that by feeding them we don't cause our own people to suffer. But I do think we should let Europe help feed themselves and not sit down for us to do it all.

I think nothing is too good for our Servicemen. By all means give them help, not only to buy farms but any business they may prefer. They worked 24 hours a day over there, with no time off and most of all they went on no strikes. They took what the Government paid. Yes, help the boys.

I think 640 acres would be a fair family farm in Western Kansas. Other sections could do with much less land and some localities might need more. I think that would need to be decided according to the amount the land would produce in different localities.—J. R. K., Kiowa Co.

Fight Floods Wisely

Dear Editor: Flood control is a subject of wide discussion, but emphasis is generally being centered at the wrong place. The American people like to do the spectacular, disregarding costs and efficiency. Isn't it easier to control a small blaze than a city block of burning buildings? Why not fight floods the same way, at their source. Thus man would work in concordance with nature rather than in direct opposition.

An estimated 2 billion dollars spent for dam and channel work would be absolutely of no value to the uplands where the floods start. The valley land which would benefit would have to offset the damage to thousands of acres of fertile land rendered worthless thru inundation.

After the TVA project was completed, soil settled in the reservoirs at such an alarming rate that steps had to be taken to check erosion throughout its watershed. This was accomplished thru a systematic program which included terracing, contour farming, strip-cropping, more grass and legumes and reforestation. Inasmuch as it must eventually come to this, it seems to me that would be the logical place to start. Every farm should be a miniature flood control unit in itself. Any farm practice which checks or retards surface runoff is an aid not only to flood control but also to soil and moisture control where practiced.

Altho these preventive measures might not eliminate floods entirely, it is a step in the right direction. And if carried out 100 per cent, its benefits would be far reaching and flood damage would be greatly minimized. Later, if dams must come I believe construction should begin on the smaller tributaries.—M. J., Lyons Co.

From Our Schools Come New Leaders

Agriculture looks forward with confidence to tomorrow because its youth is being trained properly today.

Our United States public school system has taught scientific agriculture to millions of boys and girls in the vocational agriculture courses of nearly 10,000 rural high schools. Here students learn the improvement and proper use of the soil which is our basic wealth; how to produce ton litters of pork in less than six months; the care and repair of farm machinery; and many other vital things.

Such studies create an interest in research and this is important—for scientific research is vital in agriculture and other industries. Science has been back of the development of modern farm machinery; of cows that produce



15,000 pounds of milk; hybrid corn; breeds of beef cattle, hogs and sheep capable of converting feed into meat and fiber economically and speedily. Research in the science of agriculture is a major national resource which has contributed largely to the high standard of American living.

MEAT BUYING CUSTOMS

Bostonians like beef from heavy steers, St. Louisans prefer beef from light ones. It is of interest to livestock producers and meat packers that taste, money-to-spend, seasons, beliefs and habits all affect meat buying customs in different parts of the United States. Our new 16 mm. moving picture sound film, animated and in color, "MEAT BUYING CUSTOMS," explains these differences. Interesting for lodge, grange, school or church shows, and farm and livestock meetings. You pay only transportation one way. Write to Department 128, Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

Several times in this space, I have invited producers of agricultural products to come and see us. As a result of this, we have had quite a number of visitors. Conversations with these visitors have been very interesting and helpful to me

and have brought out many of the ideas which producers have regarding the livestock and meat industry.

Some recent conversations indicated that quite a number of producers think that there are less than a hundred meat packers in the United States, in fact some thought there were as few as ten. This idea seems to come from the fact that many of them ship their livestock to only one market and are familiar only with the number of meat packing plants at that market. I am sure that it will interest all of you to know that there are more than 3,500 meat packers in the United States. In addition, there are upwards of 22,500 other commercial slaughterers.

The only way those 26,000 companies and people can make money in their business is to sell meat. And to sell meat they must buy livestock. So all over the country—from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border—these competing livestock buyers are bidding against each other for the essential material of their businesses—the cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep produced by American farmers and ranchers. The buyers who get that livestock are the ones who bid the highest prices in their particular areas.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Martha Logan's Recipe for BAKED SPARERIBS with DRESSING

For six servings, use 4 pounds pork spareribs. Combine 1 teaspoon salt, 4 cups soft bread crumbs, 1/2 cup diced onion, 1 cup chopped apple, and 1 cup water. Pat out 1 inch thick in greased dripping pan. Wipe spareribs. Salt. Place over bread dressing. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 2 hours.

PROVIDE PLENTY OF WATER FOR DAIRY COWS

By D. R. THEOPHILUS
Head, Department of Dairy Husbandry
University of Idaho, College of Agriculture

Water is practically always inexpensive and abundant, as compared to feed and labor, but nevertheless it is absolutely essential for profitable dairying.



D. R. Theophilus

The amount of water that a dairy cow will drink depends largely upon the size of the cow, the amount of milk produced, the type of feed consumed, and the atmospheric temperature. Milking cows need 4.0 to 5.5 pounds of water for each pound of milk produced.

Whether dairy cows are on pasture or in the barn, or are dry or milking, free access to clean water at all times produces the best results. Free access to water, in general, increases milk production over that secured when cows are watered either twice or once daily.

During the winter, or severe weather, milking cows should be watered indoors or under shelter where there is a comfortable atmosphere. If it is necessary for cows to drink from an outdoor tank, it is advisable to warm the water during very cold weather so that they will drink sufficient for their needs.

FEEDING EARLY-LAMBING EWES

To develop good milk-producing ewes, and therefore good early lambs, winter feeding is important. Feed them plenty of top-quality legume hay and just enough grain to keep them in good condition, gaining a little weight. And don't forget exercise. It makes lambing easier and helps save a higher percentage of lambs.

Soda Bill Sez:

... that a man who is prejudiced is usually merely misinformed.

... that it's smart to live as though you expected to die tomorrow—and to farm as though you expected to live forever.



OUR CITY COUSIN



ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT!
ONE FOR HOT AND ONE
FOR COLD, BUT WHAT ARE
THE OTHER TWO FOR?

A RECORD TO BEAT

Who will be America's Star Farmer of 1946? He'll have to be good to beat the record of Gordon Eichhorn of Marion County, Ohio, who won this top award of the Future Farmers of America at their 1945 National Convention last fall. A high school freshman in 1939 with one sow, two steers and 26 sheep, Gordon now has 60 hogs, 90 sheep, 1,500 chickens, land and equipment for a total net worth of more than \$8,300. He farms his own land, is partner with his dad on 186 acres, and rents from his neighbors 96 acres more on which he raises corn, alfalfa, small grains and clover.



Cash Prizes for BEST LETTERS

on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meat and Dairy and Poultry Products." Not more than 500 words.

1st prize, \$75—2nd, \$50—3rd, \$25—next ten, \$10 each—next thirty, \$5 each.

Duplicate prizes in case of ties.

We are offering these prizes because we believe that livestock producers have a "business interest" in our marketing methods . . . and because we believe that your views will be of value to us. To help you write your contest letters we'll be glad to send you the information we have on the subject. Write to F. M. Simpson, Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

This contest starts now, ends May 1, 1946. It is open to all.

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



Representatives from 13 Allen county women's Extension units studying farm family business methods. Left to right: Mrs. Alva Shadwick, Mrs. Franklin Hayworth, Mrs. Ross Van Houten, Mrs. Walter Davis, Mrs. Lawrence Beal, Berniece Sievers, Mrs. Russell Scott, Mrs. J. W. Jean, Mrs. Floyd Hayes, Mrs. Carl Marvin, Mrs. Everett Rose, Evelyn Wilson, home demonstration agent, and Gladys Myers, home management specialist, Extension Service, Kansas State College, instructing the class.

KANSAS FARM WOMEN

Learn About Business Transactions

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

WOMEN have questionable reputations in so far as business transactions are concerned. In fact they have been the butt of countless jokes because some of the sex are unable to keep a correct bank balance on the check stub. A generation or two back, very few were given the opportunity to learn about such mysteries as deeds, mortgages, wills, even the farm income and expenses. They helped earn the money and spend the money, they profited or inherited grief because of mysterious notes, mortgages and wills, but seldom were they given the opportunity to take part in the business itself.

Today thousands of Kansas farm women have learned that a joint bank account is not such a

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

I, John R. Doe of Topeka
 in the County of Shawnee in the State of Kansas, being of sound mind and possessing the rights of majority, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills, codicils and testamentary instruments made by me.

I hereby give, devise and bequeath my property as follows, to-wit:-

- All just debts shall be paid before division of the estate.
- All monies, bonds, and insurance I hereby bequeath to my wife Mary.
- All real estate shall be divided as follows: One half to my wife Mary.
- The remainder to be divided equally between my son John and daughter Mary.
- All personal property I hereby bequeath to my wife Mary.

mystery, and that there is a difference between an administrator and an executor; the responsibilities of those involved in a partnership and the significance of an equity in the family property.

They have learned that an amortized loan on a piece of real estate calls for periodic payments of principal as well as interest; that a chattel mortgage can be given on anything the family owns except its real estate.

Let you are led to believe that farm women are now attending law schools in droves, a peek into one of their club meetings will enlighten the curious. Thousands of Kansas rural women, members of Extension clubs, have for several years been studying courses in business transactions, the steps in making a family budget, family finances, the mysteries of keeping a farm family record book and the final analysis of it.

Gladys Myers, home management specialist of Kansas State College Extension Service, has been instructing club leaders in counties over a period

of 6 years. A part of the counties have completed their work, ending with a study of legal matters, wills, state inheritance taxes, Federal estate taxes, a study of the Kansas homestead law, and the advantages of a birth certificate and the method of getting it. Miss Myers, who has studied these matters with the guidance of authorities in the legal field, arranges in each county for a talk to be given to the women by a local attorney, who discusses property rights, the problems involved in wills and other legal questions in which virtually all people eventually become involved.

Miss Myers says that the advantages of a joint bank account and the proper way to set up dual ownership of land are the 2 points of business in which Kansas homemakers are most interested. "The joint bank account," she explains, "is of particular advantage in case of death, allowing the money to be easily transferred without legal procedure." Otherwise, the bank is obligated to stop payments on all checks, after the death of the bank depositor. If a family does not have a joint bank account, the appointed administrator of the estate has to release the money and this requires probate court procedure. Since the law requires that notices be published for a minimum of 21 days in local papers, it usually requires 3 to 4 weeks for the survivor to obtain access to the bank account. In some cases, this is a severe handicap, for a death and illness which usually precedes it, involve expenditure of unusual amounts of money. It is well to have this money available immediately.

The same can be said for dual ownership. It has all the advantages of a joint bank account. In the case of death of one of the owners, the property is

MONEY PAID OUT FOR FARM BUSINESS, FAMILY LIVING, AND PAYMENTS ON LOANS AND DEBTS

January and February (This page is for a 2-month record)

| DATE | ITEMS | Money Paid Out For- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total | Family Living | Payments on Loans and Debts |
| 1-3-45 | groceries | 4.97 | | |
| 1-10-45 | groceries | 3.75 | | |
| 1-10-45 | groceries | 2.12 | | |
| 1-10-45 | repairs for milking machine | 10.22 | 10.22 | |
| | | 21.06 | 10.22 | 10.84 |
| 2-3-45 | page dues | 2.00 | | |
| 2-10-45 | groceries | 3.97 | | |
| 2-10-45 | hammer and nails | 5.52 | 5.52 | |
| 2-24-45 | newspaper subscription T.D.C. | 2.50 | | |
| 2-24-45 | shoes for John | 6.12 | | |
| | | 21.11 | 5.52 | 15.59 |

immediately available for payment of debts, and other business affairs can proceed as usual. The dual ownership of land protects the wife's legal interest. This sounds like a far cry from the stupidity of the "light minded" woman who thought she had money in her checking account as long as she had blank checks.

The attorneys who have assisted Miss Myers in the presentation of a part of the courses, have told the women that Kansas is known as a liberal, forward-thinking state in so far as property rights are concerned. The Kansas homestead law protects the widow, too.

Many years ago, the Kansas legislature passed the homestead law, greatly improving the rights of survivors. A homestead of 160 acres occupied by them at the time of the death of husband or wife, is wholly exempt from distribution under any laws of the state and even from the payments of debts of the decedent. However, the property is not exempt from sale for payment of taxes or for the improvement of the property or for any purchase contract obligations.

The apparently simple process of doing business at the bank may not be so simple after all. Plenty of mistakes can be made by depositors. There are ways and ways to write a check—only one of them actually is correct. It's even possible for some folks to sign their names in a dozen different ways and, to bear this out, some people have more than one life insurance policy, their name appearing slightly different on each. One policy may read John Smith, a second John A. Smith and a third J. A. Smith. If such is the case, and it actually happens frequently, survivors must have affidavits made to the effect that they are one and the same person. A small matter but troublesome and expensive. In other words, decide on an official signature and sign your name that way consistently.

Do you know how to insure mail, for instance? Only third and fourth class mail may be insured, with the cost ranging from a 5-cent charge for a valuation of \$5, up to a charge of 35 cents for an item valued at \$150 to \$200. A letter considered very valuable should be registered. Registered mail must be signed for each time it changes hands, thus insuring safe delivery. All letters containing money, valuable papers, valuable goods should be registered. It will cost 15 cents when no indemnity is desired, ranging in cost up to \$1 for registry indemnity from \$900 to \$1,000.

The seemingly simple matter of parcel post often causes confusion. Packages weighing up to 70 pounds may be sent parcel post, providing the length and girth are not more than 100 inches. Mighty good to know when mailing packages. Do you know the legal transactions to follow when buying a car? There are plenty of them. Do you recall that it involves a bill of sale from the dealer or owner, a registration at the office of the county treasurer and also a certificate of title?

The purchase of real estate offers the possibilities of running slam bang into a number of legal problems, involving

[Continued on Page 11]

RECORD OF MONEY RECEIVED
 January and February (This page is for a 2-month record)

| DATE | ITEMS | Money Received From- | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Total | From Farm | From Other |
| 1-3-45 | 10 dozen eggs | 3.50 | 3.50 | |
| 1-5-45 | 3 hogs @ 14.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | |
| 1-10-45 | cream check @ 38¢ - 25 lbs | 9.50 | 9.50 | |
| | | 55.00 | 55.00 | |
| 2-3-45 | 12 dozen eggs | 4.20 | 4.20 | |
| 2-21-45 | hats for sold 37 lbs @ 1.50 | 55.50 | 55.50 | |
| | | 59.70 | 59.70 | |

Do You or Don't You?

Regarding Meat Freezing, Storing, Canning.

Does freezing improve meat?

If meat is frozen properly the quality is retained, but it does not improve it. There is a very slight tenderizing effect if frozen at a sufficiently low temperature.

How long can beef and pork be kept safely in a locker?

Beef of good quality, properly wrapped, frozen and stored may be kept as long as 9 months. Never keep pork in the locker longer than 6 months; less time is preferable. Ground meat should be eaten sooner than meat cut in larger pieces.

Is it advisable to bone beef before freezing?

Boning does not improve the flavor nor its keeping quality. But boned meat is easier wrapped and requires less storage space in the locker.

What about freezing cured ham and bacon?

Cured ham and bacon can be frozen satisfactorily. If there is another storage place where it can be kept without becoming rancid or dry, it would not seem wise to put it in the locker. Bacon should be sliced before it is placed in the locker.

In processing meat in the pressure cooker, what is the recommended temperature?

As a result of recent research, the temperature recommendation has been changed. Process meat at 240 degrees F. which is 10 pounds pressure instead of at 15 pounds. The Bureau of Home Economics has found that beef and pork canned at 10 pounds pressure for 75 minutes in pint jars or 90 minutes for quart jars, is just as safe as when processed at 15 pounds and retains more Vitamin B₁.

Shall meat be browned before canning?

When chicken or other meat is browned in fat, the heat causes the fat to break down chemically. It then develops a rancid taste and a bitter flavor. To get the good browned taste in home-canned meat, it is better to cook it in fat after a can is opened for serving.

How can I keep ham from molding?

The ham should be covered first with stout paper that is absorbent and greaseproof, then enclosed in a muslin bag or sack. Leave this wrapping on the meat until time for cooking. Greas-

ing the surface of the ham with salad oil will help prevent mold. A dry basement or smokehouse is the best preventive for mold. If the hams do become moldy, it is best to scrape off the mold so that it does not penetrate into the meat and spoil the flavor.

When should I season ground meat that is to be frozen?

Season ground meat after it has thawed. Better flavor results from this method.

Learn Business

(Continued from Page 10)

such complications as oil and mineral rights, unpaid taxes, cloudy descriptions of the property and, last, the kind of deed acquired. Miss Myers advises women to insist on a warranty deed in preference to a quitclaim deed and to have the purchase contract drawn by an attorney. The contract should provide that all previous taxes shall be paid and that the property is not subject to any mortgages of which the purchaser is not aware. Insist that the person from whom you buy provide you with an abstract showing a clear title. The contract also should include the manner and amount of payments, as well as the purchase price.

So that the survivors may be intelligent about the family financial affairs after death of a member, Miss Myers suggests that every family should discuss financial affairs around the table. All the adults should know whether the land has mortgages against it, the amount still owed, other debts, the size of the bank balance, in what and where money is invested and the details of all life insurance policies in existence.

Attorneys and others who put the finishing touches on income tax returns for farmers, have learned that the farmer's wife knows more about the business affairs than the menfolks. Some observers estimate that the farm homemaker figures the income tax returns in 95 per cent of the cases.

A great deal of misinformation seems to be prevalent regarding Federal estate tax matters and the Kansas inheritance laws. Miss Myers delves slightly into these regulations to clear up some of this misunderstanding. The Federal Government establishes the estate tax to be paid, on the basis of the estate as a whole. The exemption is \$60,000, with the tax rate beginning at 3 per cent on the first \$5,000 taxable. The rate rises rapidly from that figure up to 77 per cent, for the largest estates.

The Kansas inheritance tax operates on a different basis. Instead of taxing the estate as a whole as the Federal Government does, the state establishes exemptions for each lineal descendant and other types of inheritors. A widow is entitled to \$75,000 exemption; children, adopted children and the wife or widow of a son or daughter are entitled to \$15,000 non-taxable inheritance. Brothers and sisters of the decedent are entitled to \$5,000 exemption. Any other specified heirs receive no exemption under Kansas inheritance laws. Tax rates are low in comparison to the tax rate imposed by Federal estate tax law.

Thus, the study of business transactions and money management reaches rural Kansas women. Miss Myers presents the lessons to the appointed leaders of all the clubs, and in turn the leaders pass the lesson on to the remainder of the club members, back in their home communities. In 1945 alone, 2,500 women have studied money management in the home and 2,200 the lessons on business management.

For Appetite Appeal

KEEP TEMPERATURE LOW

The best advice a cook can get is a warning to roast or bake poultry at a low temperature. Once cooked at 300 to 325° F. you will never return to the old-fashioned method. To prepare a chicken or turkey for roasting, rub with salt, a little melted fat and place in a roaster in the oven. Cover with a clean white cloth which has been soaked with fat. Roast about 20 to 30 minutes for each pound. Turn as it browns and baste every half hour. Do not cover or add any water. This makes the perfect roast fowl.

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In the NEW "JIFFY" MILKER PLUS THESE IMPORTANT NEW EXTRAS!

JIFFY-DUMPING — a new, quick and easy method, without detaching cover!
JIFFY-CLAW — new, full-floating type permits full freedom of teat cups on all types of udders!
JIFFY-SEE MILK SPEED INDICATION — new milk hose that enables the operator to see at a glance how fast the cow is milking!

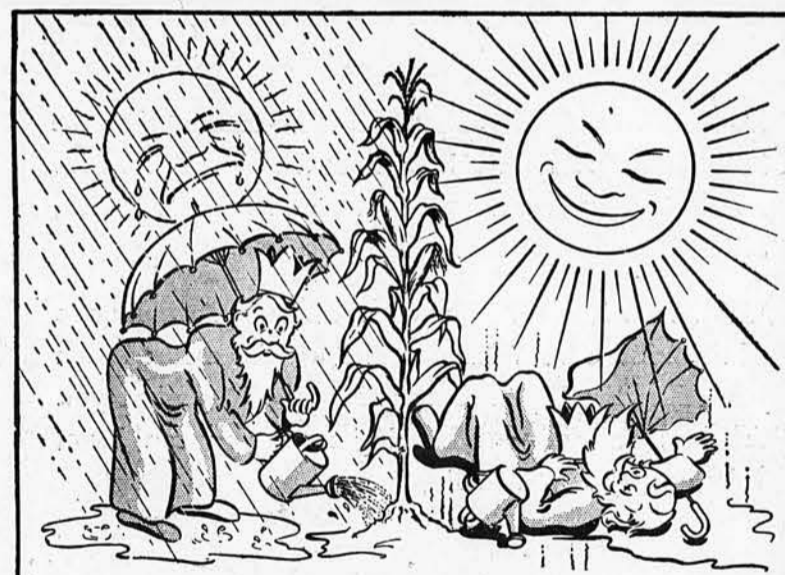
CLEANER! Larger openings mean easy cleaning! Cover serves as sanitary shield between operator and flow of milk! Cover outside pail keeps pouring lip clean! Teat cups suspended away from flow of milk!
FASTER! Low-Vacuum s-p-e-e-d with safety! Less handling! Less time required for thorough cleaning!
CONVENIENT! Every feature is designed for extra-convenience! Timer housing locks quickly! JIFFY-TIMER is quickly removed by pulling off air hose! JIFFY-HANDLING is fast, clean and convenient—grasping handle automatically raises cover.

ASK FOR LITERATURE TODAY! Your dealer has it or write direct.



HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
 Oneida, N. Y.

HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER



NO SECONDS

Peppards, master seedsmen for 59 years, produce only PREMIUM QUALITY hybrid seed corn and sell it at ONE SET OF PRICES.

The Great Corn

with STRONG VITALITY



ORDER TODAY

From Your Nearest Peppard Seed Dealer Or Write

PEPPARD SEED COMPANY 1103 West 8th St. Kansas City 7, Mo.

Buy U. S. Victory Bonds

Versatile Dress



9026
 12-20
 30-40



Newest, smoothest of basic dresses, Pattern 9026 is tailored or dressy, depending on your accessories. Trim the slashed necklines, sleeves, belt with stitching. It comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Size 16 takes 2 1/4 yards of 54-inch material.

Pattern 9026 may be obtained by sending 20 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

At the 4-H Club Congress

TO OBSERVE boys and girls from every state in the union at the yearly 4-H Club Congress is really a choice experience—an opportunity that comes to few. The delegates are the finest rural young folks in this broad land of ours—even the city folks agreed that they couldn't be equaled. But to see and listen to the boys and girls from the United States was not all—there were representatives from China, Canada, the South American countries. To hear the girls from Alabama talk with the boys from Maine is an experience in itself. Their accents, their tastes in food, their opinions about world affairs may have differed, but in one thing they were in accord—they believe they have an important place in the future of rural America.

To see the young folks receive the highest honors with grace and poise is a pleasure and satisfaction—their parents would have been proud of them.

We wonder how the young Alabama boy feels now? The last we saw, he had caught a cold, had no love for the "nawthin" food, and had lost 10 pounds.

We wonder, too, if the young folks realized that they were seeing the very best in stage shows that all Chicago has to offer? One experienced Chicagoan said it was \$20 worth at every meal, and repeated 3 meals a day!

Overheard in one of the many elevators in the headquarter's hotel: Said a glamorous elderly lady dressed for dinner, to the elevator operator, "The boys and girls say they don't like our city—they say it's too noisy."

After discussing profound questions all week, the elected leaders of each discussion group met for the finals at a big meeting the last day. These young folks impressed their elders with their ability not only to speak before a big audience, but to analyze and think clearly about the problems of the world, anything from the future of farm life to the future of the atomic bomb.

Once we glanced under a dining table near us. You'll never guess what we saw. No, a cowboy hat carefully placed under each chair and fancy high-heeled cowboy boots on all the feet. The Texas delegation! 'Twas fascinating to the New York City man at our table.

It seemed that the higher the honor bestowed on a delegate, the more wearisome became his life. The more interviews by the press, the more photographers' appointments to keep, the more tired he became. Some missed interesting tours and some special events. Maybe glory must be paid for.

That enormous pile of luggage at the railway station at the close of the last day—all belonging to the Oklahoma delegation. No doubt twice the size and weight of the original luggage brought from home. Sacks, boxes, paper-wrapped parcels covering the souvenirs, the gifts and mementos from the big city for the folks at home. Two weary Oklahomans guarding the heap while their buddies were having their supper at the station restaurant.

That roof-shaking laughter and hilarious fun, when the members of the professional tumbling act, grabbed a couple of strong young 4-H Club folks and gave them a work-out on the stage. They tossed them around and piled them up in a pyramid until the Crystal Ballroom roared with laughter.

One of the highlights—that charming sun-tanned girl from Arizona. On the upper deck of a city bus, she inquired, "How do people in Chicago get where they want to go? I even feel shut in at the university." Staring at the piles of skyscrapers from the Lake Shore Drive she told us about her ranch home 40 miles from her home town of Douglas—her nearest neighbor 5 miles away—their ranch not large as Arizona ranches go, a mere 10 sections. Every Chicago youngster should have heard her tell about genuine ranch life.

The city girls and boys may block traffic for Frank Sinatra's autograph—but the country boys and girls can run just as fast for Gene Autry's. It almost "broke up" the Wilson Day

dinner. Gene and his company went to Chicago just to entertain at the Congress.

And speaking of autographs—we signed our name a hundred times—the boys and girls want to remember when they get back home to Maine and Oregon just who sat at their dining tables. Once we saw a Chinese delegate get out his brush and writing fluid and write his autograph for a bobby sox girl from Wisconsin. Good international relations, there.

More about that girl from Arizona. She's taking veterinary medicine at the university at Tucson, with the expectation of running a pet hospital after graduation. On her home ranch the family raises purebred Herefords and Quarter horses. On week ends during the war they invited G. I.'s to the ranch and she summed up the whole G. I. business with one sweeping statement, "Their ignorance about cattle and horses was amazing." I guess it's all in the point of view and where you're from, when it comes to evaluating intelligence.

Keep Toys in Place

My neighbor, who has several small children, has solved the problem of toys scattered over the floor to trip over at night. She painted the sides and ends of a wooden box, padded the hinged lid as a seat for the children and across the front in bright red letters, painted the words, "Toy Shop." Now, the children keep the toys in the shop when not in use.—Mrs. R. E. L.

"Sold American"

Bellflower, argus, deer and pine tree, Cable, hobnail, rose in snow, Shell and tassel, horn of plenty, Princess feather and westward ho!

Goblets, compotes, plates and spooners
Celeries, wines and master salts,
Creamers, sauces, tumblers, pitchers,
Jellies and finger dips without fault.

A raucous shout—"Now, what am I bid?"
The jargon of voices, suddenly stilled,
A gray-haired maiden aunt, almost hid
"There go my treasures! Fate has so willed."
—C. W. W.

Cut Them Square

It's a lifelong tradition to cut biscuits into rounds, but short cuts are important in wartime. In a household where baking powder biscuits and cookies are baked often, time may be saved by cutting them square instead of round. After the dough is rolled out, criss-crossing with a knife and then lifting the squares onto the baking pan is much quicker than first cutting with a cookie cutter, then gathering the scraps together, and again rolling out and cutting, as usually is done.

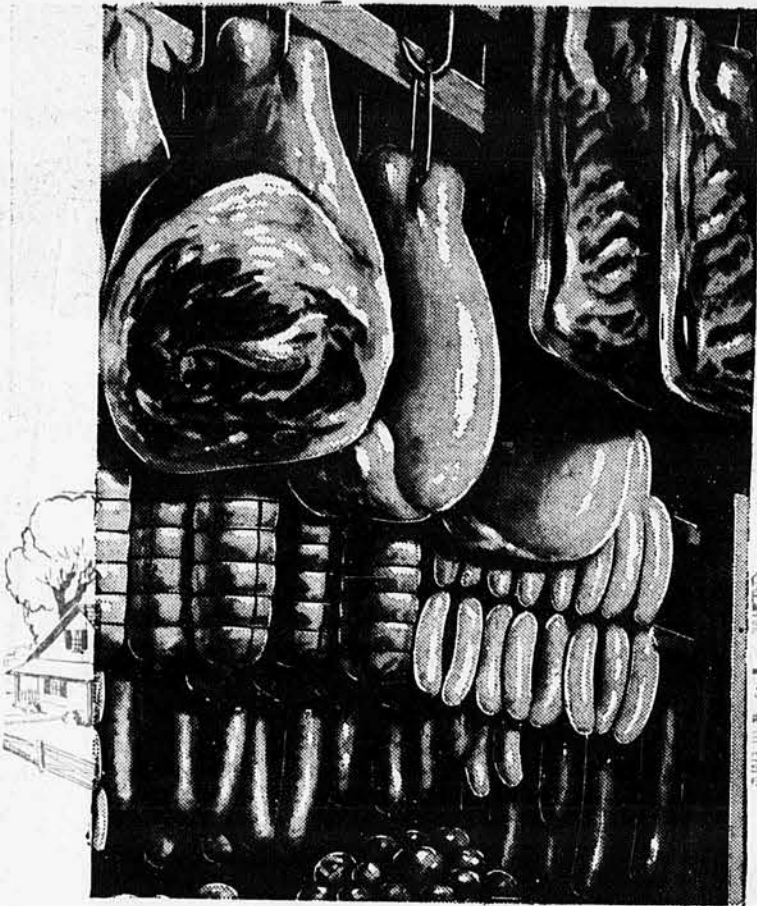
Then, too, if you are one to send cookies overseas or to camp, you will find that the square cut has another advantage. They pack more compactly and travel with less breakage.

Slip Cover Magic



Dress old chairs in new cheery slip covers. They will look like new and the fresh gay fabric will pretty-up the room. Various styles of slip covers are given in the directions, thus giving plenty of choice. Explicit step-by-step directions for slip covers of various types are given with instructions 7168.

Pattern 7168 may be obtained by sending 15 cents to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



The best keeping—and the best tasting meat you've ever had —all cured the MORTON WAY

STOCKING the family larder — curing meat . . . making sausage . . . putting up fruits and vegetables, jams and jellies — has always been one of the important farm jobs. It's part of the harvest — spreading its bounty from one season to another.

To cure meat, there's no safer, simpler method than the Morton Way. It starts the cure at the bone . . . avoids bone-taint, off-flavor, waste . . . and imparts a rich, old-fashioned smoke flavor.

"How does it taste? How does it keep?" Ask any one of the million farm families who use this method each year. They'll tell you that the Morton Way gives you the best tasting, best keeping meat you can have.

Why not try it yourself!



INSIDE . . . helps prevent bone-taint, off-flavor, under-cured spots, giving a safer, surer, more uniform cure.

FIRST . . .

Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water and pump into hams and shoulders along the bones. This rich, fast-acting curing-pickle starts curing



long keeping quality, and the rich, wood-smoke flavor you like.

THEN . . .

Rub with Morton's Sugar Cure which strikes in, curing from OUTSIDE toward the center . . . giving you a thorough cure, and the rich,

Cure meat the safer, surer MORTON WAY



Finest Home-Curing Book ever published . . . more than 100 pages, 10 cents Postpaid.

Over 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian bacon, corned beef, and other meat specialties. No other book like it! Send 10¢ in coin today.



MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS



MEET A FEW OF THE "top salesmen" FOR JOHN DEERE TRACTORS

Nov. 9, 1945

"I purchased the first John Deere Model "A" Tractor sold by the dealer at Murray, Nebraska. Since then I have owned five Model "A's". For a good and faithful servant, give me a John Deere tractor every time."

Melvin R. Todd
Union, Nebraska

Oct. 20, 1945

"I bought a new John Deere Model "A" about eight months ago. Prior to buying this tractor, I owned two other 1929 Model "D's". My mother is still using one of these old "D" Tractors and it is doing an economical job after sixteen years' service."

Frank Yost
Salina, Kansas

Aug. 22, 1945

"I bought my first John Deere tractor, a Model "D", in 1929 and used it six years. I own my sixth Model "D" at present."

Ernest Kroll
Garber, Okla.

Oct. 17, 1945

"We have operated two Model "D" John Deere Tractors since 1933 and one Model "B" since 1944. These tractors have been in continuous use during these years, tilling 450 acres."

John Buenbeide
Medicine Lodge, Kansas

Oct. 10, 1945

"Our family has owned six John Deere Tractors in the past 19 years. We are using two 1937 Model "D's" and a 1944 Model "GM" Tractor, farming more than 400 acres."

Kasper Kostner
Murdock, Kans.

Aug. 29, 1945

"I have four Model "B" John Deere Tractors bought in 1939 to '44. I am well pleased with all my John Deere equipment because it is most economical to operate."

J. M. Pruitt
Modill, Okla.

Oct. 22, 1945

"In the last four years I am proud to say, I have bought three John Deere Tractors: a Model "AW", Model "BW" and an "LA" with starter and lights. I am well satisfied with their operation."

Herman Scheid
Keensburg, Colo.



JOHN DEERE TRACTORS

NOT one of them carries an order blank—not one is on the John Deere payroll. But their enthusiasm has been responsible for many a sale. They are typical of the "steady customers" for John Deere Two-Cylinder Tractors . . . and there are literally thousands and thousands of them.

These men were sold their first John Deere on features they thought a farm tractor should have. But they enthusiastically bought their second . . . third . . . fourth . . . even fifth John Deere on first-hand knowledge of its performance in the field!

If you're in need of a tractor, check up on the outstanding advantages of economy in operation and upkeep of the John Deere . . . the simplicity for more dependable performance . . . the easier, on-the-farm maintenance . . . the ease of handling . . . the durability for longer life which John Deere Two-Cylinder Engine Design gives you.

John Deere Tractors are rolling off the assembly lines in twenty up-to-the-minute models and six power sizes—for every farm . . . every crop . . . every pocketbook. If you cannot get one immediately, the day is not far off when the type and size that fits your needs will be available. Get in touch with your John Deere dealer today.

JOHN DEERE Moline, Illinois



Model "A" 2 1/2-hp size Seven types
Model "B" 2-hp size Two types
Model "C" 2-hp size Seven types
Model "D" 3-hp size



Before we start talking about irrigation, let's talk for a while about hogs. Give a hog enough corn at the right time in its growth and you know what happens. Corn to hogs is just like water to crops. Give crops all the water they need at the one right time in their growth when water does the most good, and you get more and better crops . . . a bigger return on your investment.

Only with irrigation can you be sure that your crops will get that water on the one day or during the one week when it really counts. That's why hundreds of farmers have learned that an investment in irrigation is the safest, most profitable investment they've ever made.

WHAT'S THE COST?

Your nearby Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump Dealer is a good man to turn to for advice. He'll tell you how much irrigation costs . . . how much it increases the value of crops and land.

WHY WORTHINGTON?

Cost of irrigation includes more than

just the cost of the pump. Power and upkeep costs are also important features. That's why it pays to buy the best pump . . . even if it costs a little more. Making more kinds of pumps . . . having more pumping experience than anybody else . . . Worthington knows how to make Vertical Turbine Pumps that keep water costs low and stay out of trouble. These pumps are made, tested and serviced in the Worthington plants in Denver, Colorado and Harrison, N. J.

GET BULLETIN H-450-B32

This bulletin is chock-full of facts about the features that keep efficiency high and upkeep costs low: bowl and impeller designs, column pipe and line-shafting strength, choice of lubrication and other features that prove *there's more worth in Worthington*. Ask your nearby Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump Dealer for Bulletin H-450-B32 or write direct to *Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N. J., or 4747 Broadway, Denver 16, Colorado.*

WORTHINGTON



WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF PUMPS

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY are accepted in Kansas Farmer

What Grange Will Support

DELEGATES from 33 counties attended the 74th annual session of the Kansas State Grange, held at Emporia, December 11, 12 and 13.

Principal addresses of the convention were made by C. C. Cogswell, Topeka, state master, and Dr. David L. McFarlane, president of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

Resolutions adopted during the session followed in general the program presented by Master Cogswell in his opening address. Highlights of the resolutions are as follows:

Continued support of both marketing and purchasing co-operatives.

Fair market prices rather than subsidies, except where support prices may be justified to assure cost of production.

Favor marketing quotas, when approved by two thirds of the growers voting in referendum, supported by a 2-price system for diverting surpluses to inferior use.

Favor 2-price system for exports, plus international commodity agreements.

Propose creation of surplus commodity commission for emergency action when surpluses do exist.

Favor Federal office of nutrition to operate with state, local and private agencies in promoting improved diets thru research and education.

Favor research in sciences of production and processing to expand uses of agricultural products and improve marketing and distribution.

Recommend Grange co-operation with other farm organizations to promote better manhood and womanhood

in all rural communities in Kansas. Advocate rapid expansion of rural and sound management of lines.

Preservation of state rights in development of power- and flood-control projects.

Further study and expansion of Cross in rural areas.

Will ask state legislature to present amendment to State Constitution asking for abandonment of state property tax.

Strict enforcement of liquor laws to oppose liquor advertising in any form. Stronger educational program on use of liquor.

Favor permanent peace based on mutual agreement rather than by force.

Favor continuance of heavy tax luxuries and amusements; cutting Government bureaus and expenses.

Recommend making surplus Government property available to public without present waste.

Recommend purchases, where feasible, of abandoned schoolhouses, churches, by the Grange for use as community centers and for educational purposes.

Favor any defense training be combined with accredited school courses until youth has completed 2 years college or reached age of 21.

Favor construction and maintenance of all-weather roads on established rural mail routes.

Executive committee of Grange ordered to study state merit system operation, and to make definite recommendations at next state meeting. Changes in the law or its abolishment

Farm Bureau Resolutions

THE American Farm Bureau Federation, meeting recently in Chicago, adopted the following resolutions:

Opposing compulsory military training; recommending expanded physical training and education as part of the regular curricula of upper grades and high schools, military training in municipal and public-supported universities and colleges, and inducements to encourage voluntary enlistment for limited service in the Armed Forces and National Guard.

Supporting the United Nations Organization, Bretton Woods, and International Food and Agriculture Organization.

Recommending study of maintenance of an international organization for effective enforcement of peace without surrendering sovereignty of respective nations.

Recommending study of an international police force.

Favoring Federal long-term capital loans to other nations to increase productive and consumptive capacities only when private capital is not available.

Approving supplying food and other necessities to devastated countries.

Strengthening of the State Department and diplomatic staff with adequately trained personnel and policies to attract outstanding ability.

Development of a clear-cut foreign policy on a nonpartisan basis.

Gradual reduction of international trade barriers.

Supporting international commodity agreements and expansion of the program.

Favoring an aggressive foreign trade policy as a "must."

Settlement of all labor-industry disputes by adjudication based upon statutes applicable to all individuals and groups.

Opposing unlimited production of farm products at ruinous prices; urging strengthening of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related measures favoring legislation to extend benefit of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937 to any agricultural commodity.

Insisting upon immediate steps to develop a plan for livestock, livestock products, dairy products, and other agricultural commodity to be fairly treated under present parity formula that will give these commodities equitable treatment.

Recommending creation of 2 bipartisan Federal Tax Commissions, one dealing with tax collections and Federal-state-local tax relations, and the other with public expenditures and Government efficiency.

Favoring the principle of commodity identification, extending benefits of the principle to producers and consumers of cotton and leather on a basis equitable, in effect, to law and regulation already provided for rayon and wool.

Honor Four Kansas Agents

OUTSTANDING rural leadership has won national recognition for 4 Kansas county Extension agents. Those honored are: Vernetta Fairbairn, El Dorado, home demonstration agent in Butler county; C. T. Hall, Olathe, agricultural agent in Johnson county; Harold B. Harper, Newton, agricultural agent in Harvey county; and Claude L. King, Topeka, 4-H Club agent in Shawnee county.

Each of these agents was awarded a distinguished service certificate at recent national meetings of the county agricultural and home demonstration agents' associations in Chicago. To win this honor, each agent must have been in the service at least 10 years, been outstandingly successful in the completion of at least one county project, and been recommended by both the state and national committees of recognition.

Miss Fairbairn, a graduate of the University of Kansas in 1927, has served as head of the high school department of home economics at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, as temporary

district home demonstration agent for the Kansas Extension Service, and as county home demonstration agent for Montgomery county. Since October 1939, she has been home demonstration agent in Butler county.

Mr. Harper, Mr. King, and Mr. Hall are the 3 agricultural agents honored, all graduates of Kansas State College, Manhattan, with the class of 1932. Mr. Harper was appointed as county agent in Pratt county in 1932 and transferred to Harvey county in 1933 and he remained there ever since. After serving as county agricultural agent in Jefferson county, Mr. Hall transferred to Johnson county in 1939, where he has been since. Mr. Hall is the president-elect of the Kansas County Agents' Association.

Joining the Kansas Extension Service in 1934 as an emergency agricultural assistant in Haskell county, Mr. King later served as county agent for that county before being appointed county club agent in Shawnee in 1938. His headquarters are in the Federal Building in Topeka.

POWERFUL WHITE LIGHT



About
the Cent
Night
with **ALADDIN**

Eye light is precious. Folks who cling to dim, yellow light, run the risk of injuring children's vision for life—as well as ruining their own eyesight. ALADDIN helps protect eyes and saves money. Burns 6% oil, and 94% gives as much as 50 hours of beautiful light on a gallon of kerosene (coal oil). That's about one penny for a whole evening's fuel. Simple and safe. No pumping, odor, noise or smoke.

UNRIPPED BY ELECTRICITY
For Whiteness and Steadiness

For modern lighting, get an ALADDIN in every room where more light is needed for study, work, reading.

CHANGE TO ELECTRIC
In a Jiffy

There's an inexpensive converter you can put in to change an Aladdin over to use electricity anytime.

LOW PRICED

You'll be amazed at the low price of an Aladdin and how little money and care it takes to keep it at top efficiency. Your dealer will gladly show you the new Aladdin lamps and colorful Whip-o-Lite shades. See him today.

THE LAMP COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.



NEW BUTLER-BUILT HOME GAS SYSTEM

Above Ground—Simple To Service
Efficient for any climate

Best materials are available. Butler's new Home Gas System will bring you all the clean convenience of gas with new efficiency and new economy. A single attractive unit; no underground installation; easy to get at and service. Best of all, handles Propane Gas of unvarying richness and grades efficiently in any climate or extremely high temperatures. A single filling will give you months of cooking, heating and refrigeration convenience at a cost of only a few cents per hour. Production of the new Butler underground propane gas system will also be announced soon. See your Butler Home Gas System Dealer today or write to—

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
432 East 13th St., Kansas City 3, Mo.

BUTLER-BUILT
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS
Systems, Truck and Trailer Transport Tanks

MEAT CURING MADE EASY

Meat Flavor Made Better by Old Time "Wright Way" Liquid Smoke Method

Wright's Ham Pickle sugar cure and Wright's Condensed Smoke save you work, time and meat—give a sure cure and finest flavor at low cost. All you do is pack your meat in Wright's Ham Pickle and salt—either dry or in brine form. After curing, just apply Wright's Condensed Smoke with brush or cloth.

Wright's Ham Pickle contains everything needed to cure meats except salt. Wright's liquid smoke, condensed from natural hardwood smoke, adds wonderful, old time flavor. A large bottle of each cures and smokes 300 pounds of meat.

Wright's Smoke is also fine for barbecuing and cooking meats. At dealers everywhere.

E. H. WRIGHT CO., Ltd., 2435 McGee
Dept. K Kansas City 8, Mo.

WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE
for Sugar Curing

WRIGHT'S Condensed SMOKE
for Smoking and Barbecuing

Marketing Viewpoint

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

I read in the papers and hear over the radio that mills will be closed because of shortage of wheat. How can this happen when we raised the largest wheat crop on record?—L. R.

There are millions of hungry people in Europe. The wheat supply of the United States and Canada is the only source of food for many of them. During the last 6 months the United States has exported about 175 million bushels, and it is expected that the exports between now and June 30 may reach 200 million bushels.

At what price will the Government support egg prices during the spring months?—R. A. E.

It has just been announced that egg prices will be supported at a price which will average 29 cents a dozen during the year. This is an average price for the United States. In the Midwest, where egg prices are normally lower than in the East, the average will be 27 cents. The support price will be adjusted seasonally.

I have plenty of rough feed including alfalfa hay, but I would have to buy grain. Do you think it would pay to buy feeder lambs now and feed for a spring market?—R. K. N.

You have a reasonably good chance of making a profit on such a project if you can buy good feeding lambs. During the week ending December 15, feeder lambs at Omaha were quoted at an average price of \$14.30 a hundredweight, and lightweight lambs might have been bought for a little less than that figure. During the same week, good to choice slaughter lambs at Omaha brought an average price of \$13.82, and at Kansas City they average \$13.75 for the same week. It seems reasonable to expect that you would receive a price for fat lambs in March or April equal to the cost of your feeder lambs now. This means that your cost of gains plus any profit would have to come from the subsidy which is paid direct to producers. The rate of subsidy for lambs marketed during February, March and April is \$2.50 a hundredweight on 65- to 90-pound lambs, and \$3.15 for lambs over 90 pounds.

Elect a Kansan

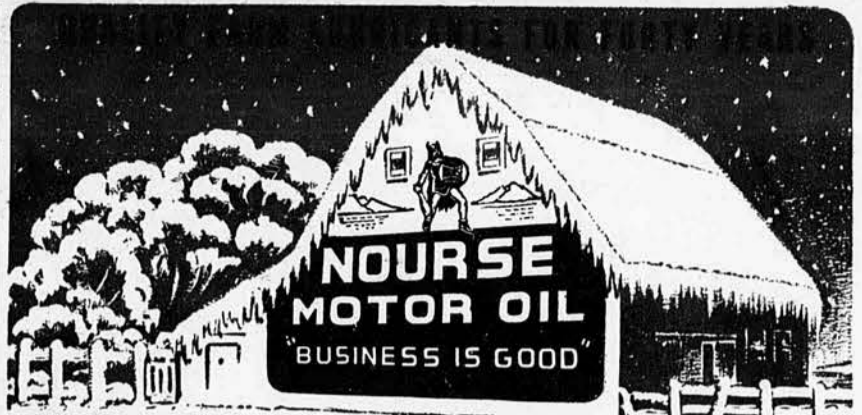
As a tribute to his outstanding work in the silo manufacturing field, Leon A. Dodson, of the Dodson Manufacturing Company, Wichita, was elected president of the National Silo Association at the annual meeting of that body last month in Chicago.

The new president is associated with his brother Glenn, in Wichita, where the firm has been building silos since 1910. More recently the company has also engaged in making "ready-cut" farm buildings.

Both brothers have a hobby which is by no means a side issue. Together they own a ranch near Fall River, where they conduct experiments with ensilage feeding. Apparently the experiments are successful for their fine herd of registered Angus cattle is gaining national recognition.



Leon A. Dodson, newly elected president of the National Silo Association.



Dependable WINTER Lubrication

Nourse Oils are "Farm Tested"

The familiar barn sign, "Business is Good," stands for dependable farm lubrication today as it has for forty years.

With Nourse Winter Oil in the crankcase you get safe dependable lubrication at 20° to 30° below zero—quicker starting—less engine wear.

Nourse Friction Proof Motor Oil has always been blended to meet the toughest farm lubrication problems. It's a tractor, truck and farm car saver.

The complete line of Nourse oils and greases is available in package or bulk at friendly Implement, Oil and Hardware dealers.

In all kinds of weather, Winter or Summer, Nourse Oils help keep Farm Equipment in the best working condition possible.



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KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers

WE'LL GLADLY SEND YOU THIS

FREE FOLDER

Water for
IRRIGATION
AT LOW COST

JOHNSON Right-Angle DRIVE

We're sure you'll want a Free copy of our latest illustrated folder on Low Cost Irrigation. Just send us your name on a penny postcard, or use the handy coupon below. This folder will show you how the Johnson Right-Angle Gear Drive transmits power to deep well pumps, which produce water for bumper crops on farms just like yours. The Drive is used between the turbine pump and the power unit... connects the pump to your farm tractor or stationary engine, using either gasoline, natural gas, butane or diesel fuel. Thousands in successful operation all over the nation, providing water for all crops.

The Johnson Right-Angle Gear Drive was developed back in 1933 to bring water from shallow or deep wells—300 feet or more—provides water for irrigation 24 hours a day. The Drive is manufactured to high standards and will operate economically and dependably under varied and unusual conditions in all climates. Low cost irrigation with this drive is possible on every farm... gives you water at a moment's notice... assuring profitable crops without depending on rain. Manufactured in a wide range of types and sizes to meet all specifications of any acreage, large or small.

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Today!

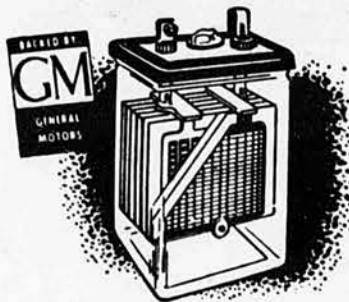


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BERKELEY 2, CALIFORNIA

Please send Free Folder — "Low Cost Water for Irrigation."

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RFD & BOX No.....
CITY.....STATE.....

LIGHT PLANT SERVICE DEPENDABLE POWER
THE STRONGEST LINK IN YOUR FARM ELECTRICAL SYSTEM



Delco batteries and local Delco service are a combination you can depend upon to keep your electrical service on a 24-hour schedule.

Delco batteries are the hardest working and least costly of any on the market - and your Delco dealer will keep them that way.

See your local Delco dealer today. He has the answer to your power problem.

DELCO DEALERS IN KANSAS

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| CHENEY—Everett White | INDEPENDENCE—Dixon & Ebert, Inc. | SALINA—Ward Electric |
| COLBY—W. E. Buford | JOHNSON—Cecil Cave | SCOTT CITY—Hoover Electric |
| COLDWATER—Rural Gas & Electric | LARNED—Cobb Electric | |
| DIGHTON—Farmers Co-Op Oil | LEOTI—Western Hardware | |
| DODGE CITY—Western Farm & Home Supply | MANHATTAN—C. A. Powell & Sons | |
| EUREKA—Paul Jones Machine & Welding | MEADE—Brown Furniture | |
| GARDEN CITY—A. J. Ingram | MEDICINE LODGE—Dickey Appliance Co. | |
| GOODLAND—Rural Electric Supply | NESS CITY—Ness City Lumber Co. | |
| GREAT BEND—Home Appliance | OSAGE CITY—J. C. Lundholm | |
| HARPER—Jess Hamilton | PHILLIPSBURG—Elliott Hardware | |
| HOWARD—Ralph J. Perkins | PLAINVILLE—Arnhold Hdw. & Furn. Co. | |
| | QUINTER—Schneider Electric | |
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General Products
 157-159 NORTH EMPORIA WICHITA, KANSAS

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

STOP Costly Losses
CONTROL STOCK PESTS
 NEW All-GALVANIZED Rottenone APPLYING
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MANUFACTURERS OF WORLD FAMOUS MARQUETTE INDUSTRIAL ARC WELDERS



Just a Minute

(Continued from Page 5)

were caught with record numbers of cattle and chickens with no place to turn for protein. Those farmers who had been building up a strong temporary pasture program really cashed in on their foresight. The entire protein shortage problem was made more severe during the fall because cereal grain pastures were very poor in many areas.

Almost phenomenal results were reported on the many farm-conducted experiments with DDT. Beef cattle men reported large additional gains for those cattle treated. They especially liked results from spraying, as spraying seemed to last longer than dipping. Many county groups were formed among cattlemen for the one purpose of buying sprayers and putting over a parasite control program. Dairymen reported amazing results with DDT when used on the cows and in the barns. Results were not good when only the cows were sprayed.

Penicillin made its appearance in Eastern Kansas as a red hot remedy for mastitis. Dairymen in Johnson county had especially good luck with single large doses. Best results were obtained on chronic cases treated just at the start or during the cow's dry period.

Farm Labor Shrinks

Farm labor continued to dwindle during the year. The number of prisoners of war used was cut down on the assumption there would be more labor available from returning war vets and war workers. Farmers found that neither the war vets nor the ex-war workers were willing to pitch in on the farm at even the present high prevailing farm wages.

As a result, farm work got far behind and fall work will be dragged out thru the entire winter and early spring.

New machinery and repairs continued to get tighter during 1945 as reconversion slowed down. Production of new machinery and repair parts fell off sharply during the third quarter instead of increasing as farmers had hoped. Tractors and mowers continued to be the big machinery needs and the hardest to get, along with all kinds of haying equipment.

Kansas hatcheries turned out a record number of chicks during 1945 and farm flocks grew too big, according to economists, who now urge a 10 per cent cut in layers to prevent an egg surplus in 1946. Lack of protein feed probably will influence reduction of flocks more than any fear of surpluses. Kansas turkey growers produced 1,138,000 birds, 20 per cent more than in 1944.

Study Products Use

More emphasis was given during 1945 on local processing of Kansas agricultural products and in finding new outlets for by-products. The first Kansas clinic for agricultural, scientific, and engineering leaders was held at Manhattan to discuss these problems. They believe Kansas and the Midwest may become the scientific cradle of the United States because we have the "know how" and the natural resources.

The Kansas State Fair was resumed in 1945 on very short notice, and was a great success considering all the handicaps.

Too many Kansas farmers suffered death or serious injury during 1945 because of carelessness with machinery. Many such accidents occurred with new machinery equipped with all possible safety devices. Much education still is needed to get farm people to realize they are engaged in the most dangerous work possible.

As usual, farmers in 1945 fought the weather. It always seemed to be wet when dry weather was needed, and dry when wet weather was ordered. Hail damage in the state was the most severe in years and some insurance companies were unable to pay off in full.

Grain-car shortages plagued growers of all grain crops during the year. Much extra work and some losses were due to having to pile grain on the ground until space for shipment could be obtained.

The fall season was very unfavorable for seed crop production, and yields ran below those of 1944. Average yields to the acre for 1945 on seed crops were: Alfalfa, 1.2 bushels; red clover, 0.6 bushels; sweet clover, 2.4

bushels; and lespedeza, 175 pounds. The season also was poor for seed, new legume acreages.

Despite October frosts, the corn crop is expected to total at least 72,846,000 bushels. This is about the 1944 crop. Grain sorghums estimated at 16,800,000 bushels (a drop from 1944), and soybeans at 750,000 bushels.

Raise Huge Crop

The second largest wheat crop on record, 207,917,000 bushels, was harvested. Dollar value of the crop was highest on record. The 31 western counties of the former "dust bowl" raised 96 million bushels of wheat which was 45 per cent of the total crop and was valued at 136 million dollars. Kansas was seeding 13 million acres to wheat in the fall for 1946 harvest, altho seeding was late because of drought. But a state-wide snow came to the rescue in mid-December. A very small early commercial apple crop was harvested in the state.

Production of the 4 feed grains, corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums, was about 3 million tons compared to 5 million tons in 1944.

Beef cattle numbers in 1945 were 2 per cent higher than in 1944 at 4,039,000 head. Dairy cattle numbers were about equal to 1944. Hog numbers were down 46 per cent but on their way back up by year's end. Numbers of sheep on wheat pasture were down and lambs on feed about the same as in 1944.

The state agricultural planning committee went on record as opposed to unlimited price advances for farm products, believing that such increases eventually would result in disastrous deflation, ruinous to agriculture. "We believe," reads the committee report, "that parity prices for commodities and services should be maintained as far as possible by efficient and abundant production by agriculture, industry and labor. This production should be marketed in free and open markets, both domestic and foreign."

During 1945 the state continued to lose farms. From 1940 to 1945, Kansas lost 13,931 farms but gained 46,567 acres in farm lands. Average size of farms had increased from 30.5 acres in 1940 to 341.6 acres in 1945.

Rural electrification continued to expand thru 1945 but even bigger plans are ahead. Both public utilities and the REA have expansion plans costing millions of dollars to put thousands of more farms on the lines.

Demand for soil erosion control work has been beyond the ability of soil conservation agents to meet. Every district we have contacted reports applications far beyond man power to do the work.

Better and extended phone service is coming. New lines will be put in. In some instances, power lines will be used as telephone lines in many cases under a new high-frequency system perfected during the war.

Farmers continued to apply large amounts of lime and fertilizer and have been building ponds at a great rate.

Labor-saving exhibits and schools were held over the state during the fall of 1945 by Kansas State College. Most of the farm labor-savers were home-made by farmers over the state.

Learn to Co-operate

Farm and town people continued to co-operate for their mutual benefit. Over in Leavenworth county, the city of Leavenworth worked with farmers to eradicate coyotes and in planning county-wide farm-to-market road system. Over in Wyandotte county the people of Bonner Springs pitched in to work in a new canning factory that was processing truck crops. Johnson county an Olathe druggist worked with dairymen to find a remedy for mastitis that was successful. The Iola Chamber of Commerce, Allen county, raised \$1,900 to pay for a full-time 4-H Club agent for 1946. Civic clubs all over the state worked with the 4-H Clubs in backing livestock project work.

That is just about the story of Kansas agriculture in 1945. A story consisting of a lot of things that brought some big results and some big headaches. It certainly is a story which the entire state may well be proud.

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Put 2½ ounces of Pinex from your drug store into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a pint—a big bottle. Tastes fine and never spoils.

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Some Leftover Problems

(Continued from Page 6)

Pork products, from 3.7 to 8.5 cents a pound.

Lamb, 3.8 to 7.2 cents a pound.

Sugar, 1.4 cents a pound.

If the consumer doesn't have to pay higher prices for subsidized articles when the subsidies are removed, the lowered prices will fall back on the farmer, who is used to it.

Washington corridors are running over with gossip that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will resign before the year (1946) is out. Partly because he is unable to disentangle the bureaucratic red tape in the department; partly because the major farm organization leaders and farm state congressmen believe Anderson is going too far in espousing lower farm prices in the postwar period.

Some of the rumors may have been inspired by those who wish to get Anderson out of the department. He shows signs of wanting to run it, and the old inhabitants in the D. of A.—like other Government departments and agencies—don't like to have outsiders come in and try to run them.

In addition to the \$2,700,000,000 which the United States contributes to UNRRA during 1945 and 1946, the National Planning Association (a voluntary association which gives free advice to the Government and the people of the United States and the world) has recommended an additional \$1,000,000,000 of food and feed-stuffs be contributed to Europe in 1946. The additional billion would go to Western Europe, the United Kingdom (Britain) and non-UNRRA countries.

H. Christian Sonne, chairman, advises that food and feed should be delivered directly to the recipient governments for them to distribute. Congress may not take kindly to the suggestion, as it has suspicions that food from the United States is being used for political purposes in several European countries—and going to families that "belong" to the parties in power.

The planning association suggests the following can be supplied from the additional billion dollars, plus the one half billion of UNRRA funds that will go for food and feed:

Food and grains, 600 million dollars; dairy products and eggs, 200 million dollars; meats, 350 million dollars; fats and oils, 100 million dollars; other food items, 100 million dollars; livestock feed, 150 million dollars.

Returning to farm-price policy of the Government thru 1948, Congress in the near future will be called upon to decide whether the promised 2-year (from January 1 after peace proclamation) price supports for so-called Steagall commodities are to be minimum or average prices; whether the price supports are promised to individual producers, or to producers as a whole of a given commodity.

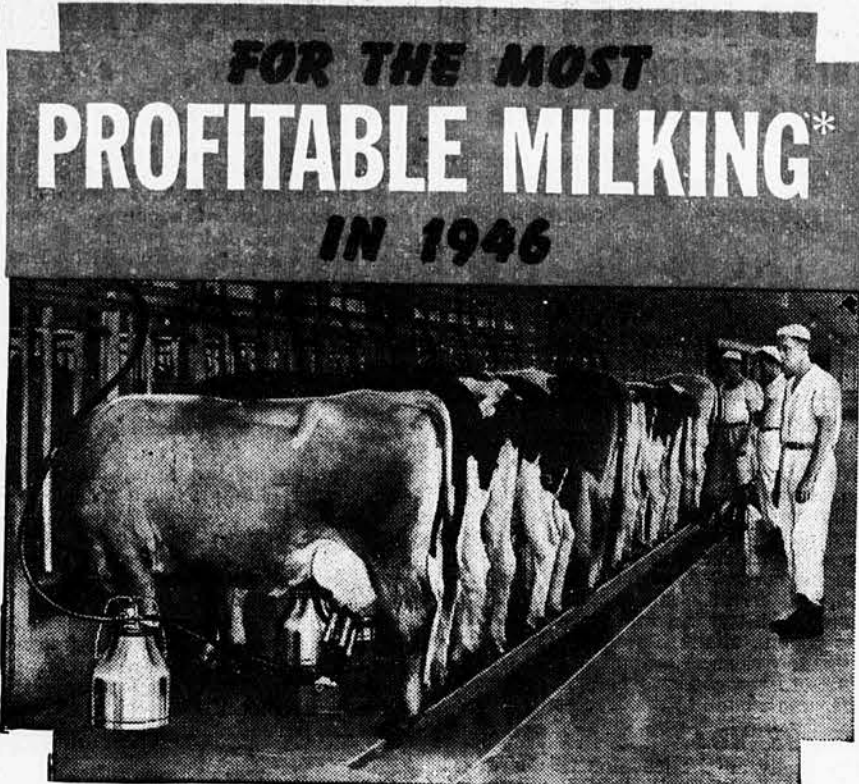
There seems to be little chance for disagreement over the Congressional policy on the basic commodities—wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts for nuts. Producers are entitled to loans at the rate of not less than 90 per cent of parity (92.5 per cent for cotton).

However the situation as regards the Steagall commodities (taken care of in the Steagall amendment written into several pieces of war legislation) is not entirely clear. The Steagall commodities are hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butterfat, certain varieties of dry beans and peas, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes, cured sweet potatoes, soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts for oil.

For Steagall commodities it is left to the Administration to determine method of price supports, whether by purchases, loans or subsidies.

The legislation is not entirely specific either as to application of the rate. Government is "to support a price for producers" of not less than 90 per cent of parity.

Secretary Anderson's position is understood to be that if producers receive an average price of at least 90 per cent of parity for the marketing year, the legal requirements are met. Farm organization leaders and congressmen insist that the 90 per cent support means 90 per cent minimum.



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Baby Chicks Fly South

By J. MAXON REED

IT USED to be quite an event around the barnyard when a young rooster completed his first solo flight to the top of the corral fence. And the rooster usually let his great accomplishment be known by an off-key crow.

In today's air age, baby chicks less than 12 hours old are flying thousands of feet into the ether, to far off lands.

It all started 4 years ago when Jim Drew, a Texas poultryman, boarded an airplane for Mexico City. On his lap was a cardboard box containing 25 baby chicks.

It had been Drew's dream to ship the baby chicks to the far corners of the world, but so far no one had ever flown young chicks such a great distance.

Everyone from the pilot to the eldest passenger, all dubious of this strange new type of cargo, constantly checked the reactions of the tiny peeping pioneers of air travel. And no one was more unsure of the ultimate outcome of this experiment than Jim Drew.

At times the plane flew at an altitude of more than 10,000 feet, but there was no apparent change in the health of the chicks. The plane roared over the Sierra Madre mountains, and finally landed on the high plateau which is Mexico City—7,500 feet above sea level. Drew took a deep breath and opened the box. All of the chicks were alive and doing well.

This experiment accomplished, Drew now was ready to send his poultry flying to all parts of the world. If baby chicks could endure a 6-hour trip from his farm in Texas, they would be able to withstand longer flights to more distant places.

So, he chartered a plane and made 10 trips to deliver 22,000 prize Plymouth Rock chicks to a customer in Mexico with a loss of less than 100 birds.

Jim Drew's dream has grown into a million-dollar export business to Central and South America. Latin-American countries each week receive more than 10,000 chicks for eating stock. That is due to the fact that American tourists long have complained fried chicken served in Latin-American countries is too muscular to eat. Chicken raisers in those countries went in more for game birds and sadly neglected eating stock.

A new-born chick will live 72 hours without food, but to insure safe shipping via air none over 12 hours old is accepted for delivery. Hatchery owners may never know whether their cargo enjoys travel by air, but the chicks usually chirp lustily during the journey and apparently suffer no ill effects.

Baby chicks now are flying on trips stretching as long as 6,000 miles, thru the West Indies to Trinidad and down the South American coast to Peru and across the continent to Brazil.

Today, almost every island of the West Indies and every country of South America looks to the States for poultry stock. More than a half million birds have been flown southward this year and business is looking up.

As shipping broadens, American tourists in the street cafes of Paris, swank hotels in Cairo, and the American embassy in Moscow, may soon enjoy a bit of nostalgia reminiscent of days back on the farm when they had chicken in the pot for every Sunday dinner.

Hot Lunch Idea Goes Over Big

AMERICAN farmers have a stake in a 100-million dollar business with a growing patronage already numbering upward of 6 1/2 million customers—the school lunch program, Lawrence Norton, State Director of the U. S. D. A.'s Production and Marketing Administration, points out.

More than 40,000 schools, half of them rural, maintain lunch facilities with Federal assistance. Thus, roughly, a fourth of America's 25 million school children eat nutritious lunches which they might not otherwise get. A small number of private and parochial schools and child-care centers are included in the number. All are operated on a non-profit basis. At present there are 469 schools operating the lunch program with 41,569 children participating in Kansas.

About half of the food cost is paid by the Government as its share in the operation of these lunchrooms. This Federal cost, in the past year, totaled more than 46 million dollars—\$396,823 of it in Kansas. Federal assistance varies with the type of meal served, beginning with 9 cents for a Type "A" meal and lesser amounts for each Type "B" or "C" meal served.

Type "A" lunches, different from day to day, are designed to provide from a third to a half of a child's daily nutritional requirements. A typical menu might include meat loaf, mashed potatoes, cole slaw, cornbread, butter or fortified margarine, milk, and a cookie. The "Type B" meal, still well-balanced but offering slightly less of the day's nutritional requirements, might consist of a meat and vegetable stew, a bread and butter sandwich, milk, and a cookie. The Type "C" lunch consists only of a glass of milk.

In the 1944-45 school-year in Kansas, the following number of lunches were served: 818,516 Type "A," 42,596 Type "B," and 4,832 Type "C."

Students may buy additional food if they wish. Or they may bring their lunch to school. However, the school lunch program has done much to replace the cold and unappetizing lunches brought to school in former days, and to make a warm midday meal possible for many children.

The program has gone far toward overcoming food dislikes, and in teaching children mealtime etiquette. Among other benefits cited by school officials are better health, improved discipline, increased attentiveness to studies and, consequently, better work.

Responsibility for the lunchroom's operation lies with local sponsoring groups, which plan the program to fit the school's facilities. These may consist of a hot-plate in a corner of the classroom, or a modern kitchen and dining room. Meals usually are prepared by qualified cooks. Students are enlisted for minor jobs, usually in payment for their meals.

Sponsors must agree to offer the available lunch to all children, with no discrimination between paying pupils and those unable to pay. School boards, churches, parent-teacher associations, home demonstration units, civic clubs, mother's clubs and others are the type of organizations sponsoring school lunch programs in Kansas.

Reel for Feeders

An old auto brake rod strung with round tin cans makes a good reel for a homemade chicken feeder. Punch the holes for admitting the rod in the center of the ends of the cans, and make them as smooth and round as possible, and large enough so the cans turn easily. And while the rod must, of course, be reasonably full, there must not be enough to jam the ends and bind.—B. E. M., Linn Co.

To toughen glassware and lamp chimneys, place them in cold water, add a little salt and boil for 10 minutes, then cool slowly.—J. H.

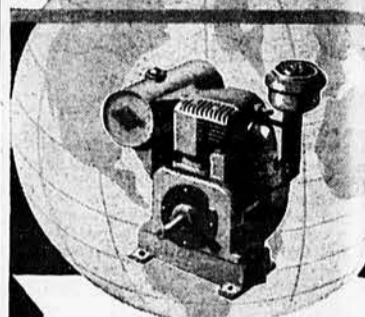


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Free Garden Seeds

First 1,000 who order this notice, we'll send \$1.00 in garden seeds. Write for our Free Offer and Catalog today.

ED CO., Box 184F, Clarinda, Iowa

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
 Topeka, Kansas
 Livestock Editor

B. L. DAWSON, of Hutchinson, held a dispersal of his registered Durocs recently with the following results. Five bred sows averaged \$62.50 and 13 bred gilts averaged \$46.20, with the top gilt selling at \$75 to Henry Neufelt, of Inman. The gilt purchased was second in class at the Kansas State Fair last fall. Walter Walsten was the auctioneer.

For 20 years **W. SCOTT GILL** has been breeding registered Hereford cattle on his farm 8 miles west of Harper. He maintains a herd of about 80 breeding females and has grown better cattle from year to year by careful selection of herd bulls and sending the inferior breeding animals to the fat stock market. Just now the good herd bulls are Prince Domino Kay and Regulator Lad 139.

LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, of Onaga, recently attended the Polled Hereford Association sale at Grand Island, Neb., and purchased what he says is one of the good young sires of the breed. The Choice Diamond comes from the Advance Domino breeding. He was bred by Henry Kuhlman, one of the best breeders of Polled Herefords in Nebraska. Mr. Kolterman has bred Herefords since boyhood and has learned the value of good herd bulls.

The 8 head of Polled Shorthorns consigned by **LOVE & LOVE**, of Partridge, to the **FIRST CENTRAL KANSAS SALE** of Polled and Horned Shorthorns, sold for an average price of \$255.75 per head. The top bull of this consignment and of the entire sale sold for \$400 to Clifford Harter, of Dove Creek, Colo. The top female of the entire sale was also from this consignment, selling for \$335. The buyer was H. E. Eshelman, of Sedgwick. The sale was held at the fair grounds in Hutchinson, November 28.

After several days visiting prominent Hereford breeders of the state **RAY RUSK AND SON**, of Wellington, recently selected and purchased an unusually promising young bull from the herd of Roy Ellis, of Coldwater. The Rusk herd comprises about 70 females of breeding age. The firm also has a good herd of registered Hereford hogs. The younger members of the family are much interested in 4-H work, and are usually among top winners at the shows.

THE RED POLL CATTLE CLUB of America held its 63rd annual meeting at Chicago, Ill., December 6, 1945. Forty-nine members from 10 states were present. In addition to the members present were many prominent breeders, including one from Canada. The receipts were the best ever and the number of registrations and transfers broke all past records. F. A. Sloan, of Lincoln, Neb., was re-elected secretary. The 1946 show and sale will be held at Lincoln, Neb., the first week in September.

The many friends of **BOYD NEWCOM** will be glad to know of his recovery from a severe illness which lasted over a period of several months. He is resting in his comfortable Wichita home and has already made several sales. Mr. Newcom is the best known auctioneer in Kansas. For the past 25 years or more he has conducted purebred livestock sales in practically every part of the state, and in many sections of adjoining states. He numbers his friends and acquaintances by the thousands. He and his wife plan a trip soon to Colorado for a visit with a daughter and family.

Prices ranged fairly good on the 50 head of registered cattle sold in the **HAVEN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** sale held at Hutchinson in November. Lester Pate, of Hutchinson, paid \$250 for the top bull sold, and 2 females topped at \$265, one going to A. Preston, of Claremore, Okla., and one to Lawrence Cooley, of Haven. The bull average was \$132 and the females averaged \$183. The general average on 50 head was \$167. Most of the offering was in good breeding form but lacked flesh. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

D. A. RIDER, of Gold Bond Jersey Farm, Bethel, bought the highest-selling cow in Hull-Sloan Jersey sale, Weston, Mo., on November 15. She sold for \$500. Buyers present from Kansas, Missouri and Iowa placed the average at \$141.70 for the Hull consignment, with the Sloan average at \$131. They were sold in just good farm condition. Kansas buyers purchased several head with the buyer of the largest number being Harold Masseur, Nashua, Iowa, who paid \$2,410 for 11 head. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, was the sale manager, and Bert Powell the auctioneer.

The **S. S. PHILIPS HEREFORD** sale held at Pratt, November 21, fell on a cold, raw day and the weather doubtless lowered the average to some extent, and probably kept some buyers away. Fifty-three lots, which included many calves selling separately, brought a general average of \$259. Ten bulls averaged \$256, with a top of \$475 paid by Elmer Duggan, of Niles. Frank Shaffer, of Pratt, bought the second top at \$400. Pat Greer, of Pratt, bought the high female at \$975 and a second top at \$500. John Ravenstein and Son, of Belmont, also paid \$500 for a female. Charles Gartin was the auctioneer. The buyers were all from Kansas.

Fifty-two head of registered and Polled Shorthorns, selling in the **CENTRAL KANSAS SHOW AND SALE** at Hutchinson the last part of November, brought out an unusually interested audience of Shorthorn supporters. About 400 bidders and buyers and visitors were there. The bulls, many of them quite young, averaged \$213 with a top of \$400, paid by C. J. Harter, of Dove, Colo., for a Polled bull from the Love & Love consignment. The females averaged \$196 with a top of \$335, also from the Love herd. The buyer was Harry Eshelman, of Sedgwick. Many young cattle and some not too well conditioned lowered the average to some extent, but the sale was rated as good by everyone. Frank Leslie, of Sterling, managed the event in a very capable way. Charley Cole did the selling, assisted by Frank Mills and T. R. Cantwell.

You Can't Miss WHEN YOU PLANT KANSAS CERTIFIED JAYHAWK BRAND HYBRID SEED CORN

K 1583
 Flats . . . \$8.00 Bu.
 Rounds . . . 5.00 Bu.
 Introductory Low Price Offer

U. S. 13
 Flats . . . \$8.50 Bu.
 Rounds . . . 5.50 Bu.

K 2234
 Flats . . . \$9.50 Bu.
 Rounds . . . 6.50 Bu.

An outstanding hybrid variety developed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. It is bred in Kansas for Kansas Soils, maturing in about 120 days. It is especially recommended for Central and Southern Kansas, however, does extremely well in Northern sections. Produces a large heavy ear. Yields are from 5 bushels up, over other varieties.

An old reliable standby for Kansas. Has been a top yielding variety in this state for the past 6 years. It is a single ear, short stock type having a deep kernel and large, uniform ears. Matures in 105 to 110 days and is equally adapted to bottom as well as upland.

Another hybrid variety developed by the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a white corn with outstanding performances because of its adaptability, yield and uniformity. It ranks at the top in all test plots throughout Kansas. Your best bet for a white hybrid.

The above varieties are grown under our strict supervision as well as the supervision of the Kansas State Crop Improvement Association and are STATE CERTIFIED.

QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED
 Write Us Direct for the Name of Our Dealer Nearest You and for Further Information Concerning These Varieties

Grown, Processed and Distributed by Experienced Seedsmen

F. A. MANGELSDORF SEED CO.
 ATCHISON, KANSAS

The entire organization of TOMSON HYBRIDS

extend their warmest thanks and appreciation to their customers who have made our growth and development possible. Our sales have increased steadily year by year, and at the present time our sales are well advanced over total sales of last year. We want you to know that we plan a continuing expansion, and that all of our efforts will be directed to highest quality and greatest service.

Our selection of varieties and kernel sizes, with few exceptions, is good. Secure your seed from one of our dealers. You will be glad you did.

Don't Experiment With Your Corn Crop

PLANT TOMSON HYBRID SEED CORN

Our Seed and Shorthorns Make Good WAKARUSA KANSAS

Cattlemen Attention:
 We offer a large number of bulls ranging from calves to bulls ready for heavy service. Prices are reasonable.

Beef CATTLE

the BEST in POLLED SHORTHORNS
at the
1946 National Polled Shorthorn Congress Show & Sale
Feb. 1-2 Lincoln, Nebr.
44 bulls 62 females
There is a wide range of selection to fill herd need coming from the top ends of leading sources of supply in 10 states. Expect a great congress. Don't miss it. Write at once for illustrated catalog and information about Polled Shorthorns. About our free freight offer up to \$200 on animals bought in this sale. (Cornhusker Headquarters.)
POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY
751, Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

Mr. Jesse R. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas:
Enclosed please find check in payment for advertising and field services of your paper at the North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association sale, held November 1. I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of myself as well as the entire membership of the Association, to thank you for the splendid service you and Kansas Farmer rendered in making this, the eighth sale, such a success. In the 8 sales that I have had the pleasure of managing, this sale ran the smoothest, and more apparent general satisfaction was noticed than at any of the other 7. Thank you very much.
EDWIN HEDSTROM, Secretary.

The W. H. TONN & SON sale held at Valleyview Ranch, November 12, was highly satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. The cattle, 43 lots selling in pasture form, attracted buyers with a knowledge of breeding values without fitting. The top bull went to Phil Stoehr, of Murdock, at \$265. Top heifer went to Elmer Dierks, of Haven, for \$215. High cow with calf at foot sold for \$245 to McDaniel Brothers, of Danville. The entire offering, young and old, averaged \$171. Attendance was good and the crowd appreciative, and the bidding was brisk. Harold Tonn did the selling in record time. The sale has been launched as an annual event. Tonn & Son plan to maintain a herd of sufficient size to have a production sale every fall from now on.

On his well-improved farm near Argonia, HARRY SCHLICKAU specializes in registered Hereford cattle, Hereford hogs, and Hampshire sheep. His annual sales are the last word in production sales. Not having large enough herds and flocks to take care of the overhead of selling one breed, he calls in his farmer and neighbor friends that reside over a large territory in Kansas and Northern Oklahoma and puts on a sale of the 3 breeds. His last sale, held in December, was an unusually successful event. The 25 young cattle averaged \$210.90; the hogs averaged \$38, and sheep \$33. The bulls averaged \$264.50 with a top price of \$455, paid by Chester Koontz, of Haven. The top Hereford female sold for \$250 to Orin Chain, also of Haven. The ewe average was \$40. Every animal, 75 in all, stayed in Kansas. The day was fine and the crowd in attendance was about 450. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer. The sale was held in Harper.

Kansas Hampshire sheep breeders were an important factor in making the MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS' SALE, at Columbia, November 30, a successful one, according to Auctioneer Bert Powell, Topeka, who conducted the sale. Ninety head of bred ewes were sold for a \$77.22 average. Yearling ewes averaged \$121.89 which included the top of the sale at \$425. She was from the Rogers Brothers flock, Baring, Mo., and sold to Dan Stephenson of Bennett, Iowa, for \$420. W. G. Aldridge, Sedgwick, bought the 4th highest selling ewe at \$310. This ewe was imported from England. Two-year-old ewes averaged \$94.82 with 3-year-olds averaging \$48.50. The 4-year-olds averaged \$40.41. Kansas buyers were L. J. Worthington, Bluff City; Robert Bunton, Wichita; L. G. Wilson, Louisburg; Henry Bock, Wichita. These buyers, including W. G. Aldridge, of Sedgwick, purchased 19 head of the 90 selling. The offering sold to buyers from 8 states.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**
January 26—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders, Topeka, Kan. Secretary, E. G. Becker, Meriden, Kan.
February 2—Reno County Hereford Breeders (Fair Grounds) Hutchinson, Kan. Don Shaffer, Manager.
February 9—Glenn I. Gibbs, Manchester, Kan., Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
February 23—Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch, Waite Bros., Proprietors, Winfield, Kan.
April 9—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
January 21—Philip K. Studer and Keith P. Studer, Atwood, Kan. Sale at Tipperary Ranch.
- Guernsey Cattle**
May 3—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
February 1-2—National Polled Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Lincoln, Nebr.
- Duroc Hogs**
January 28—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo.
February 2—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
February 5—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
February 7—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
February 11—W. H. Waldo, Dewitt, Nebr.
February 16—Kansas Duroc Breeders, Belleville, Kan. Manager, Dr. George Wreath.
February 18—W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
February 27—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
- Hereford Hogs**
February 18—Osborne County Hereford Hog Breeders, Osborne, Kan. Chas. Booz, Secretary, Portis, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
February 4—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed | \$17.50 | \$17.65 | \$16.00 |
| Hogs | 14.55 | 14.55 | 14.50 |
| Lambs | 14.25 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. | .23 | .18½ | .24 |
| Eggs, Standards | .41 | .43 | .41½ |
| Butterfat, No. 1 | .46 | .46 | .46 |
| Wheat, No. 2, Hard | 1.71½ | 1.71½ | 1.76 |
| Corn, No. 2, Yellow | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.18¾ |
| Oats, No. 2, White | .81 | .80 | .78 |
| Barley, No. 2 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.14 |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 32.00 |
| Prairie, No. 1 | 16.00 | 16.50 | 16.00 |

Studers' Absolute Dispersal Registered Shorthorn Cattle

At Tipperary Ranch, in Northwest Thomas County, 12 Miles North on Highway 407 and 1 West of LEVANT, KANSAS. Levant Is 9 Miles West of Colby, Kansas.

Those coming on Highway 36, take 407 Highway south of Beardsley to Rawlins-Thomas county line, continue 1 mile south of county line on 407 then 1 mile west. Beardsley is 10 miles west of Atwood, Kansas. See Beardsley sign where U. S. 36 crosses 407.

Sale Under Cover **Monday, January 21** 12 Noon



84 HEAD: 65 FEMALES AND 19 BULLS

THE FEMALES: 35 cows, only 4 over 4 years old. 12 two-year-old bred heifers. 18 heifer calves. All females of breeding age bred to **Browndale Major—2032607.**

THE BULLS: 7 serviceable age bulls, including the herd bull, **Browndale Major—2032607.** 12 bull calves. All calves were sired by our former herd bull, **Studeboy's Marshall—214595.** This bull sold on the market last spring for \$245.

HEALTH OF OFFERING: The herd has been state accredited for over 11 years and health certificates will be furnished with every animal. Sale Under Cover and cattle do not need to be removed day of sale.

FOR SALE CATALOG, WRITE TO
PHILIP K. STUDER & SON, ATWOOD, KANSAS
Auctioneers—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan. Art Leitner, Herndon, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Third Annual Sale of Reno County Hereford Association

STATE FAIR GROUNDS
Hutchinson, Kan.,
February 2, 1946
1:00 P. M.

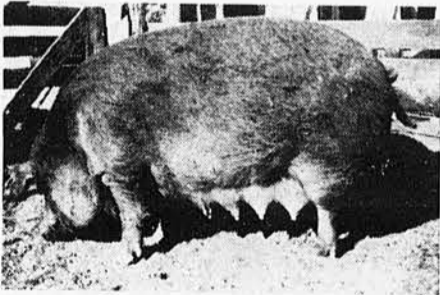


20 bulls,
30 cows and heifers

For more than 35 years these breeders have been breeding Registered Herefords in Reno County, Kansas. Sons of Bocado 6th, Hazard Tone, grandsons of Prince Domino and Beau Mischief have been used as herd sires. Today you will find the best popular bloodlines of Hereford breed represented in these cattle.
Our cattle have never sold at high or exorbitant prices at these sales. This is your opportunity to purchase at auction the fine breeding animals. The bulls are of breeding age and many of the heifers are old enough to breed or are bred. We invite your attendance at this sale.
For catalog write to **Don Shaffer, Box 732, Hutchinson, Kan.**
Auctioneer, R. M. Krehbiel

Clarence Miller Sells 50 Duroc Bred Gilts

In Pavilion at Farm on All-Weather Road, 11 Miles South of
ALMA, KANSAS
Saturday, February 2, 1 p. m.
THE SALE OFFERING—The gilts have been sired by Golden Fancy, Kant-Be-Best and Orion Compact. They are bred to Four Top Flight Young Boars of Our Own Bloodlines.
NOTE—We Will Sell in Addition to the 50 Bred Gilts Some Choice Fall Boar Pigs.
For a Sale Catalog Write to Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
Auctioneer—Bert Powell.
Jesse R. Johnson with the Kansas Farmer.



ONE OF OUR GOOD BROOD SOWS

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

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



SHEEP
Sunflower Shropshires
We offer 10 good ewes, one to three years old. Bred to outstanding rams. They are due to lamb in February and March. Inquire of
W. A. LYTLE, Wellsville, Kan.

January 19
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
Saturday, Jan. 12



Polled Shorthorn Bulls
Thick, compact reds and roans. No broken colors in herd. Sons of Gold Gloster, a red roan son of Blom's Gloster Dale. Dams are Coronet's Master and the Reserve Victor. All are bred and packed with care.
W. W. MILLER, Mahaska, Kansas

Hornless Shorthorns
Have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. sale list. **BANBURY & SONS,** Reno County, Kansas. Telephone 2807.

Hereford Cattle for Sale
Cows, from 8 to 12 years old. Some yearling heifers. Some yearling bulls.
Registered and of good rugged type. Cows to and calves sired by our herd bulls, the Domino Kay and Regulator Lad 139.
W. SCOTT GILL, Harper, Kansas

Registered Hereford Bulls
From 15 to 20 months old of mostly lighter and Anxiety Jr. breeding. Price suitable.
OIL L. SWENSON, Concordia, Kan.

OFFERING REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS
One to two years old. Sired by Beauty 66th. (Domino) Duensing, Bremen, Kan.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch
Bulls in age from 8 to 12 months. Good wide and straight legs. Sired by WHR Worthy 41st or WHR Contender Domino 1st, and dams that produce the lower-to-the-kind. **WAITE BROS.,** Winfield, Kansas.

Polled Hereford Herd Bull
Registered, a good breeder and individual. Polled Harmon breeding. Keeping his heifers and must change sires. Gentle and priced right for quick sale.
H. HEIDEL & SONS, Junction City, Kansas

PLAINVIEW POLLED HEREFORD FARMS
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS
Young bulls for farmers, ranchmen and breeders. Same type and breeding as those sold in recent sale. T.b. and abortion tested.
TERPRISE, (Dickinson Co.) Kansas

Polled Hereford Bulls, Females
For Sale: Bulls, 8 months and up and a few cows. Worthmore Domino breeding.
Clayton Riffel and Sons
Hope, Kansas

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Sale. Choice Breeding.
L. E. LAFIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Reg. Beef Shorthorns
3-year-old roan herd bull. Good in and breeder. Also cows and heifers. Good quality and bloodlines.
RAY E. SCOTT
Kinsey, Kan. Phone 19F23

Registered Shorthorn Bulls
Reds and roans, ready for service. Sons of the Markman, a Thomson bred bull.
J. S. BURK, McDonald, Kansas.

10 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
Months old, reds and dark roans. Sired by the Destiny, by Brawith Chief, or Prince, by Imp. Calrossie Prince. For further description, write
C. LACY or GLENN LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kansas.

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Small Column Inch is the smallest ad.
Farmer is now published on the second and third Saturdays of each month. Ads must have copy by Friday of the week.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas



The Tank Truck

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



HOW FAR WOULD IT PAY YOU TO GO FOR A REAL GOOD MOTOR OIL?



One mile? . . . Ten miles? . . . Well, here's a farmer who says he'd gladly go a hundred miles! His name is George Simpson, and he farms a section near Omega, Oklahoma, some 500 acres of which is in wheat. Here's what he writes about his experience with motor oil. . . .

"Conoco products have had an important part in the operation of the farm for the last 16 years, during which time I have used 96,000 gallons of Conoco gasoline. . . . I am sincere when I say that the high quality of your gasoline and oil has made it possible to farm this place with only one tractor, although other farmers in my neighborhood have handled the same amount of land with two and three tractors—usually having one or two of them in the shop for repairs.

"My Allis-Chalmers 'U' tractor, which I bought in 1937, has never had a drop of anybody else's oil in it. Believe it or not, but during the seven years I have used it, it has been necessary to replace the rings and sleeves only once, and only two shims have been removed. . . .

"If it was necessary I would gladly go 100 miles to get Nth oil rather than to use something else."

GOOD REASONS FOR THAT GOOD OPINION!

Now, just as long as your Conoco Agent is in business with his delivery truck, nobody will have to go a hundred miles—or ten miles—or even one mile—to get Conoco Nth motor oil for any farm engine. Still and all, it's gratifying to know that Mr. Simpson feels as enthusiastic as he does about a Conoco product. But maybe you feel that his experience could be just one man's luck. Well, apart from the many experiences

we've read from other farmers like George Simpson, we've got good reason for knowing that luck, so-called, has nothing to do with the case. And before we cite any of those other letters, we have an idea we can show you why.

You see, Conoco Nth motor oil contains two special ingredients that display remarkable properties inside your engine. One ingredient is *Thialkene inhibitor*, and it possesses the ability to retard any breakdown of the oil, even in very tough service. That way, your engine has a better chance to get efficient lubrication throughout the whole period between drains!

The other special Conoco ingredient possesses a magnet-like action that fastens, or OIL PLATES lubricant onto metal. That OIL-PLATING fights hard against friction—and thereby helps to curb much needless wear. And with wear cut down, any engine has a better chance to escape the extra carbon and sludge that further wear would bring—has a better chance to come through with all the power and economy that's in it!

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mathews are proud of their machines and their stock, as this photo shows they have right to be.



Conoco Agent Bandy seems to have reassured George Simpson that he'll never need to go far to get Conoco products for his farm!

Now to show you further how those two special ingredients team up in Conoco Nth motor oil to work for any engine's good, here's another letter citing fine results from using Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco products for the farm.

It's from W. E. Mathews, who operates a 7,000-acre stock ranch and farm near Sundance, Wyoming. He writes . . . "My present farm equipment consists of two tractors, truck, threshing machine and other farm machinery. I have used Conoco products exclusively for the past 10 years and have had very satisfactory results. . . ."

NOT 1 MILE OR 10 . . . JUST USE NEAREST PHONE!

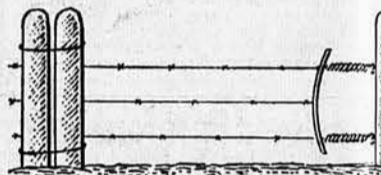
Test out Conoco Nth motor oil and the other Conoco products in your own farm machines, by going no further than the nearest telephone. Just call Your Conoco Agent and tell him to stop by. Be sure you tell him the make and model of your tractor when you call, so he'll bring you your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart. Call him soon. There's no obligation. Continental Oil Company

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA

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

When shelling a lot of peas, Mrs. W. Martin, of Longdale, Oklahoma, cooks them in the pods until the pods are soft. They shell easily—saving time in canning.

The sketch below, from Morgan Jones, La Junta, Colorado, shows a solution to the extra-wide gateway problem. Springs keep wires taut as shown, yet permit easy opening.



David Moss, of Ringgold, Texas, suggests coating doorknobs and the like with petroleum jelly before painting walls or woodwork. Splashes of paint then wipe off easily.

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH

- Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricants
- Conoco Pump-lube, Racelube and Cog-lube
- Conoco Sulfind grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco N-tane gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates



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Salute to You!

...from SUPERMAN



He'll beat an arrow's getaway—and he dares jet-planes to pass him! Yet Superman might as well recognize worthy rivals—like you and your car! . . . with your strictly new-day acceleration and power . . . with all your surplus of antiknock power, from Conoco N-tane—the new gasoline! . . .

From out of the skies . . . derived from the high-octane fuels that put the power in airpower . . . your Conoco N-tane brings you that sense of riding the wind—in quiet! . . .

- You'll have to strain to hear a ping
- You'll be using the gears for spine-tingling get-away—and for little else
- You'll be overwhelmed with mileage



N-tane

NEW-DAY GASOLINE

—You'll know that the hardest Winter no longer means hard-starting gasoline

Only the swift wartime progress founded on foremost pre-war brainwork, can assure you of gasoline as good as new-day Conoco N-tane—with stepped-up power that's quieted down! Try it for excitement! Continental Oil Company

