

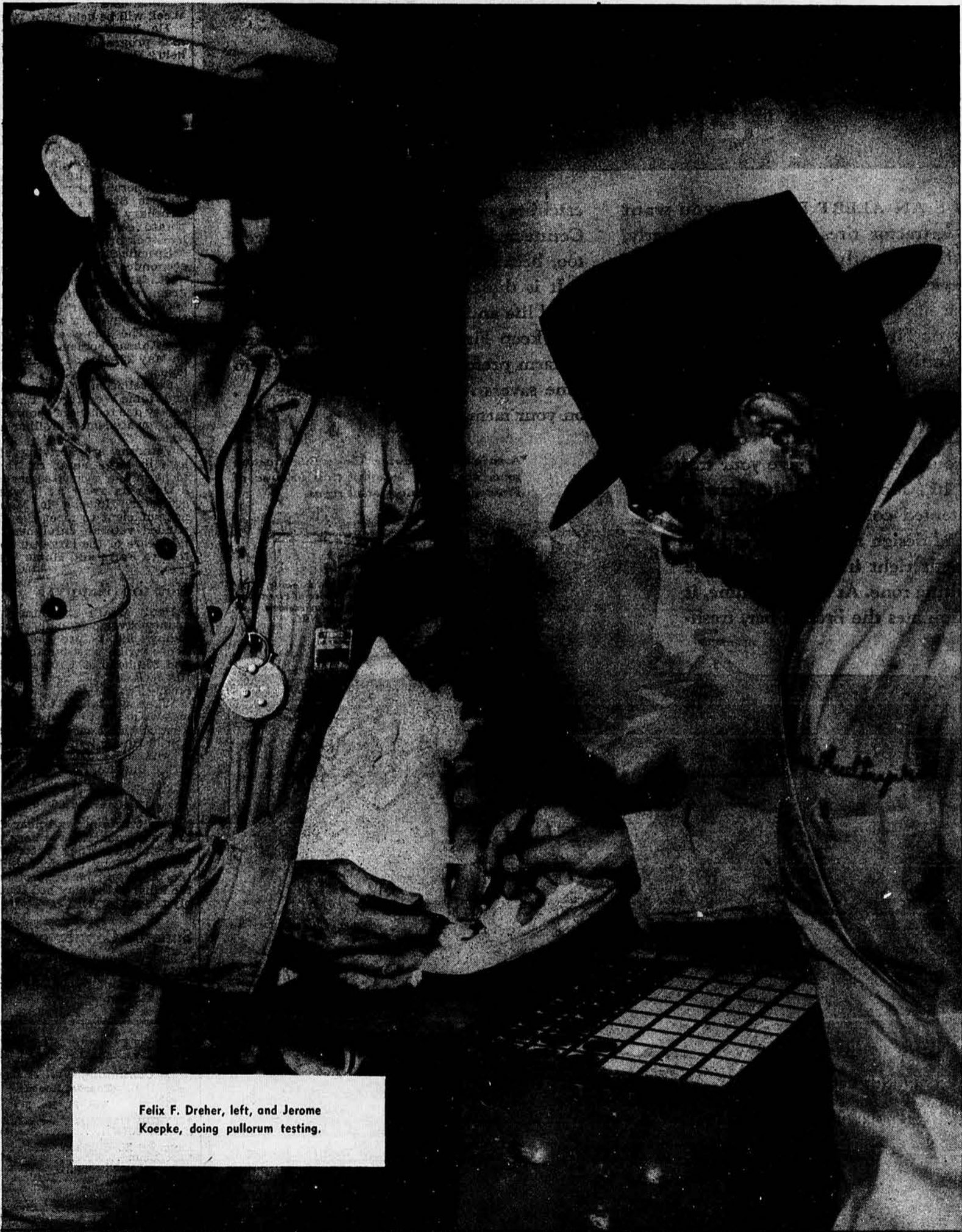
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MAHAR
KANSAS

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

FEBRUARY 2, 1946



Felix F. Dreher, left, and Jerome Koepke, doing pullorum testing.

No Wonder Kansas Has Better Poultry . . . See Page 3

Firestone

GROUND GRIPS

★ CLEAN BETTER ★ PULL BETTER ★ LAST LONGER

Because they take a

"CENTER BITE"

AS AN ALERT FARMER you want tractor tires that clean properly, pull efficiently, and give dependable service. These are exactly the features that have maintained the high popularity of Firestone Ground Grips. Being the only tractor tires that take a "Center Bite," they clean better, pull better and last longer.

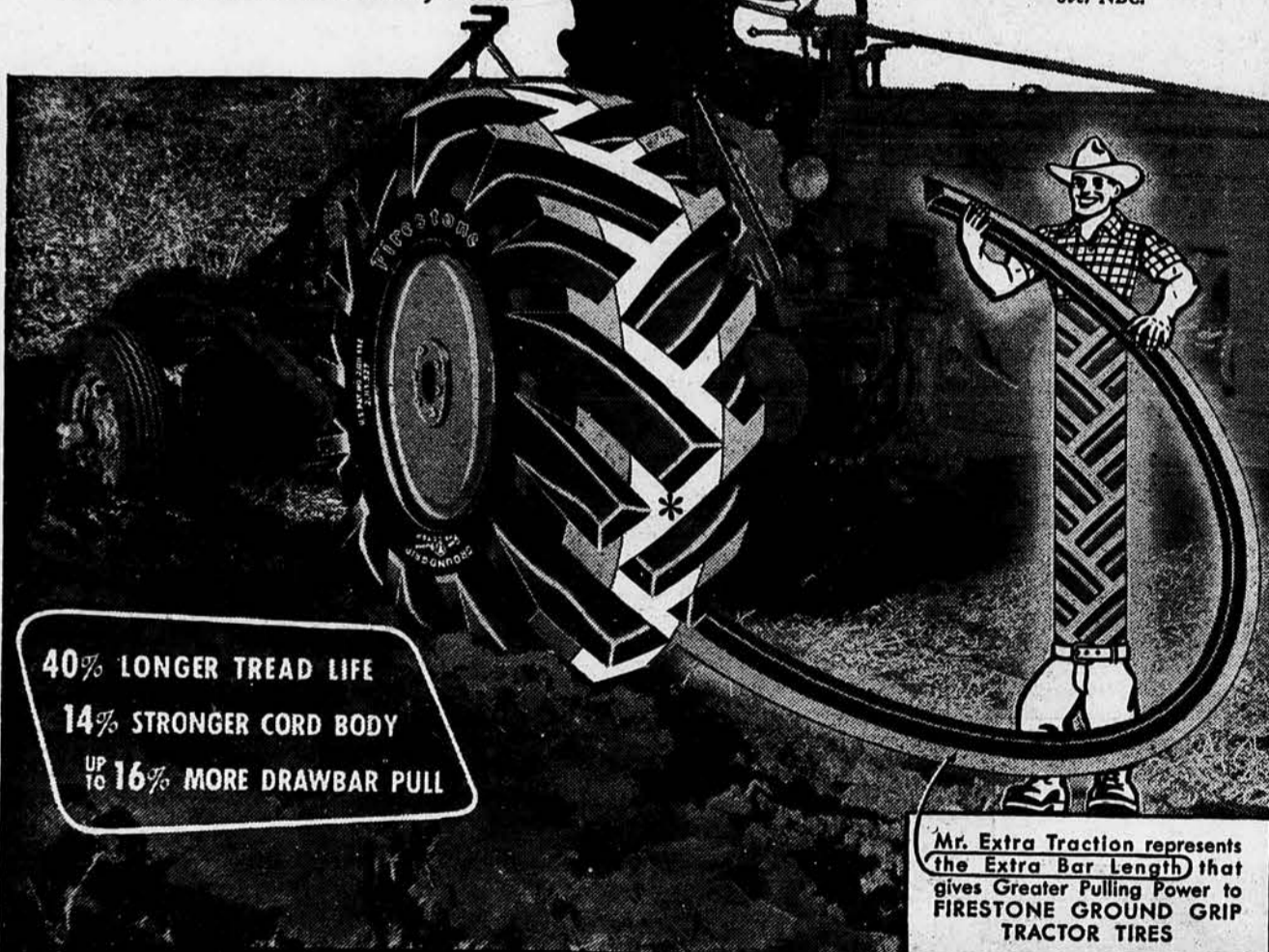
The "Center Bite" of Firestone Ground Grips will give your tractor up to 16% more pull at the drawbar. The patented connected traction bar tread design adds extra tread bar length right in the heart of the pulling zone. At the same time, it eliminates the broken-bar, trash-

catching pockets found on ordinary tires. Connected traction bars are stronger, too, because they're triple-braced.

It is these features, plus 40% longer tread life and 14% stronger cord bodies, that keep Firestone Ground Grips first in farm preference. You will find them time savers . . . and dollar savers . . . on your farm.

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

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40% LONGER TREAD LIFE
14% STRONGER CORD BODY
UP TO 16% MORE DRAWBAR PULL

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

FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Farm-Home Week Crowded Out

FARM and Home Week as scheduled for Kansas State College, February 5, 6, 7, and 8 had to be canceled, it is announced by L. C. Williams, assistant director of Extension and chairman of Farm and Home Week. The time of emergencies still is not past.

"However, many of the organization meetings and some programs planned as a part of Farm and Home Week will be held," Mr. Williams said. He listed the following meetings and program sessions that will be held: Poultry program, February 5; turkey day program, February 6; dairy program, February 5 and 6; rural pastors' conference, February 5 and 6; "Wartime Changes and Post-war Prospects," February 5; the Kansas Hybrids Association program, February 5; the Kansas Crop Improvement Association program, February 6; agronomy program, February 7; beekeepers' program, February 7; Kansas State Horticultural Society, February 7 and 8; Kaw Valley sweet-potato conference, February 7; and livestock program, February 8.

Specifically canceled are all home economics features, the annual banquet, farm and home equipment program, the annual journalism conference, and Master Farmers' and Master Homemakers' organization meetings. The home economics features for Kansas homemakers will be held on May 22, 23, and 24, 1946, at the college.

Cancellation of the original Farm and Home Week program became necessary due to lack of rooms for visitors and for students enrolling at the College.

Veterans are arriving at the college in large numbers; their enrollment in the second semester will be 3 times as great as it was the first semester. Housing in Manhattan is not sufficient to meet the greatly expanded veteran enrollment, and also take care of the large number of visitors to Farm and Home Week.

Not too Happy

Paul Mears, prominent Mitchell county livestock man, was not too happy just before the big packing house strike was due to be called. He had 200 head of 1,100-pound steers in the feed lot just ready to go on full feed.

When we talked to Mr. Mears, he was planning to hold the steers back as much as possible for marketing in April. He figured the market would be glutted immediately following any strike that might be called.

To Make Bricks

Two tracts of land near Concordia, in Cloud county, have been purchased as a site for a brick factory. The plant will be 225 by 325 feet. Sidewalls of the plant will be built of brick from the kilns of the clay bed that will supply the factory.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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Who Controls Your Chick Breeding?

By DICK MANN

THERE may be nothing startling to you in the statement that 90 per cent of the chicks raised on Kansas farms now come from hatcheries. You may even realize that you have given up completely all control of the breeding behind those chicks.

But do you know how much planning, how much care, and how much work takes place behind the scenes to make sure those chicks you buy will live and produce as you want them to do? Well, let's start this way:

The National Poultry Improvement Plan has been in operation since 1935. Kansas has co-operated with it right from the start. The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association is the official state agency for the national plan which, in turn, operates under the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An official contact agent is selected by the bureau in each state to see that provisions of the plan are carried out. M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College Extension specialist, is official contact agent for Kansas.

One-hundred-twenty hatcheries in Kansas, representing about 40 per cent of the hatching capacity, are operating under the national plan, which is entirely voluntary. There are a great many good hatcheries not under the plan. Their own programs may be just as good. The only difference is they are not supervised, or checked by an outside agency except their customers.

Hatcheries co-operating with the national plan in Kansas may choose one of 2 breeding stages, U. S. Approved or U. S. Certified. Also, 2 pullorum classes are available, U. S. Pullorum controlled and U. S. Pullorum tested. In the U. S. Approved, supply flocks must have less than 2 per cent reactors. In the U. S. Certified, less than 5 per cent.

Under the program, hatcheries pay dues to the association according to their hatching capacity, and submit to all association regulations.

At least once during the hatching season, the hatcheries are inspected on egg size, egg color, whether eggs are from supply flocks, and sanitation. Every tray of eggs in the hatchery must be labeled with the name of the supply flock owner. Violations are called to attention of the hatchery owner and changes suggested. If any violations occur, a second inspection is made to see they are corrected. A hatchery can be suspended for open violations of major regulations or refusal to remedy them.

One-hundred breeding hens are needed by hatcheries for each 1,000-egg capacity. Those hatcheries under the national plan must get all their eggs from selected and tested flocks. All eggs must weigh a minimum of 23 ounces a dozen and be the color of the breed. All advertising concerning chicks must be approved by the association.



Mr. Gwinn applies a leg band to a tested pullet. All approved birds must be banded under the national plan.

From September to January, hatcheries are busy testing and selecting breeding stock in their supply flocks. About 100 selecting and testing crews are engaged yearly in this work in Kansas. During the 4- or 5-month period crews are checked at least once by a representative of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. If a crew finds too many reactors in a flock on first test, a second test is run in 30 days. All reactors must be eliminated before start of the hatching season.

When supply flocks have been tested, reports must be sent in by the hatchery to the association. These reports list flocks tested, number of birds banded, and number of reactors found.

To make sure a good job has been done, representatives of the state association pick 15 per cent of the supply flocks at random and recheck the work of the hatchery crews.

Supply flock owners pay \$1.50 a year dues to the association and buy all leg bands thru the



A pullorum-testing crew at work on the farm of Lawrence Collins, Geary county. Left to right: Mrs. Collins, Felix F. Dreher the selecting agent, Paul Gwinn, county agent, and Jerome Koepke, pullorum tester. Mr. Dreher holds a selected pullet while Mr. Koepke takes a blood sample for pullorum testing.

association. This money is used to carry on association work. The average charge to flock owners by hatcheries for selecting and testing is 4 cents a bird, about enough to break even.

Strict requirements also are set up for supply flock owners. The hatchery requires adequate housing for the birds, strict sanitation, feeding of a good breeder mash, keeping eggs at a mean temperature of 50 degrees, and delivery at least once weekly of clean eggs of correct size. Hatchery representatives give advice on flock management and select the breeding stock.

In turn, supply flock owners can buy the hatchery's finest breeding stock chicks at about one third the cost to outsiders. They also get a premium for eggs that averages 12 cents a dozen above market price. Some hatcheries pay additional bonuses for very high hatchability of eggs.

Now that we have the background, let's follow up with a call on the Ross Poultry Farm, at Junction City, which operates under the U. S. Approved Pullorum Control program, the most strict of the 2 pullorum classes.

Like most hatcheries, this one is a family enterprise. C. J. Koepke is president and manager, Mrs. Koepke, treasurer, and their son, Jerome, secretary and pullorum tester.

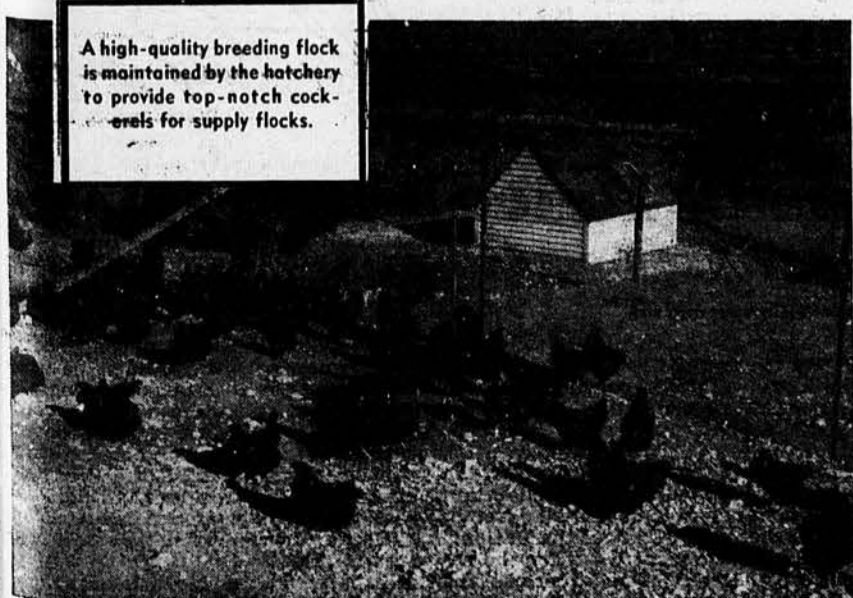
First, we looked over the hatchery proper with Jerome. He told us they try to keep the incubators just as clean as a hospital maternity ward. Because that is just what they are—maternity wards for chicks. All trays are cleaned, dipped, and painted each year in addition to the constant cleaning necessary thruout the hatching season.

"Healthy chicks are vital to success," says Mr. Koepke. "Farmers may forget how much they pay for chicks but they never forget how many die."

All eggs hatched by the company must come from U. S. Approved pullorum controlled flocks. To detect slight color defects in eggs not noticeable under daylight or ordinary lights, the company uses fluorescent lights.

The Ross Poultry Farm keeps a high-quality flock of Black Australorps to produce male chicks for supply flocks. Fifty per cent of chicks sold are hybrids and 90 per

[Continued on Page 20]



A high-quality breeding flock is maintained by the hatchery to provide top-notch cockerels for supply flocks.



The hatchery plays a more important part in the farm-poultry program than any other outside agency does in any other farm project.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I AM glad that President Truman, in his 30,000-word message to Congress on the state of the Union, reaffirmed that Congress must keep its pledge to farmers to support farm prices at 90 per cent of parity (92½ per cent for cotton) for 2 full calendar years after the proclamation is issued declaring hostilities ended. I don't believe there is any tendency in Congress to back out on that pledge, or to evade it.

However, there are some indications that some group down in the Department of Agriculture (perhaps some of the economists brought in during the last 12 years) is trying to do a little "chiseling" on the promise. I had understood, and I think most farmers who have considered the matter have the understanding, that the 90 per cent of parity price was to be a floor price—that farmers would not get less than the 90 per cent.

But word comes that there is under consideration a program that calls for an "average price" for the marketing year of not less than 90 per cent of parity. Of course, that could lead to a lot of juggling; also it would mean that prices at the time the farmer sells the bulk of a certain crop might be well below the 90 per cent, if at some other period of the year, when the crop or commodity is in someone else's hands, the price might be as much above the 90 per cent figure.

I shall certainly oppose any such interpretation of the plain language of the statutes, expressing the plain intent of Congress. The U. S. Government should not "chisel" on its promises.

I was also much disappointed—alho not too much surprised—at the President's declaration that the consumer food subsidies should be continued for another year or so. I remember I warned at the time these were started that it was unsound procedure, as unsound as for an individual to set out to become a drug addict, for the Government to start paying part of the family grocery bills of the nation thru the deceptive subsidy device.

What we see right now is a general rise in wages all over the country, all thru industry. Well organized workers are getting increases from 35 to 45 per cent above the prewar basic wage scales. That in turn means that prices will be advanced to meet the increased payrolls. But it also means that prices of farm products to the consumer will be held down, thru the subsidy device, until the expected surpluses develop in about 2 years.

Then the farmers will have "to take the rap" of the removal of the subsidies; farm prices will go back toward the prewar levels, while wages and prices of goods the farmers buy will be at a much higher postwar level—very likely at inflationary levels.

The other alternative, if removal of the subsidies will result in increased prices for foodstuffs, will be to continue again the food subsidies. The practice of the Federal Treasury helping pay the family (and the hotel and restaurant customers for that matter) grocery bills will become permanent. As far back as we can read history, that use of food subsidies from the treasury has accompanied the degradation of the individual into a human chattel of the state. It is one of the roads to state-ism.

The way the British Empire is struggling to maintain its holdings over the world, and the Soviet Empire to increase its holdings, those proposed British and Russian loans from our treasury are looking more and more like international

blackmail. Britain says, in effect, we can't even consider relaxing any of our international trade and currency controls unless we get the loan, so arranged that it is in effect a grant—and maybe we can't do anything along that line even then. Russia keeps holding off on the United Nations Organization, unless assured of getting what it wants—a loan not being the principal object with Russia, however.

And now the new communist-backed Socialist who has become president of France announces that unless the United States makes a loan to France of some 2½ billion dollars, European chaos will result and that will be the fault of the United States. Scarce of commodities and manufacturers, they will add to the inflationary forces that threaten the solvency of the United States and its citizens. Better go slow and look out for our own. What do you think?

Need Farm Reasoning

LISTEN with respect when competent authorities speak. That is why I am so sincerely interested in the resolutions adopted on January 11, 1946, at Topeka, by the 75th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Delegates to this meeting, as you well know, represented every county in Kansas. They spoke for all major farm organizations in the state. And as official delegates from local units of organized agriculture thruout the state, they were speaking for 100,000 Kansas farmers and stockmen.

And I am here to tell you 100,000 Kansas farmers are competent authorities. Having made steady progress thru the years despite all vagaries of weather, crop diseases, insect pests, inflation, deflation, booms, depressions, up-and-down markets, higher taxes, controlled production, price ceilings, superhuman war production, Kansas farmers know what they want. What they need. They know what will be to their advantage. And what will benefit the whole country in general, in the years ahead. I have great faith in their judgment.

In deep gratitude they spoke of Victory. And are determined it shall not have been won in vain. I can tell you it is going to take the sane thinking of down-to-earth farm people to help keep the peace. It is going to take their forceful voice to overcome some of the effervescent theories of some of the do-gooders in high places. I think it will take farm reasoning to convince world thinking that first of all, nations like individuals, must stand on their own two feet. Co-operate, certainly. But co-operation is a two-way road.

As I said in the January 5, 1946, issue of Kansas Farmer, I was eager to know more about farm thinking on controversial questions. I am glad to see the delegates to this meeting took pressing problems into consideration. On river basins they favor proposed development of water resources in the Missouri and the Arkansas river basins thru existing federal and state agencies. "This would carry out plans and work programs now in operation, of army engineers and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in co-operation with the several states, all of which agencies are directly responsi-

ble to the people for their actions, and thus are deeply conscious of the fundamental principles upon which our Union was founded."

These delegates, representing 100,000 Kansas farmers, are in earnest in wishing to avoid duplication of Government agencies and bureaus. And they want Government to be responsible to the people, not the other way around. I wasn't at all surprised at this viewpoint, after reading all the letters from Kansas farm people which I have been getting, on this and other subjects.

Nor was I astonished over the Social Security stand taken by these delegates. They believe Social Security for farmers can best be provided in the form of parity prices for farm products: "We agree with those who feel that with Government assurance of parity and adequate markets, the farmer can and will plan his own security. We oppose a compulsory system of Social Security whereby the Government would collect contributions from farmers and distribute them."

I think the stand on peacetime conscription expresses seasoned judgment by competent authorities. Let me give it here: "A healthy, well-fed citizenship is the key to happiness and Unity in time of peace, and is the best assurance of strength in time of threatened war. We urge, therefore, that instead of peacetime military conscription, our Government encourage a broad program of physical training in schools and colleges, along with a nation-wide educational program dealing with adequate nutrition and health practices. A thoro plan of this nature would build our Nation's power without jeopardizing the respect and confidence we have earned among other peace-loving peoples of the world; it would make us strong without violating the fundamental principles of freedom upon which our Government was founded. It would give us confidence and effective security without the guilt of starting a world-wide armament race right at a time when the entire world is hoping and praying for permanent peace."

That resolution should be read by every American citizen; and offered to other nations—by our actions—as one great aid toward winning the peace.

And here is some more down-to-earth thinking. On "Farm Policy" the delegates had this to say: "At present, American agriculture is in a healthy financial condition. Farmers, as a whole, are reasonably free from debt and possess strong buying power. We do not know, however, what the future holds for agricultural prices and markets. So we continue to recommend a policy of liquidating old debts and of assuming new obligations with caution. One who is debt-free and industrious is in a favorable position to control his economic destiny."

Now, I wish to recommend that policy, not only to farmers, but to American citizens as a whole. And I particularly wish to recommend it to those in places of government trust and authority. We must stop wasting public money so lavishly in this country. We must get our public debts and budgets under control. Then "we the people" will be in favorable position to control our Nation's economic destiny.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

The President Promises Price Support

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his 30,000-word message to Congress on "The State of the Union and the Status of the Budget," President Truman did not neglect Agriculture.

In that part of his message formally devoted to Agriculture, he first pointed out that the farmers of America are entering the crop year of 1946 in better condition than ever before. . . . farm mortgage debt is lowest in 30 years. . . . farmer savings largest in history. . . . agricultural plant in much better condition than after World War I.

"Farm machinery and supplies are expected to be available in larger vol-

ume, and farm labor problems will be less acute," President Truman told Congress. Continuing, he said demand for farm products will continue strong during the next year or two because domestic purchases will be supplemented by a high level of exports and foreign relief shipments. . . . estimates from 7 to 10 per cent food production may be exported in 1946. Tribute is paid to farmers for production in the war years.

"By the end of 1945, the amount of the increase in food consumption was estimated to be as high as 15 per cent over the prewar average," President Truman said. "The first essential, therefore, in providing fully for the welfare of agriculture is to maintain full employment and a high level of purchasing power thruout the Nation." The message pointed out for the period immediately ahead there is the problem of supplying enough food . . .

for the stricken and starving countries, such large quantities must be supplied that some of the food desires of our own people cannot be filled.

However, "the chief dependence of the farmer, as always, must be upon the buying power of our own people."

"The first obligation of the Government to agriculture for the reconversion period is to make good the price support commitments," the President affirmed. "This we intend to do, with realistic consideration for the sound patterns of production that will contribute most to the long-time welfare of Agriculture and the whole Nation."

(Continued on Page 18)

Crops to Grow in 1946

By R. I. THROCKMORTON, Kansas State College

THE 1946 crop season will offer the first opportunity farmers have had in several years to plan long-time programs for their individual farms. Because of patriotism, and because of the chance for high returns, many individuals have been producing crops that are not well-adapted to their conditions. Soybeans have in many cases been grown on rolling and sloping lands where they encourage erosion. Soybeans and flax moved too far west for safe production.

To meet wartime needs during the last 4 years, many fields have been used for continuous grain crop production. Crop rotations have been broken down, partly because of the demand for certain crops and partly because of the lack of labor to harvest hay crops such as alfalfa. Pressure for wheat and feed crops, and relatively favorable soil moisture conditions, caused many farmers in Central and Western Kansas to reduce or discontinue summer fallowing. Kansas agriculture withstood these changes fairly well for the war period, but it cannot endure them as a long-time program. The crop season of 1946 should see a start in the shift to a more stable and better-type of land use.

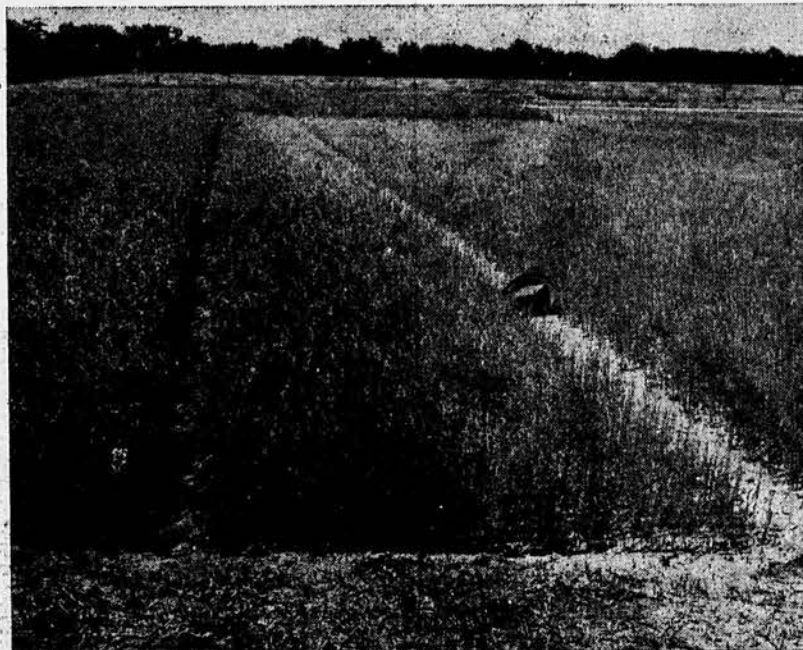
Five Points to Watch

In planning for 1946, and for a long-time agricultural program on the farm, first consideration needs to be given to using the soil for the crops best adapted to it. This means: 1—Returning lands to permanent cover that are eroding severely; 2—growing crops adapted to the climatic conditions of the farm; 3—limiting production of row crops to bottom lands and the more level uplands; 4—growing row crops and small grains in rotation with legumes or grasses and legumes where grasses and legumes can be produced; 5—and growing small grains and row crops in a crop-fallow system in Western Kansas.

As agriculture enters the 1946 crop season, let's see what has happened to the soil. Heavy production of food, feed, and oil crops has greatly reduced the nitrogen supply. And heavy rains of the last few years have caused serious erosion and the loss of large quantities of soil and of plant food materials. Continuous wheat production has encouraged growth of such weeds as cheat and aegilops or goat grass in some areas. These facts emphasize the

need of rotating crops; also of growing legumes in the rotation where climatic conditions permit.

Soil moisture conditions frequently influence the selection of crops to be produced. Soil moisture conditions in Kansas now are more favorable than normal. Altho surface soils are dry in most sections, there is, in general, a fair supply of subsoil moisture. With average winter, spring and summer rainfall, moisture conditions should be



Flax needs an abundant supply of nitrogen. Left, flax following a legume and, right, flax following a non-legume.

favorable for crop production during the year.

The moisture content of soils is lower than it was a year ago. But lack of fall rainfall last year permitted the harvesting of crops and made fall plowing possible. Much more land was fall-plowed for spring crops than was the case a year ago.

Kansas farm crop goals for spring-planted crops in 1946 are different from those of 1945. Goals have been established to encourage production of the different crops in line with the need.

CORN: There is an increase in the

corn goal—23 per cent over 1945—to meet the needs of the large livestock population, and to meet the needs of industry. These needs are so high that you should be justified in planting a relatively large acreage of corn where soil and climatic conditions are favorable for the crop.

OATS: The goal for oats is 32 per cent higher than last year. Since the oats crop is materially superior to most others as a companion crop in spring seeding of clovers and lespedeza, and is superior to others as a crop to precede the fall seeding of alfalfa and sweet clover, it has a definite place in the cropping system in the eastern one half of the state, in addition to its value as feed.

BARLEY: The barley goal for 1946 is 67 per cent higher than that of last year. Spring barley has been such an uncertain crop in Kansas during the last 2 years that it is doubtful whether there will be an increase in the acreage seeded unless there should be a heavy abandonment of wheat, and that does not seem likely at this time.

SORGHUMS: Goals provide for an increase of 21 per cent for all sorghums, except those used for sirup; (28 per cent increase for grain sorghums) in comparison with the acreage last year. Many Kansas farmers could increase the acreage of sorghums for both grain and forage to good advantage. Feed reserves, both grain and forage, will be depleted in practically all sections of the state at the close of the present feeding period. Because of the dependability and value of sorghums for feed, the acreage planted to sorghums should be sufficient to meet all possible feed requests and to provide some reserves.

SOYBEANS: The Kansas soybean goal is 14 per cent less than it was in 1945. However, the price of soybeans promises to be quite satisfactory, and the crop should be profitable in the areas of soybean adaptation and on the more level soils. On farms where soybeans and flax are produced, there is ample justification for growing soybeans. Clean soybean land that is disked in the spring makes an ideal seedbed for flax.

FLAX: The flax goal for 1946 has been increased 32 per cent over that for 1945. Low flax yields last year in many regions, and the urgent need for linseed oil, make it desirable to in-



Modern equipment reduces labor in handling hay, and in doing most other jobs on the farm. Kansas needs considerable new equipment.

crease the acreage seeded to flax this spring. Demand for flaxseed, however, is not strong enough to justify planting the crop in areas of poor adaptation or under seedbed conditions that are not favorable for flax production. The individual who attempts to grow flax west of the eastern 4 tiers of counties is gambling against heavy odds. Likewise, the individual who seeds flax on weedy land, a poor seedbed, or late in the season, is gambling against heavy odds.

Production costs have increased materially during the last few years. This is due largely, but not entirely, to increased cost of labor. The most practical method of reducing production costs is thru increased yields to the acre. Labor requirements of producing 30 bushels of wheat an acre are not materially greater than for producing 15 bushels an acre. Thruout most of the eastern one half of Kansas yields to the acre may be greatly increased and, therefore, labor requirements in the use of alfalfa and clovers in rotation with the other crops.

Fallowing Reduces Hazards

In Western Kansas, except on the sandy lands, crop yields may be greatly increased, and production costs materially reduced, by a systematic use of summer fallow in the production of wheat and sorghums. Fallowing also will reduce the hazards of production and make crop failures less frequent.

Since there are many different crops with wide ranges in planting dates adapted to Eastern Kansas, you have an opportunity to adjust your plans to best meet climatic conditions. Oats and flax must be seeded early for satisfactory returns. And if they cannot be seeded relatively early because of adverse conditions it is desirable to use the land for some other crop. Corn would be the next crop to consider and after corn, sorghums and soybeans.

The situation in Western Kansas is entirely different from that in Eastern Kansas because there are relatively few adapted crops. Under favorable soil moisture conditions, barley has a place as the early spring
(Continued on Page 21)

Kansas Crop Goals for 1946

Commodity	1937-41		1945		Per Cent	
	Average Acreage	1944 Acreage	1945 Acreage	1946 Goal	1945	1946
—In Units of 1,000 acres—						
Corn	2,888	3,756	3,117	3,850	123	
Oats	1,641	1,825	1,259	1,660	132	
Barley	982	1,138	478	800	167	
All sorghums (except sirup)	3,371	3,844	3,052	3,700	121	
Grain sorghums*	(915)	1,961	1,079	1,380	128	
All tame hay*	(876)	944	1,018	1,050	103	
Wheat	14,641	13,103	14,145	13,000		\$
Rye		210	191			‡
Soybeans (for bean)*	(57)	221	274	235	86	
Flaxseed	107	168	133	176	132	
Broomcorn*	(23)	22	11	26	236	
Sugar Beets	9.4	5.1	5.6	10	179	
Irish Potatoes (all)	27	26	20	22	110	
Irish Potatoes (Commercial)		7.4		5.6		
Sweet Potatoes	3	3	3	3.5	117	
Legume seeds*						
Alfalfa	(97.5)	141	183	220	120	
Red Clover	(8.8)	34	44	44	100	
Sweet Clover	(26.7)	40	44	68	154	
Lespedeza	(40.6)	171	128	75	59	
Sudan Grass	(10.4)	15	10	10	100	

*—Acreages from BAE December 18 report.

†—Harvested acreages—Others are planted acreages.

‡—Harvested in 1945.

§—BAE reports 14,145,000 acres wheat seeded for 1946 harvest.

¶—BAE reports 162,000 acres rye seeded for all purposes.

Column 1 figures in parenthesis are averages for 1934-43 from BAE December 18, 1945, Crop Report.

Livestock Goals for 1946

Farm-production goals for 1946 offer Kansas farmers little chance to "take a breather" now that the war is won. Almost all the way down the line, farmers are being asked to produce as much or more than they did in 1945, according to recently released Government production goals for 1946.

For example the U. S. Government is calling for these Kansas goals in 1946: Milk production of 3,153 million pounds, the same as the goal for 1945. Egg production is reduced 19 per cent from the 1945 production. Chickens raised on farms in 1946 should be 17 per cent less than the 30,173,000 raised last year.

Turkey production will be stable at 1,136,000, the same as in 1945. A one per cent increase in sows farrowing is called for above the 203,000 farrowing in the spring of 1945. A 15 per cent increase in number of sheep and lambs on farms in farm flocks is called for, but a decrease of 8 per cent is called for in regard to cattle and calves on farms.

BACK FROM WAR



DE LAVAL WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES



DE LAVAL JUNIOR SERIES—Motor Drive



DE LAVAL JUNIOR—Table Model

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DE LAVAL

The Unloading Chute

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

Need Social Security

Dear Editor: I do not like the idea of compulsory military training. I believe MVA is a good proposition. Social Security should have been extended to farmers a long time ago. Price control should never have been started.

United States and Britain should help feed all of Europe except Germany.

Government aid to help servicemen should not be done at present with such high prices.

The family-size farm will be the salvation of agricultural America.—E. W. Loomis, Colorado.

Right, Not Might

Dear Editor: In regard to compulsory military training, I would like to say that should compulsory military training become a law it would be against the very principle for which our country stands. Freedom from military domination. It's the very thing that founded our country and the thing our many boys fought and died for in this war. Should we have it we will depend on might rather than right hereafter. We have proved that when needed for justice and humanity we can do the job and do it well. Compulsory training would show we do not expect the very thing for which we fought this war.

Please let it not be said our boys fought and died in vain, and we are one who knows what it means for our 2 sons were in this war. One gave his life in service.—J. C. Sijer, Ottawa Co.

Not Like Slaves

Dear Editor: People came from Europe many years ago to escape compulsory military training. Our country was founded upon the principles of freedom and justice for all. Some are deprived of their freedom if military training is compulsory.

For my part I would like to see voluntary military training given a trial, first. However, I think we do need to be a little better prepared than we were at the beginning of this last war.

Seems like the next war will be the "last ever" for all mankind. Then an end will come to all military training.

How many wars have been lost by the United States? None. And we have not had compulsory military training and our men fought like men and not like slaves.—Mrs. Myrtle Mulanax, Butler Co.

Caused Two Wars

Dear Editor: I don't see how anybody could advocate compulsory military training, since militarism caused both World Wars I and II.

Social Security should not include farmers. The Government is interfering too much with the farmers now.

Abolish price control. Let supply and demand make prices. Everything the Government does in that direction is in favor of labor and against the farmer.

In regard to feeding Europe, why should the U. S. be the only Santa Claus in the world? Foreign countries have got so they regard the U. S. as the easiest sucker in the world.

Government aid to help servicemen buy farms is O.K.—G. H. Gripper, Morris Co.

Would Weaken Peace

Dear Editor: If military training were to be established in this country just now, it would greatly weaken our influence toward world peace. There are now a few million soldiers already trained which is more than the United States ever had in peacetime.

I do not favor MVA under present existing conditions.

Social Security should not be extended to include farmers.

Equitable price controls are essential.

The United States should help feed Europe.

If servicemen without farming experience buy farms and farming machinery, at present prices, if price con-

trols are discontinued, and prices of crops go down and down as I have seen happen more than once, then those young farmers will be forced to quit.—W. H. Smalley, Finney Co.

Need Price Control

Dear Editor: I do not think compulsory military training is at all necessary. I feel there will be plenty of enlisted men.

I do not believe it is necessary to extend Social Security to farmers. I believe it is very important that we have price control.

Europe should not starve as long as the United States has surplus food. I feel that a plan should be worked out.

I feel it would be all right to give Government aid to help servicemen buy farms to a certain extent. It would not be good business to invest for the wrong kind. What I mean by this is the man who does not understand the farming business.

I am very sorry to say that the future of the family-size farm does not look encouraging because of the modern machinery. The big operator has the advantage over the man who farms 160 acres, which I consider a family-size farm.—W. R. Bauman, Brown Co.

Need Tax Change

Dear Editor: The tendency toward mass production of everything including food, as desirable as it is, in many respects has created a condition which threatens the existence of rural life as it has been known for generations in the United States. Larger acreages have become necessary in order to distribute overhead costs that would destroy entire profits on smaller farm units. As a result, family-size farms are being sold to become parts of larger land holdings. In order to economize on taxes, unnecessary buildings and residences are torn down or moved from the small farm where a family once lived. The former resident moves to town to compete in an already surplus labor market. His children find employment in garages or stores and only in rare instances ever again become rural citizens. This rapidly growing tendency is a threat to the country as a whole. Some 49,000 acres are now owned by one man in 3 Kansas counties. The next legislature should undertake to pass a graduated land tax, so drawn as to discourage extensive land holdings, together with lower tax on farm improvements. I have never yet heard a sound objection to such a law. I believe it would be to the best interest of every Kansas citizen.—Jesse R. Johnson, Geary Co.

Ducks Get Crawdads

Dear Editor: A crawdad problem was solved in 2 years. I got some Mammoth White Pekin ducks and as our pasture was always eaten up with grasshoppers, I turned the ducks out about 9 o'clock when there was no danger of coyotes. I started them off to the pond and they ran every direction gathering grasshoppers.

When they reached the pond a quarter of a mile from the house, they dived in the pond and they looked like they were standing on their heads—but they were getting crawdads. The ducks work there awhile, then come out on the bank and rest, then take a stroll



"Boonley Uses a Lot of Silage!"

over the pasture, then back to the pond. When night comes they come back to the house. I penned them up at night. They are very large ducks, some weigh 10 and 12 pounds.

I hope this will help others as I saw in Kansas Farmer that E. R. Barr and A. J. Kuhlmann, Lyon county, turkey growers, had the same problem. The ducks raided the grounds and made a nice dividend.—E. A. J., Butler Co.

Extra Gas Tax

Dear Editor: Should we feed Europe this winter? Yes, if it doesn't deprive our home people.

What is the future of the family-size farm? I see no future. I think the farms will grow larger unless the laws are changed.

Last summer some thought this re-districting of schools was to go into effect last fall so they sold off their livestock except one cow and a couple of dozen hens. Some moved to town. Others are in condition to move when the law goes into effect.

Then this tractor gas tax is going to drive many to town. We have no children to send to school, but why pay that extra gas tax to cut feed? Extra gas taxes to put it in the silo, then extra gas tax to feed it to the cattle, and extra gas taxes to go to town in winter. Why not sell all livestock, move into town and drive out to harvest and put in the crops. Farmers surely can work enough to pay their rent in winter. The interest on our livestock money will keep us. If it doesn't we can sell the buildings off our farms. Some are staying on the farm but they have sold everything off but the house and chickenhouse. Even sold their car and have their groceries sent out by parcel post.

Farmers' lives look brighter than ever as we expect to become city farmers.—Mrs. L. W., Dickinson Co.

Changed My Mind

Dear Editor: In Kansas Farmer you ask "What Do You Think?" on several important problems of today. I'm especially interested in your first question on compulsory military training.

Since about 1935 it has looked to me as if the only way for peace-loving nations to enforce world peace was to have a show of military might. That could only be effected by compulsory military training. To leaders like Hitler a "good neighbor" term had no meaning, and armed force was the only language that they understood.

But in the last 6 months I have changed my mind about making the training compulsory. I have been a teacher for 18 years and too many boys who have been my students have told me of their treatment at the hands of some of our officers. Such as being asked by officers to dig fox holes for them while under enemy fire so the protection would be ready when the

officers arrived in that area under fire.

And when there was a shortage of food, how some of the officers got theirs first and the fighting man took what was left.

And how on Pacific Islands, the officers took the best housing facilities for themselves, then when the wounded men were brought in they were placed in portable hospitals which were tents with no mosquito netting, and sand or dirt floor.

Such treatment between men is dangerous to our American way of life.

I say make voluntary enlistments attractive enough to build up an armed force of adequate size. Then if a young man gets into the service and doesn't like it, he can't blame anyone but himself.

But no more of the treatment imposed upon our men that part of them have faced from part of the officers during the last 3 or 4 years.—C. N. L., Sedgwick Co.

No Need Now

Dear Editor: I note your recent questions in Kansas Farmer. I do not think we need military training in peacetime.

I think Social Security should be for anyone who needs it.

I think price controls should be put out along with OPA and all the wartime agencies.

Let Europe feed themselves. Take what Germany and Italy and Japan have and let them starve. Those who don't starve, shoot. Then a country will think twice before starting another war.

Yes, give the Servicemen money to buy farms and stock. Instead of lending all of that money to Europe, or rather giving it to them. They never will pay it back.

I lived on a farm. If a man and his family farm 80 acres and do a good job, that is plenty.

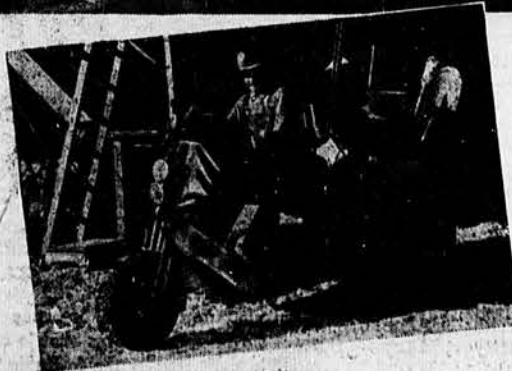
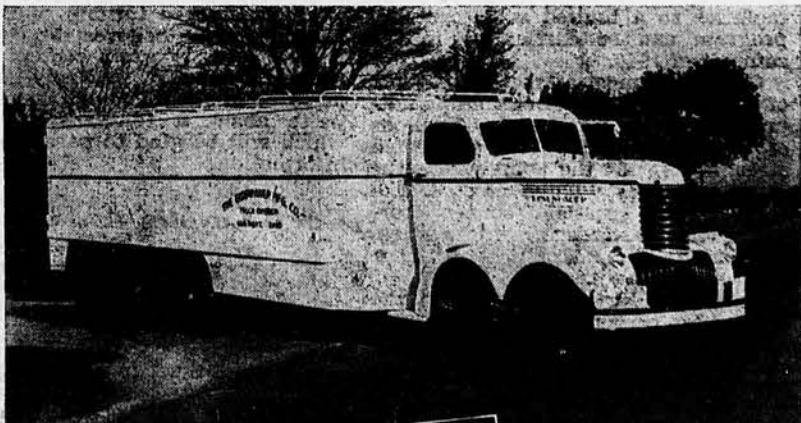
I am 51 years old and have lived on farms and in town. I have seen both World Wars. So you see I think I know what I would like. I'd like to see things like they used to be, but we can't have them as long as our leaders think of nothing but Europe like they have for 12 years. Let Europe pay their salaries in 1975 or whenever they get the money instead of always gyping the taxpayer.—A. B., Montgomery Co.

Reversed Wheels

Unable to obtain either repairs for his old rake or a new implement, a neighbor seemed up against it as the cogs on the wheels were so worn it would not dump. Then he tried switching the wheels. This brought the other side of the cogs into use, enabling him to use the old rake another season.—B. E. M.

A long-handled household brush is useful for removing snow from the windshield while inside the car.—Z. U.

Just Pick the Size You Need



Anything a farmer wants by way of a truck will be available some day. The 3-wheeled pickup truck, shown at left, handles half-ton loads, gets 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline, has fluid drive, weighs 600 pounds, has 66-inch wheel base. Big truck carries 20 tons, has 4 front steering wheels, 3 rear axles and dual wheels, is 35 feet long, has two motors.



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Often, ordinary blackleg may be complicated by, or confused with a blackleg-like disease known as malignant edema. Where this condition exists, the preventive agent to use is Parke-Davis Clostridium

Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin. This double-purpose vaccine protects calves against both ordinary blackleg and malignant edema . . . it should be used wherever both diseases occur.

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Kansas Herds At Denver Show

THE National Western Stock Show, held at Denver, January 11 to 19, saw several good Kansas herds and farms represented.

Hereford breeding animals were shown by CK Ranch, Brookville; Foster Farms, Rexford; T. L. Thogmartin & Son, Ft. Scott; John Ravenstein & Son, Belmont; Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch, Great Bend; Parcel Hereford Ranch, Coldwater; Reil Morrow, Kanorado; Dan D. Casement, Manhattan; and J. A. Schoen & Sons, Lenora, who had the reserve grand champion carload of registered bulls (senior calves.)

Buyers in the registered Hereford cattle auction from Kansas included: CK Ranch, Brookville; H. W. Kuhlman, Leoti; Al Spencer, Cottonwood Falls; Albert Morgan, Alta Vista; T. L. Thogmartin & Sons, Ft. Scott; and T. L. Welsh, Abilene.

Aberdeen Angus breeding stock was shown by Harry E. Peirce, Hutchinson; and Simons Angus Farms, Maize. Jungdahl & Son, Menlo, were among the buyers in the Angus auction.

Entering carloads of feeder cattle were Dan D. Casement, Manhattan; and T. I. Mudd, Gorham. M. R. Masters, Halstead, bought a carload of feeding cattle, Herefords, and Waugh & Son, Weston, bought a carload of Angus feeders. Selling carloads of fat cattle at auction were R. E. Adams, Maple Hill; Dan D. Casement, Manhattan; Kansas State College, Manhattan; Kuhrt Farms, Edson; and Harry E. Peirce, Hutchinson.

The O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, had the reserve champion carlot of Hampshire fat hogs.

Showing Quarter Horses were Calvin Hutchins, Scott City; Q. G. Demmitt, Meade; Roy Evans, Dodge City; and Dan D. Casement, Manhattan. Walter Clark, Pratt, was a buyer. Entries in Palomino horse classes were made by E. J. Gutschenritter, Garden Plain; Valley Ridge Farms, Valley Center; Harold Dallas, Sharon Springs; and Leo Hayden, Goodland. Buyers in the Palomino auction were H. E. Peatling, Salina, and L. W. Boling, Manter.

Sheep and Wheat Go Together

WORKING a large scale sheep program into a wheat growing program has been successful for Nick Heitschmidt, of Osborne county. He keeps an average of 300 Texas ewes and 30 purebred Hampshire ewes. They are bred so that 80 per cent of the lambs come in January. "I have found thru the years that the weather is better in January than in either December or February," says Mr. Heitschmidt.

Lambs are allowed to run on wheat pasture in the spring and most are marketed just ahead of the wheat harvest. After wheat harvest, the ewes are run on the stubble to keep it clean.

When lambs are 2 weeks old they are started on alfalfa and grain, getting ground milo or corn and oats. Mr. Heitschmidt at one time fed whole

grain to lambs but had trouble with stiffness of joints and lost 6 or 8 lambs a year. This trouble was stopped when he changed to ground grain.

He also believes that feeding ewes too much bulk before lambing will cause the lambs to be smothered. During his early experience with sheep he often lost one out of every 10 lambs. When he quit feeding silage to the ewes his death losses dropped away down. Ewes now are fed in the field and get a small amount of alfalfa and sorghum bundles plus 2 pounds of grain a day to 6 or 7 ewes. Silage is not fed until after lambs arrive.

Using heaters in the stock water tanks so ewes will drink plenty of water keeps their milk production up. Mr. Heitschmidt has found. All sheep are drenched twice a year and dipped once to keep the flock free of parasites.

4-H Club Camp Now a Reality

THE 4-H Clubs of Kansas have purchased a state camp site, Rock Springs Ranch, 348 acres of woodland beauty, located 17 miles northeast of Herington, just off U. S. Highway No. 77. J. M. Kugler, Abilene, chairman of the state camp committee, said the committee considered some 20 proposed locations before deciding upon the present site.

Already more than \$32,000 has been contributed to the state camp fund by 4-H Clubs and friends of club work. Plans are under way to proceed immediately with construction of camp facilities so a limited state camping program can be carried on in the summer of 1946.

One of the most attractive features of the camp site is a never-failing natural spring that provides 1,000 gallons of water a minute. Two spring-fed streams meet at the point where the camp buildings will be erected. Located in the grassland country bordering the Bluestem grazing section, the site has abundant native timber and natural beauty.

Valuable assistance was given the state camp committee in the selection of the camp by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka; Fred Merrifield, general agent, Farm Credit Administration, Wichita; Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics and sociology, Kansas State College, Manhattan; C. F. Eckelman, appraiser for the Federal Land Bank, Wichita; and Dave Neiswanger, realtor, Topeka.

The state camp committee, headed by Mr. Kugler, is made up of 18 members, 3 representatives from each of the 6 congressional districts of the state. Each district is represented by a 4-H Club leader, an older 4-H Club member and a county extension agent.

Members of the committee are: M. M. Dickerson, Hlawatha; Albert Kreipe, Topeka; Robert Mayer, Marysville; Allen Goodbody, Iola; Harold

Stadt, Ottawa; Betty Lou Collins, Fort Scott; John Porrier, Dodge City; Charles Hageman, Girard; Sam Wood, Erie; Ralph Baringer, Winfield; James R. Childers, Wichita; Helen Loofbourrow, Ellsworth; Dan Zumbrunn, Junction City; W. G. Nickolson, Great Bend; Don Briggs, Jr., Kingman; Mrs. Hugh Errington, Goodland; and Martha Adee, Minneapolis.

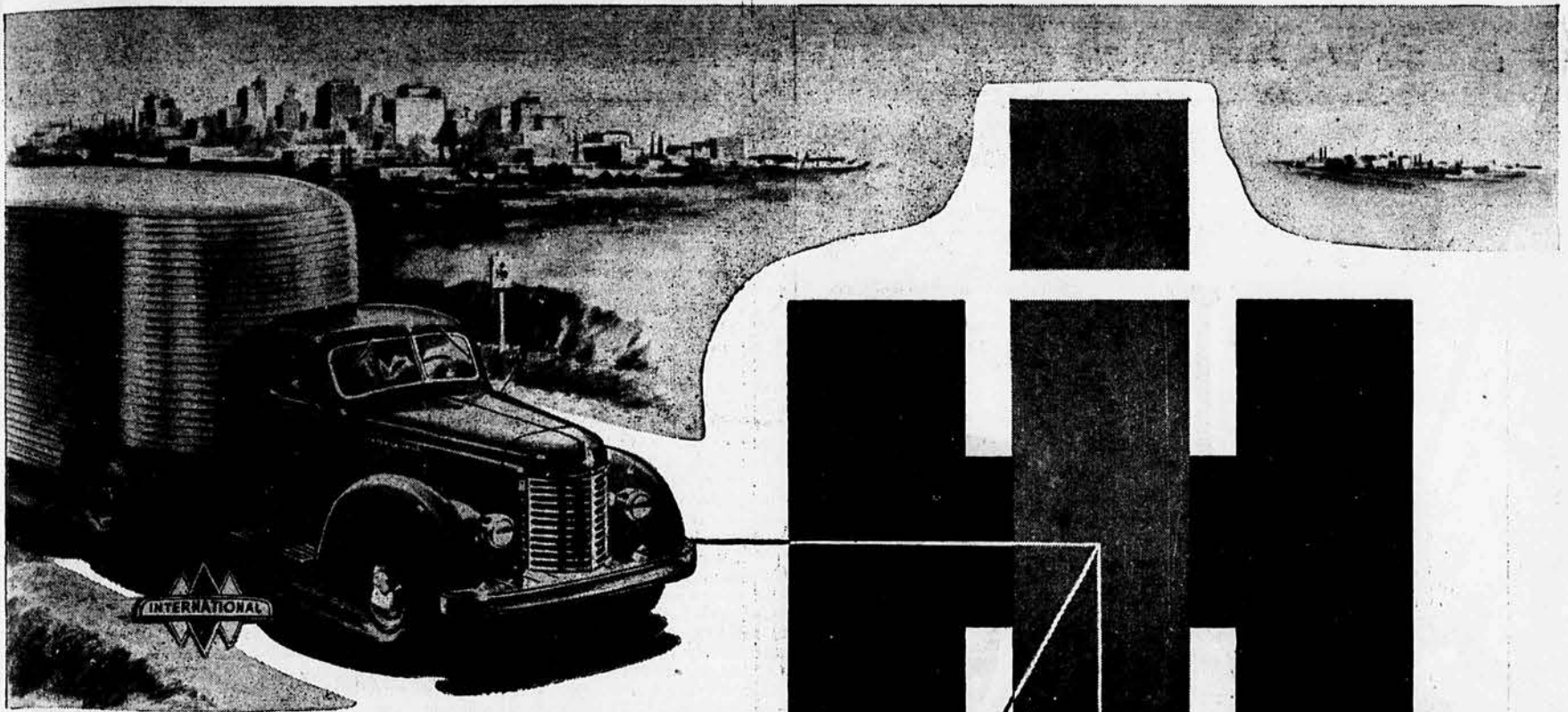
Silage Trouble

John Kruse, of Mitchell county, reports having difficulty in late years with atlas sorgo turning sour in the trench silo. He believes the condition is due to heavy grain content of the silage. If you have had any such experience and have found the answer, write about it to Kansas Farmer, which will be glad to pass along the information.

Got 8 Coyotes



R. P. Land, chairman of the Monmouth Township Farm Bureau, Shawnee county, poses with 8 dead coyotes shot in a recent roundup sponsored by the township bureau.



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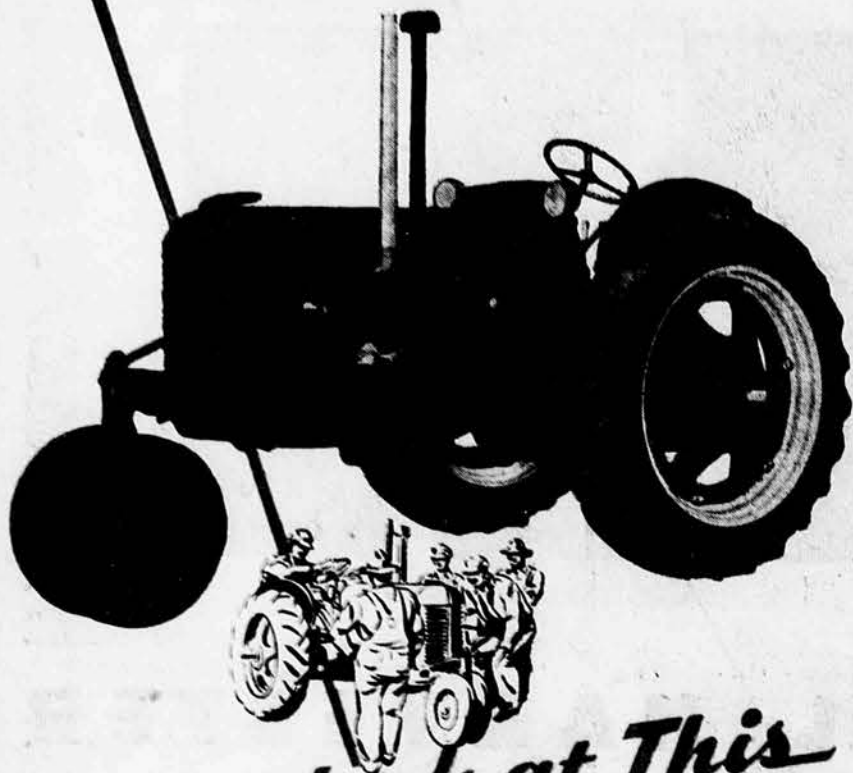
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Elm Trees in Trouble

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IF YOU are planning to plant elm trees next spring don't do it. Farmers, home owners and city park boards would do well to heed this warning, for there is a serious disease affecting elm trees that already has spread from West Virginia to Eastern Kansas. Losses are increasing rapidly. In the last 4 years this disease, which is called phloem necrosis, has killed 25,000 elm trees in Columbus, Ohio. In 1944, some 20,000 trees died in Dayton, Ohio, 5,000 at Peoria, Ill., 3,000 at Indianapolis, Ind., 2,500 at St. Louis and 1,500 in Kansas City.

It was the opinion of plant experts from 12 states who met in Kansas City, November 14, that the cause of the disease is not known. How it spreads is yet a mystery. Men of science so far have no remedy to offer. According to George W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, all diseased trees observed to date have died. No case of recovery is known.

"Symptoms of the disease are characterized by a gradual decline of the entire crown of the tree," said Mr. Kinkead. Leaves droop and curl up at the edges and become yellowish-green and finally brown. The inner bark near the base of the tree turns from a natural clear white to yellow or butterscotch color. This tissue has a faint odor reminding one of wintergreen.

J. A. Denning, director of the bureau

of entomology, in Missouri's state department of agriculture, has observed elm trees growing along parkways of streets and he says that first one tree withers away and then another next to it and so on. He believes the roots of the trees grow together and the virus is spread with the flow of sap in the trees.

According to Mr. Denning the Department of Agriculture is trying to develop a virus-resistant elm but he does not promise that such a tree will be available very soon. There are quite a number of desirable trees that could be substituted for the elm and of these Mr. Denning recommends especially, hackberry, ash and Chinese elm. Chinese elms are not affected by the disease, he says.

Elm trees are a great nuisance in farm fields at plowing time and for this reason most farmers are not particularly alarmed about the spread of the elm tree disease. "However," said Mr. Denning, "there are many small Missouri industries that specialize in making handles for hammers and axes from elm wood, and elm is used quite extensively as a rough lumber."

Oak blight is another disease which has reached epidemic proportions in Iowa and the last 2 years has spread to certain areas in Missouri. Almost all the oak trees in Wisconsin have been killed by this disease, it is reported on good authority.

Any Sinus Trouble?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE thousands who suffer periodical attacks of sinus infection are thrilled with hope that Penicillin, the wonder worker, may clear up their facial aches and nasal discomfort. Doctors who specialize in diseases of nose, throat and sinuses are giving Penicillin special attention, trying it on series of cases that run into the hundreds. Thus far, there is no marked success, for Penicillin, to be effective, must have constant contact with the infected tissues for a considerable time.



Dr. Lerrigo

One has only to think of the tortuous passage of nose, ear and sinuses to recognize the difficulty. Those concerned in the demonstration have produced good results in some cases. But no such marked improvement as to classify Penicillin definitely as the specific remedy in such line of work. But they are still carrying on definite studies, the outcome of which is eagerly awaited.

One or two decades ago we heard little of sinus disease. It was not be-

cause it did not exist but it was usually classified as nasal catarrh with frontal headache. When nasal specialists began to study the sinuses and find the results of drainage and other lines of treatment it grew into a specialty.

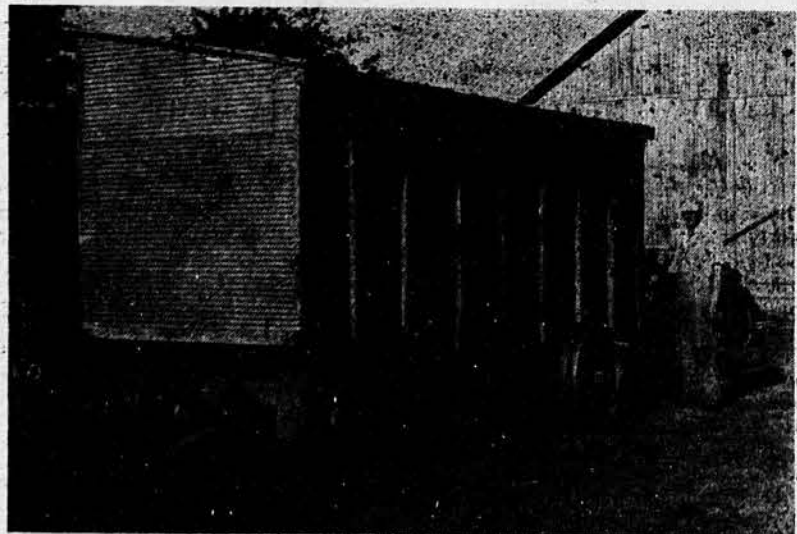
Sinus infection is possible at any age, even early childhood. It is far more common in adult life, however, and may affect old age as well as young adults.

The symptoms are those of a cold in the head. But instead of the cold clearing up in a few days, it gets worse. There may be a thick, yellowish discharge, but in severe cases drainage may be blocked and the discharge lessened. Headache, especially above the eyes, is a common symptom, but one can have sinus infection without much pain, especially if the maxillary sinuses (antrum) are those affected.

Do not try to make self-diagnosis. It is a job for a doctor and often may need X-rays. Many a case called "cerebral headache," "neuralgia" of the head, or "abscess of the nose" is really a sinus infection.

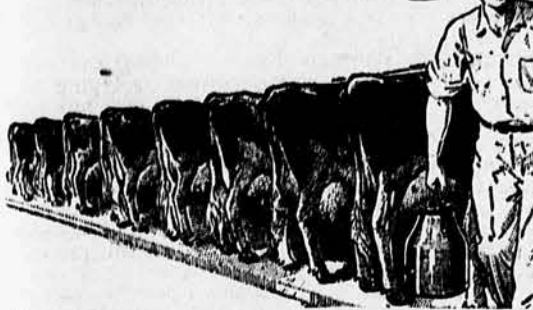
A special letter "Hints About Sinus Infection," will be mailed free to any subscriber who sends a stamped, and addressed envelope to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Roll Feed to Your Livestock



How about building a rolling granary which is used to transport hog and cattle feed to various feeding sites on the farm. The wheels and wagon frame on this one are from an old threshing separator. Windows on the side not shown in the picture are similar to windows on regular granaries.

Prepare your cows for a Big Letdown



IN recent tests on a large dairy herd, a two-man team machine-milked 54 cows in an hour. That's just about a cow a minute. They were using the new correct milking method which often cuts milking time in half. Time and labor are saved, more milk is obtained, herd profits are increased, and the danger of mastitis is lessened. The new method can be used on herds of any size, whether machine or hand-milked.

To prepare your cows for a quick letdown of milk, first massage the udder vigorously for 20 seconds with a very warm cloth (130° F.), wrung out of a chlorine (250 parts per million) solution. Second, draw two or three streams from each quarter into a strip cup—which removes milk of high bacterial count and permits inspection for abnormal milk indicating mastitis. These two steps stimulate the cow's milk glands and cause her to let down in about 40 seconds. Milking should be started within a minute after udder massage and finished within four minutes, including brief stripping either by hand or machine. It is good practice to sterilize teat cups in a chlorine solution after each cow is milked.

Most cows respond to this correct milking method. Giving heifers an occasional udder massage before they freshen helps develop them into fast milkers. In the case of cows not previously trained for fast milking, most of them will respond to faster milking if milking time is shortened gradually to from three to four minutes.

An excellent illustrated circular which gives full details on this method of milking may be obtained from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Or inquiries may be made to your County Agent or nearest Agricultural Experiment Station.

\$400 IN CASH PRIZES

Write us a letter (not over 500 words), on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and Cheese."

For the best letter we will give prizes as follows: First, \$75; Second, \$50; Third, \$25; Next ten, \$10; Next thirty, \$5. Duplicate prizes in case of ties. Contest closes May 1, 1946. We will gladly send you booklets giving information on marketing methods. Address Letter Contest, Department 128, Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

When the Going is Tough We Turn to Fundamentals

by Professor A. E. Darlow, Oklahoma A. & M.
Professor Darlow is at present at Shrivenham American University in England, helping to rehabilitate the agriculture of war-torn Europe.

The importance of agriculture and agricultural production was certainly impressed on the average Briton during the war. Food and food production for fighting men and working women were items of first importance. The English farmer did a marvelous job of increasing and maintaining production.

Many have thought that all the effort was on crop production. This is not the fact. Despite the need for all the human food it was possible to produce, the farmers and breeders of Britain have maintained their herds and flocks. There were some shifts and changes in livestock production but the importance of livestock to agriculture and the importance of livestock production to human welfare were never more fully realized.

Here is a lesson for us all. It isn't theory, but fact brought into sharpest focus in a people's fight for existence—that nothing is more important to a nation's economy than her agriculture, and nothing is more necessary to good agriculture than a balanced livestock program.



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

Profits Mean Progress

If someone offered you a deal which gave you a chance to make about 1% of the price your steers, hogs, or lambs sell for, we doubt if you'd get very enthused about it. The profit margin would be too small—about 35¢ on a \$35 hog, or only \$35 profit on 100 hogs.

Swift & Company makes thousands of such very low-profit deals every day in the year. At the end of the year 1945, for instance, we came out with a profit of only 9/10 of a cent per dollar of sales on our total volume.

The meat packing industry is highly competitive, and many of its products are very perishable. But like you, or any other able businessman, we want to make more profit than that 9/10 of 1% on our business. Profits mean progress, and in order to progress, everyone—producers and meat packers alike—must receive more than barely enough to meet expenses.

Producers of livestock and other farm products got 75¢ of each dollar we received from the sale of all our products, including hides, wool, and all by-products. You may well ask, "Where did the remaining 25¢ of that dollar go?" The answer is: 12.3¢ went to all plant and office employes who prepare and market these farm and ranch products; transportation took another 2¢; supplies (fuel, barrels, boxes, salt, sugar, etc.) cost 5.1¢; taxes 1.4¢; other necessary expenses 3.3¢. And that left just 9/10 of a cent out of the average sales dollar for the development and protection of the business and as a return to the people who have invested their savings in Swift & Company.

F.M. Simpson.

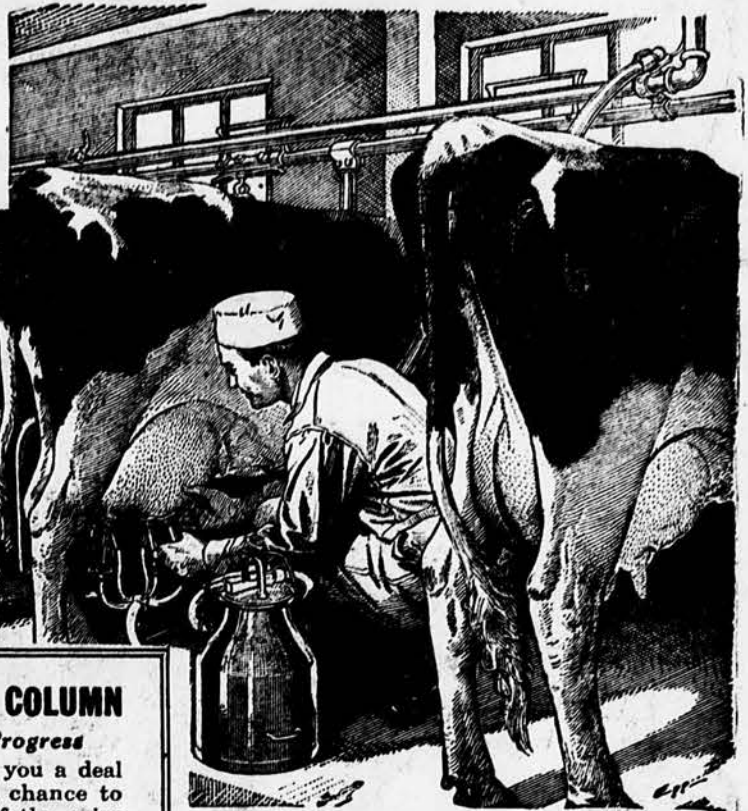
Agricultural Research Department

MINERAL SUPPLEMENT FOR WINTER FEEDING CATTLE

It has long been known that minerals are necessary for the health of animals and even for life itself. Those minerals most likely to be lacking in winter feeds are calcium or lime, phosphorus, and common salt. Many of the roughages fed to cattle may be short in minerals or grown on soils of low fertility. When cattle are fed such feeds they must be supplied with a mineral supplement containing salt, lime and phosphorus. Also valuable in this mineral supplement are small quantities of other so-called "trace elements" such as cobalt, iron, manganese, copper and iodine. Although only small amounts of these latter minerals are needed, each plays a part in building a strong, healthy animal.

SWIFT & COMPANY

Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



WORTH THINKING ABOUT... The successful farmer is a businessman who works his land to produce a fair return on invested capital. The capital which he uses comes from accumulated savings of his own, or the savings of others that he has borrowed from a bank or elsewhere.

He invests those savings in land, buildings, machinery, seed, livestock and in other things necessary for himself and his family to produce crops and to live.

When he figures out his results at the end of the year, he, like all other businessmen, measures his success by the returns he makes on his savings and the borrowed savings. Failures in farming, like failures in other businesses, are due to operations that, over a period of years, fail to average a fair return on the money invested—with the result that the savings are either withdrawn or lost.



Soda Bill Sez:

... that agriculture is about like farming, only in farming you do it.
... that the hardest thing to learn about farming is getting up at 5 A.M.

Martha Logan's Recipe for HUNTER'S STYLE DINNER

Yield: 8 Servings

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 large bunch celery (about 1 pound) | 1 cup canned mushrooms |
| 3 large onions (about 2 1/2 pounds) | 7 ounce package spaghetti |
| 3/4 cup lard | 2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes |
| 2 1/2 pounds fresh pork shoulder | 2 cups cooked or canned lima beans |
| | 1 tablespoon salt |

Cut up celery and onions. Fry in half of the lard until transparent, in a heavy iron pan. Cut up the pork into small pieces. Brown well in remaining lard. Cover and cook over low heat for 30 minutes. Cook spaghetti in 2 quarts boiling salted water 15 to 20 minutes. Drain. Add tomatoes, lima beans, mushrooms, browned pork, onions and celery. Season well. Cook over low heat or in a slow oven (325° F.) for 30 minutes.

NOTE: This is excellent when warmed over

OUR CITY COUSIN



LITTLE COUSIN FROM THE CITY STOPPED TO PET THE PRETTY KITTY... WHAT A PITY!

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



**I TOOK A
"HARD-BOILED"
LOOK AT COMBINES**



Here's A Picture of the One I Bought

TAKE a good look at a Massey-Harris Clipper Combine yourself. It's the kind of combine you'd like to have on your farm.

Notice the big, 60-inch 6-bat reel . . . the full 6-foot cut . . . the easy incline of the canvas for uniform, unbunched flow of grain to the separator.

Follow the grain through the 5-foot rasp bar cylinder that rubs out the grain in a natural easy way. Check the straight-through separation with cleaning capacity of combines twice the size.

The result is cleaner separation of more than 110 different crops . . . more grain in the grain tank . . . more money in your pocket.

Massey-Harris builds into its combines the "know-how" of more than 40 years . . . "know-how" that developed the rasp-bar cylinder . . . "straight-through" separation . . . self-propelled combines as early as 1937.

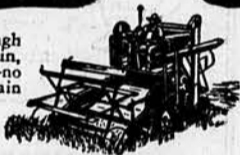
Talk to your dealer about a Massey-Harris Combine now. For full details by mail, write to The Massey-Harris Co., Racine, Wisconsin, Dept. 75.

MORE GRAIN IN THE GRAIN TANK



Full-width, straight-through separation means a thin, uniform flow of straw—no jamming—and more grain in the grain tank.

HARVEST PROVED ON MILLIONS OF ACRES



The harvest years of 1944 and 1945 gave added proof of the value of straight-through separation as pioneered by Massey-Harris. The Harvest Brigade of Massey-Harris Self-Propelled Combines, harvested over 4,000,000 acres of grain . . . performance unmatched in the entire history of harvesting.

A SIZE FOR YOUR FARM



In addition to the 6- and 7-foot tractor-drawn Clippers, Massey-Harris builds Self-Propelled Combines in 7-, 12-, and 14-foot sizes.

FOR LOW-COST FARMING..

BUY

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY
General Offices: Racine, Wisconsin

There's a Massey-Harris Dealer near you. In Kansas:

- Ablene—Kenneth Smith Motor Co.
- Alma—Alma Farmers Union
- Anthony—Logue Motor Co.
- Atchison—Tatge Hdw. & Impl. Co.
- Atwood—C. A. Worthy
- Augusta—Mickle Service Station
- Belleville—Swiercinsky Bros.
- Beloit—R. P. Fuller Impl. Co.
- Bird City—Bressler's Repair Shop
- Burdett—Burdett Impl. Co.
- Caldwell—M & M Motor Co.
- Chanute—Miller Motor & Impl. Co.
- Cimarron—Walker Sales Co.
- Clay Center—Marshall Imp. & Garage Co.
- Colby—Hills Implement Co.
- Coldwater—B. J. Herd
- Columbus—Paul Webb
- Concordia—J. C. Tibbitts Co.
- Council Grove—McClintock Oil Co.
- Denison—Farmers Un. Co-op. Bus. Assn.
- Dighton—Dighton Farm Equip Co.
- Dodge City—Schraeder Impl. Co.
- Easton—Meinert Hdw. Co.
- Ellis—Farm Implement Co.
- Ellsworth—Clark Motor Co.
- Emporia—Sanders Motor Co.
- Eudora—Rothberger Motor Co.
- Fort Scott—Hammons Motors
- Fredonia—Homer Neill
- Garden City—Claude L. Kerr
- Garnett—F. T. Craig
- Girard—C & M Implement Co.
- Goodland—Davis Implement Co.
- Great Bend—Walter Sears
- Greensburg—John Acord
- Hays—Rupp Motor Co.
- Hugoton—United Parts & Impl. Co.
- Hutchinson—Hutchinson Impl. Co.
- Independence—Ideal Supply Co.
- Jale—Hiser Implement Co.
- Jamestown—Pfister Motor Co.
- Junction City—Willcox Auto Co.
- Kensington—Ed Norden
- Kingman—Flickner Impl. Co.
- Kinsley—Kinsley Motor Co.
- Kiowa—J. P. Humphrey
- LaCrosse—Alger Sales Agency
- Lawrence—Anderson Impl. Co.
- Lecompton—J. O. Webber & Son
- Liberal—Carl Tedford
- Lincoln—Omar's Sales & Service
- Lyons—Truesdell & Trowbridge
- Mankato—Taylor Implement Co.
- Marion—McDaris Implement Co.
- McPherson—Baker Motor Co.
- Moade—Holmes Chevrolet Co.
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- Morrill—E. W. Willard
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- Natoma—B & D Implement Co.
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- Norton—Scheetz Motor Co.
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- Oberlin—Oberlin Motor Co.
- Olathe—L. E. Williams
- Osbome—M. O. Koelsing
- Oswego—Willis Implement Co.
- Ottawa—White Motor Co.
- Paoli—L. L. Lauer
- Parsons—Farmers Co.-Op. Assn.
- Phillipsburg—Vogel Implement Co.
- Pittsburg—Dobroc Oil Co.
- Plainville—Plainville Impl. Co.
- Pratt—Helme & Son
- Quinter—Quinter Impl. Co.
- Russell—Ed Radke & Son
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- St. George—Lumscheid Bros.
- St. John—Stafford County Impl. Co.
- St. Mary—Wallace Implement Co.
- St. Paul—Grillot Bros.
- Salina—Salina Tractor & Thresher Co.
- Smith Center—The Pounds Oil Co.
- Topeka—Topeka Implement Co.
- Ulysses—Webber Implement Co.
- Wamego—Eddy Implement Co.
- Wellington—Tryon Implement Co.
- Winfield—Alfred Tire & Brake Ser.
- Winifred—Braucht Bros.
- Yates Center—C & S Implement Co.

Big Yields Still Needed

Washington Says Farmers Hoarding Wheat

WHEN a number of farmers get together for 3 days, with opportunity to discuss their problems with Federal officials and members of Congress, it makes an interesting event.

That is what happened in Salina January 24, 25 and 26, at the annual meeting of the Production and Marketing Administration and the County Agricultural Conservation Associations.

Continued high production was emphasized. But Lawrence Norton, chairman of the State Production and Marketing Administration, pointed out that it should be a high balanced production. Talk after talk emphasized the folly of growing twice as much wheat as needed while producing only half enough meat and dairy products.

Farmers at the meeting got hot under the collar when one Washington official said the feeling is growing in Washington that farmers are hoarding wheat. He told farmers the rumor is growing and that, unless they had some good answers, they might lose a lot of the prestige they had gained during the war.

Three answers for wheat not yet marketed were given by farmers. First, the car shortage, which still is acute. Second, possible need of wheat for feed because of protein and corn shortage. Third, rumors that price was going up.

Officials said the Government wanted to export 200 million more bushels of wheat to starving foreign countries, and that all wheat now stored should be out of the country by June 1.

Congressman Clifford Hope, a principal speaker at the meeting, backed farmers on their car shortage answer. He told of one elevator operator in Stanton county reporting recently that it would take 6 cars a day from now on to move out all the wheat in that county before the new crop. Only 2 cars a day were being received.

One farmer got a big hand by asking the Washington official who is hoarding all the things farmers want to buy.

The car situation will get worse, farmers were told, when industrial production gets into full swing and takes over use of cars. Farmers were advised to yell loud and long for cars.

Congressmen Hope and Carlson were interested in farmer opinions on a 2-price system for export commodities such as wheat. Several plans are being considered in Congress, and Mr. Hope believes a plan that will work

can be found. Herman Praeger, Farm Bureau president, spoke for the farmers in urging a certificate plan that would be financed by the consumer rather than by the Federal treasury. Mr. Hope thought such a plan would work if millers and bakers would accept it.

Western Kansas farmers at the meeting were unhappy over some of the terrace requirements to qualify for payments from the ACA. Because their fields are large, rainfall is light, and grass outlets do not have the pasture values of those further east, they want to build flat terraces without grass outlets. These farmers have been putting on the pressure and it now looks as if the entire problem would be restudied for possible changes to fit the needs of the extreme western part of the state.

Labor-management disputes came under discussion in informal gatherings with farmers not entirely unsympathetic to labor's problems. Some suggested profit sharing and minimum annual wage guarantees by employers as possible solutions. The main thing farmers want is for people to get back to work and start producing.

It was brought out that only 15 per cent of farm boys in service plan to come back to the farm. This led to the conclusion that the farm labor situation this year might be the toughest yet, with many older farmers unable to take it easy as planned. Congressman Hope expressed the belief that many of these boys would turn back to the farm later when other jobs failed to show up as dreamed, and if land prices do not get out of hand. "If they don't," he said, "it will be the first war in history not followed by a back-to-the-land movement."

The protein shortage puzzles all farmers. No one had the answer at the meeting. It was admitted, however, that feed mixers and large operators have an advantage because they can barter other commodities. The average operator is out of luck. Cutting poultry production this year may help, it was concluded.

Some farmers believe more wheat should be fed in Kansas. This started an argument about whether it was practical at present prices. One farmer, far distant from corn markets, replied that he had fed out 100 head of cattle this last year on wheat and made a profit.

The general opinion at the meeting was that several more years of favorable prices will prevail.

They Won Hybrid Corn Contest



Edward J. Knedlik, left, Washington county, won the Kansas championship in the 1945 DeKalb National Corn Growing Contest with a yield of 133.04 bushels an acre. W. W. Middleton, right, manager of Mount Airy Farm, Shenandoah county, Virginia, triumphed over 19 state champions to win the National Championship with a yield of 142.61 bushels of DeKalb hybrid corn an acre. Nearly 6,000 DeKalb growers from 19 states and Canada entered this 8th annual contest sponsored by the DeKalb Agricultural Association. Despite the wide range of growing conditions from the Rockies to the Atlantic—plus late planting, slow growing and ripening weather—these thousands of DeKalb growers averaged 82.34 bushels an acre. This is 2½ times the 33.3 bushels an acre now estimated by the Department of Agriculture as average yield for 1945.

GOOD FENCES

Help Turn
Run-Down
Farm into a
Money-Maker



RALPH WIGFIELD
Chillicothe, Mo.

"When my brother and I took over this 430-acre farm 13 years ago, it wasn't even paying the taxes. The crop land was run down, fences were poor and the farm carried very little livestock. But in three years' time we had the farm re-fenced so we could rotate the crops, raise more livestock and build up the soil with legume pasture. Since then, the crop yields have steadily improved, and we have a good-paying livestock setup besides—100 hogs, 30 beef cattle and 2000 feeder sheep each year. The farm now supports two families. Good fences sure pay!"

Prefers RED BRAND for Longer Wear

"Most of our 3000 rods of woven wire fence is RED BRAND. We find it lasts longer, keeps repair expenses down, and costs less in the long run."

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
PEORIA 7, ILLINOIS



RED BRAND FENCE —RED TOP STEEL POSTS—

TOUGH JOBS EASY NOW with SARGENT



LIFTS! DIGS! LOADS! HOISTS!
ATTACHES TO TRACTOR IN 30 MIN!
HEAVY JOBS ARE LIGHT, slow jobs are quick with a Sargent Hydraulic Loader on your tractor. Loads manure, grain, lumber, cement, etc. Digs ditches, pulls posts, excavates. Hundreds of odd jobs. Also BULLDOZER and HAY SWEEP attachments. Makes your tractor a power-house on wheels. Built for lifetime service. Send for FREE Giant Size Illustrated Folder. McGRATH MFG. CO., H-42 4689 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.

CUT OUT, TAKE TO YOUR DEALER



GETS RESULTS

● Farmers inoculate legumes with NITRAGIN for faster growth, bigger yields, for richer feed and better pastures. Because farmers know from experience, they have faith in NITRAGIN. Inoculate all alfalfa, clover, soybeans, lespedeza with NITRAGIN, the oldest and most widely used inoculant. It costs so little and helps so much to assure better crops and to save soil fertility. Use this as a reminder—have your dealer select the correct NITRAGIN culture for your legume planting.

FREE booklets tell how to grow better cash, feed, and soil-building crops. Write today.

THE NITRAGIN CO., 3708 N. Booth St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.



Half of this clover field inoculated with NITRAGIN produced extra seed worth \$390 at a cost of 75c.

CUT OUT, TAKE TO YOUR DEALER

Corn Yield Up 40 Bushels

ALONG the Solomon river, out in Osborne county, Bastian Verhage has found that alfalfa ahead of corn in the rotation will increase corn yields about 20 bushels an acre. And that irrigation will increase corn yields another 20 bushels an acre.

Winner in 1945 of the Dekalb hybrid corn contest for Osborne county, he had 90 acres of hybrid corn. His non-irrigated corn on land not previously in alfalfa averaged 43 bushels an acre. Another field, irrigated but not on alfalfa ground, made 61 bushels. Irrigated corn following alfalfa made 81 bushels an acre.

Mr. Verhage had 12½ acres of K 2234 that made 1,175 bushels of shelled corn, which figures about 94 bushels an acre.

Irrigation for corn is done between August 1 and September 10, and costs \$4 to \$5 an acre for the period. This cost has brought an increase of 20 bushels an acre, which is a nice profit on the investment.

Alfalfa hay yields following irrigation have been about doubled on the Verhage farm but seed production has been cut down by irrigation, reports the owner, who believes corn offers more profit in the long run, especially in rotation with alfalfa.

Mr. Verhage was one of the pioneers in irrigation in Osborne county. There now are 8 irrigation projects on the north fork of the Solomon in Osborne county and 3 on the south fork of the river.

Hold Crops Schools

Twenty crops and livestock-production schools are being held in Western Kansas. They started January 28 in Dodge City, and will continue thru March 8, L. L. Compton, Extension agronomist at Kansas State College, has announced.

Compton will be assisted in these county schools by C. E. Skiver, director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, and P. W. Ljungdahl, Extension animal husbandman at Kansas State College. County Extension agents will make the local arrangements.

The schedule of meetings still to be held follows: Elkhart, February 11; Johnson, February 12; Hugoton, February 13; Ulysses, February 14; Liberal, February 15; Norton, February 25; Oberlin, February 26; Atwood, February 27; Hoxie, February 28; Hill City, March 1; Colby, March 4; St. Francis, March 5; Goodland, March 6; Sharon Springs, March 7; Oakley, March 8.

Not Good Enough

Unlike the phenomenal success of hybrid corn, hybrid tomatoes in Kansas did not yield up to standard varieties in 1945, says W. G. Amstein, Kansas State College Extension horticulturist.

In co-operative tests over the state one hybrid selection placed about third in yield. With several hybrid tomatoes in a test, only one yielded as much as Sioux and Firesteel, standard varieties. The other hybrids yielded along with Stokesdale, Valiant, Rutgers, and other generally known varieties commonly adapted to Eastern Kansas soil conditions.

Amstein foresees the time when hybrids will equal or surpass better open-pollinated types, but that time has not arrived.

Will Irrigate Sorghum

B. F. Verhage, of Osborne county, this year is leveling 150 to 200 acres of Solomon river bottom land preparatory to raising irrigated combine sorghum on a large scale. It probably is the first irrigated sorghum crop project in the county, altho alfalfa and corn are being irrigated on about a dozen farms.

Land Goes Up

Some idea of how land prices are going up was demonstrated in a recent land sale in Mitchell county. Seven quarters of land sold at auction brought \$56,000 for an average of \$8,000 a quarter. Three quarters sold for \$30,000, or an average of \$10,000 a quarter.

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It's real satisfaction to own farm electric equipment, backed by a local merchant with a stock of repair parts and the skill to install them. We sell only standard merchandise and parts, and we know farm electric needs. That's your assurance of dependable service when you buy from us.

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| DODGE CITY—Western Farm & Home Supply | LARNED—Cobb Electric | |
| EUREKA—Paul Jones Machine & Welding | LEOTI—Western Hardware | |
| GARDEN CITY—A. J. Ingram | MANHATTAN—C. A. Powell & Sons | |
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| GREAT BEND—Home Appliance | MEDICINE LODGE—Dickey Appliance Co. | |
| HARPER—Jess Hamilton | NESS CITY—Ness City Lumber Co. | |
| HOWARD—Ralph J. Perkins | OSAGE CITY—J. C. Lundholm | |
| | PHILLIPSBURG—Elliott Hardware | |
| | PLAINVILLE—Arnold Hdw. & Furniture Co. | |

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

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Now is the time to make your plans. These Pumps and Wells cannot be had on a few days' notice. We give you a complete service—drill your test, drill your Well, furnish and install your pump and also your power plant, either electric or motor, completely ready to operate. Write for free Catalog and full particulars, at once.

Western Land Roller Co., Dept. 121, Hastings, Nebr.

Mfg. only by WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO. Hastings, Nebr.

Western IRRIGATION PUMPS

TESTED LIKE AN INNER TUBE

● "U.S." Rubber Arctics are leak-tested under water by internal air-pressure—just like an inner tube. Scientific-strength compounds at points of stress—buckles firmly anchored.

Made by the Makers of "U.S." ROYAL RUBBER FOOTWEAR

"U.S." KNOWS HOW TO MAKE BOOTS! Over 100 years of science, craftsmanship and experience mould "U.S." Footwear for the Farm—to make it more comfortable, longer wearing, really fit the job.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
1230 Avenue of the Americas • Rockefeller Center • New York 20, N. Y.



Hunt for soiled spots and outline them with contrasting basting thread.



Spread the garment flat on paper and outline around it with pencil. Or measure dimensions with tape and record.



Do not allow garment to drag from the soap suds and support from below with the other hand.

Follow the

Rules

A Handy Guide for Washing Knitwear

NOT only for the beginner at laundering, but for the experienced homemaker as well, washing knitwear is very likely to be a problem. So often a prized sweater has shrunk or stretched out of all resemblance to its original size, a beret or scarf or gloves emerged sadly the worse from its soap and water bath. But actually washing knitwear with good results is comparatively easy, once you know—and observe—a few simple rules. Here is the technique, given in easy steps which can be readily followed thru to a satisfactory conclusion.

First of all, of course, before you wash a piece of knitwear, as with any other item, you must assure yourself of its color fastness. Shrinkage can largely be controlled by proper washing methods but color fastness must be definitely determined. Most good yarns today can be washed successfully, but to be safe, make your test first. If you have a bit of yarn left over from a garment knitted at home, then it is easy. Just dip the bit of yarn into a glass of lukewarm water. If you do not have a bit of yarn, squeeze a belt end or some other inconspicuous part of the bottom edge thru the water. If there is only very slight discoloration of the water, then it usually is safe to go ahead as the trace of color is probably due to excess dye.

Now remove covered buttons or fancy buttons if you are uncertain about their washability. Close zipper fasteners. If the neck of a sweater or the head opening of a beret has stretched from pulling it off and on, run a loose basting thread around it, so you can pull it back to correct size to dry. If there are especially soiled spots which will need attention, outline them with basting so they will stand out when the knit piece is wet.

Measure the Garment

The next step is to record the exact size and shape of the garment as a guide in reshaping after washing. This can be done in various ways. One is to measure carefully with a tape-measure across the shoulders, length of sleeves, underarm seams, jotting down the measurements for later reference. Another method is to spread the garment flat on a large towel and outline it carefully. Several small pieces may be outlined on the same towel and the towel kept for repeated use, thus eliminating the need for outlining each time the garment is washed.

Still another device for retaining the size of knitwear is to have a form. These forms may be purchased or quite easily made at home, and are

especially handy for washing baby sweaters and other small woollies which must be washed frequently. To make a form, just outline the garment on heavy cardboard or on a thin sheet of wood, cut out the outline and cover with a piece of old bath toweling. A small plate or saucer of the right size will serve as a drying form to be placed inside the beret.

Make up a rich lukewarm suds. For washing knitwear, the standing suds should be twice as high as for ordinary laundering, as there must be no twisting or wringing or scrubbing. The garment must rely on the cleansing action of the suds. It is not the best plan to wash knitwear in the machine. Usually such pieces are handled separately in a basin. Plunge the garment up and down in the suds, pressing the suds thru the piece. Never rub 2 pieces of the sweater together. Rub the soiled spots gently with 2 well-soaped fingers. If the sweater does not come clean in one sudsing, make up a second suds. Follow with at least 2 rinses in clear water of the same temperature as the soapsuds. As you lift the garment from suds to rinse water, do not let it drag or hang, but support it from below with one hand so the weight of the accumulated water will not pull down.

Roll in Towel

After you take the garment from the last rinse water, roll it briefly in a bath towel to absorb excess moisture. Then spread it flat to dry, easing it to fit the measurements which you took or the outline you made. Smooth out any wrinkles with your hands and let it dry at room temperature.

If the sweater is adorned with school numerals or letters or other letters or ornaments which could not be removed for washing, it will be an added precaution against color bleeding if you press down on the garment with a bath towel from time to time while it is drying, just to soak up as much moisture as possible from these contrasting colored pieces. Never dry your knitwear too close to a radiator or out-of-doors in very cold weather. Extremes of temperature are bad for wool fibers, which are sensitive to either heat or cold.

When the sweater is thoroly dry, if the collar or pockets do not look quite smooth, you can place a dampened cloth over the wrong side and press by running a warm, but not hot, iron over it. Brush angora, rabbit's hair, or other long-haired wool with a stiff brush to restore the fluffiness.—By Georgia Leffingwell.



After the last rinse water, roll it for a few moments in a bath towel to absorb excess moisture.



For a beret, a small plate or saucer of the right size may be slipped inside as a drying form.

Neighborhood Social Life

Centers in Croweburg Community House



Members of the Croweburg home demonstration unit at work in their community house. Seated at left, Mrs. Jennie Orlando, Mrs. Grace Porter, Mrs. Wayne Garrett, Lynda Mae Garrett, Mrs. Art Wyatt, Mrs. L. O. Caldwell, Mrs. Seaton Martin, and Mrs. Charles Mauser.

WITHOUT exception, community houses seem to be the result of outstanding leadership. When women set out to accomplish some such project, nothing seems to be too much trouble, nothing seems too difficult for them to do in order to reach their goal. It has been said in criticism that women raise money for community projects the hard way. That may be true, but they keep at the job until they see it thru.

In the Croweburg community in Crawford county, the home demonstration unit, a small one at that, has had a community house of its own for 10 years, and in this house 6 different organizations meet regularly. The whole life of the neighborhood centers around it. Ten years ago the ground was donated by Charles Dugone. Then the women of the Croweburg unit bought a small house and moved it onto the grounds at a total cost of \$38. At that time there were only 5 members in the unit, but numbers did not deter their enthusiasm. They made money holding bazaars and gave home talent carnivals and today they admit that it was hard work but worth it. A board of trustees consisting of 3 members, Mrs. Art Wyatt, Mrs. Leslie Caldwell, and Mrs. Sam Miner, was appointed to make the legal arrangements.

At present all organizations using the community house help finance the upkeep. As each club earns its share of the money it is placed in the community house fund in charge of Mrs. Wayne Garrett, treasurer. All labor is done by club members, the papering, cleaning and repair work.

The home demonstration unit has been joined by 4 other organizations, the Women's Society of Christian Service, the Jolly Sunflower 4-H Club, the Methodist Sunday School and the

Library. Every week the year around this little community house is used at least twice and often as much as 4 times. Last summer the Vacation Bible School held meetings in the house, and once every 2 months the whole neighborhood has a basket dinner, a home talent program, singing, perhaps a moving picture.

The home demonstration unit sponsored a library for the community and now about 1,000 books rest on the shelves in the large room. Part of them were purchased and others were donated. Books are checked out by the appointed librarian who lives nearby.

The club members who have so loyally maintained this community house are: Mrs. Art Wyatt, of Mulberry, president; Mrs. Grace Porter, Croweburg; Mrs. Wayne Garrett, Mulberry; Mrs. Leslie Caldwell, Croweburg; Mrs. Marcell Balestra, Mulberry; Mrs. Seaton Martin, Croweburg; Mrs. George Dixon, Mulberry; and Bertha Saville, Croweburg.

Clean Milk Campaign

A JOINT EFFORT IN ALLEN COUNTY

Allen Goodbary, county agent of Allen county and Evelyn Wilson, home demonstration agent, are beginning a joint 3-year dairy program covering all sections of the county. All the food and nutrition leaders of the women's clubs have been instructed by Mary Fletcher, college specialist, on use of dairy products in the day's meals. These leaders are in turn instructing and demonstrating their use to the remainder of the women members. Mr. Goodbary follows these meetings with instruction and demonstrations on milk sanitation to both the men and women. This co-operative program is a campaign to raise the standard of milk in the county.



A Million Children

The school taxes paid by railroads enable more than a million children to go to school. In many rural areas they constitute half of all the school funds.

And this aid to education is only one of many ways in which the public benefits by railroad taxes. For these are *real* taxes—general taxes on railroad-owned property which go toward the support of public health, public safety, national defense, maintenance of the courts, and all other government activities and services.

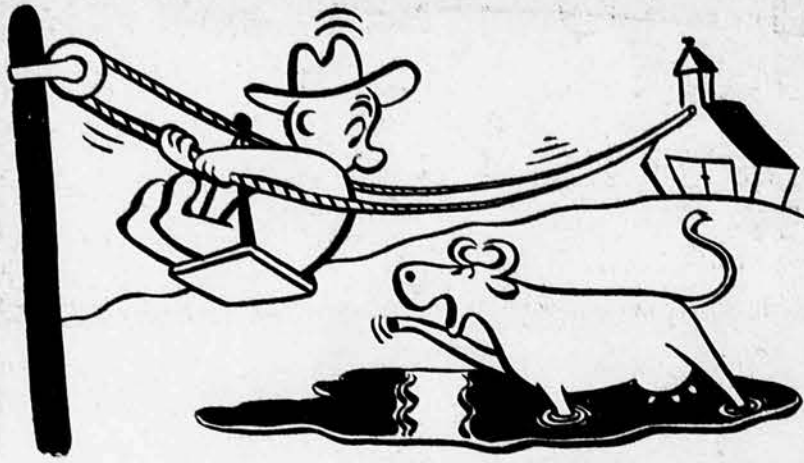
No part of railroad taxes goes for building and upkeep of railroad tracks. The railroads do that themselves and, in addition, pay taxes on their tracks and other property, thus helping to build and maintain the highways, airways, and waterways used by other forms of commercial transportation which compete with the railroads for traffic.

It is a matter of pride with the railroads that they not only pay their own way as transportation companies but also are able to help in the education of American boys and girls each year.

AMERICAN RAILROADS



Members of the Jolly Sunflower 4-H Club playing a musical game at the community house. On outside, left to right: Arletta Stark, Charles Dugone, Carrie Bennett, Frankie Orlando, Mrs. Faye Balestra, Raymond Cattaneo, Ray Ozbek, Lorraine Balestra, Norman Lee Caldwell, Lillian Cattaneo, Leonard Garrett. Left to right inside circle: Archie Wyatt, Jimmie Orlando, Mary Burnick, Betty Corregio.



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All Salvation Army authorized solicitors carry State Credentials from the Kansas State Board of Administration. Before giving a contribution to The Salvation Army, ask the solicitor calling on you for his State Credentials. If he has none, please secure his name and residence and call Brigadier W. F. Nevitt, Topeka, Phone 3-2668, at our expense.

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Kansas and Western Missouri Division

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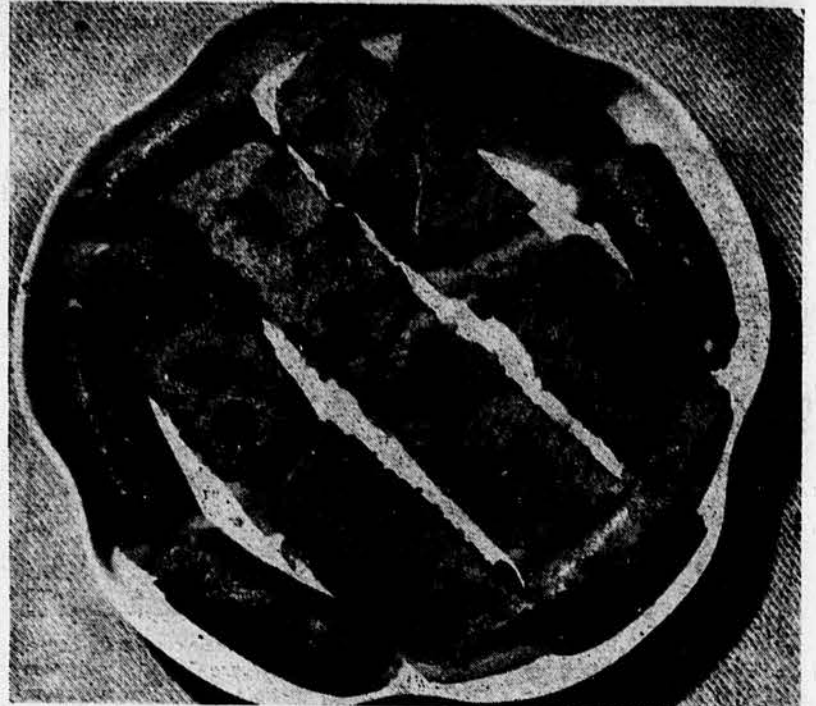


INNES CO. BETTENDORF IOWA



PAT. BY INNES COMPANY - BETTENDORF, IOWA

For That Winter Breakfast



A practical but delightful winter breakfast dish.

FOR a winter, when there's hard work to be done, make breakfast wheat or corn cereal, add a handful of seedless raisins and cool overnight. In the morning, slice and brown in melted drippings. Serve with sausage and sirup and you'll start the family off in fine fettle.

The mush prepared this way has a roasted taste that is a favorite—the raisins add a surprise and a bit of iron as well. To each cup of cereal used add about one half cup of seedless raisins.

Winter Ways

WITH FRUIT JUICES

Cider and grape juice are favorites in winter if served hot and spiced. To prepare hot, spiced cider, add ¼ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 8 short sticks cinnamon, 12 whole cloves and a little whole allspice to a quart of cider. Heat to the boiling point and let stand a few hours. Just before serving, re-heat and strain out spices.

For the grape juice, use twice as much sugar and no allspice and add a little lemon juice just before serving.

- 9. A brimless Turkish felt cap.
- 10. The state of being a comrade or companion.
- 11. Pertaining to a union of states under 1 general government.
- 12. The second month.

Answers to Game

- 1. Feast. 2. Fee. 3. Feet. 4. Fern.
- 5. Pestoon. 6. Fellock. 7. Ferrule. 8. Ferry. 9. Fee. 10. Fellowship. 11. Red-coral. 12. February.

A Flattering Frock



9318
SIZES
12 - 20, 40

Postwar Cookbook

A new meat recipe booklet of 42 pages has just been published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. This is a postwar cookbook presenting a choice collection of tested meat recipes for pastries and quick breads. Arrangements have been made to have a free copy of this booklet sent to readers of Kansas Farmer upon request. Just ask for "My Best Meat Recipes," and address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Repair Cooker

If you are one who already owns a pressure cooker, be looking to the busy days ahead, and check now to see that your equipment is in perfect condition. An inaccurate gauge will do inaccurate canning. Take it to your home demonstration agent, or talk it over with the dealer who can advise you what needs to be done. It may need to go back to the manufacturer for repairs. This will take some time, making it necessary to do it before the summer rush begins. If you send the gauge to the manufacturer for checking, pack it as if it were delicate glass and mark the package "fragile." The gauge is an important instrument.

February Game

Like the word February, all answers begin with fe.

1. A sumptuous repast.
2. A charge for a special service.
3. A notable act of performance.
4. A flowerless plant with feathery leaves.
5. A decorative garland hanging in a curve between 2 points.
6. A tuft of hair on a horse's foot.
7. A metal ring or cap as on the end of a cane.
8. A boat convoy over the water.

The lines of this flattering frock give a wide shoulder effect and narrow waist. The bodice buttons are arranged on a slant. A smart all-purpose frock with long or short sleeves. Comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 40. Size 16 requires 2 ¾ yards of 39-inch material and ¼ yard of contrast.

Send 20 cents and you will receive pattern 9318. Write Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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If your Home is Dim-lighted It's Easy to Get Modern Light with ALADDIN

It's so much nicer to live in a well lighted home. The children don't have to strain their eyes over their homework or play, and the older folks have comfortable light to read or work by. It's more economical, too, to have Aladdin light than to put up with old-fashioned dim lamplight.

Burns 6% Oil, 94% Air FUEL COST ABOUT 1c AN EVENING

The first cost of an Aladdin is modest, and immediately it starts paying for itself in fuel saving... runs as much as 50 hours on a single gallon of kerosene (coal oil). Test of many lamps by 33 leading Universities showed Aladdin gives more than twice the light on half the amount of kerosene.

Don't Put Off Getting Modern Light

Don't continue to strain your eyes and spend miserable evenings when you can be enjoying the white light of Aladdin, unsurpassed by electricity for steadiness and whiteness. And, if you do get electricity some day, in less time than it takes to tell it, you can change your Aladdin into an electric lamp, using a simple inexpensive converter your dealer will supply. See your Aladdin Dealer at once about new Aladdin Lamps and colorful Whip-O-Lite shades.



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Ship to 26 States

During 1945 the Osborne County Hereford Hog Association shipped breeding stock to 26 of the 48 states, reports Charles Booz, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

One breeder from California made a trip to Osborne county during the year because, he told Mr. Booz, there was no other spot in the nation in which so many outstanding breeders could be found in such a small area. There are 16 Hereford breeders in the county.

The association will hold its second annual bred sow sale at Osborne, February 18. Quality of the offering this year will be better than last year, states Mr. Booz. The members all had good pig crops this year. They plan to go on a show circuit next fall which will include the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and some of the eastern state fairs.

Officers of the association for the current year include Mr. Booz; Virgil Caldwell, president; Floyd Brumbaugh, vice-president; Henry Piroette and Herb Cornwell, directors.

Won Championship

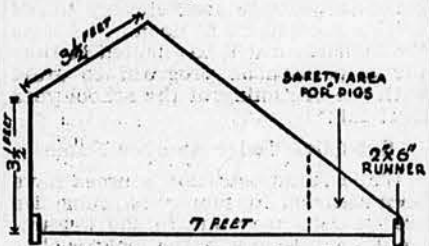
Results on 14 acres of upland reseeded pasture won for Alonzo Lambertson, of Brown county, the Kansas grass-growing championship for 1945. Runner-up in the contest was Dale Baker, of Johnson county.

Mr. Lambertson summer-fallowed and terraced his 14-acre contest field before seeding in September of 1944. Early in June, 1945, he cut 2½ tons of hay an acre from the field, after having pastured it in the late fall of 1944. By July 15, the field was ready to pasture again and was pastured all during the fall of 1945. The grass combination used was Kansas brome and alfalfa half and half.

Other champions in the contest were L. L. Utz, Doniphan county; Fred Heller, Saline county; H. J. Regier, Marion county; Ben Barnes, Pratt county; and Everett Rexroot, Grant county.

Recognition of these men will be given at Kansas State College during Farm and Home Week. The contest is sponsored by the Kansas State College Extension division, the county agricultural agents in the state, and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Saves the Pigs



An end view of the Ralph Sturgis hog farrowing house, showing how sloping back roof provides natural hover for small pigs. Litters raised in these houses have averaged 8 plus.

Ralph Sturgis, of Morris county, has designed a hog farrowing house that has proved very satisfactory. Of 2-sow, portable type, the houses have a 14- by 7-inch base and are mounted on 2- by 6-inch runners on each side.

The front wall of the house is 3½ feet high, with a 3½-foot sloped roof back to the ridgepole. Unusual feature of the house is that the back roof slopes 8 feet from ridge to runners. This long slope cuts down headroom in the back of the house to a point where it forms a natural hover for the pigs, and prevents their being smothered or smashed by the sow. Litters weaned since using these houses have averaged better than 8 pigs.

Mr. Sturgis follows a crossbreeding program. He started out with Hereford sows crossed to Poland China boars. Gilts from this cross then were bred to Duroc boars. All boars used are registered purebreds.

Goes West

Eston Green, young Osborne county Hereford hog breeder, has moved to California, where he will become herdsman for the R. D. Hoke ranch, near Fresno. Mr. Hoke has one of the largest and best Hereford hog herds in the United States.



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The President Promises Price Support

(Continued from Page 4)

"The period during which prices are supported will provide an opportunity for farmers individually to strengthen their position in changing over from a wartime to a peacetime basis of production. It will provide an opportunity for the Congress to review the needs of agriculture and make changes in national legislation where experience has shown changes to be needed. . . . During this period we must do a thoro job of basic planning to the end that agriculture must be able to contribute its full share toward a healthy economy.

"Our long-range agricultural policies should have two main objectives; first, to assure the people on the farms a fair share of the national income; second, to encourage an agricultural production pattern that is best fitted to the Nation's needs.

"To accomplish this second objective we shall have to take into consideration changes that have taken place and will take place in the reduction of farm commodities—changes that effect costs and efficiency and volume."

Some economists in the Department of Agriculture sowed some seed for a program to be promoted pretty extensively, perhaps this year, when they got included the following two paragraphs in the Truman message:

"What we seek ultimately is a high level of food production and consumption that will provide good nutrition for everyone. This cannot be accomplished by Agriculture alone. We can be certain of our capacity to produce food, but we have often failed to distribute it as well as we should and to see that our people can afford to buy it. The way to get good nutrition for the whole Nation is to provide employment opportunities and purchasing power for all groups that will enable them to buy full diets at market prices.

"Whenever purchasing power fails to reach this level we should see that they have some means of getting adequate food at prices in line with their ability to buy. Therefore, we should have available supplementary programs that will enable all our people to have enough of the right kind of food.

"For example, one of the best possible contributions toward building a healthier, stronger Nation would be a permanent school lunch program on a scale adequate to assure every school child a good lunch at noon. . . . I hope the legislation will be enacted in time for a permanent program to start with the beginning of the school year next fall."

Subsidies Under Another Name

While Administration sources have been assuring consumer food subsidies are on their way out, in the Department a program is in the making that will continue Treasury food subsidies under another name, "allotment." Here

is the idea, briefly expressed—and the President's message seems to indicate his approval of the allotment idea.

1. No family ought to be called upon to spend more than 40 per cent of its household income for food.

2. Every person should have a basic food allotment something like this: Per person per week, 5 1/2 quarts of milk, 3 pounds of potatoes, 1/2 pound of tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1/2 pound of dry beans, peas, nuts, 2 1/2 ounces of green and yellow vegetables, 1/2 pound of meat, 4 1/2 pounds of flour, cereals, 14 ounces of fats and oils, 11 ounces of sugar—the minimum adequate diet.

3. Any family which shows it cannot obtain the foregoing or its equivalent, for 40 per cent of the household income, will draw from a Government agency food stamps for the difference between what 40 per cent of the household income will buy and the cost of the balanced diet.

4. The coupons (allotted food stamps) would be exchanged for food thru normal channels, and the Government would buy up the coupons at retail distributors' prices.

A Powerful Appeal

This food allotment plan will have a powerful appeal all along the line, from farmer to consumer.

There would be an assured market for farm-produced foodstuffs; the food distributors would get their profits on an increased turnover of foodstuffs; the low-income groups would continue to have the Government pay part of the grocery bill; only those who paid Federal income taxes would have (directly) to foot the bill. And it should be a lifesaver during strikes. Apparently the minimum diet would have to be provided for every person, whether working or not. With Administration support, and election campaigns almost here, the legislation might be enacted this year.

Going back to the President's message, the Truman Administration has given up all idea it ever had of ending the consumer food subsidies by next June 30. In his message the President said:

"In anticipation of this decline (from 3 to 5 per cent) in food prices, it was our belief that food subsidies could be removed gradually during the winter and spring months, and eliminated almost completely by June 30 of this year. It was our feeling that the food subsidies could be dropped without an increase to the consumer in the present level of food prices or in the over-all cost of living.

"As matters stand today, however, food prices are pressing hard against the ceilings. The expected decline in food prices has not occurred, nor is it likely to occur for months to come. This brings me to the reluctant conclusion that food subsidies must be continued beyond June 30, 1946."

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have plenty of rough feed and good summer pasture. What do you think about buying some thin stock cows at 7 or 8 cents?—D. K. E.

Many experienced operators make money with such a program. However, they usually buy their cows a little earlier in the season. The average price of medium to good stock cows at Kansas City has risen from a low \$8.90 the second week in September, 1945, to an average of \$9.50 during the week ending January 12 this year. Medium to good grade cows at 7 to 8 cents appear to be a good buy. Stock cow prices may gradually work higher until early summer and fat cow prices generally are lowest in late summer or in the early fall.

Please explain the change in hog prices that is to come October 30. Does it change the ceiling or floor or both?—N. R. J.

The only change in hog prices that has been announced definitely is a change in floor prices starting October 1 of this year. At that time the floor price will be adjusted weekly in relationship to the average seasonal price

during a base period. Starting during the week ending October 5, the floor price will be reduced 25 cents per hundredweight each week until the week of November 30 when the support price will be down to \$10.75 Chicago basis, which is the lowest level that it will reach under the present plan. The price remains at \$10.75 until the first week in January, 1947, when it starts up again. It reaches its highest level (\$13.25) the first week of September, 1947.

I have a chance to buy good dry yellow corn at \$1.04 from my neighbor when he shells. Would it pay to buy corn at \$1.04, feed it to good shoats and sell them later than October 30?—A. C.

If you can buy corn at \$1.04 it will be a good buy, because corn will not be cheaper before a new crop is harvested.

Feeding corn to hogs to be marketed after October 30 probably will give you a fair return on the corn you put into them. If hog price ceilings are continued until next fall they probably will remain at the present level of \$14.55, Kansas City. The support price on October 30 will be \$11.75. It is probable that market prices will be nearer the ceiling than the floor at that time.

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1. There is no carry-over from the old 1944 white corn crop.
2. The only white corn available now will be from the 1945 crop.
3. Every bushel of the present supply of white corn will doubtless be consumed before next harvest . . . and there will again be no carry-over next fall.
4. This means that every bushel of white corn raised in 1946 will be urgently needed.
5. The white seed corn crop this year is of exceptionally high quality and is available NOW for spring delivery.

Cash in on this opportunity! Get your white seed NOW for spring planting! Remember, white corn has brought a CASH premium for 8 years without a miss!

American Corn Millers Federation, 195 W. Adams St., Chicago 2, IL



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Would Change Milk Control

DURING their recent convention in Topeka, delegates of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association contributed \$1,000 toward a national goal of \$100,000 to assist veterinary students, and for promoting research work.

They also adopted a resolution asking the state legislature to move control over milk sanitation from the State Board of Agriculture to the State Board of Health.

Speaking on general herd management, Dr. R. C. Klussendorf, of the American Veterinary Medical Association said livestock owners unfortunately think of veterinarians only as a means to cure sick animals. They should think of the veterinarian in connection with herd management to prevent disease thru a positive program of breeding, feeding and sanitation management, he said.

Greatest common mistake made by livestock owners, said Doctor Klussendorf, is in not isolating animals brought onto the farm. Segregation, he said, should be from 30 to 40 days as the best insurance against bringing disease into the herd. Isolating animals taken away from the farm for any reason and then brought back, also should be practiced, he maintained.

Need Periodic Tests

Livestock owners still should make periodic tests for specific diseases and isolate or eliminate reactors, even if every other good management practice is followed, he believes. Destroy all diseased carcasses and control parasites, including use of rotation of pastures, stated Doctor Klussendorf. More research is needed on brucellosis, he told the veterinarians. He questioned some of the practices now followed in regard to this disease.

Doctor Klussendorf also talked on Ketosis in cattle. Ketosis, he said, is due to faulty metabolism, and more often affected fat cows that were milked off quickly after calving. If the fats and proteins are not fully metabolized, poisons collect inside the body of the cow, he said. After birth of calf, the dam doesn't take in enough food to overcome the drain on her system and trouble develops.

He pointed out that there were 3 types of Ketosis—paralytic, nervous, and digestive and that they develop at different periods after calving. Recovery is possible in a good percentage of cases if treated in time.

Dr. F. R. Beaudette, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, took a stand against egg-laying contests and poultry shows because, he said, there is great danger of such birds coming into contact with carriers that appear healthy. The flock owner also should discourage all unnecessary visitors to the flock.

Schools Are Lax

There is not enough emphasis in veterinary schools on poultry diseases, claimed Doctor Beaudette. Then he pointed out that the value of poultry flocks is greater than most grain crops or any single livestock project, yet little attention is paid to poultry in the veterinary schools. As a result, he said, flock owners have turned to others with their poultry problems.

Doctor Beaudette also believes more attention should be given to poultry diseases not prevalent in Kansas. He pointed out that Kansas poultry is not now afflicted with Newcastle disease, but probably will be within a few years. The disease, imported from Asia, now is in California and in some of the New England states. These states were ill prepared to meet the disease because specialists and veterinarians knew so little about it, he said.

If the disease does come, he said, the only practical way to stamp it out is to slaughter diseased flocks. This method was used successfully in 1924, and again in 1929, to stamp out fowl plague in this country. England stopped Newcastle disease in 1933 with a slaughter program and has had none since. India failed to slaughter and Newcastle now is the leading disease.

Dr. J. F. Knappenberger, of Hutchinson, was elected president of the association. Dr. William A. Adams, of Glasco, was elected vice-president, and Dr. Charles W. Bower, Topeka, was re-elected secretary-treasurer for the 25th time.

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Who Controls Chick Breeding?

(Continued from Page 3)

cent of the hybrids are Austra-Whites. The Australorp male chicks provided supply flock owners are from hens 3 to 7 years old and sired by ROP males with records of 284 eggs or more. These males are sold to supply flock owners as 1-day-old chicks to be raised on the farm. They cost supply flock owners 15 cents each, but would sell for 45 cents apiece to anyone else. There are 55 supply flocks working with the Ross company. Twenty per cent of these flocks are mated with ROP males. They then become known as "certified" flocks. Ninety per cent of the Ross supply flocks have been with the hatchery 5 years or more—some for 21 years.

An important part in any successful hatchery program, says Mr. Koepke, is in picking good farmers for supply flocks, then keeping them as long as possible. They should really be interested in poultry and have the "know how" to do a good job. By keeping the same flocks year after year, the hatchery can do a better job of building up the breeding behind its chicks and in cutting down disease.

For instance, in the Ross supply flocks, 625 reactors were found in 12,547 breeders in 1940. By 1944 there were only 103 reactors in 16,052 breeders tested. During the same period hatchability increased from 71.5 per cent to 78.25 per cent.

Premiums and bonuses paid to the 55 flock owners last year amounted to \$5,500 above market prices for eggs. This is an average bonus of \$100 a flock, so you see all this care pays off in more ways than one.

We wanted to see how selecting and testing are done in the field. So we went with Mr. Koepke and Felix Dreher, selecting agent, to the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Collins, near Dwight. Both Mr. Koepke and Mr. Dreher are qualified to do either selecting or testing. With other men, they have been trained for this exacting work in schools held at Kansas State College.

Proper equipment for this job is important, we found. These men use a collapsible wire catching coop that fits over the door to the laying house, a testing cabinet and table, and funnels on a circular standard for holding tested birds while checking results and before banding.

We watched Mr. Dreher choose or reject birds on the basis of vitality, size, production type, and on such disqualifying points as evidence of low production, off colors, feathers on legs, and crooked bills. Those birds discarded are given a tail bob so they

can't get mixed in with approved birds. Selected birds were held by Mr. Dreher while Mr. Koepke took blood samples from the inside of the wing. These blood samples were mixed with antigen on the testing cabinet. Antigen is a testing fluid consisting of dead pullorum germs in suspension. Pullorum carriers are detected by agglutination and, if the bird is a reactor, the blood will curdle and show specks. Heat inside the testing box speeds the process.

Following this test, all approved birds are leg banded. As we mentioned previously, 15 per cent of these tested flocks are rechecked by an official inspector of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association.

The trend in Kansas is toward fewer but larger hatcheries. The number has decreased from 414 in 1938, to 360 in 1943, the last survey. Egg capacity during the same period increased from 17,034,000 to 19,816,000. Chicks hatched increased from 30,588,000 yearly to 51,754,000.

Kansas hatcheries have done a good job for you. This is indicated by the fact that average production to the hen in the state has increased from 128 eggs a year in 1931, to 150 in 1944. Ninety to 95 per cent livability of chicks now is common.

Of course, farm flock owners are doing a better management job and deserve a great deal of the credit. But chicks from diseased or poor breeding stock wouldn't live to produce under the best kind of management on the farm.

You can rest assured these days that if trouble develops among your chicks or laying flocks you can, in most cases, look for the cause on your farm.

Poultry Does Pay

How much income on your investment can you expect with poultry? Poultry producers out in Mitchell county recently did a little studying on this question and came up with the following figures:

On January 1, 1944, Mitchell county had 202,800 chickens valued at \$204,830, or an average investment of \$148 a farm. From this investment a total of \$721,290 worth of poultry and eggs was produced in 1944, or an average of \$570 to the farm.

Altho these figures seem large, Harold Love, county agent, points out they are the smallest county figures in the 11-county North-Central Kansas area, with the exception of Ottawa county.

Chicks Ride in Luxury

BERRY Brothers, owners and operators of one of America's largest poultry farm and hatchery organizations selling over 15,000,000 chicks yearly, have purchased planes for delivering chicks quickly from coast to coast.

These men, who are the originators and world's largest producers of the sensational Austra-White hybrid chickens, will now make regular deliveries of baby chicks and turkey poult to every part of the United States within 6 to 12 hours.

One plane will be "based" at Berry's Ajax Hatchery at Quincy, Ill., and the

other at Berry's Sunflower Hatchery at Newton, Kan. Each plane has a carrying capacity of 8,000 or more chicks. Large orders will be delivered to the customer's city or closest airport. Small orders will be delivered to distribution points, and reshipped to reach the customer with a minimum of time.

Plans are being worked out so these same planes will haul fresh fish, sea food, vegetables, flowers and other cargo back to the Midwest points from coastal states. They will operate as private carriers and contract carriers on a year-around basis.



Flying baby chicks are making the headlines these days. Ernest Berry, of Newton, left, and George Berry, right, of Quincy, Ill., have started an air delivery service for baby chicks. These brothers can deliver chicks to either coast overnight.



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Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS

Crops to Grow

(Continued from Page 5)

seeded crop. If conditions are not favorable for barley, the sorghums may be used if moisture conditions justify planting. When conditions are not favorable for spring-planted crops, one can well summer-fallow a part of the land.

There is another type of land use shift taking place in Eastern Kansas that is desirable and that reduces labor costs. This is a shift from cultivated crops to grasses that are harvested by livestock. Interest in seeding a portion of the cultivated land to brome grass or to brome grass and alfalfa is increasing. Further shifts of this type are highly desirable.

In addition to the need for more alfalfa and clover in rotations to improve the soil, there is a need for the production of more of these crops to meet the protein requirements of livestock. More sweet clover pasture and more alfalfa and red clover hay will reduce the expenditure for protein concentrates. Many alfalfa producers have become discouraged with the crop during the last few years because of the labor requirements in harvesting. Improved haying equipment and more information on methods of making high-quality hay will greatly reduce labor requirements, you may be sure.

Plans should be made to establish some alfalfa on every farm where the crop can be produced successfully. These plans need to be made this spring whether spring or fall seeding is practiced.

Proved Varieties Are Safe

It never is wise to change from proved adapted varieties of farm crops to varieties that have not been tested in the region of the farm. There is a strong tendency this year for farmers to seed northern varieties of oats because the Kanota and Fulton varieties have given extremely poor results during the last 2 years. The poor results were due largely to heavy epidemics of rust that caused lodging and low test weight. The Boone variety of oats from Iowa has been doing quite well in Northern Kansas, but during years when there is no rust it will not yield as well as will Kanota and Fulton. Indications are that it will be best, except in the northern counties where Boone is grown, to continue with Kanota and Fulton until seed of the new varieties—Neosho and Osage—can be made available.

Plant More Hybrid Corn

The per cent of the corn acreage of Kansas that is planted to hybrid seed is increasing each year. From present indications most of the acreage planted to corn in Kansas in 1946 will be planted with hybrid seed. There are good adapted hybrids for all sections of Eastern Kansas, but thus far there are no hybrids that have proved to be adapted to Western Kansas. Some hybrids are adapted to Kansas conditions but many of them are not. Most of the hybrids adapted to the Corn Belt proper are not adapted to Kansas conditions. In purchasing hybrid seed corn, it is more important to know the adaptation than it is in the case of open-pollinated corn.

The supply of seed of some of the sorghums adapted to Kansas is not heavy. There actually may not be enough good seed of some varieties to meet planting needs. It is desirable that good seed be saved for planting, and that those who expect to purchase seed do so at an early date.

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Farmstead Change Requires Plans

WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, young Osborne county farmer, is planning an entire new farmstead to be built within the next 5 years. The original farmstead is in the low land near the north fork of the Solomon river. He wants to rebuild about 200 feet further back from the river on higher ground.

One of his problems is that an irrigation ditch he wants to dig would run right thru the new site. He has asked the Kansas State College engineering department to help with his program, and the department is drawing up a set of plans especially for the new site.

Mr. Robinson already has 18 acres leveled for irrigation and hopes to have 40 or 50 acres within the next few years. This acreage will be adjacent to the new farmstead and will be mostly for irrigating alfalfa for his livestock program. He has tentative plans, however, for 8 or 10 acres of irrigated sorghums, plus a large garden. Insuring his feed supply is the main aim.

Sweet clover and manure are being used to build up all soil on the farm. Twelve acres were seeded back to grass in 1945 at a cost of about \$1.50 an acre. Plans are to seed back a total of 80 acres. Eighteen to 20 acres of sweet clover is grown yearly and this will be stepped up to from 30 to 40. About 75 to 80 head of cattle are carried on the farm, which consists of 540 acres, with 280 acres in crops. A large reserve supply of roughage is carried on the farm at all times for the livestock.

Certified seed has been produced by Mr. Robinson regularly since 1940. He started with Fulton oats and now has Norkan and Atlas sorgo, Pawnee and Comanche wheat, and Fulton and Neosho oats. Two years ago he tried raising certified Becher barley, but dropped it because it was too easy to get mixed in with the oats.

Shorthorn Glory

A new world-record price for grand champion feeder calves was set at the 1946 Denver National Western Stock Show, Thursday, December 17, of \$47 a hundred. This was on the grand champion feeders of the show, a load of Shorthorns entered by the Winkler Sisters, of Castle Rock, Col. They were purchased by Albert and Ed Fritzier, of Sterling, Col., and the close runners-up were Kenneth Monfort, of Greeley, Col., winner of this year's reserve grand champion fat carlot of the show with Herefords, and Richard Tindell, of Burlingame, Kan., young Shorthorn breeder.

The Winkler girls are daughters of Josef Winkler, whose load of Shorthorn feeders last year at Denver were reserve grand champions of the show, outselling the champions to set a new record high for that time at Denver of \$28.

Albert Fritzier also bought the 1945 load, took them to Chicago as fat cattle, and won the championship in the Shorthorn finished carlot division and received the second highest price ever recorded at Chicago in its 44-year history, of \$60 a hundredweight. With one single steer from the load winning reserve grand championship over all in the Junior Feeding Contest he took home the largest check of any junior exhibitor at Chicago, that of \$10,638.

Good Poultry Gains

Marketing chickens at 5 pounds in 13 weeks was the achievement during 1945 of Mrs. C. E. Dixon, of Osborne county.

Co-operating with the broiler program of the Concordia Creamery Company at Concordia, Mrs. Dixon raised 5,600 chicks during the year. Average weight of all chicks at 13 weeks was 3 1/2 pounds, with many of them reaching the 5-pound mark by that time. New Hampshire Reds was the breed.

Mrs. Dixon kept her chicks confined the first 11 weeks and believes keeping them in close makes them gain more rapidly. Her February chicks brought 29 1/2 cents a pound on the market, and the later chicks 28 cents a pound. Profits from the project were used to pay college expenses for her 2 daughters.

COLONIAL CHICKS

Will pay you 100 for 1! * for a chance to prove they can make MORE MONEY for YOU!

Over a million dollars invested to produce finer chicks for you can't be shown in this small ad. That's why we want you to have COLONIAL'S FREE FOUR-COLOR CHICK CATALOG—containing 112 pictures, check-full of practical hints to every poultry raiser. Sent with COLONIAL'S OUT-PRICE CHICK OFFER on all popular purebreds and crossbreeds. U. S. Approved, Fullorum Tested. SEXED, if desired. Get all that BOTH BOOKS FREE! Write Today for Yours—Penny Card Will Do! COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS Wichita, Kansas

MORE MONEY FROM CHICKENS FREE! THIS BIG DOUBLE-BARREL BONUS FIRST: Colonial's 100-for-1 Poultry Profit Book. Tells how to put most flesh on your birds, yet save 20% to 30% feed cost otherwise wasted. Sweeps away old superstitions and ideas on how to tell best layers—shows real SCIENTIFIC way—easy for anyone to use. These and many other practical, simple discoveries you can turn into cash savings and profits are explained clearly. Get this book free in addition to Colonial's Big Four-Color Chick Catalog. Write Now.

BERRY'S AUSTRA-WHITES FARMERS' NEW RUGGED HYBRID CHICKEN

STARTED PULLETS 3 to 4 Weeks Old Thousands of farmers changing to this Sensational, Big, Rugged, Quick-Maturing, Heavy-Laying Hybrid. Started Austra-Whites save you weeks, soon produce cash (start laying at 4 1/2 to 5 months). LAYERS "Berry's Austra-Whites paid a neat profit despite high feed cost"—Mrs. G. Mangrum, Tennessee. "Berry's Austra-White is very sturdy bird, survives heat, cold, most any condition, and produces high percentage of eggs. They are a Farmer's Breed of Chicks"—L. J. Shambarger, Indiana. BROILER RAISERS! Large-scale broiler plants, including big Texas, Georgia, Indiana, Arkansas, Maryland districts report Berry's Austra-Whites are fastest growing, hardest, plumpest, dress better and cost less per pound to raise than heavy breeds. "Despite higher feed costs, reports is a big profit to Berry's Austra-White broilers." Emil Bergman, Louisiana, writes: "Austra-White for quick eggs and plenty of them, and broilers and fryers for market in shortest time." Conserves feed. Livability high. Grow extra fast. Resist disease. Classed as heavy. Tame—not flighty. Choice, plump broilers. Thousands of Berry's Chicks Hatching Every Week of Year—Sexed pullets, cockerels, or straight run—at LOW FARM PRICES. GEORGE BERRY (WRITE EITHER ADDRESS) 8810 BERRY ROAD, QUINCY, ILLINOIS ERNEST BERRY 8810 BERRY ROAD, NEWTON, KANSAS ORIGINATORS AND WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS.

The Kansas Poultry Improvement Assn., Manhattan, Kansas WATCH for complete list of hatchery members in next issue. All operating under the National Plan. All producing U. S. Grades of chicks.

BAKER'S World Famous BABY CHICKS FAMOUS SINCE 1898!... Winners of Three World's Championships! Famous, prize-winning egg strains. Balanced breeding for both meat and eggs. Pullets that lay big eggs and lots of them with low pullet mortality. Cockerels that grow fast into quick market-profit birds. 15 DIFFERENT VARIETIES... Pure breeds, odd breeds, hybrids, all bloodstocked by nationally known poultry expert. Prompt shipment. Liberal guarantee. Write for FREE Illustrated Literature. Get our low BAKER CHICKS, Box F, Abilene, Kan.

Get a New Start—Replace Old Birds—Earn a BIG Steady Income with BUSH'S SEX-ED CHICKS \$3.95 up per 100 C.O.D. F.O.B. BUSH customers ordered 30,000,000 chicks during war. We have the world's largest combined Hatchery-Broodery, over 20 most popular breeds. All flocks supervised by Bush. Over 200,000 customers in 48 states. It pays to buy Bush's best. Day old pullets (up to 300 egg strain) \$10.95 up. Hand-picked big Leggs, 4-6 Wk. PULLETS Save 20%. Special broiler cockerels, \$3.95 up. FREE 1946 Egg-Record Calendar Catalog. Gives prices, BUSH HATCHERY terms, guarantees, discount, etc. WRITE TODAY, Box 433-K1, Clinton, Mo.

DeForest Better Chicks Buy and Raise Chicks, backed by 20 years of progressive poultry breeding. Over 700 R.O.P. Leg-banded Miles used in DeForest supervised flocks. We Offer: Straight Run—Pullets—Cockerels, in all leading breeds and crossbreeds. Broadbreasted Bronze Poult in season. "Tube Tested" under U. S. Plan. Write for prices today. DeForest Hatcheries, Dept. KF, Peabody, Kan. Branches at Marion and Cottonwood Falls

R.O.P. SIRE CHICKS AS LOW AS \$4.95 Per 100 Delivered Buy your Baby Chicks this season from one of the Oldest and Largest Hatcheries in the Middle West. Started in 1902. 500,000 baby chicks each week. Also Broad Breasted Bronze Turkey Poults and White Pekin Ducklings from Breeders on our Own Farms. All Breeding Stock culled, banded and blood tested for B. W. D. by State Licensed Inspectors. All Popular Varieties straight run, all pullets or all cockerels. Write today for our chick catalog that is entirely different from all other chick catalogs. The Pioneer Hatcheries of the Middle West K. I. MILLER HATCHERIES Dept. 113 Lancaster, Missouri Omaha, Nebraska Des Moines, Iowa

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS SELECT PULLETS—CHOICE GRADE AAA AAAA AAAA Key Flock 2 to 3 weeks old—Per 100 18.00 23.00 25.00 27.00 3 to 4 weeks old " 23.00 28.00 31.00 33.00 4 to 5 weeks old " 28.00 31.00 32.00 35.00 4 to 6 wk. open range " 31.00 34.00 37.00 39.00 100% delivery. Give express office; send M.O. Cat. Free BUSH White Leghorns, Box 433-ID, Clinton, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORNS Unsexed \$8.95 — 95% Pullets \$15.45 Banded Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, ... \$8.95 UP F.O.B. 1946 LIVE Guarantee Big savings on early orders. Started Pullet. Write today. THOMPSON HATCHERY, Box 1337-D, Springfield, Mo.


FACTS ABOUT HYBRIDS MAKE MORE PROFITS GREATER Livability, QUICK Growth, Disease RESISTANT. From 200 Egg Breeders. Customers Report MORE Eggs. FREE Catalogue. Low Chick Prices. WRITE Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 55, Newton, Kas.

U. S. APPROVED FULLORUM TESTED CHICKS Sexed Pullet \$9.75 per 100 Cockerel \$4.75 per 100 Write for FREE CATALOG Listing All Breeds THE WHITE CHICKERY, CHELSEA CITY, MO.

Wonderful POULTRY BOOK FREE LOW PRICES 45 varieties SEX-LINKED and FREE PUREBRED BABY CHICKS Pullet or Cockerel also STARTED CHICKS BABY TURKEYS Males, Females and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS BLOOD TESTED FOR B.W.D. Write quick for this free book. GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Selma, Tenn.

Beef CATTLE

Kay County, Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' Sixth Annual Sale

 **35 Bulls 18 Cows**
Bloodlines from nationally known sires carefully selected from 28 herds in North Central Oklahoma and South Central Kansas.
Blackwell, Okla., Feb. 11
For catalog write
Box 230, Blackwell, Okla.

Jesse R. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas.

Find inclosed check in payment for the advertisement. It sure did the job. I sold all of the bulls within 3 days after the advertisement was run, and had 24 inquiries in all. Kansas Farmer surely does the job.
Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kansas.

A group of progressive swine breeders have recently organized an association to be known as the **CLAY COUNTY PUREBRED HOG ASSOCIATION**. Directors consist of one member for each breed as follows: Chester Whites, Roy Martin, Broughton; Hampshires, John Roth, Green; Berkshires, Emerson Kemp, Idana; Durocs, Allen Lard, Clay Center; Spotted Poland Chinas, Walter Slingsby, Green; Black Poland Chinas, Duan Braden, Wakefield. President of the board of directors, Allen Lard; vice-president, Duan Braden; secretary, John Roth.

Trend of the Markets

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


	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$17.65	\$17.50	\$16.50
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs	14.15	14.50	16.00
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.21	.21	.24
Eggs, Standards	.32	.38	.34
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.68%	1.69%	1.69%
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%
Oats, No. 2, White	.79 1/2	.82	.82
Barley, No. 2	1.34	1.24	1.15
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	27.50	31.00
Prairie, No. 1	27.50	16.00	18.00

HORSES - JACKS


Purebred Percheron Sale
(Fair Grounds)
Hutchinson, Kan.

Thursday, February 14
21 Head, 17 Mares, 4 Stallions
A good useful offering of well bred Percherons. Also 2 Palomino Stallions.
McELWAIN BROS., Burrton, Kan.

● AUCTIONEERS ●


Buyers Pay the Auctioneer
If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.
HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer
Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales.
Wellington, Kansas

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

RALPH RAYL, Auctioneer
Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales.
Phone 31F21
Hutchinson, Kan.

Lawrence Welter, Auctioneer
R. 5, Manhattan, Kan.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer
Alden, Kansas

Livestock Advertising Rates
1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/3 Column Inch..... 3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch..... 7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.
Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

February 16
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
Saturday, Feb. 9



Kansas Hereford Breeders Annual Show and Sale

(Fair Grounds)

Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 19

75 Selected Herefords (from the state's top herds) proven bloodlines to match quality as in previous sales.

50 Bulls, two-year-olds and yearlings, outstanding herd bull prospects and bulls suitable to head commercial herds.

35 Females, bred and open heifers, selected as top replacement and foundation material.

Breeders will show pens of 3 bulls to be sold at private treaty during the show. **SHOW** at 9:00 a. m. **SALE** at 1:00 p. m. **Dr. A. D. Weber, Judge.**

For catalog write **A. G. PICKETT, Sale Manager.**
Extension Division, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Osborne County Hereford Hog Breeders' Annual Sale

(Sale Pavilion) 1:30 p. m.

Osborne, Kan., Monday, February 18

50 Bred Gilts 60 Head, handpicked from our large number of established herds. More quality and strictly top breeding than has ever before gone into any sale in this state. Many of them sired by the 1944 National Grand Champion and bred to champion boars of the 1945 Kansas State Fair. Lowset, thick and stand on the best of legs and feet. These gilts have lots of growth and proper conditioning.

Parties from a distance stop at the Sunflower Inn, Osborne. Osborne is on Highways 24 and 281. Trains met at Smith Center by appointment.

Auctioneer, Roy Schultis
Fieldmen:
R. W. Halford, Hereford Swine Journal, Merriam, Kansas, 5809-59 St. Terrace.
Waldo Clark, Hereford Swine Journal, 1305 Alliance Building, Peoria, Ill.
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

If you really want to buy top Hereford Hogs without going outside of Kansas, attend this sale. J. R. J.

For Catalog Write **CHAS. BOOZ, Sec., Portis, Kansas**

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch Second Annual Production Sale

FAIR GROUND

Winfield, Kan., Saturday, February 23

45 Head of uniform quality young cattle. All sired by or bred to our two herd bulls that have proven themselves—**WHR Worthy Domino 41st and WHR Contender Dom. 1st.**

25 Bulls, practically all of them ready for service. We believe no better heads or legs will be found on any set of bulls sold this season. Among them are several really outstanding herd bull prospects. All bulls lacking in essential herd bull quality have been taken out of the herd.

Contender sired the Champion bull and female at the Kansas State Show and Sale in 1943 and the champion female in 1944 at the same show.

20 Heifers—half of them bred are of sufficient quality to go into any herd in the land. The bred heifers will calve from the service of the above herd bulls.
Dams of the offering are practically all of WHR and Hazlett breeding. For catalog write

WAITE BROS. (Owners) Winfield, Kansas

The Kansas Hereford Assn. Hutchinson, February 19

Includes 3 Bulls From Our Herd
1—Worthy's Pride 4309815, Sept. 3, 1944. Sire—WHR Worthy Domino 41st. Dam—WVHR Flashetta D 27th.
2—Regulator's Questor 4334083, Oct. 2, 1944. Sire—Regulator Anxiety 144th. Dam—Questor's Barbara.
3—Kansas Domino 25th, 4380043, Nov. 30, 1944. Sire—Whittlen Lad 373d. Dam—Miss Real B.
Inspection invited before sale starts.
Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

Registered Hereford Bulls For Sale



6 to 22 months old, of sires from leading herds in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Wisconsin and Wyoming. These are real herd prospects and priced reasonable.

Doran's Old Homestead
THOS. F. COSGROVE, Mgr., Council Grove, Kan.

REGISTERED HEREFORD DISPERSAL SALE

(Private Treaty)
Consisting of about
60 Cows, mostly young (half of them with calves at foot);
10 Heifers (registered);
10 Heifers (not registered);
1 Herd Bull, 5 years old, Domino breeding, 3 one-year-old bulls.
Herd foundation—Imperial granddaughters, Gudgeall & Simpson breeding. Also 10 good stocker steers.
FREDERICK THOWE
THOWE HEREFORD FARM, Alma, Kan.
Phone 157J Alma, 1621 Farm.

LUFT'S HEREFORDS

Modern type Herefords.

Visitors welcome.

JOHN LUFT, Bison, Kan.

OUR CONSIGNMENT

N. Commander, dropped March 12, 1946.
Sire—C. K. Commander 13th, dam—Hazlett Helen 1st.
At HUTCHINSON, KANSAS,
February 19, 1946
Also bulls on farm by C. K. Commander and out of Hazlett cows.
STANLEY NOVAK, Belleville, Kansas.
Northeast of Town.

GIBBS' 5th Annual SPRING HEREFORD CALF SALE

Sale at the Clay Center Sale Pavilion at 1 p. m.

Clay Center, Kan., Saturday, February 9



22 BULLS 35 Head recorded and in age from 9 to 12 months, sired by our herd bulls, **WHR Sufficiency** and **Robt. J. Hazlett**,
13 HEIFERS **WHR** and **Mousel**, all Domino breeding. The lowset, heavy-boned, short-legged kind. Selling in nice breeding form without the big fat. For catalog write

GLENN I. GIBBS (Owner) Manchester, Kansas
Ross B. Schaulis, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson With Kansas Farmer.

REUBER'S HEREFORDS at HUTCHINSON, KAN.

We will have four of our usual high Standard Bulls at the **KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE**

February 19, 1946

All sired by Pioneer Mixer by R. D. Pioneer. Dams are all daughters of **Real Prince 21st** by **Real Prince 24** (The great Kimberling bull).

H. G. REUBER, Atwood, Kansas



The Tank Truck



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

3 CHEERS FROM 4 TOWNS: OSAGE AND ALTUS AND PRITCHETT AND LAMAR!

Iowa, Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri . . . from every state West and Middle West comes the word of farmers and ranchers—good word—about Conoco Nth motor oil. From all over the map, their letters pour in to Your Tank Truck Editor, till he sometimes feels downright aggrieved that there just isn't enough room to print all of them. But even just picking at random, Your Tank Truck Editor feels pretty sure you're getting his point, because all of these letters have so many good down-to-earth opinions about farm lubrication in general and Conoco products in particular.

GOOD WORD FROM OSAGE, IOWA . . .

Take this letter from Leonard Roehr of Osage, Iowa, for example. Mr. Roehr has lived near Osage all his life. He farms 284 acres and raises considerable livestock. His crops, in order of importance, are corn, oats and soy beans.



Leonard Roehr (left) looks with interest at M. E. Woodriss' demonstration of a grease gun—and it looks like Leonard has enough Conoco pressure lubricant there for many a good grease job!

"When I say Conoco motor fuel and oils are the best money can buy," Mr. Roehr writes, "I know what I am talking about. Six years ago I switched to Conoco products . . . I have found I can operate with less expense with Conoco tractor fuels. Conoco motor oils stand up very well in my John Deere tractor."

PRAISE FROM ALTUS, OKLAHOMA . . .

Or read here what F. E. Blackstone wrote from Altus, Oklahoma. In addition to being Case implement dealer in his area, Mr. Blackstone farms extensively and is a wheat grower on a fairly large scale. His equipment includes four tractors and two trucks, as well as a whole raft of other farm machines.

W. M. Bradburn (right) and George Love swap ideas on keeping farm machines on the go—and they seem to have agreed that one important factor is good lubricant!



THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"Well, February is our shortest month when it comes to number of days, all right, but it's sure not short on work that has to be done. 'Such as what?' you might ask—and maybe you've guessed I'd say 'Such as greasing . . . that's what!' Seriously, though, there's no better time than right now for checking on all kinds of equipment. Cold weather can play hob with machines like pumping engines and windmills if they're not lubricated specially well—with the right kinds of oil or grease. If you've gone and lost the manufacturer's recommendations like most of us do, don't try guesswork. Call on someone who really knows—like the man that supplies your lubricants or the man you bought the machine from. And that advice goes for all kinds of machines, too!"

That's a good tip from the Grease Veteran—and Your Conoco Agent will gladly do his part to help you keep all your machines lubricated right.

"For the past ten years or so," Mr. Blackstone writes, "I have used Conoco products almost exclusively in my farming operations near Altus. . . I give considerable credit to Conoco Nth motor oil and Conoco greases for having helped materially in keeping my worn equipment in operation during this period of labor and parts shortages. Since I am Case implement dealer in the Altus area, perhaps I pay a little closer attention to the operation of my equipment than does the average farmer. My own satisfactory experience causes me to say that I will recommend Conoco products and service to any farmer without reservation."



Like 'em? They're Prince Junior 34th and Prince Junior 13th, registered Hereford bulls owned by Truman W. Richards. Oh, yes!—the men in the picture are Conoco representative Guy Ross and Mr. Richards!

APPLAUSE FROM PRITCHETT, COLORADO . . .

And here is the good word about Conoco products from W. M. Bradburn of Pritchett, Colorado.

"I farm almost 520 acres 15 miles southwest of Pritchett, Colorado," he writes, "I have used Conoco gasoline, Nth motor oil and Conoco greases since 1937 and have been exceptionally well satisfied with them. I use an International Model H tractor in general farm work, plowing, cutting feed, etc., and have never had a breakdown. In checking the motor I have found very little wear and attribute this to good lubrication."

"BOUQUETS" FROM LAMAR, MISSOURI . . .

Then read here what Truman W. Richards writes from Lamar, Missouri, about his experience. Mr. Richards owns a registered Hereford ranch, keeping a herd of 100 registered Herefords on his 800 acres of level farm and pasture land.

"I began using Conoco products some 20 years ago. I consider Conoco products are 100% in keeping farm motors and other equipment operating smoothly and for many years I have used nothing but Conoco. I have found Conoco service very prompt and I believe their products are the best that can be bought. . . ."

REASONS FOR THOSE GOOD WORDS ABOUT CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL

Now here in these four letters, you have a pretty fair cross-section of opinion about Conoco products for the farm, and especially Conoco Nth motor oil.

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

- Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pamplube, Rucelube and Coglobe
- Conoco Sujud grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco N-tane gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

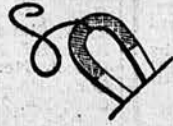
FOR NEW-DAY PERFORMANCE GET CONOCO N-TANE* GASOLINE!

Remember one big thing about gasoline now. . . Don't say octane—say N-tane! That's today's new anti-knock gasoline. . . Conoco N-tane gasoline! It's full of stepped-up power that's quieted down! It's made to put the purr in your engine . . . to stuff your tank with mile-

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

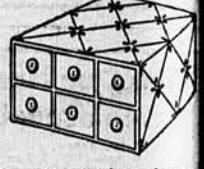
Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

Mrs. Joe McCord of Frankfort, Indiana, fixed a door knob when the threads were badly worn by drilling a hole through the shaft and through the shank of the knob and fastening with a small stove bolt.



From Independence, Missouri, Mrs. Raymond L. Ward writes of her use of a small magnet on a string to pick up needles or pins that drop when she is sewing.

The illustration at right shows a useful miniature chest of drawers for storing buttons, thread, needles and other small objects. Mrs. William T. Watson of Caney, Oklahoma, made it from match boxes and scraps of dress material.



Mrs. Elsie Brown of Cleburne, Kansas, suggests painting only every other step when painting stairs. This leaves alternate treads for walking. When painted steps are dry, the others can be painted too.

One and all, these men have nothing but good to write about Conoco products—and Your Tank Truck Editor wants to say a few good words right here and now himself, about the reasons behind all those opinions of Conoco quality.

Take Conoco Nth motor oil. Two very good reasons exist for Nth oil's exceptional ability—and those reasons are called OIL-PLATING and Thialkene inhibitor.

The ability to OIL-PLATE is a special characteristic of Nth oil . . . an ability to fasten durably or sort of plate-up lubricant on fine-finished surfaces inside any engine. This ability comes from a special ingredient in Nth oil—a substance whose action seems magnet-like. And with OIL-PLATING up on engine parts, you can imagine wear getting a beating . . . and wear, you know, is the real big cause of carbon and sludge!

Thialkene inhibitor is a substance to retard breakdown of the oil. Working with Conoco Nth oil's special OIL-PLATING ingredient, Thialkene inhibitor helps your engine work harder with less danger of any fault in lubrication.

Now that you've read these opinions about Nth motor oil—and something about the reasons for those opinions—maybe you'd like to see how Nth oil and other Conoco products work out in your own machines. That's easy as rolling off a log! Just phone Your Conoco Agent to come on out with all your fuel and lubricant needs. He'll make it just as soon as he can—and he'll bring your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart . . . designed especially for your own make of tractor. Call him today. No obligation. Continental Oil Company

Your Conoco Agent



age . . . to take the fuss out of starting. Give your car and your spirit a lift by getting Conoco N-tane today—at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station in town—or through Your Conoco Agent.

*TRADE MARK