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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

FEBRUARY 21, 1948



Two Western Kansas Boosters . . . See Page 19





Common Sense Tells You



ANY tractor tire must get its lug bars to dig into the ground before it can pull. That's just plain common sense.

And anyone can see that lug bars with an entering edge are bound to bite in better. For example, you notice on the Goodyear Sure-Grip shown here that the lugs are *unconnected* — o-p-e-n at the center. That gives each one its own bite edge right where traction must start.

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For your own protection, keep this fact in mind: the truth about any tire's traction is revealed in its tread. So when you replace worn tires or order a new tractor, forget the wild claims and just *study the tread*. Then common sense will tell you, *before you buy*, which tire will pull better, last longer, ride smoother.

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Kansas Corn Lacks Nitrogen

NITROGEN still is the basic fertilizer requirement for better corn yields in Kansas. That point was emphasized at the meeting of the Kansas Hybrids Association during Agricultural Week at Kansas State College, February 4.

The report on co-operative corn fertility tests in 1947 was made by A. L. Clapp, agronomist, and E. A. Cleavenger and L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomists.

Of the 3 plant-food elements—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium—nitrogen is the only one greatly needed for corn production in Northeastern Kansas. That was the conclusion Mr. Willoughby reached. He suggested the nitrogen can be obtained either by including such legumes as alfalfa, sweet clover or red clover in the rotation, or by using commercial fertilizer.

Nitrogen from commercial fertilizer should be used where corn is grown on land that has not grown a legume in recent years, he pointed out. Between 40 and 70 pounds should be applied to each acre. It can be applied either at planting time, at last cultivation or part at each time with equal results.

It was suggested that higher rates of nitrogen probably should not be applied all at one time. But higher applications were not used in the compilation of the data.

The condition is somewhat different in Southeast Kansas. Mr. Cleavenger reported test plots in that area indicated that yield of corn can be increased by use of legumes in the rotation. Commercial nitrogen alone results in some increase in production but not nearly as much as nitrogen and phosphate together. Indications are that heavy applications of phosphate on the legume in the rotation will probably supply the need of corn for both elements, Mr. Cleavenger pointed out.

Potash was not required in either area.

Name Their Officers

During the annual business meeting of the hybrid association, Wilfrid Johnson, Clebourne, was named president. H. F. Roepke, Manhattan, was re-elected vice-president, and Carl Oberley, Manhattan, was retained as secretary-treasurer. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, was named as the association's delegate to the State Board of Agriculture.

Board members re-elected were O. J. Olsen, Horton, and Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, who will serve 2-year terms. Holding membership on the board for another year are L. L. Utz, Highland, and Ralf E. Hockens, Arrington.

Mr. Roepke was re-elected president of the Hybrid Corn Section of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Blot the Oil

Stitch thru a blotter to remove any possible oil after oiling the machine. Stitch thru emery cloth to sharpen needle.—Mrs. L. W. T.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas
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"Vets" Protect Livestock And Our Health, Too

SICK animals on the farm still call for the services of the veterinarian. But the place of the "Vet" in our society is considerably more important. That impression was gained after listening to Dr. William A. Hagan speak at the annual meeting of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, in Topeka, February 5 and 6.

Doctor Hagan is a former Kansan. He attended school at Kansas State College. He now is dean of the New York Veterinary College, Cornell University, and president of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Strictly from an economic standpoint, the Vet is protecting livestock health. In this way he is helping to assure adequate supplies of meat, milk and eggs for our dinner tables. And that is doubly important during a time of grain shortages.

But the veterinarian measures up to another responsibility: That of guarding us against the diseases of animals which are communicable to man. Doctor Hagan said he had a list of 35 such diseases in his pocket. And without too much thought, he believed he could run it up to 50. He discussed a few of these diseases. Among them were rabies, brucellosis, anthrax, streptococcus infections and a new one he called "Q" fever. In some cases the disease occurs in man in a different form, but often the large reservoir of the bacteria or virus is found in the animals, both wild and domesticated.

Speaking about brucellosis, more commonly known as Bang's disease or abortion, Doctor Hagan warns that we must do something about it. From an economic standpoint it is a threat to our animal industry. At the same time it is a danger to public health.

The danger of infection, he pointed out, is much stronger thru actual contact with the animals than thru drinking milk. He claims it never has been proved that any case of undulant fever came from milk, and two thirds of our milk today is pasteurized, anyway. At

this point he gave new support to the theory that all milk should be pasteurized. Certain vitamins do not disappear as rapidly from pasteurized milk as from raw milk, he said.

There still is no satisfactory treatment for this disease in either man or animals, Doctor Hagan said. In animals we still must depend on prevention and elimination.

Altho brucellosis is considered an economic threat to our animal industry, there is another side to this situation. At a time when food supplies are scarce, the question is raised whether we can economically afford to test and slaughter in an effort to rid our herds of brucellosis.

At present the Kansas Vets have decided it would be wiser to go all out in the prevention of foot-and-mouth disease in our herds, a disease which has caused much concern on a hemispheric basis recently.

However, more Kansas cattle herds each year are being tested and vaccinated to counteract brucellosis. According to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Strain 19 vaccine produces a serviceable resistance in a high percentage of calves vaccinated, or softens the attack in those which fail to develop serviceable resistance. Livestock men gradually are going ahead with this voluntary program.

Vets Elect Officers

New president of the state association is Dr. Charles W. Bower, Topeka, who has been secretary of the organization the last 25 years. Dr. E. L. Dicke, Louisburg, was elected vice-president, and Dr. O. W. Morris, Parsons, secretary-treasurer. Dr. W. E. Logan, Topeka, succeeds Dr. E. E. Leasure, Manhattan, on the executive board.

Other members of the board until 1949 and 1950 respectively are Dr. Ben Shambaugh, Burlington, and Dr. W. L. Conger, Ottawa.

"Kansas and Bust" If We Don't Watch Out

IT'S STILL "Kansas or Bust," said George D. Scarseth at the annual meeting of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association at Manhattan, February 5. But it can become "Kansas and Bust," he warned "if we don't watch our soil fertility."

With an interchange of conjunctions Mr. Scarseth applied a slogan of pioneer days to the present. He recalled how "Kansas or Bust" appeared as a slogan on the prairie schooners. After some sad experiences with Kansas climate the slogan became "Kansas and Bust." It still could be changed to that in the future.

Mr. Scarseth is with the American Farm Research Association, Lafayette, Ind. He has had opportunity to view the trends of American agriculture. He warned members of the crop improvement association that we are living off the inherited fertility of our soil. We are not putting back what we are taking out and in many cases are using the wrong fertilizers. We must see to it that our farmers are not merely soil miners, he told the group of men who each year produce Kansas certified seeds.

After the United States raised a record corn crop in 1946, he heard it said, "Look, our soil is still plenty good." But actually, Mr. Scarseth

pointed out, the average yield to the acre on 40 per cent of the corn land was 20 bushels an acre or less. Last year Kansas produced a record wheat crop, the average yield was close to 20 bushels an acre. But many of the yields were far below that. And it must be remembered that bumper crop was produced from seed varieties that consistently outyielded the original turkey wheat in test plots.

There seems to be only one conclusion, that our soil fertility is receding. And history points out to us that educational and cultural levels recede where the productivity of soil declines. Mr. Scarseth reminded.

Alfalfa once was raised in New England, he recalled. When alfalfa could no longer be produced, a switch was made to clover. Now timothy and red-top are the main hay crops and the farmers in that area must buy their protein feeds. He warned that we may get to that same position.

There is not enough food in the world today to feed even a part of the people adequately. And there may come a day when we cannot feed ourselves adequately, he said. Wouldn't it be better to build up your soil? he asked.

That is why Mr. Scarseth said, "It's still Kansas or Bust," but can become, "Kansas and Bust."

Kansas Seed Growers Certify New Varieties

ONE NEW wheat variety and 3 oats varieties have been approved by the Kansas Experiment Station, it was announced by Dr. H. E. Myers, head of the department of agronomy, Kansas State College. The announcement was made February 5 at the meeting of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association held during Agricultural Week. The new crops will be certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

The new wheat is Triumph. It is an early-maturing variety which is adapted in an area bounded by Man-

hattan, Hays, Stillwater, Okla., and Woodward, Okla. As an early-maturing variety, it has a definite place in the southern part of the state. Dr. Myers pointed out. But Triumph wheat is not inherently resistant to Hessian fly and some important diseases that strike wheat.

One of the oats varieties approved is Clinton, which is late maturing but has stood up well in Eastern Kansas. Clinton is resistant to rust and the Helminthosporium disease which has endangered the future of Neosho and Osage oats. The other 2 new oats va-

eties are Cherokee and Nemaha. One of the varieties is a sister oats to Clinton, but both are earlier maturing than Clinton.

Both Cherokee and Nemaha varieties have been tested 4 years at Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas experiment stations. They have been found resistant to smut, rust and Helminthosporium. All available seed for these new varieties has been distributed.

At the same time Doctor Myers reported on a new strain of soybean that has not yet been approved. It will be considered for approval in the near future. It is a selection from Illini. At the same time a new sorghum will be considered for approval.

Members of the Crop Improvement Association voted to certify these crops when and if they meet the approval of the experiment stations.

At the evening banquet, Premier Seed Grower awards were presented to Ralf E. Hockens, Arrington, who became a Master Farmer in 1935, and George J. Fuhrman, Atchison. The presentations were made by Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner, Kansas City chamber of Commerce.

In the last 10 years Mr. Hockens has sold about 5,825 bushels of certified seed. Included were Pawnee wheat, Nepsho and Fulton oats, Reids yellow dent corn and hybrid corn. This year he will have a seeding of the new Cherokee oats.

Mr. Fuhrman has produced about 1,000 bushels of certified seed in the last 10 years that have included Pawnee wheat and red clover. Last year he produced 400 bushels of the new Nemaha oats.

Both men use clover consistently in their crop rotations, planning clover every fourth year. Rotations in both cases call for corn, oats, wheat and clover in that order.

Name Crop Officers

New president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association is Walter C. Peirce, Hutchinson. The new vice-president is F. J. Raleigh, Clyde. L. L. Compton, Manhattan, was retained as secretary-treasurer, and assistant secretary is C. C. Montgomery, Manhattan.

Former president Charles R. Toppling, Lawrence, is the new member of the board of directors. Other board members are C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; Otto C. Eulert, Paradise; B. H. Hewett, Coldwater; H. F. Roepke, Manhattan; H. E. Myers, Manhattan; J. E. Sowder, Toronto, and L. C. Williams, Manhattan.

Big Return From Clover

Sweet clover is doing a big job on the Aaron Boeckner farm, McPherson county, and he expects to continue using it. A year ago he harvested 20 acres of sweet clover seed that paid him \$92 an acre. In addition to that he had used it for pasture and reported an increase of milk from his cows.

He plowed the clover stubble under and seeded part of the acreage to brome grass, some to wheat. A 5-acre strip of brome was seeded in the center and the outside was put to wheat, making a total of 15 acres. This wheat averaged 37 bushels an acre last summer where other wheat on his farm not on clover ground made an average of 30 bushels.

The brome also gave a good account of itself. Altho some seed was lost from lodging he estimated a return of approximately 600 pounds an acre. Sweet clover was responsible.

But his experiences with clover will not end there. Mr. Boeckner seeded 30 acres more last spring in wide-spaced oats, 16-inch drill rows. He was a little disappointed in the oats, it made only 40 bushels an acre. But he has a good crop of sweet clover coming on which will make up the difference in the end.

Easter Is March 28

Why not plan a party for Easter week? Our leaflets, "Easter Eggs-bits" and "New Fashions in Easter Favors," offers suggestions for an unusual party for adults as well as for children. Please send your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It will have prompt attention. Price 3c.

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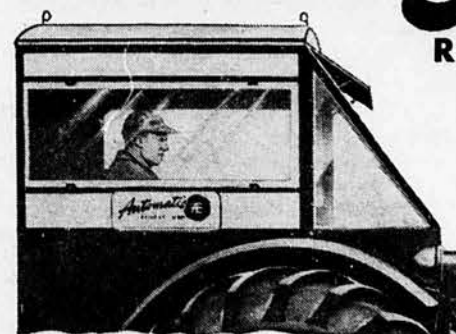
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Left: Once every week 4 classes of veterans in Morris county meet with instructors. Sometimes they have a general meeting. Here they listen to a visiting speaker, Howard Myers, Wabaunsee county agent. Above all, he asked them to have faith in reliable sources of information.

Below: There is one woman in the on-farm training program at Council Grove. She is Mrs. Lillian Leffler, Allen, who owns and operates her farm. Instructor Walter Porter looks on as she prepares to pour cottonseed cake in the bucket to feed her herd of deferred steers.



Veterans Make Substantial Headway With . . . On-Farm Training

By ED RUPP

THERE was little time for Carl Good, Morris county, to think about farming when he was a prisoner of war in Italy. And even less time after he slipped away from his captors. It took him 9 months and 6 days to get back to his lines, all the while getting his food in a manner which seemed most appropriate at the moment.

Now he is producing food for others, even helping to feed his former captors. But it was a tough job getting started. Prices were high and he had all his equipment and livestock to buy to get into the business. He had no opportunity during the war to make sufficient capital to stake himself in farming. More than that, like other veterans, Carl Good found the better farms were not available. In many cases worn-out farms that had been idle during the war were the only ones they were able to rent on either a share or cash basis.

But, like necessity is the mother of invention, unexpected progress in farming is in the future from the adversity being experienced by these former G. I.'s. And it is a guided progress that is being directed thru the institutional on-farm training program. After World War I, veterans interested in farming were turned loose on the land to shift for themselves. The latest crop of veterans is faring better. A little more than a year ago the on-farm training program was launched. It gives veterans wanting to farm an even break with the veterans given an opportunity to obtain a college education. Or, an even break with the veterans receiving on-job training in town thru the G. I. bill.

Much credit for this on-farm training program must go to Dewey Z. McCormick, present chief of agricultural training, Veterans Administration. It was Mr. McCormick who carried the ball in formulating plans for institutional on-farm training and getting the program under way. He is a native Kansan more widely known as Dewey than Mr. McCormick. He was 15 years county agent in Morris county, from 1925 to 1940. Before that he taught Vocational Agriculture 2 years at Ford, and after his tour of duty as county agent was associated with the Farm Security Administration. It was this training in agricultural service agencies that helped fit him for his present job.

In the United States nearly one-quarter million veterans now are enrolled in on-farm training. About 1,500 are taking part in the program in Kansas.

Altho Kansas by no means has the largest state enrollment, Mr. McCormick says, "As a Kansan I am proud to say that Kansas has one of the best programs in the United States. The state also is outstanding in the way the State Board for Vocational Education and the Veterans' Administration

have co-operated from the beginning in the development of the program, and the way both organizations have obtained co-operation from other agricultural agencies."

In many states the program at first was sponsored by the Veterans' Administration in co-operation with the schools. Now most states are working with State Boards for Vocational Education in carrying on the program.

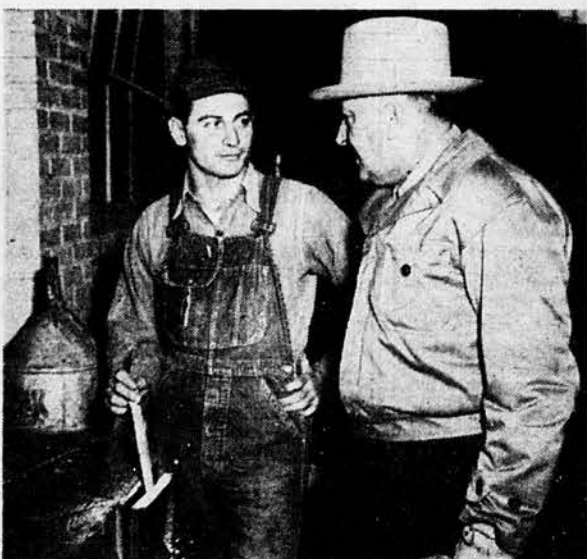
One of the outstanding county programs in Kansas is in Morris county. Four full classes are in operation there. One instructor is limited to 24 veteran trainees, and all 4 classes are full to the brim in Council Grove. If another instructor were available they say another full class could be supplied in a short time. But that seems to be the one big limitation, available instructors. To qualify these instructors must have degrees in agriculture and have had practical experience in teaching or other agricultural work.

The 4 Morris county instructors are Duke Brown, Walter Porter, Wilburt Greer and John Blythe.

Duke Brown is a former Kansas county agent, now a hatcheryman at Council Grove. Walter Porter is a former Vocational Agriculture instructor, now a rancher in the county. Wilburt Greer was a poultry major at Kansas State College, and is now a turkey producer on his farm near Wilsey. And John Blythe is a former county agent, now on the farm near Parkerville. Men with backgrounds like that are difficult to find.

But what about the veterans? Are they enrolled in on-farm training just for the \$65 a month they can get if single, or \$90 if married?

[Continued on Page 26]

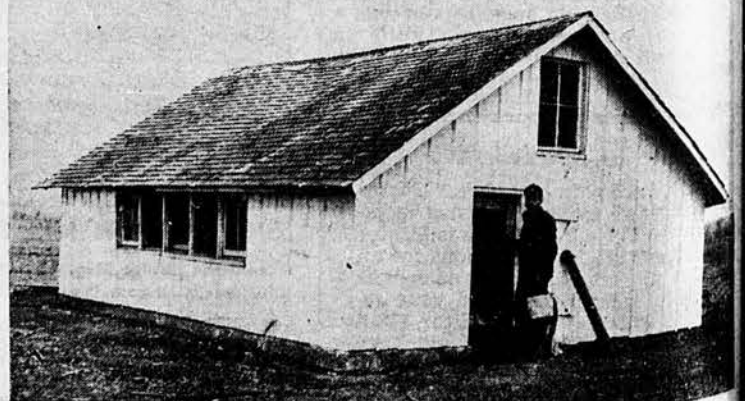


Above: Dewey Z. McCormick, right, national chief of veterans on-farm training, chats with Carrol Joy, veteran from Alta Vista. Mr. Joy was fitting a new ax handle while attending shop class at Council Grove. Veterans use Vocational Agriculture department facilities.



Above: Max Davis, right, is applying feeding information learned in classwork to his hog program. He is finding that careful handling and good practices are required to do the job right. At left is his father, L. C. Davis, and in the center his instructor, Duke Brown.

Right: This laying house was constructed by Dale North. Materials came from an old building he bought for \$100.



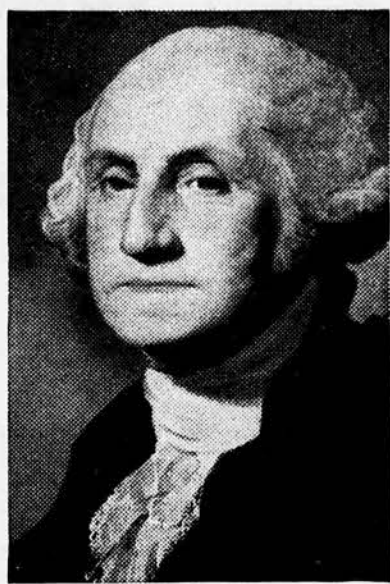
Washington First of All A Farmer

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

BECAUSE the history books dwell at such length upon George Washington as a statesman and soldier, we do not usually think of him as an outstanding farmer. But that is just what he was above everything else. Altho his career as a farmer was much interrupted it was his one great interest. Always painfully conscious of his ignorance of military tactics, he was glad to return to his farm after being away from it 8 years during the war.

We do a lot of crabbing if we are asked to give one day of our time to collecting Farm Bureau dues or helping in 4-H Club work, but Washington gave unstintingly of both his time and his talents. They asked him to help frame a Constitution for his little nation and when this was finished they elected him president. All that meant a lot of outside work for another 8 years. He would have been much happier supervising his vast estate for he did not like social functions and he hated speechmaking.

After he had made all these sacrifices at the behest of his fellowmen, when they accused him of wanting to be king. Washington was not as docile a character as the history books would have us believe. He flew into a rage at this and swore he would rather be on his farm than to be made emperor of the world. He looked forward to the time when he could lay down all civic and patriotic burdens and return to Mount Vernon as a farmer. In 1788 he wrote to a friend, "How much more delightful is the task of making im-



George Washington

best. Washington, of course, knew nothing about the nitrogen-gathering ability of legumes. Yet we learn from his diary that as early as 1760 he sowed luzerne, that very valuable legume that we now call alfalfa.

After switching from tobacco to other crops he centered his attention particularly on wheat. In those days there were no county agents to whom he could go for advice; there were no agricultural bulletins he could consult. Yet, in his wheat-growing project Washington made use of some of the very same practices modern farmers are urged to use. He treated his seed to prevent smut. He tried experiments to protect his wheat from rust and from Hessian fly.

Proud of His Mill

As a reward for these efforts he was able to raise very good wheat. He was proud of the flour made in his own grist mill. In this he did just what modern farm experts advocate; that is, process right on the farm as many of the farm products as possible. It was as good flour as any made in America and, according to the records, it was shipped to the West Indies.

The Soil Conservation Service maintains that Washington was on the right track in his efforts to protect the soil against erosion. He used "vegetable rubbish" as he called it, to check the spreading of gullies and to prevent sheet erosion. He made many experiments with different kinds of fertilizers. He tried plaster of Paris and powdered stone. He planted potatoes with manure and potatoes without and noted exactly what the difference was in yield. He did not agree with Thomas Jefferson who contended he could buy a new acre of land cheaper than he could manure an old one.

Washington was a great horseman and expert enough that he broke his own. In 1785 his diary shows that he had 130 horses distributed over his various farms, 27 of which were kept on the home place at Mount Vernon. We think of diversification as a com-

paratively new idea. But Washington undoubtedly realized the hazardness of cash-crop farming alone for he combined his crop farming with livestock farming.

He manifested a great interest in stock raising and was the first farmer in America to raise mules. In 1785 the King of Spain sent him 2 jacks and 2 jennies. One jack, however, died coming over. The following year the Marquis de Lafayette sent him another jack and 2 jennies. From these he raised mules to supplement oxen as work animals on his farms. He owned 50 mules at the time of his death. In 1783 he had 13 yoke of oxen.

Very few farmers in Virginia kept sheep, but in 1758 Washington had 65 old sheep and 48 lambs. He devoted a great deal of study to his sheep and by means of selection was able to shear an average of 5½ pounds of wool, while his neighbors rarely averaged 2 pounds to the sheep. By 1793 the size of his sheep flock had increased to more than 600. This same year he had more than 300 black cattle of all sorts. Washington's cattle were branded with the letters "G W" and the location on the body indicated the farm on which the animal was raised. He saw to it that his farms were equipped with every kind of new tool or implement that was designed to do better work. He accumulated many pieces of farm machinery and at his death owned a threshing machine, a Dutch fan, a wheat drill, a corn drill, a machine for gathering clover seed and another for raking up wheat. He established shops on his estate comparable to modern farm shops where indentured servants and favored slaves could make needed repairs.

Modern farmers are urged to keep books. Few did until a short time ago. But Washington kept a very complete set of books. He carefully set down all his transactions, and even kept a diary in which he recorded notations about his plantings, yields and various farm operations.

W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist, has been telling Kansas farmers these many years they would do well to have a farm garden. Washington had one at Mount Vernon and a more thriving kitchen garden could not be desired. It was filled with many kinds of vegetables and herbs, and

"Hits Nail on Head"

DEAR MR. GILKESON: I am glad you printed Dr. George S. Benson's speech on "America, in the Valley of Decision." He hits the nail on the head when he says we have drifted pretty far from free enterprise, but that we still have the opportunity to preserve the American way of life. As you know, that has always been my attitude here in Washington.

To my mind, the great stronghold of democracy is on the farm. We must do everything we can to help every new generation of rural boys and girls preserve the free heritage which means so much to their parents. That is why I have always believed in encouraging 4-H Club, Future Farmer and similar organizations for rural young people. And that is why I am pleased with articles like Doctor Benson's speech. Keep up the good work.—Arthur Capper, Washington, D. C.

Washington even experimented some with cross-fertilization of fruit trees. More than 40 living trees still stand at Mount Vernon which were planted by Washington's own hands or under his supervision. Some of these are pecan trees that were propagated from nuts given him by Thomas Jefferson.

The Washington family moved to Mount Vernon in the early summer of 1759. During his lifetime Washington acquired 63,000 acres of land in various sections of the country that are now in 7 states and the District of Columbia. But of all this vast estate his greatest interest centered in the 5 farms that made up the 8,000 acres of the Mount Vernon plantation. He once wrote to a friend, "I think with you that the life of a husbandman is the most delectable. It is honorable, it is amusing, and with judicious management, it is profitable."

While president, George Washington advanced a farsighted policy for the general betterment of agriculture and laid the foundation for the later establishment of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

New Market Studies To Aid Poultrymen

A COMPLETE study of marketing of poultry and eggs under various conditions is under way, according to J. W. Koudele, instructor of agricultural economics at Kansas State College. This research work is made possible thru allocations provided by the Hope-Flanagan bill, he reported during the poultry meetings at Manhattan in connection with annual Agricultural Week, February 3.

This type of research has never before been attempted on such a large and complete scale. It can well lead to an improvement in the present status of poultry producers. Mr. Koudele will head much of the research work in Kansas. His findings will be correlated with other work done in the North Central states.

That there is a definite need for this work was emphasized by experiments related earlier by C. L. Gish, assistant

professor of poultry husbandry. By actual test an increase of 6 per cent in the income was gained thru marketing clean eggs. This added income was the result of a 3-cent price spread between clean and dirty eggs. Only difference in the 2 flocks was in management. That included community-type nests, more efficient gathering of the eggs.

The problem of dirty eggs received considerable attention thruout the morning program. The intensity of this problem is increased by the fact that Kansas is an exporting state and for that reason has few regulatory laws. Importing states are much more severe in their inspection programs. There is a law in Kansas that the first purchaser of eggs must candle them and bad eggs be returned to the producer. That law, Mr. Gish pointed out, has not been enforced.

Therein lies much of the problem for Kansas poultrymen. The conditions indicate a definite need for more quality-egg markets.

The number of producers attending the poultry meetings was somewhat smaller than usual. Bad weather left its mark. It may also have been a sign of the times. There is a lag in poultry interest at present among farm-size flock owners because of unfavorable feed and market conditions.

But poultry men do not seem concerned about the future of the industry in Kansas. In fact, present conditions may aid them to bring about a more rapid change to the "30 or 300" proposal for farm flocks. Extension specialists in Kansas as well as other states have come to the conclusion that a poultryman will be better off with 300 or more layers than with 100 or 150. If they are not interested in that large a number of layers, they believe in reduction to 30, or enough to supply eggs for the farm table. The point is, it requires very little more work to keep 300 layers than a smaller flock. The difference in income will increase efficiency a substantial amount.

"For Everyone?"

DEAR EDITOR: We read the article, "America in the Valley of Decision," and think every high-school student and every citizen of our U. S. A. should read it and work to keep our democratic way of life.

We have lost many of our principles now and only with a real awakening of our people can we gain back our liberties and hold our American way of life.—Will and Minnie Weltmer, Labette Co.

improvements on the earth than all the vain glory that can be acquired from ravishing it."

George Washington was a progressive farmer, far in advance of most farmers of his day, both in theory and in practice. The system of agriculture followed by his neighbors and all Virginia farmers was to cut down a piece of land and keep it in constant cultivation, first in tobacco, then in Indian corn. When the fertility of this piece of ground was used up they would clear another piece and follow the same procedure, then a third piece and so on until they had used all their land.

Washington tried specializing in tobacco and did right well at it at first. In 1759 his books show he marketed 34,160 pounds. In 1760 he sold 35,037 pounds. His big crop year was in 1763 when the yield was 89,079 pounds. But he soon found that tobacco was rapidly depleting his soil. It was then that he turned his attention to other crops, and soil-conservation officials say he was among the first to recognize the dangers of a single-crop system of agriculture.

He Rotated Crops

While some present-day farmers have not yet come to a realization of the value and necessity of crop rotation, Washington is known to have practiced it on almost every acre of his vast holdings. Sometimes he used several alternate systems for a single plot. "My countrymen," he wrote in 1782, "are too much used to corn blades and corn shucks; and have too little knowledge of the profit of grass land." This same statement could be addressed as aptly to many farmers in 1948. Washington had little patience with those farmers who were content to follow in the ruts of their fathers. His great interest in clover, rye, hop, timothy and other grasses lay in his belief that they would improve his soil, which was none too good at

"Must We Sacrifice Our Freedom?"

DEAR EDITOR: My husband and I just finished reading Doctor Benson's speech and oh, how I wish it could be brought to the attention of every man, woman and child in the nation. But would they have ears to hear and the understanding to realize the rich heritage that is being so thoughtlessly thrown away? (Doctor Benson's speech was printed on page 12, of Kansas Farmer for February 7, 1948.)

Last week we finished paying for our farm. Must we eventually sacrifice our freedom to handle that bit of God's good earth as we see fit? My husband, an orphan since childhood, has dreamed and labored toward this goal. Our creed has been: That as long as we had health and strength it was our duty to stand on our own two feet and do all in our power to prepare for the days when we could no longer earn.

The Nation as a whole has sold its birthright for a mess of pottage by throwing itself into the Government bread line, asking a dole for this, and price support for that. We had no idea the thought expressed by one of the head men in our county AAA was so widespread, when he asked my dad if he actually thought the Constitution written 170 years ago was good enough for now. The world has strayed too far from Godly principles.—Mrs. Walter E. Meyer, Nemaha Co.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

THE severe beating that wheat took in less than 2 weeks this month, the sharpest drop in history I believe, confirms what I have been contending all along.

Before this session of Congress adjourns, it must extend the support prices promised farmers for the postwar transition period, for at least another year. I shall urge extension for 2 years, at least for the basic, non-perishable crops such as wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and to make it safe, I believe these should be continued for this period at 90 per cent of parity.

The perishable crops present a different and very difficult problem, and we may have to give them separate treatment, if an agreement can be reached that does not violate the spirit of the promise made to farmers to provide these supports for 2 years after the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed.

The break in grain prices, and then in nearly all foods, came with stunning suddenness. In 10 days the average price of 12 key foods and feeds fell 12 per cent. Wheat dropped 19 per cent, and corn 21 per cent, before there was any sign of leveling off. Industrial prices were not so severely affected during this period. Sixteen key industrial commodities fell off only 3 per cent. Prices for 50 representative stocks on the stock exchanges slipped off only 4.5 per cent.

The resultant drops in retail food prices were hailed with joy by consumers, naturally. Due to heavy food purchases by the Government for export—particularly to western Europe—food prices have been proportionately higher than any other group of consumer goods. And they were bound to come down, sometime, in relation to other commodities. We have been riding the waves of inflation (resulting from Government spending, pre-war, war and postwar) so long and so high in the economic stratosphere, that sooner or later a lot of things are going to have to find their way back toward solid earth.

However, a hysterical consumer pressure for lower prices, if it carries these down too far and too fast, will have a terrific effect. Most consumers live off wages and salaries. With Federal, state and local Governments demanding between 50 and 55 billion—55 thousand million—dollars in taxes every year, salaries and wages must be high and there must be pretty nearly full employment to meet the tax bill. Salaries and wages and taxes are paid out of the proceeds from the sale of goods and services. That means prices must be high enough to meet the payrolls, pay the taxes, and give returns on investments. So the consumer has as much real interest in high enough prices to meet these conditions as those who have goods or services to sell.

The stunning crash in grain prices apparently was caused by the combination of several factors hitting the market all at once. Traders on the future market (commodity exchanges) awoke all at once to the fact that (1) Government had stopped buying wheat and flour; (2) that only about 75 million bushels more wheat had to be purchased to meet the goal of 450 million bushels for export; (3) that Australian and Argentine harvests (this is harvest time down under the equator) were exceeding predictions; (4) that crop conditions in the United States were much better than indicated last fall; (5) that crop prospects in Europe are far better than a year ago; (6) that the marketer or housewife was holding more tightly the purse strings of the family pocketbook. So when a Mr. Maynard of the Chicago Board of Trade sold short one million bushels of wheat futures, there was a rush to sell.

After 10 days of bearish markets, cash wheat had dropped to within 15 to 20 cents of the support price (\$2.02 for No. 2 hard red winter wheat, Kansas City); in some localities practically to support price levels.

What happens next will depend, in my judgment, largely upon the weather; upon whether the export goal is lifted to 500 million bushels; upon proposed Government buying for the European recovery program; upon public psychology. It still is a fact that there is a world shortage and a world demand for wheat and other foods, and that some of these days Secretary of Agriculture Anderson must go into the market and buy between 77 and 127 million bushels of wheat for export.

But it is just as apparent, it seems to me, that if grain harvests are good in the Northern Hemisphere this year, that our exports of wheat and flour next year will be down toward 300 million bushels, even 200 million bushels—and the wheat shortage might become a wheat surplus in the United States in a matter of months.

Considering that the Government has urged, almost demanded, that American farmers plant record acreages of grains to meet world needs, I say that in all fairness the farm price support program must—and will—be continued for at least another year, whether this Congress does anything about the so-called long-range farm program or not.

Of First Importance

I FIND the farm problem mentioned most frequently today is that of saving soil and maintaining soil fertility. It is mentioned in a great many of the letters I receive here in Washington. I note it has a very prominent place at virtually every farm meeting held in my home state of Kansas. And it gets top billing in similar meetings thruout our entire nation.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, held in Topeka January 14 to 16, it received this official recognition in the resolutions:

"We take serious cognizance of the fact that all wealth and life spring from the soil, and that the welfare of all classes of people is directly dependent on our soil resources. For this reason, the importance of soil conservation is a prime responsibility of this generation and merits universal interest and support of every citizen. In this connection, we encourage the farmers and landowners of Kansas to give serious thought to the program of Balanced Farming advanced by Kansas State College for a more practical and more efficient agriculture. We especially recommend widespread encouragement of grass-land farming with livestock, and use of other practices which maintain and replenish the soil, coincident with production of food."

This resolution was drawn up by delegates representing 100,000 Kansas farmers and stockmen. It is obvious then that every farm family in the state is well aware of the fact there is a soil and fertility problem. This resolution again charges every person on the farm with the responsibility of doing his share in saving the soil. But it goes farther than that, as it should. It states in plain words that it is a prime responsibility of "every" citizen.

Farmers know their responsibility. But I am

afraid other citizens are not so well aware of the seriousness of soil erosion. I for one am going to do my share in telling "every citizen" that soil conservation is as important to the man in town as it is to the man on the farm. The fact is evident that soil is the source of food, clothes and lumber for

ing for all of us. All of us have a responsibility. I am not saying that all town folks are informed about the importance of soil saving. Just take note of the various chambers of commerce, manufacturing concerns, banker organizations, railroads—all kinds of businesses—that sponsor farm contests and farm projects. They know that good soil means better returns for farmers. Their turn means more farm dollars exchanged for automobiles, radios, electric service and appliances, tractors, shipping crops and livestock, and bank deposits. They know that farms—profitable farms—pay taxes, help maintain roads, sponsor good schools, and maintain strong churches.

I believe Kansas is in better position in regard to soil and fertility than some of the Eastern states for example. We have a younger state for one thing. Our land hasn't been farmed to death. Much of our land is less rugged than in certain other states. And I believe Kansas farmers are somewhat more efficient in taking care of the soil and in production than the average for the country. This is proved by our wartime production.

Now, this job of soil and fertility saving must go on, yes, and water conservation, too. The fact that farmers know their job is all to the good. The fact that many businessmen appreciate the importance of holding good soil on our farms is helpful. But we still have the job of acquainting the majority of our citizens with the fact that any soil and fertility loss is a direct loss to them.

Getting that fact across to more people may make them less eager to blame the farmer for the high cost of living. It must still be the job of the farmer to save the soil, and to maintain its fertility. He is the only man qualified to do the job. But he needs the help of, as the National Grange states it, "A marketing and price structure that will maintain agriculture on a satisfactory self-sustaining and stable basis."

I think much of our present soil and fertility loss problem can be traced right back to our fair farm prices. With less-than-cost-of-production prices too many years, farmers couldn't afford to do any great amount of terracing. All the while the public didn't realize that it couldn't afford to pay such low prices that farmers couldn't save the soil.

One authority shows how far "down the river" our soil has gone in this way. He states that of the "6 million so-called farms in the United States, about 2½ million actually produce practically the whole of the commercial farm production of the country. The other 3½ million are subsistence farms." He also says that each full-time worker on these 2½ million farms is feeding himself and 25 other persons in addition.

It is high time "every citizen" realizes his personal interest in this soil-saving job. And that he can help most by helping to insure farm incomes that will allow farmers to take whatever measures are necessary for the conservation of our soil, as our own Kansas farmers so aptly stated it in the recent Topeka meeting.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Offer 21 Objectives for Farm Program

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Report of the Aiken (Senator George D. Aiken, Vermont) subcommittee on long-range agricultural policy to Senator Arthur Capper, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, did not get the attention it deserved when made public.

The report was released for publication February 7. But on the preceding Wednesday, February 4, the prices of wheat, corn, and other commodities started a plunge downward that by Saturday had brought wheat price

(Chicago) to \$2.51, a drop of 45 cents in 4 successive days, and from a high of \$3.12 on January 17.

A week later, Washington and the country were still trying to decide whether deflation really had started; or whether a combination of profit-taking by speculators, stopping of Government buying for export, more

favorable crop conditions in the United States, better crops than anticipated in Argentina and Australia, plus a general uneasiness, had combined to bring a readjustment in prices of farm commodities.

So not too much attention was paid to the Aiken report, which after all dealt with long-range policies, without recommending any specific legislation.

The same committee is working on a bill that probably will just hit some of the high spots in amending farm legislation now on the statute books.

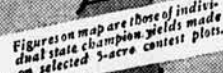
Under the head of "Legislative Objectives" the report makes the following finding and also 21 major objectives, as follows:

"The testimony presented to the subcommittee and its interpretation of a sound, long-range policy and program for American agriculture require

(Continued on Page 28)

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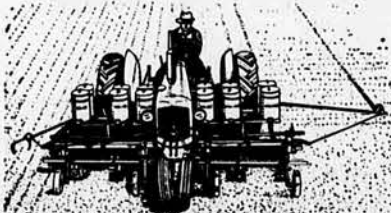
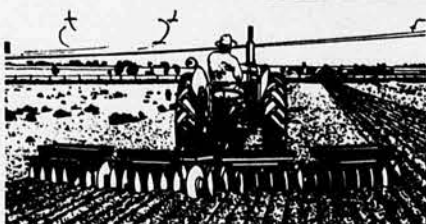
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Nitrogen on Wheat and Oats Made Good Profit in 1947

By A. L. CLAPP, Agronomist
Kansas State College

INCREASED wheat and oats yields were obtained last year by applying a top-dressing of ammonium nitrate in experiments conducted over the state by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the county agents.

Ammonium nitrate, which was applied to the 1947 wheat crop as a top-dressing in December or March or plowed under in the fall, produced a profit in all sections of the state. When oats were properly fertilized with nitrogen, good increases were obtained, especially if the phosphate and moisture requirements were also adequately supplied. Nitrogen was applied in most cases as a top-dressing when the oats plants were 2 to 6 inches tall.

Wheat profit from ammonium nitrate treatment varied from \$11.80 to \$23 an acre, depending upon the amount of nitrogen used and the section of the state in which the test was located. These figures were obtained by using an evaluation of \$2 a bushel for the wheat and \$70 a ton for the ammonium nitrate.

Oats profit from the application of 50 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre varied from \$11.85 an acre for Southeastern to \$12.45 an acre in Central Kansas. Each increase in the amount of nitrogen applied from 50 to 100 to 150 pounds an acre increased the yield and profit.

The increase in yield of wheat due to top-dressing with nitrogen fertilizer did not vary greatly in different sections of the state in 1947. There was, however, considerable difference in response due to the quantity applied. Seventy-five pounds of ammonium nitrate applied to wheat in March produced 6.6 bushels increase in yield in Eastern Kansas, 5.9 bushels in Central and 7.8 bushels in Western Kansas. The average of 68 tests located in all 3 sections showed increases in yield of 6.8 bushels for 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre, 9.5 bushels for 150 pounds, and 11.0 bushels for 225 pounds.

Better 1947 Than in 1946

The increased production due to top-dressing wheat with nitrogen was consistently greater in Eastern, Central and Western Kansas in 1947 than in 1946. The greatest difference was in Western Kansas where top-dressing wheat with 60, 120 or 180 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre in 1946 failed to produce enough increase in yield at any one of the 3 rates to pay the cost of the fertilizer.

Greater response of wheat to commercial nitrogen in 1947 than in 1946 is probably due to the cool, wet, late winter and early spring in 1947, and the comparatively high temperatures during the same period in 1946.

Biological action in the soil is largely responsible for the transportation of nitrogen from an insoluble to a soluble form. Plants can use only soluble plant foods. Biological action in the soil increases very slightly with rise in temperature from 34 degrees to 50 degrees. But it increases twice as fast at 70 degrees than at 50 degrees, and twice as fast at 90 degrees as 70 degrees.

The cooler soil, due to low average air temperature and accompanying higher rainfall in 1947 than in 1946, probably provided less natural available nitrogen in the soil in 1947 than in 1946. The wheat crop of 1947 had a thick stand and a heavy growth. These combined factors probably created a shortage of nitrogen in the soil and a large demand by the crop that made it possible for commercial nitrogen fertilizer to cause a larger increase in yield in 1947.

When to Apply Nitrogen

Muddy fields are likely to make it difficult to top-dress wheat with nitrogen, especially in Eastern Kansas. Maximum increases in yields cannot be obtained when wheat is top-dressed with nitrogen after the plant starts to joint. Nitrogen should be applied in Southern Kansas before March 15, and in Northern Kansas before April 1.

How early can nitrogen be applied to get good results? In order to obtain this information, wheat was top-

dressed with nitrogen at 150 pounds an acre in December and March, 1947. The yields were slightly higher for the December application in Central and Eastern Kansas, but for the March application in Western Kansas. This relationship may not be the same in all years, especially when heavy rains or runoff from melting snow comes after the nitrogen has been broadcast and when the soil is still frozen. Nitrogen in commercial fertilizer is readily soluble and can easily be carried from the field by runoff water.

Applying Nitrogen to Wheat

It may be more convenient to broadcast the commercial nitrogen fertilizer in the fall before plowing or on the seedbed before drilling the wheat. Tests in 1947 showed either of these methods of distribution was as effective as top-dressing in March when 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre gave only 1 to 2 bushels an acre greater yield than 150 pounds.

Quality of Wheat

Use of commercial nitrogen in the production of wheat did not change the test weight enough in 1947 to be a factor in market grades. The application of nitrogen to any small grain is likely to delay maturity, especially when phosphorus is limited in the soil and is not used in the fertilizer that is applied. When temperatures are high and moisture is limited in June, the delay of a few days in maturity may cause the wheat to shrivel and reduce the test weight.

Commercial nitrogen fertilizer does not always raise both the yield and protein content of wheat as it did in Kansas in 1947. One hundred and fifty pounds of ammonium nitrate broadcast on wheat in March increased the protein content 1.2 per cent in Eastern Kansas, .7 per cent in Central and 1.4 per cent in Western Kansas. Use of 225 pounds of ammonium nitrate increased the protein content of wheat more than the 150-pound application in all 3 sections of the state. It is probably not profitable to apply nitrogen fertilizer on wheat for the purpose of increasing the protein content; but when both yield and protein content are increased, it is very welcome. This is especially true in years when the average protein content of the crop is low, as was the case with the 1947 crop.

Recommendations

On continuously cropped land where legumes have not been used in the rotation, wheat will probably respond to nitrogen broadcast and plowed under or broadcast ahead of the drill. However, the safer plan is to determine conditions of growth in the winter and spring before applying nitrogen. Cool weather such as occurred in February, March and April, 1947, delays the formation of soluble nitrates in the soil and increases the possibility of favorable response to nitrogen fertilizer applied as a top-dressing to wheat. This is especially so when the low temperature is accompanied with more than average rainfall. When wheat has a normal or more than normal stand and growth, nitrogen can be broadcast on wheat any time between December and April 1, with a good chance for a profitable return unless unusually hot and dry conditions should prevail during formation of the grain. The need for commercial nitrogen fertilizer varies greatly on different soils and at different times. It is probably more safe to use about 35 pounds of nitrogen an acre on wheat. This would require about 110 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 175 pounds of ammonium sulphate to the acre.

Nitrogen in Oats Production

When oats are properly fertilized with nitrogen good increases can be obtained, especially if the phosphate and moisture requirements are also adequately supplied. Whether nitrogen is provided thru legumes or the use of commercial fertilizer, care must be taken to reduce the chances of lodging, which is caused by too much nitrogen.

Oats fertility tests were conducted

over the state by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and county agents in 1947. In these tests nitrogen increased the yield of oats about the same in each of the 3 sections of the state—Southeastern, Eastcentral and Central. The nitrogen was applied in most cases as a top-dressing when the oats plants were 2 to 6 inches tall.

The profit for the application of 50 pounds of ammonium nitrate to the acre was \$11.05 an acre for Eastcentral Kansas, \$11.85 for Southeastern and \$12.45 in Central Kansas. Each increase in the amount of ammonium nitrate applied from 50 to 100 to 150 pounds an acre increased the yield and profit. The application of 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre gave a profit above fertilizer cost of \$21.50 in Southeastern Kansas, \$26.25 in Eastcentral, and \$19.55 in the Central section. The oats were valued at \$1 a bushel.

Altho the 1947 tests showed the greatest profit where 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate was used, it would probably not be safe to make a general recommendation of more than 100 pounds an acre. Applications of greater than 100 pounds an acre would increase the tendency to lodge and retard the maturity date so the smaller amount is safer.

Top-dressing oats with nitrogen fertilizer reduced the test weight of oats in all sections of the state. The greater the amount of nitrogen used, the lower the test weight, altho this reduction in no case amounted to more than 2 pounds a bushel.

Oats Need Phosphorus, Too

Phosphate fertilizer sown with the seed at the rate of 55 pounds of 45 per cent or 125 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate increased the yield of oats 6.9 bushels in Eastern Kansas and 2.6 bushels in Central Kansas. When the phosphate was used with 50 pounds of ammonium nitrate, the increased yield was 12.8 bushels in Eastern and 7.9 in Central Kansas. It is more essential that phosphate fertilizer be used in Eastern Kansas than in the Central section, altho there are areas in Central Kansas where phosphate is limited in the soil and the use of phosphate fertilizer will produce large increases in yield. This is especially true of small grains, alfalfa and sweet clover. The best method to determine the need for phosphate fertilizer on your farm is to try a few strips across the field.

Deficient in Phosphorus

Phosphorus has been deficient in certain Kansas soils for many years. Tests conducted on experiment stations and farms during the last 25 years have established the need of additional phosphorus for economical production of small grains, alfalfa, sweet clover and red clover on practically all soil in Southeastern Kansas and on many soils in Northeastern and Central Kansas. Tests conducted on farms in Eastern Kansas over a 9-year period gave an increase in wheat yield of 3 to 16 bushels with an average increase of 5.1 bushels of wheat an acre. In Central Kansas the response of wheat to phosphate was more varied than in the eastern third. In this section increases of 0 to 12 bushels with an average of 3.7 bushels of wheat an acre were obtained in 90 tests over a 10-year period.

The decline of nitrogen is alarming in many Kansas soils that have been under cultivation for a long period without the benefit of a good rotation. The nitrogen content of soils can be greatly and economically improved by using a rotation which includes alfalfa, red clover or sweet clover. The need for additional available nitrogen is often influenced within a comparatively short time by temperature and amount of rainfall. Commercial fertilizer can be used to advantage when legumes cannot be grown or when the nitrogen develops because of climatic conditions.

Kansas soils seem to be well supplied with potash, with the possible exception of some soils in 9 southeastern counties. The deficiency of potash in this area needs further study. Soils in other sections of the state have not shown a deficiency of potash.

Sticks Better

Whitewash will stick better if common table salt is added to it before applying. —M. H. L.

James B. Cook Put a Lot of Good Ideas Into His Quonset*24



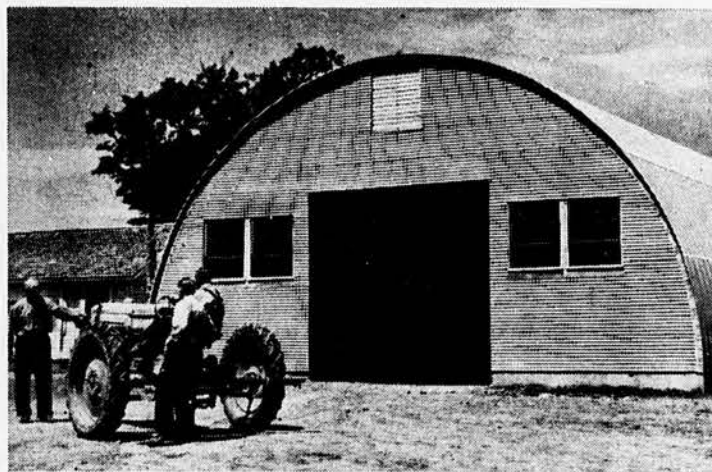
Mr. Cook is the owner of the Locust Hill Farms outside of Sarasota Springs, N. Y. He raises broilers for market—Barred Rocks and New Hampshire Reds.

To accommodate 3,000 birds, Mr. Cook purchased a Quonset 24 that is 72 feet, or six sections, in length. Each 12' section has been provided with a door and two windows at the front, and every two sections are partitioned off inside to form three pens of 24' x 24'.

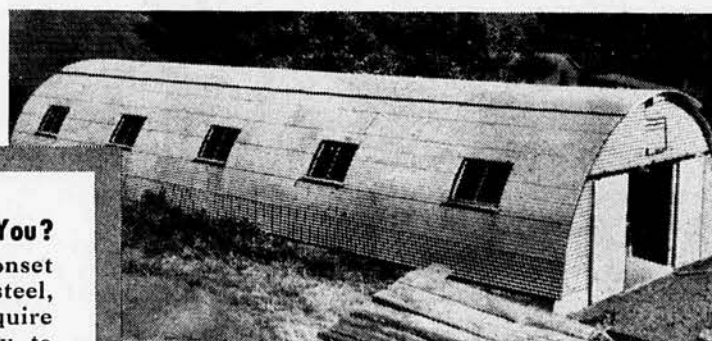
The building rests on a three-foot wall of concrete, eight inches thick, and has a three-inch floor of top concrete. Swinging doors in the partitions between the three pens permit him to push his 100-pound capacity feed carrier the length of the building.

"I certainly am sold on the Quonset," Mr. Cook said. "It has worked out very well!"

Other Quonsets Serve Other Uses



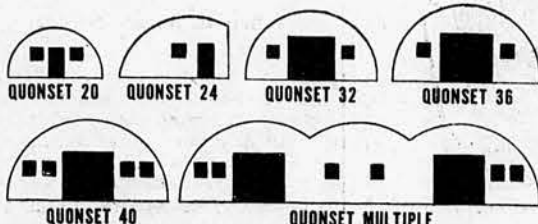
John Voegeli, nationally noted exponent of contour farming, has this to say about the Quonset 40 he erected for hay and implement storage on his Lodi, Wisconsin, farm: "I sure like it because of its big size without any posts to get in the way. Why, I can snake in a half dozen loads of hay out of the rain . . . and there's still room for part of my machinery."



Lott S. Carr of Tilamook, Oregon, really opened his neighbors' eyes with his Quonset 20 milking barn . . . "the best around here," says Lott. Mr. Carr started from scratch in 1939, and now has fifteen good grade Jersey and Guernsey cows, a good Guernsey bull and three heifers for next year — as well as good farm machinery. He's as proud of his Quonset 20 as he is of the rest of his accomplishments.

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Time to Stop a Killer

He Answers to a Name We All Know

By PEGGY HOFFMEISTER

WAKE up! That is my motto since I was very rudely awakened a few weeks ago. No, it wasn't time to feed the cattle or catch the school bus; it was time to stop a killer! What killer? Well—let me tell you about it. I had been visiting a near neighbor. Let's call the neighbor and her husband Mary and John. John had been unable to work for 3½ months because of a mangled arm. He had been combining his late crop of beans and got off the tractor to grease the machine. He reached down to tighten a nut and r-r-r-rip! The next second his jacket was wrapped around the unguarded power takeoff and John had a twisted, torn and bleeding arm.

As I left the house I wondered aloud, "Why doesn't someone do something? Why don't people be more careful?" Then, I stopped. Why didn't I do something? So I decided to launch a campaign to make 1948 "the safest year."

When I began the campaign I discovered you cannot fight something with which you are not well acquainted. I decided to remedy the situation by learning more about this dread killer and just what name he answers to. I soon found his name.

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

I steal in the United States alone over \$300,000,000 each year.

I spare none and find my victims among rich and poor alike, the young and old, the strong and the weak; widows and orphans know me.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage earners in a year.

I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me but you heed not.

I am relentless. I am everywhere; in the home, on the street, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

I destroy, crush, and maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I am your worst enemy.

I am CARELESSNESS!

—Author Unknown.



Peggy Hoffmeister, safety leader of the Six-Mile 4-H Club, Shawnee county.

After learning the killer's name I decided the best way to find out more about him was to do some research on his evil deeds.

I soon found that he had been quite active all around me, and that his work was by no means glamorous. For instance, a boy on a neighboring farm was disk in a field and got off the disk before the horses stopped. The inevitable did happen—the boy went to the hospital with a long gash in his left leg. Just a few months later a small brother was sawing a branch of a tree when it fell and hit him just below the eye.

In another neighboring community a boy was seriously injured while helping the "time of his life." He was with a group of men on a coyote hunt. The hunt had progressed to the round stage and the group was going over a hill. Just as the boy came over the hill a hunter on the other side of it took a "pot-shot" at a passing jackrabbit. The shot hit the boy below the eyes, but luckily was not fatal.

One way I found quite satisfactory in learning more about this killer was the interviews of persons who had had more intimate contact with accidents than I have.

The first person I talked with was



You can't identify them by their feet, but here Donald Koci, left, and Marjorie Smerchek, show how easily a person could get hurt on pitchfork, saw or rake.



This is the wrong way to climb a ladder. The "push" ends up on one foot and the ladder could slide out from under you.



Richard Smerchek and Harold Waters, Shawnee county, show how to repair a broken ladder.

home economics teacher in a small rural high school. She recalled an accident which had happened a short time before in that very school. A girl had sprained her ankle on some steps which were lighted in such a way that the light switch had to be turned off before a person descended the steps. The teacher cited this accident as a typical example in which the failure to take necessary precautions resulted in a completely unnecessary accident.

A few days later I was talking with old "Doc." He is a kindly gentleman who came over from the old country when he was still in knee pants. Everyone in our community knows "Doc" and admires his kindly humor and his uncanny understanding and practical philosophy. I asked "Doc" what I could do to make 1948 the "safest year in history." The answer came in "Doc's" memorable broken English. "Vell, honey, it's just noding you can do yourself. Each people must do something; everybody must remember v'at he learn in the school—the ABC's. Always Be Careful!"

I realized that "Doc" was right, but, as I left his office, thanking him for his help, I was still puzzled. I wanted to do more than just be careful myself—I wanted to keep the killer from harming others—and I didn't know how. Then, I thought of 4-H safety work.

Mapping a Campaign

In the last few weeks I have talked to the other members of the Six-Mile 4-H Club who are enrolled in this activity and we are now enthusiastically mapping out a campaign. During the next few months we plan to make a survey of many of the homes in the county with a simple questionnaire. After making this survey and tabulating the report we will announce the results and the names of the homes having the highest scores. Then, about a month later, we will make another survey—of the same homes—with the same questionnaire. When the results of this second survey are announced, an award of honor will be presented to the home having the highest score.

We also plan a school for drivers, along with a clean-up campaign for the roads of our county. Besides this, we plan to tour the county with safety programs featuring different experienced persons as speakers. One of the high lights of our campaign will be a booth at the county fair showing some of the results of carelessness. And, since safety (like many other worthwhile things) begins at home, we also are making an individual survey of each of our own homes to find out whether we "practice what we preach." We hope to end the year's work with a county-wide party.

But don't let that confuse you—our work doesn't end with the year. If we succeed at making 1948 the "safest year in history" we will continue with our motto, "WAKE UP!" to make 1949 even safer. And, if we should fail, we will push aside our failure and keep on fighting until we have succeeded, with your help, in wiping out this mass murderer, this modern plague—CARELESSNESS!

15 Games

Often we need something to "break the ice" at a party. "About Myself," is an excellent suggestion. There are 14 other good games in our new leaflet, "Fifteen Games for Indoors and Outdoors." If you need party entertainment suggestions please send for this leaflet, addressing your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

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Simple Things Bring Happiness

Says Mrs. Laura Winter

By EULA MAE KELLY

Countless farm women of Kansas know Mrs. Laura Winter, who recently retired from the Extension Service of Kansas State College. They will miss her guidance and leadership over the years as farm women go on organizing for better rural living.—Florence McKinney, Women's Editor.

LAURA WINTER, retiring? . . . "Laura Winter, nearly 70, oh, there must be some mistake, she's still going strong, why we all depend on her." . . . "You say, she told someone she'd been in extension work 30 years and she thought that was long enough . . ."

Such were the alarmed exclamations heard in the state extension office on the campus of Kansas State College, Manhattan, when the word got around that Mrs. Laura I. Winter, district home demonstration agent in Northwest Kansas for the last 8 years, and home demonstration agent in Sedgwick county for the 15 years preceding that, had quietly retired, without fanfare or farewells, to make her home in Bentonville, Ark. With her is her sister, Sadie Inch, who has shared her home for many years.

So esteemed was this trim, tall lady with the abundant gray hair and quiet, confident manner, that the whole central office immediately felt the void. Out in the counties she had served so selflessly thru the years, farm folks and field faculty, joined the heartfelt comment.

"She's a real one . . . been like a mother to me . . . she was always like one of us, no airs or fine clothes, just understanding and solid. . . ."

Within the 30 years that Laura Winter served as an extension worker in Wyoming and Kansas, virtually the whole history of home demonstration work has been written. And Laura Winter, facing the rigors of western country as a pioneer home demonstration agent (further impeded by widowhood and 3 small children) has written a full and glorious share of it.

Traveling more than 3,000,600 miles in the service of extension education is plenty, Mrs. Winter averred, but it was worthwhile.

"Oh, not in dollars and cents," she smiled, "for it is only to the extent that extension workers submerge themselves that farm people get the experience, ability and vision that helps them carry on and improve their operations. I have an idea that it is the simplest things in life that bring the greatest happiness. Such little things as a more convenient kitchen, a red geranium in the window, a turn-around driveway, a tree to shade the window, are of much value in the whole scheme."

Born Laura Inch of Scotch parents in New Brunswick, Canada, she grew up and attended school in the vicinity of Fredericton in the north-eastern portion of the province. She married George Winter, a member of the Northwest Mounted Police, serving in the Yukon territory. Six feet, two inches tall, her blue-eyed husband was a talented musician, being able to play any wind instrument, as well as track down criminals and cross the frozen wastes.

A sudden heart attack resulted in the death of her husband, shortly before her third child, a son, was born. George Winter now lives in Wichita. The 2 daughters are Mrs. Florence Still, Bentonville, Ark., and Mrs. Carol Borrego, extension artist at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Coming to the states after the death of her husband, Mrs. Winter took nurse's training for 2½ years at Newport, R. I., and later took extension courses at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

It was in September, 1917, that she took her first

Thirty years as a county and district home demonstration agent in Kansas and Wyoming, brought Mrs. Laura I. Winter a rare understanding and appreciation of the farm family, and many unforgettable experiences. Mrs. Winter retired from the Kansas State College Extension Service on January 1, 1948.

extension position as emergency home demonstration agent in Lincoln county, Wyoming. Incidentally, that was the very month and very year that Ellen Batchelor, who is still with the extension division at Manhattan, took a similar position in Wyandotte county to become the first home demonstration agent in Kansas.

Lincoln county, Wyoming, was a far field from Baltimore, Md., where Mrs. Winter and her 3 children were making their home. Located between

FRIENDSHIP

A friend is a sort of mysterious one
Who creeps into your life 'ere you know it is done;
He's always beside you, close to your heart,
And much like an actor, he's playing a part.

Be faithful and loyal, remembering this too,
Your chain of friendship will depend greatly on you;
It will sparkle and shine as you pass thru the years
If you scatter some sunshine and hide away tears.

—By Bertha Delaney Miller.

the Rocky and Teton mountain ranges, at the far-western end of the state, Lincoln county, her particular bailiwick, spread out in wild, compelling beauty, 175 miles long and 90 miles wide. It was here in Star Valley, as this dairy and ranch country was called, that some of Mrs. Winter's most unforgettable experiences took place.

With ranches miles and miles apart, and the nearest railroad 60 miles distant, the new home demonstration agent learned to travel the uncharted range country in her little car alone, fording creeks, visiting isolated ranch families, staying the night with them when her trail was blotted out in heavy blizzards or spring freshets.

She nursed the sick, she demonstrated bread-baking with the wartime flour substitutes, she taught the ranch wives how to make cheese. Much of her cooking had to be done on monkey stoves.

One time, Mrs. Winter recalled, the monkey stove smoked so horribly that her demonstration was completely lost in a blue-black haze, so, in desperation, she called upon some of the cowboys to carry the stove, demonstration and all, out into the open air where she finished her lesson in a composed manner.

It was in September, 1918, that Laura Winter first came to Kansas. This time it was her nurse training, abetted as always by her capableness and winning personality, that came into play. For a year she served as a specialist in home nursing,



resigning in June, 1919, to return to Wyoming as a home demonstration agent in Platte county.

"Yes, I left Kansas for a short time then but I left it in good hands! You see, I had quite a bit to do with interesting Pearl Martin to come in and take over as extension home health specialist. W. Pearl served in that capacity for 27 years—from 1919 until her retirement in 1946."

The Wyoming that the Winter family returned to during the summer of 1919 was a vastly different topography than their beloved Star Valley. Platte county lay 90 miles north of Cheyenne in the rolling grass, dry-land farming region. Wheatland was the county-seat town where they settled for the next 5½ years.

Looking about for a project to sell her program to the country folks, Mrs. Winter hit upon poultry. By dint of much hard work and study, she made herself over into a "kind of poultry specialist," continuing along with it to assist with the health, food, and clothing problems.

"I can remember culling as many as 400 hens a day there in Platte county. From the county seat at Wheatland and 50 miles west there were 33 of the toughest barbed-wire gates, I believe, that any woman ever had to open! They were the range dividers."

Many and steadfast were the friends that the Winter family made in the wide environs of Platte county. There was that grand old cattleman, Joe Rutherford, who still lives in his beautiful ranch house up there, in the kitchen of which stands a curious monument of Mrs. Winter.

It's a woodbox, a very fine, high woodbox, with a hinged top, that was Mrs. Winter's suggestion as a cure for Mrs. Rutherford's tired back and feet. The cowpunchers learned to keep it full for her and cut down on those innumerable trips to the woodpile. Besides, its wide top made a very cozy seat near the fire—Uncle Joe claims there's been "a heap o' match-making take place on that derved woodbox." Besides it smoothed many a domestic tempest for him, too.

When the spring thaws swelled Cottonwood Creek so that Mrs. Winter could not make her schedule in her car (a bridge was unknown to Cottonwood Creek), Joe was always perfectly willing to drop his haying or cattle operations and meet her with horse and wagon "three creek crossings down" to be sure she made her appointments on time. Mrs. Winter would write Joe ahead of time when she would get to the first creek crossing and he never failed her.

Little J., a wary cowpuncher, was grateful to the home demonstration agent on quite a different score. His log cabin, perched on top of a mountain, no motorcar could scale, was so infested with bedbugs that even Little J., couldn't stand it. Although Mrs. Winter could not get to his ranch home, she told him exactly how to fight the bedbugs. The thoroughness with which he [Continued on Page 16]

Keeping Your Family Well

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IF YOU have any fears about cancer, set them aside and do something about it. All doctors agree that all the cancer deaths are up near the top, most of them can be avoided if only the condition is recognized and given attention early. So the American Cancer Society, grateful for the millions contributed by our citizens to control the disease, is trying to establish real cancer clinics where any citizen may obtain free examination upon application. The society also is spending funds to get physicians to meet together and go more deeply into the job. I have just spent 3 days in a "Refresher Course," free to any physician, in which expert doctors from all parts of our land have joined to tell of their experience and give advice as to their methods.



Dr. Lerrigo

It is easy enough to say that the way to prevent cancer is to find it at its very beginning. But that does the victim no good unless he knows how to go at it. It seems preferable to speak of "tumor clinics" rather than cancer clinics, so as to prompt the inquirer to present himself for any tumor, and let the doctor decide what it is. (Don't ever hesitate to see your doctor.)

One such tumor clinic was organized 10 years ago by an association in which doctors and others joined hands. It consists of a "screening clinic" each Friday morning at which any individual may present himself for superficial examination pertaining to any possible cancerous lesions. The report suggestions are referred back to the family physician. Also, each week is held a diagnostic clinic which consists of the staff doctors checking the records of all tumor cases within the hospital and follow-up cases. Only those patients

who are requested to be seen by their attending physician are observed by this group but the findings are carefully scrutinized. Any desirable suggestions are forwarded to the family physician and thus he is in position to tell the patient what treatment is needed.

From the group of cancer specialists giving the refresher course I heard much praise for the X-ray—both as a means of diagnosis and one form of treatment. Cases that would surely have been given up as hopeless a dozen years ago, under modern methods are often cured; those incurable controlled so the patient lives a life of reasonable ease.

We have a special letter "Hints About Cancer" that we are glad to send upon request, provided you send a stamped reply envelope. Address Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We suggest also that you write to American Cancer Society, in care of your State Board of Health, requesting information as to a Tumor Clinic in your vicinity.

It's a Clot

What is there about embolus to make it so deadly?—F. M. R.

An embolus is a blood clot or some other plug of tissue carried by the blood current from a distant vessel until it is crowded into one of smaller caliber and shuts off circulation. A case of pneumonia, for instance, that is apparently doing well, may terminate fatally in a few seconds by reason of such a clot becoming separated from the diseased area in the lung tissue and carried to some vital spot in the brain. An embolism is not always fatal. There are many forms and degrees.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. No charge to our subscribers for this service.

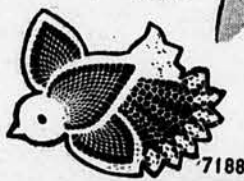
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Simple Things Bring Happiness

(Continued from Page 14)

did the cleanup job is shown by one fact. Soon afterwards he was able to entice a woman to marry him and take over in the log cabin on top the mountain.

Mary Rokahr, who is now in charge of the home economics section, Extension Service, Washington, D. C., was state home demonstration leader in Wyoming at the time.

She summed up Mrs. Winter's contribution to the poultry enterprise in Platte county in a letter to Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader in Kansas at that time: "When she came into the county, eggs were being shipped into Platte county for home consumption. During the time she was home demonstration agent, she developed poultry to such an extent that not only were the ranchers and dryland farmers producing their home supply of poultry products, but were shipping out products to the value of \$3,000 a month. The turkey industry also made worthwhile progress thru her."

On January 15, 1925, Mrs. Winter was appointed home demonstration agent in the thickly populated Kansas county of Sedgwick, and moved her family to Wichita. In the 15 years she worked in that county, she built up, in the words of her successor, Mrs. Laura B. Willison, a "sound home economics program which made it possible, with a growing organization, to follow in her footsteps."

"Must Keep Up With Husbands"

Some of the charter members of home demonstration units in Sedgwick county wanted to express themselves about Mrs. Winter. Mrs. Nellie Butterfield, of the Derby unit, upheld Mrs. Winter's marked ability to get farm women "to wake up and see that life need not be a drudgery... that we must advance and progress with our husbands. If they improved their farming, so must we improve our homes, and make our lives living examples of what farm life can be."

Mrs. Mildred Sprinkel, R. 1, Wichita, spoke of Mrs. Winter as a guiding spirit thru the years, and that her influence (as well as her recipe), is still very much alive in Sedgwick county. The characteristic about Mrs. Winter that most impressed Mrs. George Schackenberg, Valley Center, was that she made women rely so much on themselves.

During Mrs. Winter's stay in Sedgwick county a vigorous yard-improvement and landscaping program was

carried on. The late Walter G. Ward, extension architect, and Earl M. Litwiller, an associate professor in horticulture and landscaping in the extension home study department, worked with her on this far-reaching project. Litwiller is now Dr. Earl M. Litwiller, a member of the department of food industries, Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Other major interests in the county were kitchen improvement, home remodeling, rural electrification, and a housing survey. County agents with whom Mrs. Winter worked in Sedgwick county were: E. J. Macy, H. D. Hildwein, who is now assistant extension director at New Mexico State College, State College, N. M., and the late J. D. Montague. J. Harold Johnson, present state 4-H Club leader in Kansas, was county club agent in Sedgwick for 7 years during Mrs. Winter's administration there.

"She helped bring me up," was Mr. Johnson's comment.

Fine Folks to Help

"If I had any success in Sedgwick county," Mrs. Winter modestly remarked, "it was because of the fine specialists who came from the college to help out. When I had such folks as Loretta McElmurry for clothing, Georgiana Smurthwaite for foods, Pearl Martin for health, and Mae Miles and Marguerite Harper for home management, a program just had to go."

Miss McElmurry is now retired at Brookings, S. D.; Miss Smurthwaite is state home demonstration leader in Kansas, and Miss Martin is retired and lives at Eskridge. Mae Miles is the wife of Dr. D. J. Colt, Sr., of Manhattan, and Marguerite Harper is the wife of H. Umberger, dean emeritus of the Kansas State College Extension Service.

On November 1, 1939, Mrs. Winter came into the central office at Kansas State College as district home demonstration agent assigned to 34 North-western Kansas counties. In this capacity, her administrative skill and her continued ability to meet the farm family on a common ground, showed to ripe advantage. At the time she came into the central office there were positions for 7 HDA's in that district; now 26 of the counties have appropriated funds for a home demonstration agent.

Home demonstration work in the northwest district is being carried capably forward by Mrs. Velma G. Huston.

Easy Chocolate Cake



FOR this cake choose first a lace paper doily which will fit on the top of the finished product. By using the following technique the topping is made in a moment.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1½ cups sifted flour | 6 tablespoons |
| 1 cup sugar | cocoa |
| 2 teaspoons | ¼ cup shortening |
| baking powder | 2 eggs |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| ¼ cup milk | ½ cup chopped nuts |

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder, salt

and cocoa together in a bowl. Stir in the shortening and about half of the milk until mixture is smooth. Stir in eggs and rest of milk. Beat well. Add vanilla and chopped nuts. Pour batter into a well-greased square cake dish. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 40 minutes. For the topping, lay the lace paper doily lightly on top of the baked cake, then sprinkle confectioners sugar over top of doily. Lift doily carefully and remove. The powdered sugar remains in a lacy design.

The House That Mrs. Duvall Built

By RUTH McMILLION



The Duvall home is comfortably located among the trees.

THE Roy Duvall family, of Clark county, has a new farm home, thanks to the initiative of the wife and mother, Mrs. Roy Duvall.

For 19 years the family has lived in a large, 11-room farmhouse. Each year Mrs. Duvall hoped for a new one but mid war, storms, machinery and more land it never materialized. Finally, after a terrific hailstorm, the old house reached the last-straw and camel's-back stage. Something had to be done. In 1945, aware of priorities and material scarcities, Mr. Duvall told his wife that if she could get her priority, obtain the material and get her house built he would provide the money.

That was all Mrs. Duvall needed. She went to work. First she must obtain her priority so she went to her county Farm Bureau board. Her old home was about to collapse. They reviewed her case, sent in her application and in about a week the farm-home priority was there.

Mrs. Duvall drove far and wide. She obtained her plumbing fixtures, her wiring material and her lumber, then stored it all. That was in October, 1945. On April 2, 1947, some 18 months later 5 carpenters started her house. Two months later, June 3, her lovely 9-room home was completed. She attributes part of her success in getting her house done so quickly to the fact that once she had given her house plans to the carpenters, she never caused delay by changing them.

The home is 36- by 42-feet, a story-and-a-half with a large basement 28- by 36-feet. The top floor is quite spacious with rooms for the summer hired help. In the basement is a recreation room for the 2 sons, George 19, and Harold 18.

Valuable Help in Planning

A. K. Batter, extension architect at Kansas State College, gave valuable help in planning the home. Mrs. Duvall learned to make her basement walls 10 inches thick instead of 6 inches to insure against moisture drawing. She learned that many south windows save fuel and planned her home to that effect. She learned about electric wiring, and used the college specifications for a water and septic tank.

Vera Ellithorpe, home management specialist from K. S. C., helped plan windows and doors to conserve wall space. She also helped plan kitchen and interior. This new home has no outside door leading directly into the living room but it has 2 south entrances. One into the kitchen, the other thru the dining room which has a spacious open-

For the Bride-to-Be

This leaflet gives information for the bride-to-be and her mother—everything from the announcement of the engagement, the showers, and gifts thru the wedding. It explains the duties of bridesmaids, the best man, ushers, the details of church weddings and home weddings, including the reception. This will be sent to you upon the receipt of 5 cents to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

ing into the living room immediately upon entering.

Mrs. Duvall's 22 years as a Farm Bureau member has taught her many useful lessons which she cached away for this occasion. One was the "hall" lesson which enabled her to plan the downstairs hall so one has access to all the rooms, and both upstairs and downstairs directly from it.

Another lesson which she had 10 years ago enabled her to refinish 8 old doors which had good material in them, into beautiful doors which are right at home in the new house. Another feature is the fine utility room on the main floor. This room has a floor drain. It also is a good place for the men to change from work clothes and clean up. The house is modern in every way and has provisions for a freezing-unit room on the main floor.

From the old house was salvaged fine yellow pine dimension lumber, which was used for all rafters and studding. Blanket insulation of rock wool was used thruout the entire house, on sides and above. One fine feature being that of placing rock wool between the main floor ceiling and the upstairs floors which practically gives a soundproof ceiling.

The Duvall home now compliments their good farming. However, one phase regarding their new home is troubling Mrs. Duvall. That is the one of landscaping the yard. Their house is thickly surrounded by Chinese elm trees, even one of which Mr. Duvall cannot bear to part with. Mrs. Duvall would like to sacrifice a few for a yard. Knowing their joy in their new home, come spring we imagine their jewel of a house will be mounted in a tiny setting of bluegrass green.

Boys on Their Own

The Duvalls have 1,620 acres of land—500 acres of this belongs to the boys. Only this year the boys struck out on their own and purchased 320 acres near Lamar, Col. An investment of \$35 seven years ago by their mother for them helped pay for this land. At that time she bought them one cow for \$35. Later she sold \$1,500 worth of cattle for them from that investment. She immediately reinvested \$1,900 of their money in more cattle for them.

She said, "I came home with \$1,900 worth of cattle for the boys and a headache. I wondered what in the world I had done to the boys' money." Evidently she had done all right, as this year they realized \$9,000 from her investment and they still have the original old cow.

Home-Talent Play

A new play entitled "Grandmother's Patchwork Quilt," is available for Kansas Farmer readers. Grandmother does all the speaking part and the remainder is pantomime. Easy to present, little stage setting required, and suitable for any time of year in any community. Send 5 cents to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and your request will be given prompt attention.

SNOWBOUND

for

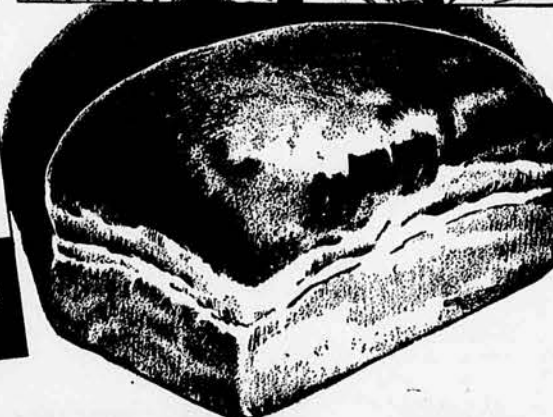
WEEKS!

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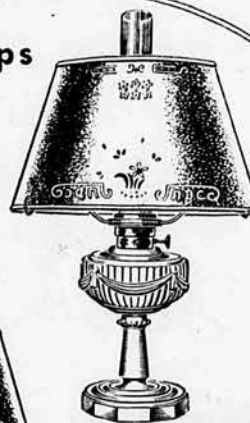
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Keeps in the cupboard



Pioneering in the Field of Aid for Crippled Children

By J. M. PARKS, Secretary
The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children

WHEN Senator Arthur Capper began plugging for crippled children back in 1920, he was as much a pioneer as Daniel Boone trudging thru the unbroken forests of Kentucky. Until then little had been done in Kansas toward meeting the actual needs of handicapped boys and girls, especially those whose parents had little or no income. The Capper Foundation, by paying for their hospitalization, showed what could be done. The actual number of children treated was small when compared with the number in the state needing treatment. The important thing was that the Capper Foundation was pioneering. It was pointing the way. It helped start a movement which has been gaining momentum ever since.

One of the results of that movement was the Kansas law creating a Crippled Children Commission. That law pushed the frontiers of the welfare of handicapped children far in advance of where it had been up to that time.

Now there are new frontiers. Many deserving handicapped children are not eligible for help thru the commission. Children with malformed jaws or teeth, certain types of eye difficulties, old polio cases of the more stubborn kind—those requiring muscular re-education, spastic paralysis cases lacking muscle co-ordination, also those with speech deficiency—none of these types are as adequately cared for by the state as they should be.

Then, according to R. A. Raymond, executive secretary of the Kansas Society for Crippled Children, "Kansas makes no provision for the education of the crippled child who must spend many months in the hospital or bed at home." It may be added that there are many crippled children not actually confined to bed, who are deprived of educational advantages because they are unable to get to and from the classrooms and make satisfactory use of the public-school schedule and facilities.

More Help Being Given

The foregoing are a few of the types of handicaps for which the Capper Foundation is caring in its present pioneering work. Up until recently 2 of the ailments it has been called upon most often to remedy have been cross eyes and malformed teeth, either of which is uncomfortably disfiguring. Now, with the opening of the Capper Foundation Center, more pioneering is being done. Children crippled by infantile paralysis who have had surgery but still are unable to walk because of depleted muscular power, are taken into the Center to live for months at a

time. Here they are given daily physical therapy and supervised exercises. Those weakened muscles gradually gain strength. Maybe they will never come back to normal, but the Capper Center enables them to go just as far in that direction as possible.

Here, too, the spastic is given a chance. Those "jerky," unco-ordinated muscles are, so far as possible, brought under control. Constant and prolonged training by a well-trained staff brings improvement—in some instances almost miraculous. Hitherto-useless tongues and lips are taught to form words. Children formerly thought to be defective mentally, and doomed to spend a life in an institution, are proved to be capable of living restricted normal lives. During their stay at the Center all children of school age are given daily instruction in the primary grades.

There is talk of including orthodontic cases in the state program. There is a growing demand for the state to provide educational facilities for children too handicapped physically to attend the public schools. Constructive thinking calls for rehabilitation of victims of spastic paralysis. In the meantime, the Capper Foundation is demonstrating what can be done along these lines, and is actually taking care of a growing number of children.

Pioneering means progress.

Set Up for Insurance

The Kansas Farm Life Insurance Company, a new company designed especially for farmers, was announced recently. Herman A. Praeger, Claffin, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau and former president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was listed as one of 14 incorporators of the group.

Other farmers listed are E. F. Lechner, Abilene; W. J. Boone, Eureka; John W. Ramsey; Benkelman, Nebraska; Ward Sullivan, Hays; W. L. Olson, Dwight; Lee T. Burnett, LaCygne; Walter Zook, Larned; Mrs. Ralph Coleman, Lawrence; Clyde Clubine, Haryana; Emmett Blood, Wichita; George H. McCaustland, Bucklin, and Ed Becker, Seneca.

J. D. Smerchek, a member of the group, was listed as resident agent with headquarters to be in Manhattan. Louis Miller, formerly of Troy and now of Wisconsin, will be manager.

Capital was listed at \$100,000 with a surplus of \$50,000 being set up. Common shares of stock listed totaled 1,000 with a par value of \$100. Incorporators set forth in the charter that shares would sell for \$150 with \$50 going into the surplus fund.



Just before he left for Washington recently, Senator Arthur Capper, standing in front of the red brick building housing the Capper Foundation Center for Crippled Children, said: "This old house will serve our purpose temporarily in this pioneering project." Then he added reminiscently, "It's better than the one in which I spent my early days." In the picture he is shown talking over plans with Ruth McKinnis, director of the Center, and J. M. Parks, secretary of the Capper Foundation.

Goose That Lays The Golden Eggs

... Owned by Kansas Farmers

KANSAS farmers own a large portion of the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is up to them to take good care of the goose. That, in brief, is what Dr. William A. Albrecht, nationally-known soil scientist from the University of Missouri, told delegates and visitors at the first annual meeting of the Western Kansas Development Association, February 3. The meeting was held at Fort Hays Kansas State College, at Hays.

What Doctor Albrecht meant was that the semi-arid plains of Kansas are part of the great protein-producing area of the United States. He pointed to history to prove that all the great civilizations in the world had their roots in a semi-arid, protein-producing area similar to the plains of Kansas. "Your soil is of the highest quality," said Doctor Albrecht, "and produces better livestock and better humans than any other type of soil or climate."

Doctor Albrecht used charts to show that the Kansas plains are in the area of the highest soil fertility in the United States. He also used charts to show that people within the area have less dental troubles than those in other areas, and that fewer boys from this area were rejected for military service because of physical unfitness.

Soil fertility was visualized by Doctor Albrecht as the answer to most of our plant, livestock and human disease problems. He said, for instance, that too much emphasis has been placed on plant and animal breeding and the value of heredity. Soil fertility, he explained, has more to do with the growth and development of plants and animals than does heredity. He also stated too much emphasis has been placed on fighting insects with dusts and sprays. He showed photographs to prove that plants grown on fertile soil have their own immunity to insects, to a large extent.

Some 600 persons had been expected to attend the meeting, but attendance was cut to 150 by 2 days of ice-glazed highways.

One of the high points of the meeting was the reading of prize essays in the Western Kansas Development Association essay contest for college students, and presentation of awards to the winners.

Winners of the contest were Marlyn Storm, Lindsborg; and Mrs. Barbara Blair, Salina, both juniors at Fort Hays Kansas State College. They won over 550 contestants and were presented with pen-and-pencil sets by Dr. Ward Sullivan, Hays, chairman of the W. K. D. A. agriculture committee. Mr. Storm's essay was "Western Kansas, Its Future," and dealt with agriculture of the region. Mrs. Blair wrote on "Builders of Kansas." Her essay dealt with the cultural needs and advantages of Western Kansas.

Another essay contest for high-school seniors, and dealing with soil conservation or some other related subject for the area, is being planned, according to Doctor Sullivan.

Directors of the W. K. D. A., working thru George Weeks, Western Kansas representative for the Kansas Industrial Development Commission,



J. Herman Salley, first president of the Western Kansas Development Association, who presided at the annual meeting of the association in Hays, February 3.

have arranged an Eastern Kansas industrial tour March 22-26.

About 80 Western Kansas farmers and businessmen will make the tour to become acquainted with industrial possibilities in the state. Also, to present to Eastern Kansas industrialists the advantages of Western Kansas.

The tour begins with a breakfast at Hutchinson, March 22. It will proceed to Wichita, March 23; Pittsburg, March 24; Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., March 25, and will end in Topeka, March 26. Russell Tutt, Garden City, and his commerce and industry committee of the W. K. D. A., will be in charge of the tour. Chambers of Commerce in the various towns and the Kansas City, Kan., Board of Realtors, are co-operating.

Due to a proposed change in the fiscal year of the W. K. D. A., new officers were not elected at the Hays meeting. Old officers will hold over until April.

Growth of W. K. D. A. has been rapid since its inception, according to J. Herman Salley, Liberal, president of the group. At the time of the Hays meeting 38 counties had named directors and 24 had sold a minimum of 25 memberships each to give their directors a vote in the executive sessions. The association hopes to have 2,000 members in 46 counties by the end of this year.

H. W. Clutter, Holcomb; Loran Laughlin, Goodland; Worden Howatt, Wakeeney, and Floyd Breeding, Rolla, were re-elected as delegates at large. Hugh Burnett, Hays, and A. G. Schneider, Norton, were elected as new directors at large.

County directors re-elected included Herb Barr, Leoti; Lester Ferguson, Dighton; Stanley Moffet, Larned; S. C. Olson, Jetmore; Jess Taylor, Tribune; Leigh Warner, Cimarron; P. G. Abel, Ashland, and Orville Walker, Sharon Springs. Their terms will be for 3 years. New directors elected were Milton Nitch, Oberlin; Lowell Foley, Norton, and John Bessire, Colby.

A Kansas Champion

Jesse Sutton, Douglas county farmer, won the 1947 Kansas DeKalb corn-growing championship in the 10th annual DeKalb contest with 109.07 bushels an acre on his selected 5-acre contest plot. In the preparation of his seedbed, Mr. Sutton went over his field twice with a disk, then drilled his corn in 42-inch rows with a lister on April 25. All yields in the DeKalb contest were made on selected 5-acre contest plots.

Slow on Hogs

A 1948 grain harvest larger than 1947 would not increase pork production before 1949, believes Ray M. Hoss, Kansas State College marketing economist. With the corn-hog ratio below average since last May, Mr. Hoss says prospects are that this spring's pig crop will be 4½ to 5 million head smaller than the 1947 crop.

Profit margins for the first half of 1948, says Mr. Hoss, probably will be similar to those of the last half of 1947. Efficient producers, especially those with good breeding stock, should stay in the business, he believes. He thinks that the corn-hog ratio will be on the favorable side of the ledger by next fall.

The Cover Picture

Winners over 550 entrants in an essay contest, sponsored by the Western Kansas Development Association, were Marlyn Storm, Lindsborg, and Mrs. Barbara Blair, Salina, shown on the cover of this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Both of these young people were reared on Kansas farms, and both now are juniors at Fort Hays Kansas State College, at Hays. Marlyn won in the agricultural division of the essay contest with an entry entitled "Western Kansas—Its Future." Mrs. Blair won in the cultural division with her entry "Builders of Kansas."

As winners of the contest, these 2 young people read their essays at the annual meeting of the W. K. D. A., in Hays, February 3, and were presented with pen-and-pencil sets as prizes.

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Improved Flax Yields

With Thoro Soil Preparation and Early Seeding

By ED RUPP



John Erickson, Neosho county, left, holds a sample of flaxseed he produced on his farm last year that made 29 bushels an acre. Looking at the seed is Don O. Fink, manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company flax mill, Fredonia. This seed has not been cleaned, some chaff is apparent. It does not detract from the quality of the seed, rather it shows very little was wasted.

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WE CAN produce more flaxseed in Kansas. And it can be done without a large increase in the number of acres. Those facts become apparent after talking with a few of the better growers in the Kansas flax area.

Last year the United States produced the third largest crop of flax in history. Total bushels were 39,763,000. The average yield over the nation was 9.9 bushels an acre. That was the highest average since 1915 and the fourth highest on record. But still the demand for more flaxseed has pushed the market price above the support price of \$6 a bushel at Minneapolis.

Last year 107,000 acres of flax were harvested in Kansas. The year before 116,000 acres. The average both years was 7 bushels an acre. The average in Montana last year was 6 bushels, the only state that dropped below us. North Dakota averaged 8 bushels while other flax states produced upward from 11 bushels an acre to a high of 21.5 and 26.5 bushels in the irrigated sections of Arizona and California.

Can Increase Yield

Kansas can increase that average. But it will require efficient management. From 130 acres of flax last year, John Erickson, Neosho county, produced an average of 12 bushels an acre. E. H. Manbeck, Allen county, hit an average of 15 bushels from 230 acres last year. But what is more important Mr. Erickson had one 7-acre field last year that averaged 29 bushels an acre. Mr. Manbeck had some flax that made 30 bushels an acre and quite a lot of his acreage averaged 20 bushels.

How do they do it? Check thru the farming practices of these men and you find efficient management of their acres thruout the year. They plan their flax acres long before the wind turns to the north in fall. They follow thru with good seedbed preparation, then get seed planted early.

Sweet clover plays a prominent role in Mr. Erickson's rotation. In addition to that he feeds large numbers of cattle and hauls load after load of barnyard manure on his fields. Unless he plans flax to follow corn or soybeans, he plows the ground in fall. After plowing he makes certain the soil is packed well before seeding, then he gets seed in the ground early in March.

Mr. Erickson's 29-bushel crop last year was in corn ground. But corn had been preceded by alfalfa. He feels the legume was a heavy contributor to the big flax yield. But there was another angle. He says the field had been pretty well saturated with barnyard manure the year before.

"Not so long ago," Mr. Erickson says, "we thought 8 or 10 bushels of flax an acre was a whale of a crop. Now we have better varieties and know how to produce flax better."

One of the big reasons for small crops in years past, he believes, was failure to seed early. He points out that the accepted seeding date a few years ago was after the first of April. The crop would do well until late June or early July when hot weather would keep it from maturing normally. Every week you delay seeding decreases the yield, he believes.

Both Mr. Erickson and his neighbor, Ed Bussman, follow similar plans in flax growing. But Mr. Bussman raises less livestock and makes up the difference with commercial fertilizer. Mr. Bussman believes flax yield can be doubled by applying 100 pounds of 32 per cent ammonium nitrate an acre where sweet clover did not precede the crop. This year he plans to use nitrate fertilizer on 15 acres of double-limed sweet clover ground. He wants to see whether the fertilizer will pay for its use on flax after clover, too.

Listening to these men speak about flax, Dan Wickard, of the Wickard Grain Company, Chanute, makes his own observation about the relationship between sweet clover and flax. He, too, has watched changes in flax yields over a number of years. He recalls when good flax yields could be produced with comparative ease. Then the yield gradually decreased until it dropped to 4 or 5 bushels an acre. Sweet clover came into the picture and Mr. Wickard is watching flax yields come up right with increases of clover.

He has figures to prove his point. Seven years ago his company bought 20,000 pounds of sweet clover seed. Last year they bought 400,000 pounds. And we are only 1 of 3 seed buyers in Chanute, he says. Higher flax yields are following right in the tracks left by sweet clover.

Seed With Cult-Packers

Both Mr. Erickson and Mr. Bussman use a culti-packer back of their drills when seeding flax. They loosen the springs on the drills permitting the disks to float over the ground. The packer coming along behind firms the seedbed. It makes certain the seed will be in good contact with soil to make it sprout. This final packing also helps moisture rise to the surface as further insurance to good germination.

At this point Mr. Bussman cites a personal example of how not to grow flax. His 70 acres last year averaged

(Continued on Page 21)



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only 8 bushels. Why? He had not intended to grow flax, then changed his plans later. Plowing was done late. Some of it in December, mostly in January. He did not have an opportunity to kill weed growth in fall because new weed seeds were turned up when plowing. Then the ground was not thoroughly settled. Eight bushels an acre is not a normal yield for Mr. Bussman. He considers that poor. He is more in the habit of producing 12 to 15 bushels an acre.

Mr. Manbeck is considered one of the outstanding producers in his area. He has grown flax more than 30 years and recalls just one failure. It was seeded late that year. You cannot have flax mature in hot weather, Mr. Manbeck says.

There is some risk from frost damage when seeding early. We asked Mr. Manbeck about it. He pointed out that a freeze can kill the young plant should it strike within 4 or 5 days after the plant breaks thru the ground. But in his time he has never lost a crop in that way. It would seem that the percentage of chance is quite low.

In looking over Mr. Manbeck's cropping practices, several points stand out. In the first place, he always seeds a legume with small grain. In addition to hay or pasture, that legume provides nitrogen for succeeding crops. Then with each seeding of grain he uses 100 pounds of complete fertilizer an acre, usually 4-12-4.

But there is more to it than that. Mr. Manbeck believes in fall plowing. With fall rains and winter snows, the soil settles naturally. Then before seeding he makes certain the soil is packed. That is "very" important. Emphasis on the word very is Mr. Manbeck's.

Drag Packs Soil

A common practice for him is to level the field with a 3-plank drag. He follows the dragging with a disk, sometimes a field cultivator. Putting the cultivator down deep stirs the soil below the surface eliminating air pockets, he points out. And it is important to get those air pockets out, he emphasizes. After this operation he drags the field again, harrows and drills flax and legume together. After seeding he cross harrows the field. Do it right and you will not fail, Mr. Manbeck says.

In general, spring cultivation should be shallow. Usually deep cultivation in spring will bring weed seeds to the surface that would not have sprouted if left deep in the soil. Then, too, deep cultivation often is not packed thoroughly before seeding. But Mr. Manbeck makes certain his soil is packed by dragging it down.

Wherever you find good flax in Kansas today, it seems that sweet clover is a part of the rotation. And flax is an ideal cover crop for legumes because of its growing habits. As flax matures it loses the lower leaves making room for the clover.

There is some objection to using flax as a cover crop for sweet clover because the clover will be nearly as tall as flax by harvest time. D. J. Noble, Bourbon county, has had excellent results with the combination, however. His flax last year averaged 12 bushels. And sweet clover grew beneath it. The clover produced good pasture for his

dairy herd and will be used for either green manure or a seed crop this year.

C. C. Broughton, Bourbon county, has had flax yields up to 17 bushels an acre. Last year he averaged 12, just 5 bushels more than the state average. He likes to use flax as a nurse crop for alfalfa. He gets satisfactory results with spring-seeded alfalfa in that way.

Increased sweet clover production has done its part for other crops in this area, too. Jerry Wright, of the Bronson Grain Company, says they bought practically no sweet clover seed in 1939. Now they buy between 4 and 8 carloads a year. And it has had the expected effect on grain yields.

As manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company flax mill at Fredonia, Don O. Fink has had the opportunity to study the problems of flax production. He recalls that at one time flax was considered a heavy user of soil fertility. And to some extent that belief still is true. Flax wilt was largely responsible for this thinking.

Before present wilt-resistant varieties, flax could not be produced successive years in the same field. In fact the general practice was to permit a lapse of 7 years before coming back to flax. It took that long before the soil was free of the bacteria that causes wilt. It was this disease that caused poor crops in many cases, rather than the soil-depleting qualities of the crop.

Flax Easy on Soil

Actually, flax is not as hard on soil as most other grain crops. It is a light user of phosphate and potash. It needs more nitrate than any of the other plant foods. But, according to North Dakota experiments, an average yield of flax requires less nitrogen than an average yield of either wheat, oats or barley.

Either in combining or threshing flax, more attention should be focused on the straw than on the seed. Mr. Fink points out that flax is purchased on a dirt-free basis and there is no objection to a reasonable amount of foreign matter in the seed as it comes from the separator.

Flax straw has gained in importance, too. It is used in the production of cigaret papers and for certain high-quality writing papers. Altho Kansas is somewhat removed from the flax paper mills, the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company ships from 10 to 25 carloads of flax straw a year. In 1946 they shipped 60 cars. This is a comparatively new industry.

Flax is an important factor in the farm economy of Southeast Kansas. The acreage return is on an equal standing with wheat and other grains. And that does not take into consideration that much of the flax acreage of the state is seeded into the upland fields where other grains are planted in better soil.

The flax acreage in Kansas could be increased. It could stretch northward into Northeast Kansas. Generally it is adapted to areas with 30 or more inches of rainfall annually. But for the present it appears that more efficient planning and planting of flax in the manner used by many flax growers, would result in a substantial increase of production.



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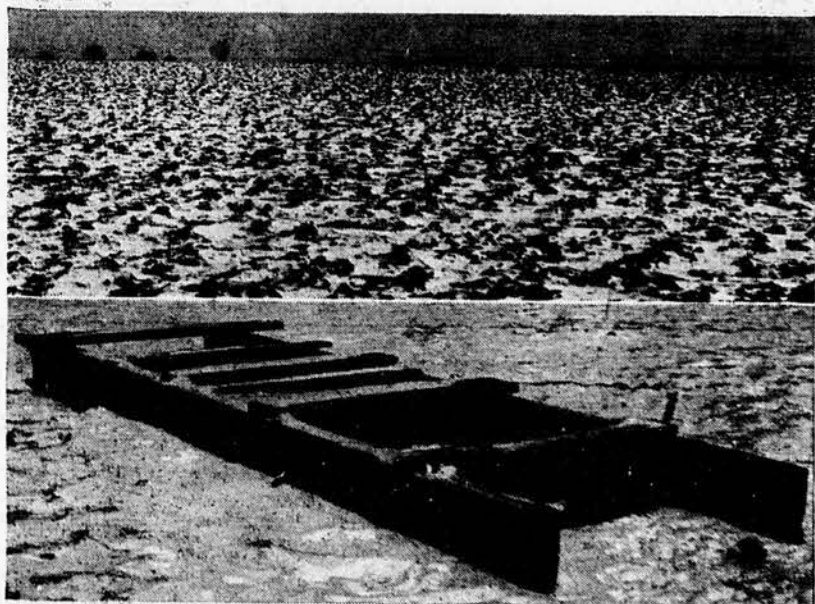
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Fall plowing is recommended for flax. Unless seeding in corn or soybean ground, it is nearly a must for good yields. The top picture shows the condition in which E. H. Manbeck, Allen county, likes to have his flax field during winter. To get it worked down to a good seedbed, he uses the drag shown in the lower photo. This drag levels the field and does a good job of packing soil at the same time.



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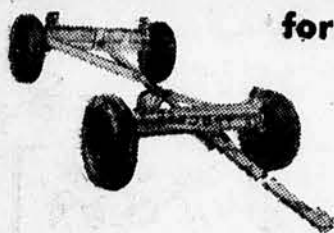
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Rural Pastors Program An Example of Co-operation

TO THE layman looking in on the rural pastors program February 3 and 4 at Kansas State College, in connection with annual Agricultural Week, one of the outstanding accomplishments is the fine co-operation of the various religions and religious groups. Regardless of a difference in beliefs and rituals, these rural church leaders have a common meeting ground in this extension program.

The city church in the past has been accustomed to looking outside the limits of the city for its membership. Impressions gained at the rural pastors conference lead this writer to believe the city church can well look to the country in the future in learning how to do the most good for the most people. Rural pastors are accepting the challenges of more efficient transportation. They are living with their people and understand their problems.

The combination of better transportation along with a decrease of rural populations has been a trial to the rural church. Dr. Edwin L. Becker, of the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Ind., drew a comparison between rural schools and rural churches. There is a consolidation program under way over the nation for rural schools. But among rural churches little consolidation has been effected.

In discussing the responsibility of the rural church, Dr. Gene W. Wetherell, of the Bible College of Missouri and connected with the Missouri extension division, pointed out that the pastor of a rural church has a much greater job than to appear in church for religious services. For one thing he believes every rural minister should at some time fly over his parish to gain an air view of the land farmed by the people of his church. He will gain a new insight to farm needs. There are Kansas farmers who will vote "aye" on that. Doctor Wetherell points with pride

to the fact that no 4-H boy in his state of Missouri has ever ended up in the Boys' Industrial School.

Problems of the rural church leaders are as varied as the communities in which they work. At Leoti, Rev. Owen M. Paul, of the Presbyterian church, indicated that non-resident owners were the cause of some difficulties toward active church work in Western Kansas. He looks to the growth of irrigation in that section as a boon to the rural churches. Irrigated farms will require more intensive farming. It will tend to obliterate the suitcase farmer.

Experiences of Rev. Ignatius Mazo, of the Catholic church, Wilson, have been considerably different. Many of his church people are Mexicans working in salt mines, and Italians from Salina. He pointed to the difficulties encountered in 4-H and Women's Club work because these people did not speak English. To teach cooking in the American manner, sewing, crocheting and other home arts, he received the help of the home extension agent. As the home agent spoke and demonstrated, Reverend Mazo interpreted and followed thru with the demonstration. His people learned. At the same time Reverend Mazo learned, too. He learned a lot about crocheting and cooking.

Too often, Reverend Mazo believes, we are so busy thinking about dogma that we lose sight of what our real goal is supposed to be. Apparently that is not his case, since three fourths of his 4-H members and Boy Scout groups now are not Catholic.

The rural pastors program was well attended. In fact the conference is growing so large that it throws a strain on available housing to have the meetings coincide with other Agricultural Week activities. For that reason next year's conference will be held on a separate date. Time of the next conference was left to the discretion of the extension division.

Depend on Crop Rotations To Conserve the Soil

FIVE Coffey county farmers, who received 1947 soil-conservation awards from the Coffey County Bankers' Association, have depended mostly on crop rotations as major conservation practices. The farmers are Frank J. George, Allen W. Woods, and Herbert T. Niles, Lebo; J. Mac Wiley, Burlington; and Joe Schick, Gridley.

Here are their farm records:

FRANK J. GEORGE has 640 acres with 150 acres cultivated. He had 60 acres in row crops, including soybeans; 30 in small grains, including flax; 40 in supplemental pastures and 60 in alfalfa and clovers. He sowed sweet clover with all small grain, and this was used for supplemental pasture and plowed under.

His crop-rotation system is corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa and sweet clover. Mr. George limed 150 acres, using 2 to 3 tons an acre, and also added fertilizer. Seventy acres are contour farmed and 100 acres are terraced. Pastures are not burned and are not used until grasses have made a good growth. Five large ponds provide plenty of stock water.

J. MAC WILEY farms 130 acres with 63 in cultivation. He has 12 acres of supplemental pasture, 16 of alfalfa and clovers, 10 to 12 in sweet clover and

a few acres of lespedeza. Twenty-two acres of cropland are in row crop and sweet clover rotation to build up fertility in preparation for seeding permanent grass.

Twenty-eight acres have been limed. A total of 30 acres is terraced and contour farming is practiced. Mr. Wiley plans to seed all this farm to permanent grass when fertility is raised. Pasture is arranged to include brome, native grass and sweet clover for use in rotation.

HERBERT T. NILES has 688 acres in Coffey county and 640 acres in Osage county, with 180 acres of cultivated land in Coffey and 268 in Osage. Use of this land in 1947 was as follows:

Row crops, including soybeans, 50 acres in Coffey and 35 in Osage. Small grains, including flax, 32 acres in Coffey and 55 in Osage. Supplemental pasture, 58 acres in Coffey and 66 in Osage. Alfalfa and red clover, 25 acres in Coffey and 40 in Osage. Other legumes—14 acres sweet clover in Coffey and 33 in Osage. Grasses in rotation (rye), 15 acres in Coffey planted in fall of 1947. Idle during 1947 then planted to wheat and brome in fall, 74 acres in Osage. Brome planted previous fall, 4 acres in Coffey and 96 acres in Osage.



Winners of the Coffey County Bankers Association's soil-conservation contest are shown here getting their awards. Reading from left to right, E. A. Farrow, president of the First National Bank, Waverly, is presenting certificates to Herbert T. Niles, Lebo; J. Mac Wiley, Burlington; Allen W. Woods, Lebo; Frank J. George, Lebo, and Joe Schick, Gridley.

In Mr. Niles' crop-rotation plan, all land of medium or poor fertility to good land is rotated with alfalfa, red and sweet clover. All cropland has been in one of these legumes in the last 12 to 15 years. Cropland recently has received 2 tons of lime an acre and fertilizer has been used in varying amounts. Sweet clover, alfalfa and red clover always receive a minimum of 100 pounds an acre of 45 per cent phosphate at planting time. Small grain receives 50 pounds at planting time.

All brome, wheat and oats will receive nitrate this spring. All wheat and oats, and 36 acres of brome, received nitrate last spring. The Niles farm has 200 acres terraced. Crop residue and leaves are plowed under, never burned. Fields adjoining creeks have been diked to protect them from flood water. Four such dikes are on the Coffey county land and 3 in Osage. One sediment-saving pond has been built.

ALLEN W. WOODS farms about 980 acres, with 210 acres in cultivation. In 1947 he had 130 acres of row crops, including soybeans, 50 acres of small grains, including flax, 40 acres of supplemental pasture, 40 acres alfalfa and clovers, and 350 acres in brome, clover and lespedeza mixture. The remaining

309 acres are in pasture and meadow.

The crop rotation on the Woods farm includes soybeans or sorghums, followed by oats or wheat, then red or sweet clover. All clover is limed and all cropland received fertilizer in 1947. All row and small-grain acreage is terraced except 30 acres and all is farmed on the contour.

JOE SCHICK, whose main project is beef cattle, began his conservation program by building good terraces, liming the soil, and producing alfalfa. Terraces are outletted on permanent sod. In one instance an entire drainageway was changed to bring 2 acres of very fertile soil back into production. Alfalfa is followed by atlas sorgo, which is fed as ensilage.

Mr. Schick uses all the conservation practices adapted to his farm. These include proper location of ponds and establishment of a farmstead windbreak. He has 560 acres with 100 in cultivation. During 1947 he had 60 acres in row crops, including soybeans, 20 acres in small grains, including flax, 20 acres of alfalfa and clovers in small grains. His crop rotation is alfalfa, corn, wheat or oats, and alfalfa. He contour farms and has 48 acres of terraces. A total of 380 acres is in pasture and rangeland.

Need Quick Milk Test

Crooked Hind Legs Cause Dairy Trouble

MORE than 100 dairymen met at the Kansas State College campus, Manhattan, February 3 and 4, during the 80th annual observance of Agricultural Week. Highlighting milestones on the path of dairy progress, C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt., traced the progress of dairying thru the many years that milk has played an important role in human nutrition.

His milestones led up to the discovery of the Babcock test about 50 years ago. He pointed out that it is a sad reflection on science that we have gone for 50 years without an improvement on that test. What we need today is an instantaneous milk test, Mr. Conklin believes. In that way dairymen would be able to tell in a minute whether their cows are profitable producers.

Mr. Conklin left a challenge, not only with dairy scientists, but with enterprising dairy producers as well. The man who discovers an instantaneous test for milk certainly will make a definite contribution to the industry.

Mr. Conklin left another challenge with the group the second day when he discussed the reduction of dairy herd wastes. It may seem insignificant, but it is important to have the right kind of hind legs on a dairy cow, he pointed out. Crooked hind legs will cause excessive bumping of the udder as the dairy cow walks perhaps 15 miles a day. This can lead to early breaking down of the udder.

The fieldmen's forum held in the afternoon of the first day was divided into 6 phases. They were discussed by national dairy cattle breed association representatives. The purebred breeder to be successful must observe these points, they suggested: 1—Complete records of registrations. 2—Building up pedigrees. 3—Accuracy in registration. 4—Proper advertising. 5—Supplying heifers for 4-H work, then following up to help club members do a good job in their dairy projects. 6—Thru good dairying be an example to neighbors with good buildings and modern homes.

Left More Challenges

Discussing the future of research and its effect on the future of agriculture, R. I. Throckmorton, dean, School of Agriculture, Kansas State College, left more challenges with Kansas dairymen and dairy scientists.

In the first place, he pointed out that we, as a nation, have made remarkable progress and have been highly successful in applying the results of research in industries and in agriculture. But, he pointed out, we have lagged in basic research in both the physical and biological sciences.

For the most part we have depended on Europe in the past for basic research. But Europe cannot be expected to do the basic research for the world during the next generation at least. And our efforts in basic research must not be influenced by pressure for quick economic returns, he added.

Speaking of future research trends, Dean Throckmorton emphasized there

would be increased emphasis on research that relates to quality of food products. We are becoming more conscious of quality and nutritional values of all our foods, he said, and this will force more attention to those phases of research that will result in higher-quality foods reaching the consumer. It means more products will go on the market in the future on a graded basis and on a quality basis.

Illustrating the point, Dean Throckmorton pointed out that Kansas ranks 7th among the states in butter production. But we rank 47th in the average price received for butter. We need to know the cause back of the low price of our butter, he charged, and then we must correct the conditions that are responsible.

What Is the Trouble?

Production costs also will receive attention. Kansas ranks 13th among the states in the number of milk cows, but is 34th in average production per cow. Is it because of a lack of feed, low-quality feed, poor feeding methods, poor herd management methods, poor housing, low inherent producing capacity of the cows, or some other factors? he asked.

Partially answering his own questions, Dean Throckmorton pointed out that lack of feed during certain periods of the year, especially during the grazing season, has been an important factor in low milk production in Kansas. More and better pasture is essential for high economic milk production, he reminded.

We need to be concerned about the quality of the feed, including grasses, particularly on some of our soils in Eastern Kansas, he pointed out. We must learn whether some of the feed crops and grasses grown on some of these soils are deficient in phosphorus.

To illustrate his point he cited an experiment conducted on beef cattle in Texas that can be used to interpret results in the dairy field. In one area of unfertilized land 33,135 pounds of total calf weight was produced. In a similar unfertilized area the total calf weight was increased to 37,850 pounds by feeding bone meal. But with the addition of 200 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate an acre on still another similar area, total calf weight produced increased to 60,850 pounds.

Turning his attention to the producing capacities of Kansas milk cows, Dean Throckmorton pointed out we have many high-producing herds, yet the state average is low. It is evident, he said, that we have a lot of cows some place that are very low producers. This must be due to the small producers, those who have 3, 4, 5 or 6 cows.

Small producers cannot afford to keep a good bull and there may not be a good bull in the neighborhood, he pointed out. These men have no opportunity whatever of improving their cow herds. The answer, Dean Throckmorton believes, is a sound, well-organized and well-managed artificial insemination program.

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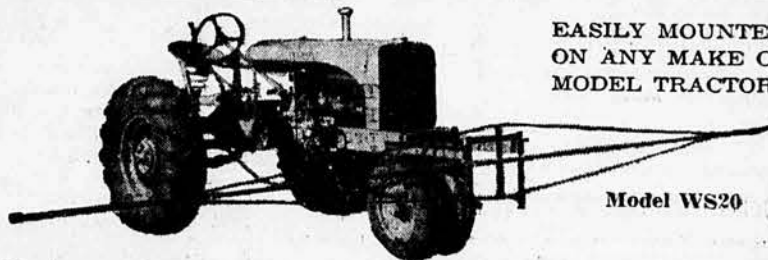


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The Editor's Notebook

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

MAYBE you read the "Fire Sprinkler" item on page 17 of the February 7 issue of Kansas Farmer. I asked a sprinkler-system manufacturer in Chicago why he didn't make one for use in farm homes, barns and elevators. Briefly the answer was that they cost too much "to measure, make and install." Every farm being a different problem.

Well, I have a letter from this man. It reads: "My thoughts keep returning to our conversation about the farmer's dilemma in the matter of fire protection. You will be interested in knowing that I have submitted a suggestion to the fact-finding committee of the National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association that they bear in mind the possibilities of farm protection. If I learn anything that may be of interest, I will be glad to pass it along."

And, of course, Kansas Farmer will pass it right along to our readers.

I hope you will read the article about the Western Kansas Development Association in this issue of Kansas Farmer. It is headed, "Goose That Lays the Golden Eggs." Anyone who visits Western Kansas feels its bigness, its progressiveness. It is country where big things are done in a big way.

This Western Kansas Development Association has several goals. One hasn't gotten much publicity. It may appeal to you. Herbert Hoover, executive secretary of the association, stopped in at the Kansas Farmer office recently, and he puts it this way:

"Many Western Kansas farmers have extra 'risk capital' right now. The tendency always has been to put this money back in more land.

"We believe much of this money could do both the farmers and the area more good if invested in small industries within the area. We will extend every effort to give farmers of Western Kansas a chance to study the advantages of such investments.

"Some of these industries could be started by taking ideas of local farmers and putting them into industrial production."

There isn't any question about Western Kansas having a great deal to offer industry. Congratulations to W. K. D. A. officials for planning to present these advantages to the home folks, as well as to out-of-state industrialists and investors.

It looks to me as if the common culti-packer is one of the most neglected agricultural tools in the state. That was the report Ed Rupp, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, made after writing a legume-seeding story a few months ago. After seeing how the culti-packer is used with equal success in seeding flax, he is more convinced than ever that we need more of these tools, at least in the eastern half of Kansas.

Just for packing legume or flax seedbeds, several farmers are doing excellent jobs with heavy, wooden drags. But when it comes to seeding, the culti-packer seems to be the ideal tool. It firms the seed into the soil at just the right depth. And after the packer has passed over the soil, moisture seems to rise to the surface more

easily. It produces better germination and results in a quicker start for the plant.

It took Ed Rupp only a few minutes to get an inside look at the Archer-Daniels-Midland flax mill, at Fredonia, but he agrees with me it really was worth his time. Don Fink, manager, explained the process of squeezing linseed oil from the flaxseed. You should see it sometime.

When you first step inside the mill the odor is almost overwhelming. It is the smell of cooking flaxseed. Yes, the flax is cooked before the oil is squeezed out. But in just a minute you become accustomed to the smell and no longer notice it.

After cooking, the flaxseed is forced into the expellers where it is subjected to high pressures to squeeze out the oil. This is a constant process. The expeller is somewhat like the screw feed in an ordinary sausage grinder, except that it is considerably larger. As the meal is forced thru this expeller, the oil drips thru very narrow cracks in the cylinder. Dry meal emerges at the opposite end.

Mr. Fink said about one third of the flaxseed goes to linseed oil; the remainder is meal used in the production of high-protein feeds for livestock and poultry. And just about every time you pick up a paintbrush, you use some of the oil that was extracted by expellers like these. As much as 70 per cent of the linseed oil is used in drying oils. Other uses are for soap, ink, linoleum floor coverings, oilcloth, synthetic tires and many other articles.

Dick Mann chuckled when he looked at his feature story on page 6, of the February 7, 1948, issue of Kansas Farmer. The heading read, "Deferred Feeding," by Dick Mann. Dick, who weighs 110 pounds even in wet weather, says he is so thin that readers of Kansas Farmer probably think feeding has been deferred too long in his case.

"Pat" Murphy is leaving the Kansas Farmer office. All of us hate to lose her. But in this case we send her along with very sincere wishes. She is taking up nurse's training, and will finish a college degree on the side. Need for nurses now is even greater than during the war, I am told. This is mainly because of the wide field of nursing: Public health nurses, U. S. Public Health Service, schools for nursing, and industrial nursing.

One of the Topeka supervisors of nurses thinks January, 1948, turned up a greater interest in the profession of nursing, compared to January, 1947. She bases this opinion on the number of applicants for training. Nursing formerly called for a 3-year training course after high school, I am told. But now the training course and college can be worked in at the same time.

"Pat" worked with J. M. Parks in the Capper Foundation which does so much for crippled and handicapped children. Seeing this great task didn't dampen Pat's determination in the least to be a nurse. She said she always has wanted to be a nurse because of the opportunity to help people in need. That is a great ambition.

Swine Production Winners Receive Annual Awards

WINNERS in the Kansas Swine Production contest last year were presented awards during the livestock program February 6, in conjunction with annual Agricultural Week at Kansas State College. Presentations were made by Carl Elling, extension animal husbandryman, and Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner, Kansas City chamber of commerce.

Winner in division 1, with herds of 3 to 7 sows, was Lyle L. Campbell, Burrton. In second place was Kenneth Hassler, Abilene. In division 2, with herds of 8 or more sows, winner was Larry Seaman, Wilmore, and Arnold

Rose, Cawker City, was in second position.

Mr. Campbell had 3 brood sows that averaged 10 pigs to a litter. He marketed an average of 10 pigs a litter that weighed 235.7 pounds, receiving \$30.25 a hundred. An important part of his program was temporary pasture. He used Balbo rye for winter pasture and Sudan in summer. A good combination, he believes.

Mr. Hassler had 6 sows that farrowed an average of 12.5 pigs. He lost some pigs thru accidental poisoning but still was able to raise 47 to maturity for an average of 7.8 pigs a lit-

(Continued on Page 25)

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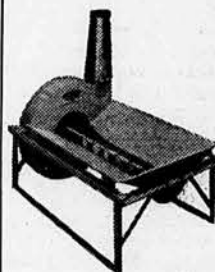
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ter. Their average weight at 180 days was 223 pounds.

During ordinary spring weather Mr. Hassler kept farrowing pens warm for the young pigs with a 150-watt bulb for each litter. But in extremely cold weather he used a brooder stove.

From 11 sows in division 2, Mr. Seaman farrowed an average of 11.1 pigs and had an average of 8.9 pigs a litter fed to market size. The total weight was 23,270 pounds, an average of 237 pounds at 6 months. Net income from each sow was \$378.06.

Mr. Seaman was able to reduce costs considerably by using a combined field of maize for winter pasture. In that way much feed was saved that would otherwise have been lost. An unusual feature in his program was forced exercise for the sows during the gestation period.

From 19 sows Mr. Rose farrowed an average of 9 pigs a litter, and sold 147 hogs for an average of 7.7 pigs to each litter. The average weight at market time was 199 pounds. His net profit to the sow was nearly \$215.

Coming Events

February 21—Morton county, foods and nutrition. Miss Elizabeth Randle, KSC, leader.

February 23—Ottawa county specialists meeting, conducted by Luther Willoughby and Lot Taylor. Minneapolis Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

February 24—Cloud county crop and livestock meeting. Leaders Luther Willoughby and Lot Taylor.

February 24-25—District home improvement school, Farm Bureau Hall, Fort Scott.

February 24-25—Mitchell county balanced farming school and clinic, L. E. Willoughby and Lot Taylor, specialists, participating. Court House, Beloit.

February 25—Morton county. Agronomy, entomology and farm management meeting. Dr. E. G. Kelly and Gerald Brown, KSC, leaders.

February 25—Wichita county, district meeting on office procedure for county agents, home demonstration agents, and office secretaries. Scott, Greeley, Hamilton and Kearny.

February 25—Lyon county crops and livestock school, Emporia, Civic Auditorium. Cleavinger, Hoss and King co-operating.

February 26—Kiowa county district National Farm Loan Association (NFLA), Greensburg. All day meeting.

February 26-27—Osage county district farm and home improvement school, Lyndon. Starts 1 p. m. on 26th, daytime only.

February 26-27—Osage county. District home improvement school, Lyndon, 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., both days. Will include all types of information on home improvement and also a number of exhibits.

February 27—Shawnee county. Topeka Mill and Elevator Co., hosts at dinner, to Farm Bureau men, Garfield Park Shelter House, Topeka, 7 p. m. Speakers, Floyd W. Smith, KSC assistant professor of soils; C. F. Schabel, nutritional chemist, Kansas City, Kan.

February 27—Ellsworth county livestock day, Ellsworth.

February 27—Clay county winter dairy meeting, Farm Bureau hall, Clay Center, 2 p. m.

March 1—Morton county. Foods and nutrition meeting. Gertrude Allen, foods and nutrition specialist, KSC, leader.

March 1—Ottawa county, specialists meeting. Knight and Jackson, KSC professors, leaders. Minneapolis, Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

March 2—Sedgwick county district crop improvement meeting, Wichita.

March 2—Cloud county meeting for both men and women, on electrical wiring and equipment and on poultry problems. KSC professors Bob Knight and M. E. Jackson, leaders.

March 3—Mitchell county farm engineering and poultry school, featuring labor-saving devices.

March 3—Ottawa county specialists meeting, Minneapolis, Carl Elling, leader. Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

March 4—Lane county crops and livestock committee meeting, Dighton.

March 4—Washington county nitrate tests on wheat and brome grass. L. E. Willoughby, leader.

March 4—Johnson county, discussion meeting on international relations. C. R. Jacard, Kansas State College, leader.

March 4—Swine school, Farm Bureau hall, Clay Center, 2 p. m.

March 5—Woodson county certified seed meeting, 10 a. m., Sowder Seed House, Toronto. E. A. Cleavinger, leader.

March 6—Northeast Kansas FFA Crops Selection Contest, Valley Falls.

March 6—Lyon county 4-H festival.

March 6—Mitchell county 4-H Club spring festival.

March 6—Electricity and the poultry farm, Ellsworth.

March 6—Barton county 4-H Club day, Hoisington, in high school.

March 6—Clay county 4-H Club day, Clay Center, high school auditorium.

March 8—Agronomy meeting, Clay Center, evening meeting.

March 8-11—National convention of Farmers Union, Denver.

March 9-11—Kansas Livestock Association meeting, Topeka.

March 12—Scott county poultry and housing school, M. E. Jackson and R. S. Knight, leaders.

March 12-13—District home improvement school, Ellsworth.

March 13—Nemaha county 4-H Club day, Seneca.

March 13—Saline county 4-H Club day, Salina.

March 13—Osborne county 4-H Club day, Osborne.

March 13—Lane county 4-H Club day, Lane.

the meetings are to be held at Dighton.

March 13—Washington county 4-H festival, Morrowville high school.

March 13—Hodgeman county 4-H festival, Jetmore high school, 10 a. m.

March 13—Ottawa county 4-H festival, Minneapolis high school auditorium.

March 15—Osage county sheep and swine school, Burlingame.

March 15—Osage county sheep and wool school, Osage city, 1:30 p. m.

March 15—Jefferson county. School conducted by engineering and soil conservation specialists.

March 16—Jefferson county unit lesson leader school.

March 16—Johnson county vegetable meeting. W. G. Amstein, Kansas State College, leader.

March 17—Johnson county rural engineering and conservation meeting. Ferguson and Harper, Kansas State College, leaders.

March 17-18—McPherson county farmers institute.

March 18—Barton county-wide 4-H preview, at Ellinwood.

March 18—Kiowa county cattlemen's evening meeting, Greensburg.

March 18-19—Rice county Farm and Home Week, Lyons. Four specialists leaders.

March 18-19—Home improvement school, Emporia, Civic Auditorium. Five-county school. Chamber of Commerce, Emporia, in charge of exhibits. Extension Service co-operating.

March 19—Scott county 4-H Club meeting, Mary Elsie Border, leader.

March 19—Osage county Rural Life Organization meeting with Velma McLaughlin.

March 19—Ottawa county. Marketing specialist, Gerald Brown, Minneapolis, Farm Bureau basement, 2 p. m.

March 20—Northeast Kansas FFA farm mechanics contest, Holton.

March 20—Sub-district 4-H Day, Hoisington, Hoisington high school for Rush, Barton, Stafford, Pawnee and Edwards counties.

March 20—Kiowa county 4-H day. All 4-H Clubs participating in competition in preparation for sub-district 4-H Day to be held at Pratt, March 27.

March 20—Wichita county. Mary Elsie Border meets with 4-H Club leaders.

March 24—Morton county. Engineering and soil conservation meeting. Walter E. Selby and Harold B. Harper, KSC, leaders.

March 26—Shawnee county. John Morrell & Co., hosts at dinner, Garfield Park Shelter House, 7 p. m. Livestock program.

March 27—Mitchell county, district 4-H festival, Beloit.

March 27—Sub-district 4-H Day, Pratt.

March 27—Woodson county 4-H spring festival, Yates Center, high school auditorium.

March 27—Douglas county, 4-H Club day at Lawrence.

March 27—Sub-district 4-H festival, Jetmore high school, 9 a. m. (Lane, Gove, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman counties.)

March 27—Five county 4-H Club district festival, Beloit. (Cloud, Ottawa, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Mitchell counties.)

March 27—Osage county spring 4-H Club day. Competition with plays, demonstrations, musical ensembles, promotional talks, model meetings. Lyndon, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

March 27—Bourbon county 4-H Clubs to be represented at sub-district 4-H Day, Yates Center.

March 29—Osage county poultry clinic, Burlingame.

March 29—Jefferson county agriculture engineering specialist school.

March 29—Woodson county soil conservation meeting, Walter Selby.

March 29—Osage county poultry management meeting, Burlingame. W. A. Seaton, leader. 7:30 p. m.

March 29-April 30—Hodgeman county tailoring schools, Hanston and Jetmore.

March 29-30—Sedgwick county Farm Institute.

March 30—Osage county farm and home planning, Lyndon.

March 30—Kiowa county crops and livestock production meeting, Greensburg.

March 30—Osage county, outlook on farm and home with Paul Griffith and Gladys Myers, Lyndon, 1:30 p. m.

March 31—Scott county. District meeting. Agriculture planning and policy, C. R. Jacard, leader.

March 31—Johnson county farm management meeting with Griffith and Myers, Kansas State College, leaders.

March 31—Mitchell county clothing leaders school, Beloit, Municipal building, Naomi Johnson, leader.

April 1—Johnson county terracing demonstration.



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had been misused. But they are learning sources of reliable farming information thru on-farm training, and are getting a foothold in farming for themselves.

It is safe to assume that a large number of these young men could have made a living on the farm without on-farm training. But there is more to farming than making a living. While producing food in sufficient quantities for our present needs, the soil must be conserved for the future.

After 20 months in the Navy, Max Davis returned to go into partnership with his father, L. C. Davis. They have a 424-acre farm and rent some ground in addition. Ordinarily this farm produces 6 or 7 litters of pigs each year and about 100 head of steers. Much of the classroom work, Max has found, is on feeds and feeding. And these classes meet once a week, every Monday evening in Council Grove. What he is learning in class is being practiced on the farm.

He is learning about fertilizer and crop rotation, too, from his father and from his on-farm training instructor. They used 25 pounds of 32 per cent nitrate on atlas sorgo last year. Altho it was an extremely dry year, they found it helped. And to reduce cattle-feeding expenses and labor, they plan to let steers harvest much of their own feed. A combination of brome and alfalfa pastures will be used in this program.

Alfalfa has been in use on this farm for some years. But, from what he has heard and experienced, Max thinks they would be ahead by breaking up their alfalfa sooner. Then, too, they are beginning to use sweet clover in their rotation.

Getting Along Faster

Wayne Millison, a veteran who has purchased his own farm, says, "I could have come out here and made it without help, but I am getting along faster with on-farm instruction."

He points out that the \$90 a month did help him get a start. But he will soon pay that back in taxes, and the chances are will pay it back more rapidly because of the help he is getting in farming.

For the first 2 months in Wayne Millison's class the instructor discussed soil fertility, loss from erosion, character of soils in the area and crop rotations. From this discussion, Mr. Millison got an idea for his own farm. Hill water was draining over one of his best bottom fields. He is constructing a diversion ditch to protect it.

Seed oats early. That was one of the things pointed out in class. Glenn Shellenberger took the instruction literally last year. In fall he had plowed a 14-acre field that had grown wheat and oats after 6 years of lespedeza. After disking he seeded Fulton oats the third week in February.

Few thought Glenn would get any oats. Most farmers in the area were unable to seed until March, some even in April. But the Shellenberger oats made 40 bushels an acre by weight where most oats in the area averaged less, some only 22 to 27 bushels. There will be more early seeding of oats.

A large portion of Morris county is beef country. High-heeled boots are much in evidence. To buy, feed and sell beef intelligently requires a knowledge of cattle. Judging schools are a valuable portion of the training. Attending a recent class meeting at the Stanley Malik farm, this reporter watched while the veterans placed nearly every animal correctly. A year ago there would have been considerable disagreement, says their instructor, Wilbur Greer. But they have learned a lot about cattle thru on-farm training.

Since Mr. Greer's main interest is poultry, he asked another instructor, John Blythe, to help him with the judging school. Mr. Blythe was on the livestock-judging team while at Kansas State College. Co-operation among the instructors helps the veterans get a well-rounded education in all farm departments.

What he is learning about cattle, Glen Skeen is applying to his calf program. Glen is a young veteran who is farming with his father but paying cash rent for some additional acreage. He is easing himself into cattle feeding by picking up small calves, then bringing them along with approved feeding methods. At the turn of the year Glen figured he had \$18.09 a head in 15 calves. And they were worth \$20 to \$30 each, the best possibly \$35. They were

making him a little money and giving him practical experience in what he was learning about feeding thru the G. I. program.

Mrs. Lillian Leffler is the only woman enrolled in the veteran-training program at Council Grove. Possibly the only one in the state.

A former member of the WAC, Mrs. Leffler owns her farm, does her own feeding. Out of 320 acres in her farm, 100 are in cultivation which are rented out on shares. But more of the cropland is being geared toward her livestock program. At present she has 14 acres in alfalfa. This will be increased in another year, and she expects to seed some brome grass for pasture.

The first year Mrs. Leffler bought 18 head of steers in February. She sold them 7 months later with a net gain of 350 pounds on each steer. She bought back and is feeding 25 head of steers this winter. At the same time she fed 28 head of pigs last year and kept 150 layers. She carries all the feed in a bucket, sometimes hauling roughage from the field on the back of her car.

Soil Is Important Thing

All her life, she says, she has wanted agricultural training and wanted to be able to operate her farm at the same time. She is doing it now. Like the others, she says the payments are a minor part of the program. To her, learning about rotation and proper soil conservation has been more important. She has learned why kafir cannot be planted in the same field year after year without decreasing yields. She is learning the value of legumes. In addition, she already has 40 acres protected by terraces.

Shop work, too, is a valuable portion of the training available. Some of the classwork is in the Council Grove high-school shop where veterans receive instruction in welding, sharpening tools, forging and general repair.

Look back a few years while the war was still on. By survey the Army found 93 per cent of the boys expecting to return to the farm wanted to own or operate their own farms. And that is just what the boys are doing. They are becoming farm owners as rapidly as possible.

During the short time the program has been in operation, there have been changes in the attitude of these veterans. Those close to the program and in position to witness these changes point them out. Earlier it was not uncommon to hear the veterans jest about their \$65 or \$90 pin money. Now when they are found in a group, they have more-serious things to talk about. They are interested in their work. And there is little occasion to interrupt the training because of a lack of co-operation on the part of the veterans.

May Drop Out Early

Yes, these veterans are thinking of the future. What will they do when on-farm training for them is complete? Some have taken this position: Four dollars a month isn't much. Why don't 40 or 50 of us get together, pay that much into a general fund and hire our own balanced-farming agent? Only one year has passed since the Council Grove program started and that is the thinking of these veterans. They are eligible to receive this training for one year plus the number of days they were in service, with the maximum at 4 years. But some are talking of dropping out earlier to give others on the waiting list an opportunity to get in.

While still in uniform these boys made a deep impression on our future. Now, as young farmers, they are plowing another deep furrow. They are leaving their mark. And there are many who are watching them critically, expectantly. Looking in from the outside, this program seems to be opening a completely new field for adult education. These young men are eager to learn, seriously intent on becoming successful in their field.

That is why Dewey McCormick feels the on-farm training program is providing the greatest opportunity either federal or state agricultural agencies ever have had to improve farm practices. The best time to teach something, he points out, is when a person or group of persons is ready to learn something. And one-fourth million veterans taking on-farm training form this receptive nucleus.

In our time we may see a complete revolution in agricultural methods, farm life. Watch the veterans. They are out to make their stake.



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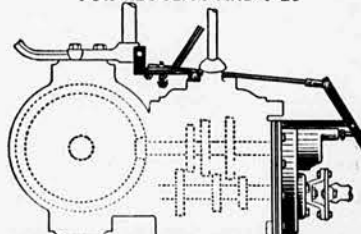
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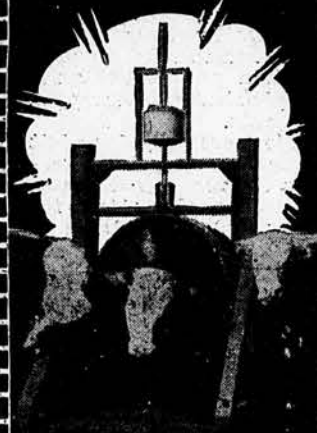
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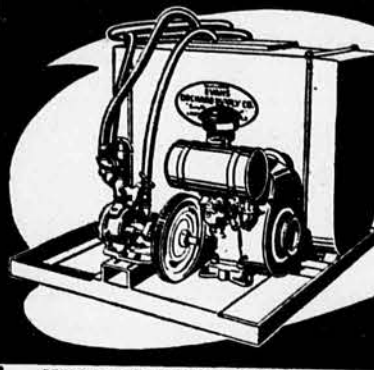
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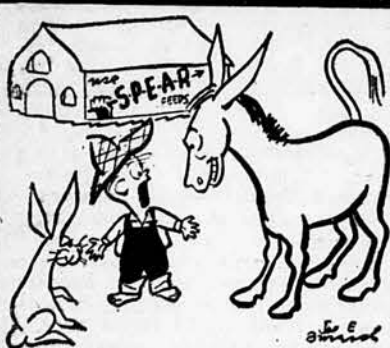


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Offer 21 Objectives

(Continued from Page 8)

comprehensive legislation. Much of the required law now exists, but considerable new legislation is needed to assure an adequate production of farm products, preservation of our agricultural resources, and a high level of rural well-being.

Among the major objectives which should be included in a well-rounded legislative program for agriculture, the report says, are these:

1. To assure an abundant production of all agricultural products required to provide for the improved nutrition and clothing of all of our people.
2. To develop a means of maintaining agricultural income on a flexible parity basis that will foster desirable shifts in agricultural production and will aid in giving stability to the national economy.
3. To improve the marketing, facilitate the distribution, and increase the utilization of agricultural commodities in both the domestic and export markets.
4. To regulate interstate and foreign commerce in major farm products by providing an orderly, adequate and balanced trade in such commodities thru crop loans, production quotas, marketing agreements and diversion to various economic uses.
5. To encourage producers, processors, distributors and consumers to enter into joint marketing agreements designed to assure adequate supplies of selected farm products at a reasonable and assured price.
6. To assist all consumers in obtaining an adequate and steady supply of high-quality farm products at fair and equitable prices.
7. To assist school children and low-income people in maintaining an adequate diet, particularly in periods of low employment.
8. To assign certain revenues for judicious use in supporting prices of highly perishable products including fresh fruits and vegetables, milk and eggs; in improving the diet of school children and low-income families; and in stimulating improved nutrition on a cost basis.
9. To attain full co-operation and co-ordinated action of farm owners and operators in conserving, restoring and developing our soil, water and forest resources.
10. To provide more adequately for the co-ordination and expansion of Federal and state surveys and other investigations, and for experimentation and research pertaining to the conservation, restoration and development of our natural agricultural resources.
11. To provide for making incentive payments to farmers for lasting soil conservation, restoration, and development practices.
12. To develop agricultural programs so they will contribute, insofar as possible, to the preservation of all natural resources, control of floods, prevention of impairment to reservoirs, maintenance of the navigability of rivers and harbors, and protection of the public health.
13. To provide for the fullest development and the most-efficient employment of our rural human resources.
14. To provide social security, especially health insurance and old-age benefits, for rural people on a basis comparable to that provided urban groups.
15. To develop a program for the reduction of occupational hazards and accidents among farm workers, and to provide protection and security for those who are physically handicapped thru farm accidents.
16. To provide more fully for adult education by strengthening the Extension service as the recognized educational demonstrational medium for reaching farm people and others in regard to agricultural information, policies and programs.
17. To provide for the development of farmer leadership in helping to plan and administer programs for the maintenance of a progressive agriculture.
18. To provide for the adaptation of agricultural programs to the different and changing needs of regional and local communities.
19. To make more effective the various research activities sponsored by the Federal Government by providing for the separate administration of action programs and research work.

20. To facilitate farm home ownership by farm operators thru improving and safeguarding the Federally sponsored credit services available to farm operators.

21. To maintain and strengthen the position of farmer co-operatives and to protect the services they render to agricultural producers.

Nose-diving farm prices the past weeks have insured that the Government price-support program for major farm commodities (basic and Steagall) will be extended at least another year. The legislation providing this support (90 per cent of parity; cotton 92½ per cent) expires December 31 unless renewed. Department solicitor has ruled that means the support goes to these commodities produced or harvested prior to the expiration date, even tho marketed the following year.

The same falling prices probably will result in more pressure from farm and trade groups for the European Recovery Program to take enough of the commodities off the domestic market thru exports to ease the downward price pressure. Probably also means that tax-reduction action will be delayed until the extent of the recession can be measured, or at least estimated with more certainty than at present.

The effect of a serious recession on tax reduction creates another legislative dilemma. Reduced incomes will multiply the demands for tax reduction. Also, it will strike heavily at treasury revenues from income and also from excise taxes. It might even cause a reduction in Federal expenditures for Governmental purposes, but an increase in social security payments.

A Depression Ahead?

Is the Nation headed for the major depression that generally is expected sooner or later—do we have to go thru the ringer?

Those who believe that is in order in the near future, point out something like this:

1. Supply pipelines, emptied during the war, are now pretty full again except for steel and meats. The Marshall plan may not require as much steel as planned at first.
2. Bank credit is tightening, making it more difficult for business to obtain loans for inventories and other purposes.
3. Competitive imports, as a result partly of recent tariff reductions, are beginning to flow into the country in increasing volume. (The reciprocal trade agreements are coming home to roost.)
4. Capital-goods expansion is on the ebb.
5. Unit-volume retail sales are dropping, regarded by merchants as a danger sign.

On the other hand—It can be pointed out that several factors present preceding the crash of 1929 are not present now:

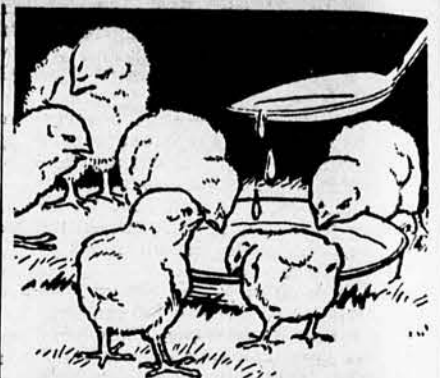
1. Then inflation had driven up industrial stocks, bought on liberal margins; now stock prices are relatively low, with margins extremely high to discourage speculation, even investments.
 2. Then bank loans were being used largely in market speculations; now bank loans are used principally for industrial purposes.
 3. Then installment buying represented 12 per cent of all consumer spending; now only 6 per cent.
- But—then Federal Government expenditures were under \$5,000,000,000 a year; now they are running nearly \$45,000,000,000. And then the national debt was around \$16,000,000,000 as against more than \$250,000,000,000 now.

Draw your own conclusions.

Fewer Turkeys

Low turkey prices, combined with high feed prices, are causing Kansas flock owners to make sharp reductions for 1948, states M. E. Jackson, Kansas State College poultry specialist.

Growers indicated on January 1, 1948, they would reduce flocks about 100,000 birds from the 1947 level. This represents a reduction of 435,000 birds over the 1940-44 average, according to Mr. Jackson.



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Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

THERE is little doubt that the many uses to which electricity can be put on a farm make the city dweller, with his two dozen or so appliances, look like a piker. The extension service at Kansas State College lists some 96 uses for electricity on the farm. They have omitted some possibilities, even so.

The occasion for this listing is a study by Harold Stover, extension agricultural engineer, on current consumption by an average farm family of 4 or 5 persons using electrical equipment a normal number of hours for a month. The study is itemized on everything from electric blankets to soil heating.

It is seldom, of course, that a person wants to delve into the costs of the individual appliances which he is using. But just for example, let's consider a few of the items which Mr. Stover studied, bearing in mind that he is using a rate that may vary just a little from your own (4c per kilowatt hour for the home, 2c for the barn). The aforementioned electric blanket, used up to 15 hours a month, and would cost 40 cents to operate. Your electric clock consumes about 16 cents worth of power. A blower attachment on the furnace may run the bill up by as much as \$1.60, while you may buy dad or sonny an electric razor for his birthday and use only 4 cents worth of electricity each month.

Equipment for the barn is even less rough on the family pocketbook in the matter of operating cost. A 5-horsepower ensilage cutter averages around 3 cents a ton; a 7½-horse feed grinder may consume 44 cents; and a hay-drying blower may amount to as much as a dollar for a ton of hay.

Feed grinding with 1- to 5-horsepower grinders is becoming increasingly popular in Kansas. Apparently this is entirely satisfactory for grinding shelled corn and small grains, and very desirable where feeding livestock and poultry is on sufficient scale. Such equipment is highly successful when overhead bins are arranged so the grain and feed can be fed by gravity into the hopper. The extension service and Kansas State College has a study on the relationship of feed coarseness to power requirements for equipment of this type. It will help anyone who uses more than 100 pounds of ground grain a year.

It's easy to see that cost of operation is not a major consideration in choosing new electrical equipment. It is rather a matter of work performed and of convenience. A farm family might have too many items—more than there is efficient use for. But it also is possible to have too little equipment to take advantage of the electric service on the farm.

Emergency repairs brought about by wartime shortages only served to demonstrate the continuing utility of the farm workshop. Slack seasons and rainy days are no longer non-productive. There is use for air compressors, welders, grinding wheels, wood-working equipment, paint sprayers, battery chargers and additional equipment as the size of your operation expands.

Incidentally, this K. S. C. bulletin presents costs on these grinding operations that are little short of astonishing. Assuming a 5-cent per kw.-hour cost for energy, this operation ranged from three fourths of a cent for 100 pounds of cracked corn, to 10 cents for 100 pounds of finely ground barley. Moisture content is an important fac-

tor in the cost of grinding in direct proportion.

How much light do I need in my laying house to keep the birds active? That is important in planning the wiring and equipment for such a building. Poultry and electrical experts seem to agree that at least one watt to 5 square feet of floor space is necessary to keep the birds off the roosts. Right now, when daylight hours are few, use of lighting to force egg production is extremely desirable—and the market brings a better profit when production generally is low.

A word of caution about your electric cords. A frayed cord is dangerous. Avoid bending or kinking. Avoid running cords under rugs or placing them where they can be walked on or, worse yet, run over by vehicles. Furthermore, disconnect your cords from the wall plug or socket by grasping the plug, not by pulling on the cord.

Another caution concerns a common practice of housewives who find themselves needing an electric outlet at some point not served. So they string a long extension cord around the baseboard, fasten it with staples, taking the first major step in overloading a circuit. The problems of maintaining such circuits at maximum efficiency are complex, but misuse of them can

result in some serious troubles. It thus is best to install convenience outlets from one of the building circuits not overburdened by load items.

Have you ever cussed at having to break the ice in the water trough or the poultry yard in midwinter? Electricity has come to your rescue. Now you can have an electric de-icer, a thermostatically controlled gadget that floats atop the water and maintains an ice-free hole of very fresh, very cold ice water for livestock. No, the operating cost is quite low since the thermostat shuts off the power when the water reaches a certain temperature.

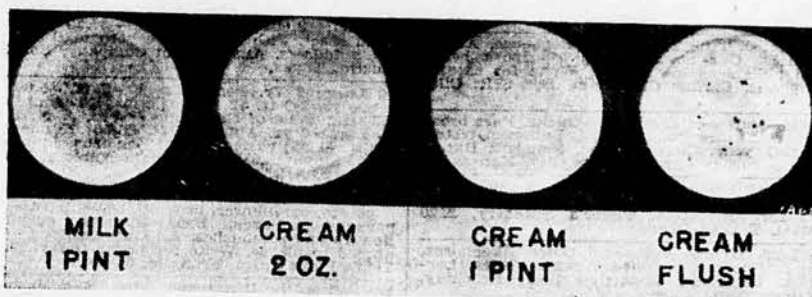
Here is another adaptation of electrical gadgets to keep water in a fluid state during freezing weather. That troublesome water pipe that freezes up just when you need it can be wrapped with a heating element (well insulated) now on the market that maintains the water temperature above the freezing point.

An air compressor, a ready implement for any farm with rubber-mounted machinery, is on the market. Just plug it into the nearest light socket in the barn, workshop or shed. It is portable and there is plenty of pressure for inflating tires as well as for small spraying jobs.

For the future: the electric industry promises that before long a combination heating and cooling system for homes will be on the market. This unit, called a heat pump, acts on the same principle as electric refrigeration, removing the heat from the home in summer and piping this heat into the outside air or to a well. In winter, heat from deep in the ground is pumped into the home—all at a cost, according to present testing units, that will be within range of Mr. Average Farmer's funds. What's more, this is not as far away as you think.

Clean Cream Separator Delivers Clean Cream

By T. J. CLAYDON, Department of Dairy Husbandry
Kansas State College



Sediment tests of milk and cream from a laboratory separating experiment, in which extraneous or foreign material was added to the milk. The tests were from mixed representative samples and not "off bottom" samples.

EVERYONE who has washed a cream separator is familiar with the accumulated material that is found in the base of the separator bowl after separating milk. This is material thrown out of the milk by the centrifugal force of the spinning bowl. It consists of various body cells from the milk, and fine particles as well as larger fragments of sediment that may have entered the milk during milking and before separating.

There always is some material present in the separator bowl. However, the cleaner and higher quality the milk, the less material is found in the bowl.

Therefore the cream, as it comes from the separator, should have less sediment than the milk before separating. This is important in view of the attention being given to the amount of sediment in cream at the time it is marketed.

Since some cream contains more sediment than it should have at the time it is sold, the question arises as to whether it was high in sediment content as it came from the separator; or was it not properly protected after separation; or was it perhaps obtained by gravity separation methods instead of by mechanical separation.

To learn how effective the cream separator is in withholding sediment from cream, and how much sediment is present in cream as it comes from the separator, investigations were made in the laboratory at Kansas State College and on several cream-producing farms.

In some of the experiments in the laboratory, different amounts and kinds of material were added to the milk before separating and sediment tests made on the milk, cream, and skim milk. In other experiments the milk had a high sediment content when it was received and no additional material was added.

The separators used were new, farm-size separators and they were washed and flushed with sediment-free warm water just before use. In most of the experiments about 40 pounds of milk were used each time, since this was considered an average amount for many cream producers. In some experiments, however, as much as 600 pounds of milk were separated, to see what the effect would be on the sediment content of the cream of running thru a large quantity of milk.

The laboratory results showed that the separator was quite effective in withholding sediment from cream. According to the customary methods of sediment testing, the cream obtained was reasonably clean even when an excessive amount of material had been added to the milk before separating. Even when 50 to 70 gallons of milk were separated at one time the last cream was still reasonably clean. However, the more sediment there was in the milk, the greater the likelihood of there being some in the cream. Also, when the material in the milk contained large-size, lightweight particles, more of them tended to go out with the cream. An example of this is shown in the picture with this ar-

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- L-136—Production of Parsley.
- L-140—Production of Peppers.
- L-141—Production of Pumpkins and Squashes.
- L-142—Production of Turnips and Rutabagas.

ticle. Note cream flush pad, at right.

It is of interest to note that much more sediment came out with the cream flush than came out with the cream during separation. Altho the amount of butterfat contained in the cream flush was not determined, it might be good policy to make some other use of the flush than letting it go in with the cream to be marketed.

When the milk contained a great number of cow hairs, these were trapped in the separator bowl and very rarely escaped with the cream. Since rodent hairs are undesirable in cream, and since they are often present in the air around barns and might get into milk, tests were made to see whether they passed thru the separator with the cream. Results showed that when rodent hairs were added to the milk in the laboratory over 95 per cent of them were held in the bowl. Very few escaped with the cream, even when the contamination was much higher than would be found under very poor conditions.

The picture shows an example of the results obtained under extreme conditions in the laboratory when coarse soil was added to the milk. The amount of sediment in the milk before separation was shown by stirring the milk and then making a sediment test on a representative pint sample. If the sediment test had been taken from the bottom of the can as is done in milk-receiving plants, the sediment score would have been much worse.

Pad Was Almost Clean

Even with this heavy experimental contamination of the milk, the sediment pad from the 2-ounce sample of cream, which is the amount usually tested in cream stations, was almost perfectly clean. The sediment pad from 1 pint of cream contained a small amount of material. It is obvious that the cream flush contained much more sediment than the cream and most of it consisted of rather large-size, lightweight fragments. Altho such heavy contamination as used in this experiment would not be encountered under normal farm conditions, it serves to show the effect of the separator on extraneous matter or sediment.

It was interesting to note that the skim milk generally had a smaller amount of sediment than the cream. However, when the milk contained a considerable amount of fine, heavy-weight particles more tended to go out with the skim milk. Quite often small metal particles were found in the skim milk at the bottom of the container. These undoubtedly were fragments worn or scraped off from the milk pails, cans and perhaps from parts of the separator.

These results in the laboratory showed that the mechanical separator, when carefully cleaned and operated, definitely could do a good job in giving clean cream.

The tests on farms, which were made at the regular time of separating, also showed that the cream was reasonably clean as it came from the separator. However, it was not quite as good as in the laboratory. This may have been because the separators used were older and perhaps less efficient. Also, altho they had been washed since the previous use they were not flushed before the milk was separated.

It is probable that fine dust particles settled on the separator parts during the day. On many days, particularly if the parts are placed outside, or on a porch or in a shed, even covering them with a cloth will not prevent some dust sifting in. Altho the dust is

(Continued on Page 33)

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DeForest "BLUEBLOOD" Chicks

U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CONTROLLED

Producing "Blueblood Strain" Austral-White and Leg-shire Hybrids; Big Leghorns, New Hamps, White Rocks, Black Australorps. Livability guarantee 95% to 3 weeks. Write for folder and price list.

DeFOREST HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
Dept. A-1, Peabody or Junction City, Kansas

COOMBS CHICKS

THE KIND YOU NEED FOR
HIGH PRODUCTION

WHITE LEGHORN chicks from real trapnest ROP farm. 250-322 egg sired for 28 consecutive years.
WHITE ROCK Chicks, Kansas State College strain, 200-275 egg sired. Fast feathering; growth. Excellent layers.

AUSTRA-WHITE chicks. Real ROP egg breeding both sides. Very hardy. Great farm layers.

HY-LINE CHICKS, new kind bred like hybrid corn. Average 200 eggs per bird are common.

J. O. COOMBS & SON,
Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan. Write Today.



FREE CATALOG
Complete facts on Coombs chicks and new methods of poultry breeding. You should have it.

New Hampshires

10,000 each week of U. S. Approved—Pulorum Tested. Our New Hampshires are outstanding for fast, uniform growth, unusual hardiness, and layers of large eggs. We also hatch all leading breeds and Austral-Whites. Write for folder and Special Discounts.

WELLS HATCHERY, Lyons, Kan.

Chicks and Poult

U. S. Approved. AAA Grades. Specializing in quality all-purpose farm flocks. You will need quality chicks this season.

SHAWNEE HATCHERY, Topeka, Kansas

Husky, Vigorous

U. S. Approved Chicks, from bloodtested flocks. White Rocks, White Leghorns, Austral-Whites and Reds. Write for catalog and price list.

STERLING HEIGHTS HATCHERY, Iola, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Mill River Frontage... 440-acre stock ranch and resort combination fronting on popular Ozark fish stream, large stone residence, good barn, sacrificed for immediate possession by non-resident owner, only \$4,500! Famous Ozarks; lots beautiful woodland; electric line right into buildings, quiet seclusion, 10 minutes depot town; 20 cultivated, few bottom, balance woodland pasture, some fruit; good 9-room stone house, part basement, 2 large screened porches, electricity, fine large shade trees, pretty views, good 32x40 frame barn, poultry buildings; big value for little price, only \$4,500. \$2,500 down! Featured in big free Spring catalog may states just off press! United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Investigate the Opportunities of Colorado! Choice farm lands in rich irrigated sections; choice grass land where feed has high palatability; choice wheat land on the plains. Good roads, good transportation, good schools and ideal living conditions. Write for current catalogue. Van Schaack Land Company, 724 - 17th Street, KE 0131, Denver 2, Colo.

White People Only. Farms of all size, cheap, and on easy terms, too. In the beautiful Ozarks or the famous Petit Jean Valley, in the nation's Wonder State. Write for 1948 Farm Catalogue. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

Strout's Farm Catalog describes over 2,800 outstanding farm bargains—Coast to Coast. Many with stock, eqpt. included. Pictures galore. Mailed free. Write today. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

COLONIAL

UP TO 335 EGG BLOOD
IN THE CHICKS YOU GET

All qualified males from our two large R.O.P. trapnest breeding farms to improve our Best Egg grade. They sire the chicks you buy!

OFFICIAL R. O. P. RECORDS
Records of hens shown and our other egg records are official R.O.P. records. Your assurance of correctness and honesty! All leading breeds and crossbreeds, as hatched or sexed. Big free catalog shows chickens in natural colors! Write
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS
Dept. K, Wichita, Kansas.

HIGH EGG
RECORDS
FREE
CATALOG

Mayfield's Chicks

Are chicks that live! U. S. Certified White Leghorns, U. S. Approved, Pulorum Tested, Big, healthy New Hampshires, White Wyandottes that are all Rose Combs. Straight Run and Sexed.

MAYFIELD HATCHERY
Holsington, Kansas
518 East Seventh

ORIGINATORS AND WORLD'S
LARGEST PRODUCERS
RUGGED AUSTRA-WHITES

Make greater profits with Ernest Berry's Sensational, easy to raise, Rugged Hybrids. High production Leghorns crossed with Record Australorps. Day old and 4-week chicks at lowest prices. Investigate. Write today.
BERRY'S SUNFLOWER HATCHERY
BOX 55 NEWTON, KANSAS

Peafowl, Pheasants, Bantams, Waterfowl, 30 varieties Pigeons. Free circular, John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS

Wonderful POULTRY BOOK
FREE LOW PRICES 48 varieties SEX-LINKED and PUREBRED, BABY CHICKS, PULLETS or Cockerels, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEYS, Mature Poultry and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS BLOOD TESTED FOR BVD. Write quick for this free book.
GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kans.

Farms Wanted. If you really want to sell your farm, write us full particulars. E. L. Vickrey Co., 2424 East Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

FARMS—KANSAS

160 Acres, 1 mile town, high school, good roads, 120 plow, 40 pasture, 8 rooms, large barn; good water, an estate, \$40 per acre. T. E. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FEATHERS WANTED

Highest Cash Prices paid for all kinds of duck and goose feathers. Also white turkey body, wing and tail feathers. Checks mailed promptly. Write for full particulars. Central Feather & Down Co., Dept. 707, 1401 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, 7, Mo.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

HELP WANTED

Call on Friends with Greeting Card Assortments. Birthday, Get-Well, others. Floral stationery. Gift wrappings. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. B-4, New York 10.

MISCELLANEOUS

Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K, Topeka, Kansas.

Men! Large Size Shoes. Large size socks! We specialize in large sizes 10 to 16, widths AA-EEE. Oxfords, Hi-tops, Work Shoes. Guaranteed extra quality. Free catalog. Kingsize, 456, Brockton, Mass.

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

Reptile and Pet Catalogue 10c. Biological Hobby Catalogue 10c. Current Reptile Bulletin 5c. Chameleon 25c. Quivira Specialties, Topeka, Kan.

Save on Haircuts—Guaranteed Electric Clippers \$9.75. Free Circular. Eagle Sales 2461-K North Clark, Chicago-14.

Two Thousand Bales Alfalfa for immediate sale. Write Hayden Bros., Clements, Kan.

HOGS



Huston's Annual Duroc Bred Gilt and Sow Sale

THURSDAY, MARCH 4

At farm on all-weather road in heated bldg. 45 HEAD of the breed's best. (Where you can get better breeding stock for less.) Sired by and bred to our great collection of carefully selected herd boars—Crown Prince 1st, Broadacres, Tazewell Royal, Lo Down Fancy, and Kansas Market Topper. The breeding service of several outstanding boars has been used. Among them the proven sires—Crown Prince 1st and Broadacres and our 3 very promising young boars—Five Star DeLuxe (sired by DeLuxe and out of a Dutch bred dam), Supreme Delight and Super Perfect (a great boar raised by another prominent breeder this year. The catalog tells it all. Write to

WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kansas
Auctioneer: Bert Powell
Jesse R. Johnson and Mike Wilson
with Kansas Farmer

Last Call WREATH-GERMANN DUROC SALE

(Sale pavilion)

Manhattan, Kansas

Tuesday, March 2

55 Selected Durocs—45 Bred Gilts
10 Fall Boars and Gilts
(topped from 200 head)

For catalog address
L. G. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan., or
G. F. Germann, Manhattan, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS AND BOARS

All Ages. By Top Crown by the Illinois Champion Crown Prince. Satisfaction or your money back. Best we ever raised.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, Silver, Lake, Kansas

Berkshire Bred Sow Sale Tuesday, March 2

(Fair Grounds)

Hutchinson, Kansas

In the past 25 years at the International Livestock Exposition held in Chicago Berkshires have won more pork carcass championships than all other breeds combined. At the same show and during the same period of time Berkshire boars have sired more Grand Champions in the carlot than all other breeds combined.

Write for sale catalog.

KANSAS BERKSHIRE ASSN.
Kenneth Bohnenblust, Sec., Bala, Kansas

BERGSTEN'S Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding Fall Boars. Immune and registered. New breeding for old customers.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

BRED GILTS!

We can spare some nice gilts to farrow in March and April—those smooth, deep-bodied Black Poland Chinas that don't have enough pigs.

RAYMOND O'HARA
Mankato, Kansas

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; Paul L. Kelley, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy.

Since this hog market has dropped so sharply, should I sell or hold and hope the market improves? I have about 12 head that weigh about 220 pounds and have my own grain.—D. M.

Hog prices are expected to recover much of the recent loss between now and the end of March. It should be remembered that the winter peak of marketings is past. The spring pig crop moved to market early, leaving relatively few to be marketed before the movement of the fall pig crop gets under way.

The fall pig crop is slightly larger than that of last year but is small in comparison with other recent years. This fall pig crop is not expected to move in volume until April or early May. During this supply gap, hog prices may improve materially from recent lows. While the peak in inflationary demand is rather definitely past, consumers still have good incomes. The seasonally small supply of hogs is expected to move at good prices during the next few weeks.

I have a bunch of calves weighing 450 to 500 pounds. Should I start to grain them now and plan to have them on the market in May, or should I winter them well and then turn them out on grass? I would need to buy the corn if I fed.—J. B.

It would seem desirable to keep costs down under present circumstances at least until the price situation settles down. If you started them on full feed for a May market, it is possible that conditions might be unfavorable at that particular time, and then it would be too late to take an alternative course. It would seem safer to winter them well, turn out on grass and if the situation looks favorable this fall, to feed them off grass.

From the supply standpoint, the number of grain-fed cattle to be marketed during late summer and fall will be short. If demand does not decrease too much between now and then, the market may be fairly good at that time.

In view of the recent price declines on grains, do you think we will see similar declines in butterfat prices?—D. H.

It is likely that slight price declines will occur for some dairy products, but we should keep in mind that historically dairy prices do not rise as rapidly as grain prices, nor do they decline as rapidly as grain prices. It appears reasonable to expect a similar trend in the future as it appears we are in a period of slightly lower grain prices. Dairy prices are the most stable of all farm commodity prices.

This reasoning would indicate that if grain prices are substantially lower in the next few months, feeding ratios for the dairy farmer should become more favorable as it appears that the cost items will be materially lower, while it is not expected that substantial declines will occur in the prices of products he sells.

To Try Madrid

Madrid sweet clover is taking hold out in Ottawa county, according to Louis Cooper, county agent.

Last year there was only one grower of Madrid in the county and this grower had only 3 acres. This winter 17 farmers in the county are shipping in 2,500 pounds of Madrid sweet clover seed and will put out about 250 acres of the legume this spring.

Quick Method

To quickly remove pinfeathers when dressing a chicken, I rub chicken all over with a clean metallic scouring pad.—Mrs. L.

Won Corn Contest

Bob Plants, of Hoyt, won the annual Jackson county seed-corn contest sponsored by Carl Billman, a Jackson county seed-corn producer and hog breeder. Grand prize of a Spotted Poland China gilt from the Billman herd went to Mr. Plants.

Other winners by varieties, were:

K 1583—First, Burton Smith, Happy Hurricane 4-H Club; second, Melvin Askren, Pleasant Valley 4-H Club.

US 13—First, Bob Plants, Hoyt Livewires; second, Erlyn Rose, Denison Builders.

K 2234—First, Joe Keller, Pleasant Valley; second, Harold Knouft, Sunshine Winners.

The contest was supervised by Harry Duckers, Jackson county agent, and judging was done by O. J. Olson, of Horton. All 4-H Club and F. F. A. members in the county are eligible. Seed for the contest is supplied free by Mr. Billman, who also gives the prizes. There were 47 entries during 1947.

Award to O'Bryan

O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, won the John H. Oliver Memorial Trophy for outstanding achievement in breeding and showing Hampshire barrows in 1947. Announcement was made recently by the board of directors of Hampshire Swine Registry at Peoria, Ill.

This is the third time in the 5 years the trophy has been awarded that O'Bryan Ranch has been named for it, holding it previously for 1943 and 1945.

It was won this year on the basis of significant winnings in the barrow



shows of the nation, including the grand champion carload over all breeds and the reserve grand champion single barrow over all breeds at the American Royal, the reserve grand champion carload over all breeds at Denver, and contending honors at the various state fairs. In addition, O'Bryan Ranch breeding has done exceedingly well for those who have purchased it and shown barrows under their own colors.

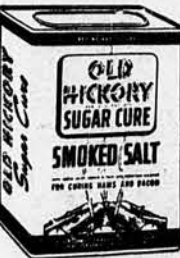
To Joe O'Bryan, who strives for and produces the breeder-feeder-packer type of purebred Hampshire, it is a gratifying endorsement of his efforts.

Thru a herd-wide production testing program, he is isolating and perpetuating strains that will produce more pigs to the litter and quicker gains to the pig.

To Cure Meats

Old Hickory plain or sugar-cure smoked salt is now available after having been a "war casualty."

Old Hickory, the original and genuine smoked salt, combines curing and smoking of meats in one operation... without bothersome smokehouse time, labor and hazards. A 7½-pound canister will cure and smoke 85 pounds of meat thoroughly and uniformly, retaining all of the natural goodness and essential juices of fresh meat. For free booklet, "An Improved Way to Cure Meats," write Old Hickory Smoked Salt Division of Cutler-Magner Company, Minneapolis 2, Minn.



HOGS

Reg. Hampshires

Bred gilts for March farrowing and extra nice fall gilts by Bright Gold, he by Bright Boy; Dam—Golden Roller breeding. Immuned. Prices very little above market.

P. EVERETT SPERRY, Lawrence, Kansas

ETHYLEDALE FARM

PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE

Herd Sires: Bright Glory, Spotlite Supreme, Spotlite Jr. Gilts bred for March and April farrow, sired by a choice set of young boars.

Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

Bauers Offer Polands

For sale now—Fall Boars and Fall Gilts. Write for prices. Bred gilt sale on February 16 at Fairbury, Nebraska.

Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebraska

OFFERING CHOICE

HEREFORD BOARS

Registered, good quality and the best of breeding. Priced right.

ROY HUBBARD, Junction City, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND

CHINA BOARS

Ready for service. Sows and gilts sired by or bred to Buster Boy and his helper, Advancer Grandview Supreme. Weanling pigs champion breeding. DALE KONKEL, Haviland, Kansas.

Spotted Poland China Pigs

2 outstanding July Boar Pigs ready for service. Choice bred gilts. Fall sow and boar pigs. Immuned and registered. Write or visit.

EARL J. & EVERETT FISER, Norwich, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas

For sale—Registered Fall Boars. Popular bloodlines. Immune.

ROY G. KELLER, Berryton, Kan.

MARDALE STOCK FARM OFFERS

Reg. O I C pigs, either sex; also bred sows and gilts. Reg. Milking Shorthorn bulls up to 6 mos.

J. E. HUGENOT, Moline, Kansas

YORKSHIRE HOGS

The lean-meat, post-war breed. Bred gilts, unrelated pigs. Write for illustrated circular.

Yalehurst Yorkshire Farms, Peoria, Illinois

YORKSHIRES

Establishing herd? Changing breeds? Write CHURCHSIDE 7, Lunenburg, Ontario, Canada

Dairy CATTLE

Smoky Valley Ormsby Countryman

For sale. Born November 27, 1946. Sire—Carnation Countryman, son of a Silver Medal sire and himself almost proved. Dam—Smoky Valley Ormsby Queen (612 fat at a 5-year-old).

W. G. BIRCHER, Ellsworth, Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.

Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

¼ Column inch (5 lines) . . . \$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch 8.40 per issue
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, eight days before.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor

MIKE WILSON, Fieldman.
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

ATTENTION Kansas Certified Seed Growers

In this section of this issue is the advertisement of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association together with the listing of a few individual members.

Your name ought to be there too—that is if you are a member.

If you want to be listed with an ad in the March 6 issue, advise us at once. Only qualification to get listed—you must be a member of the association.

No advance in rates—Classified (undisplayed) 10 cents a word; display classified, \$9.80 single column inch; \$4.90 for ½ inch.

TOM HAHN, Classified Mgr.

KANSAS FARMER

912 Kansas Ave.
TOPEKA KANSAS

Holstein Herds Show Up Well

FIVE Holstein herds in Kansas have recently completed a year of production testing in the official Herd Improvement Registry program of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

These are: George E. Stone, Sharon—20 cows averaged 458 pounds of butterfat and 12,880 pounds of milk in 288 days on 2 milkings daily; Joe Gillilan & Son, Republic—7 cows averaged 439 pounds of butterfat and 11,910 pounds of milk in 308 days on 2 milkings daily; Carl Knudson, Jr., Willis—6 cows averaged 415 pounds of butterfat and 11,160 pounds of milk in 292 days on 2 milkings daily; Hastago Farms, Abbeville—12 cows averaged 403 pounds of butterfat and 11,439 pounds of milk in 306 days on 2 milkings daily; Kansas State College, Manhattan—24 cows averaged 383 pounds of butterfat and 11,116 pounds of milk in 301 days on 2 and 3 milkings daily.

Fifteen Kansas herds of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle numbering 203 head recently have been classified for type. R. W. Bollman, Edna, had the only animal classified as "excellent," the highest rating obtainable. Herd owners who participated and the ratings of their herds are as follows:

Carman Brothers, St. Francis—1 very good, 5 good plus, 17 good.
E. A. Ohlde, Linn—2 very good, 1 good plus, 1 good.
Martin C. Ohlde, Linn—1 very good, 1 good plus, 2 good.
Oscar A. Ohlde, Palmer—1 very good, 2 good plus, 1 good.
Henry Topliff & Son, Formoso, 3 very good, 12 good plus, 7 good.
R. W. Bollman, Edna—1 excellent, 11 very good, 8 good plus, 8 good.
Howard J. Carey, Hutchinson—3 very good, 10 good plus, 6 good.
Arden Clawson, Linwood—4 good plus, 6 good.
Harold E. Ekhoft, Chetopa—1 very good, 7 good plus, 8 good.
Paul L. Fickel, Earleton—2 very good, 4 good plus, 4 good.
P. G. Hiebert, Hillsboro—1 very good, 2 good plus.
Floyd Jantz, Canton—1 very good, 4 good plus, 3 good.
Ambrose Koelzer, Seneca—2 very good, 7 good plus, 5 good.
M. A. Shultz & Son, Pretty Prairie, 1 very good, 10 good plus, 3 good.
Wilbur C. Sloan, Cleveland, 5 good plus, 3 good.

The following registered Holstein-Friesian cows recently completed production records recorded by the Herd

Improvement Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America:

Owned by St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Abilene—Mt. Joseph Della Inka, 651 pounds of butterfat, 17,971 pounds of milk, 365 days, 2 milkings daily, 3 years 1 month old; Mt. Joseph Nelda, 647 pounds of butterfat, 14,893 pounds of milk, 315 days, 3 milkings daily, 5 years 5 months old; and Therman Bess Kaye Kaye, 620 pounds of butterfat, 17,325 pounds of milk, 365 days, 2 milkings daily, 3 years 6 months old.

Owned by Eugene R. Smith & J. M. White, Topeka—T T Princess Ida Korndyke, 467 pounds of butterfat, 13,697 pounds of milk, 353 days, 2 milkings daily, 13 years old; Colantha Piebe King, 444 pounds of butterfat, 14,073 pounds of milk, 330 days, 2 milkings daily, 5 years old; and Princess Triune Inka, 417 pounds of butterfat, 11,777 pounds of milk, 321 days, 2 milkings daily, 4 years 10 months old.

Clean Cream

(Continued from Page 29)

not easily seen on the separator parts it will show up on a white sediment pad. It would be expected that some of the dust would be flushed out with the cream when the separator is assembled and operated.

On farms it also was noted that the water used for flushing the separator showed various amounts of sediment when it was tested even tho it usually looked clean and clear. Sometimes it contained more sediment than the milk.

When this water is used for flushing the cream out of the separator it is often warmed by adding hot water from a teakettle or range reservoir. Tests showed that the amounts and different kinds of sediment in the kettle and reservoir water are rather surprising. Various types of hairs, sand, coal dust, vegetable parts and other fragments have been found.

When such water is added to other water for warming, it adds even more sediment. Thus much of the water used for flushing separators on farms may contain considerable sediment even tho it is not particularly noticeable. Some of this sediment probably gets into the cream. This might be another reason why separators on farms did not seem to be so effective in producing clean cream as those used in lab-

oratory experiments—even tho with the latter much extra sediment was added to the milk. In view of this fact it might be preferable to use some of the fresh skim milk for flushing out the cream.

The results of the study showed there is relatively little sediment in cream as it comes from the separator. Accordingly, when poor sediment tests are obtained on cream from the mechanical separator at the time it is marketed, the majority of this sediment must have entered the cream after separation.

Altho this may hardly seem possible on casual observation, investigations have indicated a number of possibilities. Much more material is carried around in the air than is usually believed, even on clear days. This material can be deposited in open containers, utensils and dairy equipment as well as directly into exposed cream. Since the particles are small they are not easily seen. When the cream is placed in contact with the various utensils it washes off some of the airborne dust.

During the period of accumulating cream on the farm, the various portions come into contact with different utensils. Also, some dust often falls off the lid of the cream container each time the lid is opened to add fresh cream. Altho the amount of material added to cream at any one time from these various sources may be small, the gradual accumulation leads to significant quantities. It can be appreciated readily that the amount of sediment from these sources is multiplied many times in windy, dusty weather.

Another possibility is the collection of a small amount of dust around the edge of the container lid during transportation to market. This applies particularly under dry weather conditions when considerable road dust is stirred up by traffic. Some types of cream cans have better protection in this regard than others. Accordingly, it is evident that even tho no direct contamination with conspicuous amounts of material occurs, there are still other sources that add to the sediment. Since the cream was practically clean when it came from the separator, most of the sediment present at the time of marketing must have entered during the interval.

In summary it can be said that when proper attention is given to the care and operation of the farm-size mechanical cream separator, practically clean cream is obtained, particularly when the milk itself is low in sediment.

In order to keep the cream clean it is necessary that utensils and con-

tainers coming in contact with the cream be rinsed with sediment-free water just prior to use to remove small particles.

Care then must be taken to see that the cream is always tightly covered, particularly during transit to market. Large, heavyweight parchment liners under the lid are an aid in keeping out sediment.

This Gets Moles

To kill moles quickly, attach a rubber hose to the exhaust pipe of your auto. Make the joint tight by strapping with electrical tape. Insert the other end into mole hole and run the motor 5 minutes. In order to concentrate the fumes place a damp cloth tightly around the hose where it enters the ground.—Mrs. X. Y. Z.

Give Broom a Bath

A weekly bath for the broom will insure a clean sweep and make the broom last longer. I dip the broom up and down in hot soapy water and then in a clear-water rinse. It is then hung outdoors by the handle for quick drying.—Mrs. Wayne Thompson.

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Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Registered Livestock
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W. H. "Bill" Heldenbrand
"Busiest Where Best Known"
P. O. Box 516
OKLAHOMA CITY

Champion Hereford at Denver



Gene Sundgren, manager of the CK Ranch, Brookville, poses in Denver with CK Creator 13th, judged champion Hereford bull at the National Western Livestock Show.

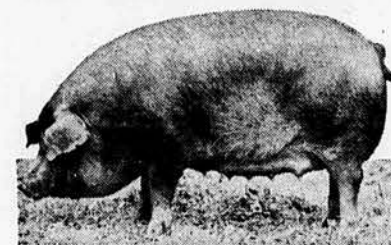
Miller's Second Duroc Bred Gilt Sale

This sale is being held especially for farmers, at the farm, gravel road, 11 miles south of Alma, Kansas

Saturday, March 6, 1 P. M.

40 Choice Bred Gilts

They are the easy feeding, quick maturing kind and are sired by Super Sensation, Fancy Thickset and Knockout. They are bred to my herd boars, Eureka who is by Low-Down Fancy. Also several bred to Blocky Diamond, Super Sensation and Prince Bob. Also a few good fall boars. This offering is Cholera immune and Bang's tested.



CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kan.

Auctioneer: Bert Powell

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Come to St. Joe and Attend the Missouri State Berkshire Bred Gilt Show and Sale

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, FEB. 28, Chamber of Commerce Sale Pavilion

Show 10:00 A. M. — Sale 1:00 P. M.

50 Head of Top Quality Missouri Berkshires

40 Good Bred Gilts, bred to top boars.
5 Top Fall Boars—5 Outstanding Fall Gilts

CONSIGNORS

Ernest L. Capps & Sons, Liberty
Oral M. Robison, Lathrop
Lisle Fife, Atlanta
Newman Cox, Glasgow
Fred M. Luttrell, Paris
Lewis W. Duckworth, St. Joseph
Albert E. Meyer & Sons, Brunswick



For Catalog of Sale Write LIVESTOCK SALE SERVICE, Box 215, Hamilton, Mo.
Sale Sponsored by Mo. Berkshire Breeders' Assn.—Sec.: Ernest Hanebaum, Carrollton, Mo.
Auctioneer — Donald J. Bowman, Hamilton, Missouri

Midwest Polled Hereford Breeders Show and Sale

Monday, March 1st, Deshler, Nebraska

Just over the line in Nebraska, about 30 miles north of Belleville, Kan.

50 GREAT POLLS picked from 13 leading, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa herds
35 Bulls Suitable for replacement in good herds or for establishing new herds.
15 Females



CONSIGNORS
D. A. Cramer, Chester, Nebr.
Leo Ebel, Wamego, Kan.
Frederick Gasper, Fairbury, Nebr.
Donald R. Goodger, Belleville, Kan.
Hajek Bros., Odell, Nebr.
Chas. Hart & Son, Conway, Iowa
Willard Kilzer, Bee, Nebr.
Kenneth Kuhlmann,
North Platte, Nebr.
L. H. & W. O. Kuhlmann,
Chester, Nebr.
Wm. F. Kuhlmann, Chester, Nebr.
Vance Lindahl, Washington, Kan.
Pullman Stock Farm, Sidney, Iowa
Ed Valek & Son, Wayne, Kan.

Show will start at 9:00 A. M. — Sale at 12:30 P. M.
W. W. Derrick, Livestock Dept., Nebraska University, Judge

For Catalog Address

VERNON KUHLMANN, Deshler, Nebr., Sale Manager
Auctioneer: Freddie Chandler — Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

L. M. Thornton Angus Farms

Production Sale — February 28

Sale held at farm located 5 miles south of highway 85 at Garden City, Missouri, or 8 miles east of highway 71 at Archie, Missouri.

65 Females 35 Bred and Open Heifers
30 Herd Cows with Calves, or bred for early calving.
5 Bulls Richly bred and ready for service. Four are half brothers to our 1946 Heart of America Grand Champion.
SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF OUR HERD BULLS LISTED BELOW, OR BRED TO ONE OF THEM
EILEENMERE 519th, by the great 85th.
GENERAL 2d of THORNTON, by GENERALEER of SUNBEAM,
BELL BOY K 5th, by BELL BOY A, a double-bred Bell Boy.
REPEATER 13th of WHEATLAND, by REPEATER of WHEATLAND
EPIC RENOWN, by EPIC BARON, intensely Earl Marshall,
BEN ERIC 5th, by ESTON's BLACK BEN C. 21st

Selling are a number of half brothers and sisters to our 1946 and 1947 Heart of America Grand Champions.

SEVERAL REAL SHOW PROSPECTS

These cattle are not fitted but sell in good breeding condition. All females vaccinated for Bang's; all are breeders.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED — ASK FOR A CATALOGUE

L. M. THORNTON ANGUS FARMS, Garden City, Mo.
Address correspondence to: L. M. Thornton, 2825 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Aucts.: Roy Johnston and Ray Simms Bert Powell representing this publication

COMPLETE Holstein Dispersal Sale

3 Miles South of 29th and California Avenue

Topeka, Kan. — Wednesday, February 25

Sale Starts at 12:00 Noon

**125 HEAD OF EXTRA HIGH
GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS,
HEIFERS AND BULLS**

1 Holstein cow, 5 years old, milking now; 5 second calf heifers, springers; 24 2-year-old heifers, recently fresh; 40 2-year-old heifers, springers; 15 2-year-old heifers, bred; 27 open heifers; 3 yearling heifers; 10 heifer calves. The above are all 7b, tested and nearly all are calftood vaccinated.

1 Registered Holstein bull, extra good, born July 8, 1943. Hope View Forbes Aspirant 13th. Classification "very good." First 3 daughters classified "very good." 2 of first 3 daughters made records over 500 lbs. as 2 year olds.

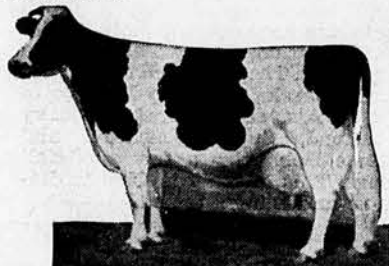
1 Registered Holstein bull, extra good, Nemaha Valley Dictator No. 943209, born Jan. 27, 1945. 3 nearest dams have 600 lbs. butterfat record. 11 10-gallon milk cans.

TERMS: Cash. Nothing Sold Prior to Date of Sale. Lunch will be served on grounds.

J. A. EHRHART, Owner

Crews Bros., Aucts. Ph. 2-0657

Joe Gresser, Clerk



Marshall County Hereford Association

Show and Sale

Marysville, Kansas, Tuesday, March 2

76 TOP HEREFORDS (Horned and Polled)
50 Bulls — 26 Females Show at 9 a. m. Sale at 1 p. m. (warm pavilion). Get your catalog sale day or write now to

ELMER E. PETERSON, Sec'y, Marysville, Kansas
Auctioneer: Freddie Chandler Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

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

Of the many factors that have contributed to the widespread demand and use of registered livestock in Kansas over the years, the public sale ranks high. And it will continue to be the barometer by which registered livestock values are measured.

Sale advertising and sale reports will continue to be read and analyzed with much the same degree of interest that is given the financial pages in leading trade and business publications. The public sale established as an economical method of selling has developed into an institution of education undreamed of by its founders.

The inspiration engendered by attendance of well-conducted sales has been responsible for many purchases that otherwise would never have been made.

In the early life of public sales, there was a fear, partly justified by the prospective buyer, that something was about to be put over on him. But breeders who used questionable methods in such sales were usually weeded out, and the public auction came to be the best and safest place to make selections and buy seed stock.

There is nothing more inspiring in any gathering than the sight of a young farmer with his wife seated beside him, discussing the animal they are trying to buy and the price for which he is selling.

If the sale is a state or district affair, the sale and probably the show that goes with it is the meeting place for the consignors and their families. So these sales have come to be social events very much worthwhile.

With the high standard of the public sale has come a group of professional auctioneers to replace the old-time story tellers of another generation. The modern auctioneer is scholarly, and must have a ready fund of good arguments. Another arm of the business is the sale manager, capable of preparing catalogs and advertising copy, and giving instructions as to the proper conditioning of the stock to be sold. Then the fieldmen, who works in the ring soliciting bids and passing them up to the auctioneer. If the sale is good everyone rejoices and if it is not no one complains. The group of men who make and conduct sales are a game lot who are contributing their share to the livestock industry of their state.

LESLIE & LESLIE, Milking Shorthorn breeders of Goff, have taken a high place among the best breeders of the state. The herd has been established for many years and by a careful program of buying a better herd bull each time, testing for production and herd classification, deserved success has been obtained.

I am in receipt of a rather interesting letter from J. W. SKOLAUT, of Olmitz, one of the good Milking Shorthorn breeders in that section of the state. Heading his herd for the last 3 years is the good bull Du Kan Roan Cyrus. This bull has sired a lot of extra choice heifers that are being kept in the herd, and a new herd sire must take a place in the herd. Du Kan is a son of Kingsdale Pride 13th.

According to secretary Phil J. Hellwig, of Oswego, the **SOUTHEAST KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** is functioning in a way to assure greater activity in the promotion of both beef and Milking Shorthorns in this section of Kansas. Several good herds are located advantageously for serving both breeders and commercial cattle growers. And the purpose of the association is to find more and better homes for its surplus stock.

The largest single bid on any steer at the 1948 **NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW** at Denver, Colo., was \$2,500, made by W. S. Cline of Amarillo, Texas, for "Shorty Shorthorn," a Shorthorn steer contributed by Frances Winkler, 15-year-old daughter of Josef Winkler, Castle Rock, Colo., which was sold by Jack Benny to start the "March of Dimes" campaign at Denver, Saturday, January 17. The steer was the first-prize winner of the first class to be judged at the 1948 National Western show, the lightweight Shorthorn steer class.

The **HART FARM DUROC DISPERSAL**, Lee's Summit, Mo., January 28, was the first Duroc sale of 1948. Sale results indicate a good demand for purebred Durocs. Eight bred gilts averaged \$155 with a top of \$165. Nine tried sows averaged \$195.50. Top sow sold for \$242.50 to Lee Franklin, Rich Hill, Mo. Top gilt at \$165 to O. W. Waggoner, Harwood, Mo. Several head were purchased by the buyer of the top gilt. Fall gilts, 32 head selling, mostly sold around the \$40 figure. The top gilt went to an outside buyer at \$82.50. Twenty-eight fall boars sold exceptionally well, with only 4 head selling under \$60. Ten head sold from \$80 to \$147.50. The top boar went to C. R. Wolford, Humboldt, Kan., at

\$147.50. Second top boar at \$132.50 went to J. W. Raines, Nelson, Mo. The herd boar, Nebraska Specialty, sold for \$245. The 2 coming yearling boars sold for \$140 and \$120. C. C. Hart, who has been operating the herd for several years, had sold the farm, which made the herd dispersal a necessity. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by press representatives.

The **CENTRAL KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION**, with headquarters at Hays, has come to be an asset to the Hereford breeders who have both large and small herds. It is making it possible for individual members of the association to select one or more tops and consign well-conditioned animals to their association sales. The sale arrangements are in the hands of a capable secretary who plans advertising, prepares catalogs and hires auctioneers. These sales are big affairs in that part of the state. The secretary of this particular association is M. L. Dinges, Hays.

The **FIESER BROTHERS**, Earl and Everett, of Norwich, are real Spotted Poland China merchants. What I mean is they always have spots for sale. Sometimes the demand is better than others, and sometimes the stock runs low and then high just like it is in a general store. But when the year rolls 'round, almost without exception the brothers have placed literally hundreds of breeding animals on farms in different parts of the state. The prices naturally rise and fall with commercial hog prices, but in most every instance, the visitor drives in with a crate feeling certain that he will take a Spotted Poland home with him.

The **KANSAS AYRSHIRE CATTLE CLUB** held its annual meeting at Manhattan, February 3. An interesting session as always resulted. Topics of interest to dairymen and Ayrshire breeders in particular were discussed. Among other decisions made was one to hold an annual production sale at Hutchinson in October. W. S. Watson was chosen chairman of the sale committee. Planning meetings for spring shows were set for the week beginning March 8. Spring shows will be held beginning April 19. The following officers were elected: Dwight E. Hull, El Dorado, president; John C. Stephenson, Downs, vice-president; Mrs. John C. Keas, Effingham, secretary-treasurer; Dwight E. Hull, delegate to the State Board of Agriculture annual meeting.

A good crowd attended the **EARL MARTIN & SON Duroc bred gilt sale**, St. Joseph, Mo., February 2. Thirty-eight head averaged \$180. The top of the sale was the first-prize gilt at the 1947 Missouri State Fair. She was a daughter of Seco Lo Cherry Model 3rd and bred to the well known Martin herd boar, "Progress," for a late February litter. This gilt sold for \$400 to Greg Vaske, Dyersville, Iowa. Second top gilt at \$380 went to Iowa Gold Farm, Woodward, Iowa. Thirty head stayed in Missouri. Four went to Iowa. Kansas buyers purchased 2, and 1 head each went to Ohio and Illinois buyers. The Martins presented their best offering of bred gilts. They were nicely grown and showed plenty of quality. Auctioneers were Bert Powell and Earl Kearns assisted by press representatives.

A well-attended sale pavilion of interested farmers and breeders were in attendance at the **GLENN I. GIBBS 7th annual Hereford calf sale**, held at Clay Center, January 31. As always Mr. Gibbs, who breeds Herefords on his farm near Manchester and Industry, presented his cattle without fitting but in good breeding form. The 32 head of heifers and young bulls sold in what is often called the Gibbs territory. Meaning where the Gibbs cattle are best known. The bulls sold for a general average of \$266.76, with a top price of \$345 for a calf not yet a year old. The buyer was Horace Newell, of Wakefield. The heifers sold for an average of \$206.33. Local demand was good. Ross Schaulis, of Clay Center, was the auctioneer. Not an animal sold was a year old.

Forty-nine head of Herefords selected from the herds of **A. R. SCHLICKAU & SONS**, of Haven, and **OLIVIER BROTHERS**, of Danville, were sold at auction January 28. The day was cold but about 400 visitors and buyers were in attendance. Forty-five of the 49 head went to Kansas buyers which, in a measure suggests the high standing of the breeders making the sale. The entire offering brought a general average of \$296.16 with a bull average of \$330. Hall & Flowers, of Freeport, bought the highest-priced bull paying \$495. The females averaged \$287.84, with a top of \$400, paid by C. A. Crews, of Argonia.

Freddie Chandler was the auctioneer. The sale was held at the Olivier Ranch, near Danville, Kan.

Hereford breeders, beginners and commercial cattle growers came with the snow, sleet and rain to the **WAITE BROTHERS annual winter production sale** at Winfield. The big fairground pavilion was filled as it always is at this annual event. The proved quality of Waite Herefords, together with the high standing of the firm, is a growing guarantee of heavy attendance and good prices in a well-advertised Waite sale. Although well to the south of the state, making it necessary to travel some miles to attend, 43 of the 45 head sold went back to strengthen Kansas herds. The bulls averaged \$531 with a top of \$2,000, paid by Robert Hearne, of Arkansas City. The female top was \$1,500, with an average of \$572. Charles Davis, of Derby, paid the top price. The offering was well-fitted and the local demand was as always quite satisfactory.

Among the oldest and strongest registered Polled Shorthorn herds in the entire country is the **J. C. BANBURY & SONS** herd. Few breeders in America have contributed more to the wide distribution of Polls in any one state. Starting when Polled cattle of any breed were unpopular as compared to now, the senior member of the firm hung on doggedly and persisted in the statement that horns could not possibly be of value to cattle. Early the claim was made with some justification that the Polled Shorthorn did not equal in type and beef value his brother with horns. But improvement has almost if not entirely eliminated that early claim. Now in percentages, there are as many outstanding Shorthorns without horns as those that carry horns, and they are increasing right along. The Banbury herd is located at Plevna, in Reno county.

For Loose Hinges

Loose door hinges may generally be corrected by driving the screws in a little more deeply. If this does not do the work, I remove the screws and substitute others of the same diameter but of longer length.—L. V. H.

Beef CATTLE**TRY PLAIN VIEW FARMS
POLLED HEREFORDS**

For sale now Young Herd Bulls and Heifers, the same breeding and quality as sold in our sale November 14, 1947, which was the highest average beef cattle sale in the state this year. Farms on highway K 43, eight miles north of Hope and 6 miles south and 2 1/2 east of Enterprise, Kansas. **JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.**

FOR SALE**1- and 2-Year-Old
Polled Hereford Bulls**

By Plato Aster 35th. Worthmore and Plato breeding. Priced reasonably. Bob White Hereford Farms, James Rife, Manager, Enterprise, Kan. Woodbine telephone exchange.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS**15 Bulls — 20 Heifers**

Bulls from 12 to 24 months old. Heifers same ages and breedings, some of them bred. All sired by WHR and OSR Hereford Bulls. Same breeding that made our \$550 sale average.

WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH
Waite Bros., Owners, Winfield, Kan.

Registered Hereford Bulls

For Sale. Young bulls, including 2 good sons of Beau Zento 54th, noted sire of Del Zento 1st. **WM. F. VOLKLAND, Bushton, Kan.**

**20 Head of Aberdeen
Angus Heifers**

For Sale. Some March yearlings. Mostly sired by Bell Boy bulls. This offering is officially Bang's vaccinated and priced to move quickly.

CLAUSSEN BROTHERS, Russell, Kan.

BEEFMAKER BULLS**(Aberdeen-Angus)**

Have become a fixed type in the opinion of good judges. They do well for others. Come see them. Next production sale Saturday, March 13, 1948.

C. E. REED
4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kan.
Telephones 6-8813 residence; farm 6-8868

**Offering
Polled Shorthorn Bulls**

Herd bull, Coronet Vanguard, red, son of Red Coronet 2nd and grandson of Cherry Coronet (International Champion). Also young polled bulls, reds, thick and blocky, 8 to 14 months old. Herd bull priced \$275, calves \$125 to \$200. Papers furnished. One mile southwest of town on hard surface road. **EMERSON LAMB, Wilsey, Kansas**

A NICE SELECTION

Of Registered Shorthorn Bulls sired by Divide Olympic. Nice colors, good disposition, best of type. Also a few choice heifers.

C. C. LACY and GLENN E. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kansas

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bulls — FEMALES — 4-H Calves
C. H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

Reg. Beef Type Shorthorns

Several young cows and heifers. Bulls 6 to 22 months old.
ROY E. DICKSON, Calhan, Colorado

Dual-Purpose CATTLE**DUALYIN MILKING
SHORTHORNS**

Bull calves, related to the National Grand Champion cows, Dualyin Juniper and Blue-jacket Roan Lou, for sale at reasonable prices. Herd sires: Queenston Babraham RM; Imported Iford Earl Gwynne 11th; Neralcam Admiral and Count Perfection.

JOHN B. GAGE, Eudora, Kansas

**Reg. Milking-Bred
Shorthorn Herd Bull**

Dark roan, calved Feb. 9, 1944, son of Kingsdale Pride 13th. Dam Darlington Mace 5th. Reason for selling keeping his daughters. Also reg. young bulls sired by above sire.

J. W. SKOLAUT, Oimitz, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Registered bull calves, red and roan, 3 to 7 months old, sired by 7th Emperor of Wavertree and out of RM cows classified "good plus" and "very good." **LESLIE & LESLIE, Goff, Kan.**

**March 6
Will Be Our Next Issue**
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
Saturday, February 28

Public Sales of Livestock**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

February 24—U. S. Center Angus Association, Smith Center, Kan.
February 27—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo. Leo B. Parker, Secretary, Walltower Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
February 28—L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo.
March 1—Johnston Brothers, Belton, Mo.
March 2—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
March 13—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
April 5—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.
April 17—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Locke Herschberger, Sale Manager, Little River, Kan.
April 21—Albert Godfrey, South Greenfield, Mo.

Guernsey Cattle

May 3—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
May 25—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Hereford Cattle

February 21—C-K Ranch, Brookfield, Kan.
February 23-24—Annual Hereford Round-up Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
March 2—Marshall County Hereford Assn., Marysville, Kan.
March 18—Morris County Hereford Association, Council Grove, Kan. Joe P. Nell, Secretary.
March 19—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, Atwood, Kan. J. M. Rogers, Sales Manager.
March 22—Lyle Mitchell, Osborne, Kan.
March 23—North Central Kansas Breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan. Dr. Geo. C. Wreath, Belleville, Kan.
March 29—Central Kansas Hereford Association, Hays, Kan. N. L. Dinges, Secretary, Hays, Kan.
April 20—Ozark Hereford Consignment Sale, Union Stock Yards Pavilion, Springfield, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
April 21—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Polled Hereford Cattle

March 1—Midwest Polled Hereford Show and Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Vernon Kuhlmann, Sale Manager, Deshler, Nebr.
April 12—Bob White Dispersal sale, Enterprise, Kan.
May 4—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle

February 25—J. A. Ehrhart, Topeka, Kan.
April 12—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Jersey Cattle

February 25—Paul Slusher, Lexington, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 1—Missouri Breeders' Association, Chillicothe, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.
March 23—North Central Kansas Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.
March 24—Central Kansas Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Mervin Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.
March 31—Southeast Kansas Breeders' Association, Girard, Kan. Phil J. Heliwig, Oswego, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

March 29-30—Omaha Breeders' Spring Show and Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Polled Milking Shorthorn Cattle

March 31—Omaha Spring Breeders' Consignment Sale, 30th and L Sts., H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Omaha 7, Nebr.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

March 24—Central Kansas Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Mervin Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.

Duroc Hogs

February 25—NCK Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan. Morley & Wreath, Sale Managers.
March 2—Wreath Farm and Germann & Son, Manhattan, Kan.
March 4—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.
March 25—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs

February 28—Missouri State Breeders' Association, St. Joseph, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
March 2—Kansas Berkshire Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Kenneth Bohnenblust, Secretary, Bala, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

March 2—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

Sheep—All Breeds

June 25-26—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager, c/o State Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Steers, Fed | \$30.25 | \$34.50 | \$25.00 |
| Hogs | 23.00 | 28.85 | 27.35 |
| Lambs | 23.25 | 26.50 | 22.75 |
| Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. | .18 | .18 | .17 1/2 |
| Eggs, Standards | .41 | .42 | .37 1/2 |
| Butterfat, No. 1 | .80 | .88 | .65 |
| Wheat, No. 2, Hard | 2.76 1/2 | 3.25 1/2 | 2.35 |
| Corn, No. 2, Yellow | 2.23 | 2.80 | 1.36 |
| Oats, No. 2, White | 1.26 | 1.45 | .87 1/2 |
| Barley, No. 2 | 1.65 | 2.15 | 1.37 |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 32.00 |
| Prairie, No. 1 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 |

For Dripping Coats

It is a good plan to keep some wire coat hangers and a few hooks made of wire to hook over the line, in the basement. Then when members of the family come in from the rain, they can slip to the basement and hang up coats and umbrellas to dry where drips do not matter.—Mrs. O. W. Thompson.

Beefmaker Bulls

Our Next Auction Sale Will Be Held

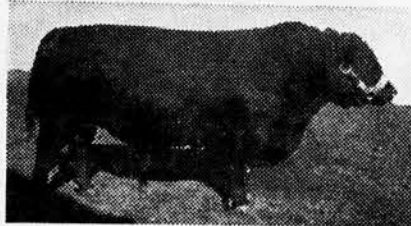
Saturday, March 13, 1948

At Farm Located 2 Miles West of City Limits on Highway 54, 1 Mile South, 1/2 Mile West

We Will Be Offering

**Nationally Prominent
Proven
Aberdeen-Angus Sires**

Now in Their Prime . . .
Genuine Herd Improving Bulls



Beefmaker 34th

Beefmaker 82d 869146

Sired by a Grandson of Black Prince of Sunbeam; dam by Master Page 484244, the sire of the dam of the 1947 International Grand Champion Bull, Master Prince of Sunbeam . . . Master Page also sired the dam of Master Prince 2d 823873, Essar Ranch's great breeding Bull for which \$20,000.00 was paid at auction in Chicago.

Sons of Envious Eric of D. & R. W. 711832

Sired by Envious Blackcap B. 10th; dam by Bell Boy M. K.; second dam by Glencarnock Revolution 6th. . . A Great Breeding Bull. . . Sound . . . In his prime. . . An Attraction!

Evidence Blackcap 730487

A double bred Grandson of Revolution 81st, the sire of the dam of the "Million Dollar" Prince Sunbeam 29th.

Four Sons of the Great Breeding Bull—Beefmaker 34**This Is Not a Dispersion Sale!**

We have Used These Bulls to develop a Cow Herd and the Beefmaker Type Cattle. . . Our business is selling Herd Improving Bulls, and we offer such Bulls in this sale. . . Also Yearling Bulls . . . Bulls Calves . . . and Bred Cows. . . Natural Fleshed Cattle. . . No Nurse Cows ever used in our Herd.

Write NOW for Your Free Catalog — Address

C. E. Reed 4114 East
Central Ave. **Wichita 6, Kan.**

Cols. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims, Auctioneers
Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

**Polled (Hornless) Shorthorns**

Selling Two Yearling Polled Bulls
in the Shorthorn Breeders' Sale
at Hutchinson, March 24

These bulls are "Cherry Hill Hallmark 2nd," a dark red bull calved on Feb. 1, 1947. His dam is Roan Duchess 2nd. "Silvertip Coronet," a dark red bull calved Feb. 10, 1947. Dam, "Silvertip Lassie." We have 10 other choice young bulls for sale. "Cherry Hill Hallmark" is siring the best lot of calves ever produced in our herd. (Herd established 1907) Farm location 22 miles west and 6 miles south of Hutchinson, Kansas.

QUEEN OF HEARTS 2nd X.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 13F2, Plevna, Kansas



An example of the type of gilts you will find in the offering.

CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kansas

Auctioneer: Charles Taylor

Hold Everything for**BILLMAN'S
SPOTTED POLAND SALE**

(Holton Sale Barn—1:00 P. M.)

Holton, Kan., Tues., Mar. 2

65 TOPS from one of the state's best herds. 50 Bred Sows and Gilts—None better bred and no better type. 10 Fall Boars. 5 Fall Gilts.

For Catalog Write

**Calling All Duroc
Breeders and Farmers**

**North Central Kansas
Duroc Sale**
Belleville, Kansas
Wednesday, February 25

45 Great Durocs show and sell.

Get catalog sale day.
MORLEY & WREATH, Sale Mgrs.
Belleville, Kansas

SIXTH DRAFT SALE**REG. ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

Hamilton, Mo., Tues., March 2

65 HEAD SELLING: 39 Bred Heifers;
14 Open Heifers; 12 Bulls

47 of the 65 head are get of Elleenmere 487th. our \$30,000.00 bull, or are carrying his service. 11 of the 12 herd sire prospects are sons of "487th."

It will be a great sale!

FOR SALE CATALOG WRITE J. C. PENNEY (Address below).

PENNEY and JAMES

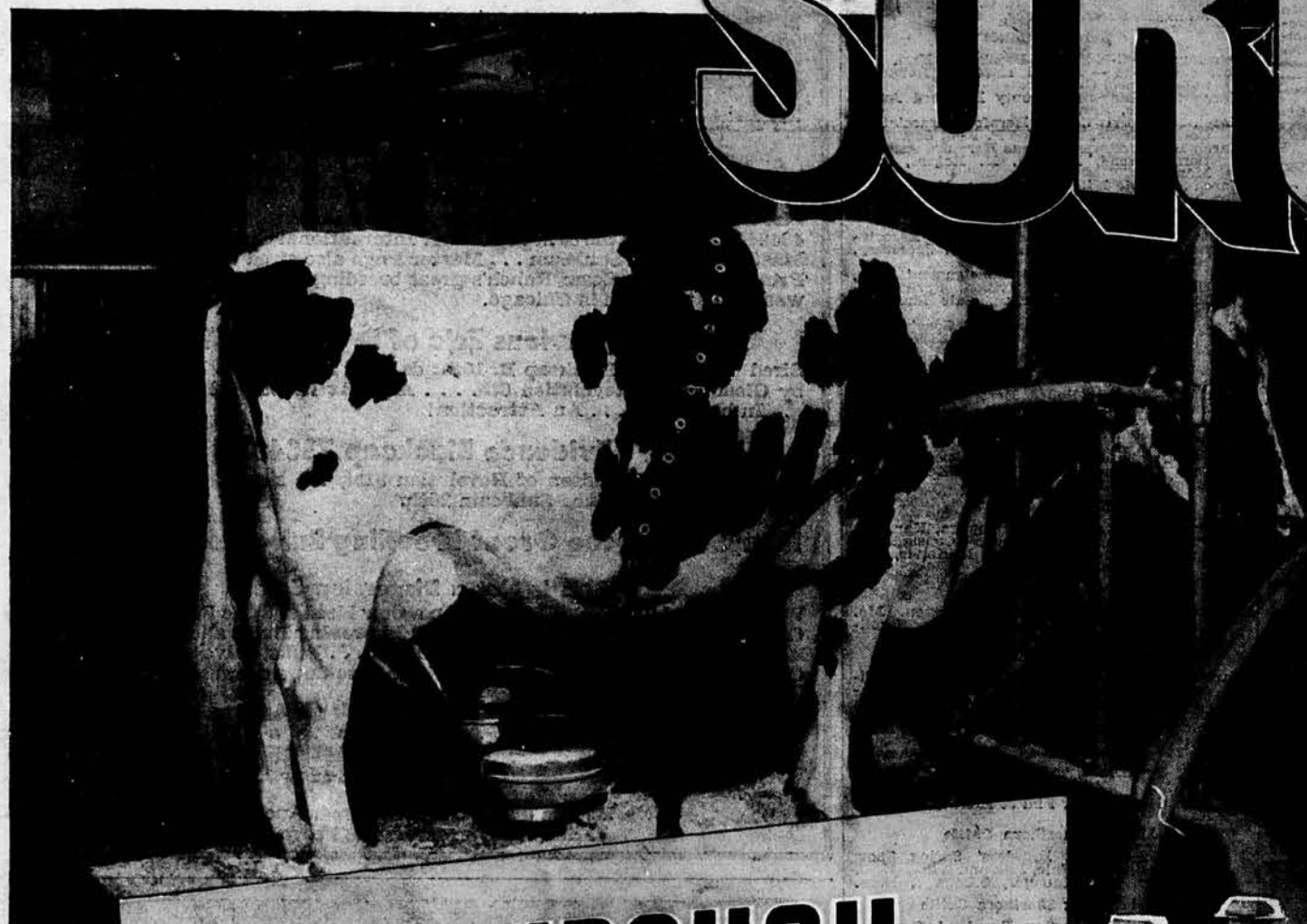
J. C. Penney
330 West 34th St.
New York 1, N. Y.

Orin L. James
Dave Luckitt,
Herdsmen
Hamilton, Mo.

HARNESS YOUR COW

TO A

SURGE



GET THROUGH MILKING SOONER



Only Surge has the downward and forward tug and pull that holds the teat cups down where they belong. From Seattle to South Africa, dairy farmers by thousands are switching to the Surge. Your Surge Service Dealer can show you why. It will pay you well to make sure of your Surge before heavy field work begins.

Ask Your SURGE Neighbor!

BABSON BROS. CO. 2843 West 19th St., Chicago 23, Ill.

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