KANSAS FARMER

FEBRUARY 15, 1947

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE





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IF you want to be sure of full satisfaction for years from the tractor tires you buy today, get the tires that have proved they pull better in all soils, ride smoother on hard roads, last longer through the years: Goodyear self-cleaning open center Sure-Grips.

That proof comes from farmers who have used different types of tires. From their long years of everyday work they got the facts - found that Sure-Grips pull better on all jobs, do up to 22% more work from less fuel in the same time. They learned from actual use that open center Goodyears last longer, wear slowly and evenly, ride with far less jounce and jar on pavement.

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Isn't it sensible, then, to buy Goodyear open center Sure-Grips when you need new tractor tires, or to specify them when you order a new tractor? Then you will have the PROVED open center tread that grips and pulls better, rides smoother, lasts longer, makes your tractor work better, keeps you ahead in time, work and money!

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GOODFYEAR **Sure-Grip Tractor Tires**

Start Over **Every Year**

NOT many poultrymen follow the policy of starting a 100 per cent pullet flock each fall, but Mr. and Mrs. Carl Argabright, of Brown county, believe it pays.

"We never carry over any layers into the second year, regardless of how well they are laying," say the Argabrights. "It's kind of hard to let go of some of the hens when they are laying well, but we find we can do a much better job of caring for the pullets if we don't have to bother with the hens. In the long run our egg production is higher."

The Argabrights housed 300 Austra-

The Argabrights housed 300 Austra-White pullets last fall. They produced 200 eggs a day early in the winter and were laying 175 eggs a day late in January after constant culling.

The laying house on this farm has an especially well-insulated floor con-

an especially well-insulated floor, consisting of a layer of rocks, thru which tile has been laid at intervals for ventilating tile has been laid at intervals for ventilation. This base was covered with tar paper, then with 8 inches of concrete. As a result, the house has a very dry floor, which cuts down disease troubles and drops in production. The house is insulated on sides and roof, with ventilation provided by inclined windows and ventilator pipes to prevent drafts.

Lime in Time

Nemaha county farmers are planning a big increase this year in use of lime. Last year they used between 8,000 and 10,000 tons. This year they are planning on using 20,000 tons to sweeten their soil.

According to Wendell Moyer, county agent, there is an increasing acreage

According to Wendell Moyer, county agent, there is an increasing acreage in the county showing a definite need of lime. "While the need is not critical," he reports, "farmers have decided to use the lime now before the need becomes severe and thus more expensive to treat." They are preparing for the future. ing for the future.

Feed Affects Mastitis

Feeding a herd of dairy cattle for peak production may bring on an in-creased number of acute mastitis cases, it has been found at the Univer-sity of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Medicine.

These acute cases tend to subside when the protein concentrate feed mixture is reduced, it is claimed. It is suggested that total herd production may be higher on a somewhat reduced ration than on one designed for maximum production.

Had to Wait

It takes a long time to get things done It takes a long time to get things done on the farm these days. For instance, C. O. Fisher, of Edwards county, is just now putting up the sidewalls on a 40- by 100-foot machine shed and shop that he started before the war.

He had some material on hand all that time but couldn't get the rest of the material or the labor to finish the job.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze Topeka, Kansas

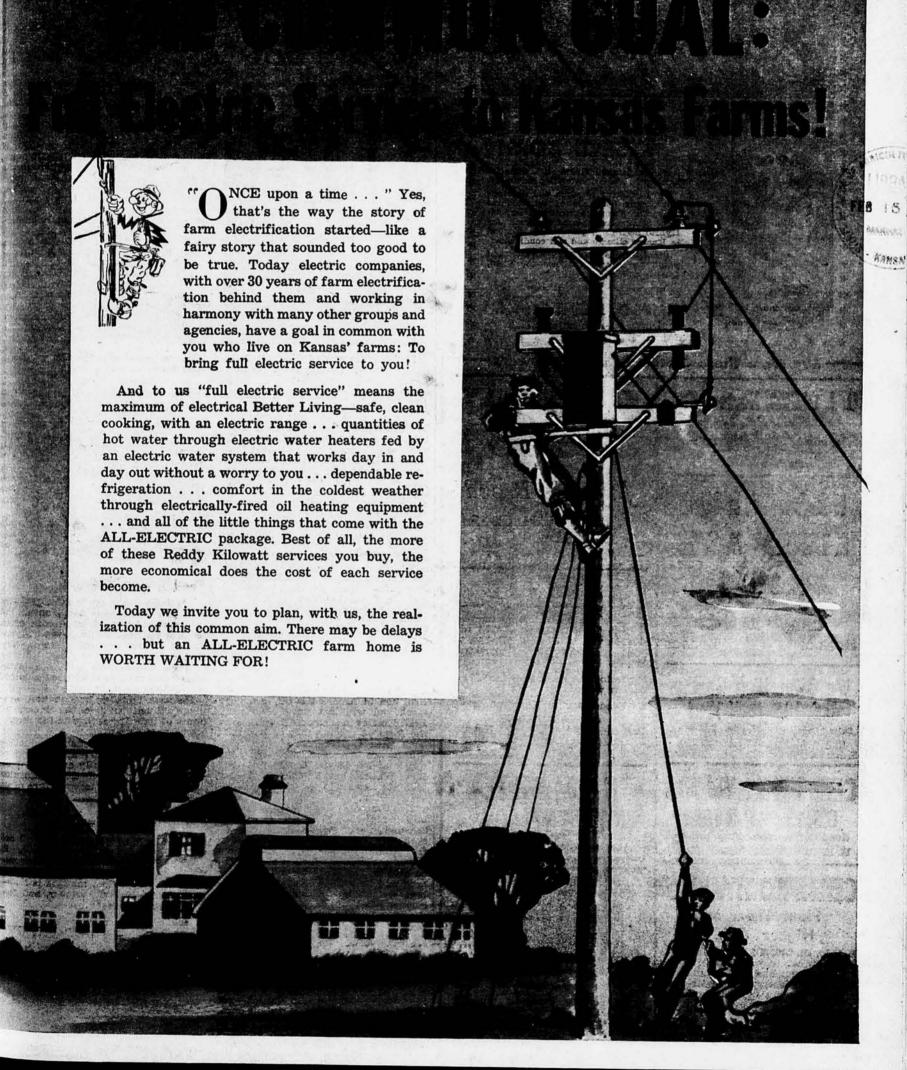
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C. M. MOXLEY, Osage City, Kan.

Maybe Kansas Can Produce "Miss Slick Chick of 1947"



Murray and Claudette Colbert, who are costarred in the film version of "The Egg and I." Contest winners are to be their guests.

M ISS Slick Chick of 1947" may be cackling on some Kansas farm right now. And her owner may be crashing the headlines soon, too—taking a free trip to New York to the premiere showing of the movie "The Egg and I." The problem is to find her, bring her out into the open, get her picture in the hands of the judges who will select the most beautiful hen in all America that will be known as "Miss Slick Chick of 1947."

All of this is being brought about by the joint promotion of the forthcoming movie, "The Egg and I." a picturization of the best-selling book of the same name. Universal Pictures and the Poultry and Egg National Board are co-operating in this promotion scheme. Free trips for winners in each of the 5 designated regions of the United States, plus a cash prize of \$500 to the owner of the hen selected by the judges as "Miss Slick Chick of 1947." will be the prizes.

Contest Ends March 10

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Contest Ends March 10

The contest to select the most beautiful hen in America is off to a good start and will last until March 10, 1947. Entries in the contest must be in the form of photographs of beautiful hens with their owners. All photographs are to be sent directly to the Egg and I National Committee, 308 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or to State Leader R. G. Christie, Manhattan, Kan.

The United States has been divided into 5 regions and a winner will be selected in each region. Regional winners and their owners will be given free trips to the world-premiere showing of the movie, which probably will be held in New York City. The 5 winners will be guests of Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray, who are costarred in the picture. And with all expenses paid, too. The state leader whose state sends in the greatest number of entries also will get a free trip.

Kansas has a "Slick Chick," if we can

trip.
Kansas has a "Slick Chick," if we can Kansas has a "Slick Chick," if we can find her. Poultry raisers, 4-H Club members, black-lotters, produce buyers, everyone should look for Miss Slick Chick right here in Kansas—get her photograph and send it in at once, Clear, sharp negatives may be sent to State Leader R. G. Christie, Manhattan, for enlarging. Five- by 7-inch or 8- by 10-inch enlargements will be preferred.

The idea is to get photographs of

preferred.

The idea is to get photographs of handsome, beautiful, "glamorous" hens displayed to the best advantage with their owners—the owner must be in the photograph. The hen selected as the winner in each region will get the free trip, too. The judges will not be influenced by beautiful girls or handsome men, so the announcement says. Grandmother, freckle-faced Johnnie in his overalls, or teen-age Peggy all Grandmother, freekle-faced Johnnie in his overalls, or teen-age Peggy all have equal chances of winning; just be sure the hen is beautiful. Judges will not concern themselves with regular, customary judging rules, the committee chairman said, but will judge the contest hens entirely on the basis of

charm, personality and appeal. Coquettishness of eyes, contour of figure and sweep of tail will all be considered. "Miss Slick Chick of 1947" will be selected from the 5 regional winners. A Kansas poultry raiser may be the winner. "Miss Slick Chick of 1947" may be a resident of Kansas—the problem is to find her and put Kansas in the headlines, as well as to give some Kansas poultry raiser a free trip and maybe a check for \$500, too.

Rules of the contest are very simple

Rules of the contest are very simple and may be had by writing to State Leader R. G. Christie, Manhattan, or by following the outline given here.

Two Things Help

Altho he has a small poultry flock, only 135 layers. John Hanson, of Brown county, takes good care of it. He built a new Missouri-type laying house 3 years ago and likes it very much. His pullets have been laying better since the new house was completed and were producing at a 60 per cent rate this winter.

He uses lights mornings and even

cent rate this winter.

He uses lights mornings and evenings, timed to give the layers 13 hours of light for eating and laying.

The 2 things used by Mr. Hanson which he believes influence production most in cold weather are feeding of warm mash once daily and use of an electric water heater that maintains water at a constant temperature of 45 degrees.

Rotation Not Enough

A good crop rotation alone will not maintain soil fertility, states L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State agronomist, altho the rotation will slow down the loss. When manure is added to a good rotation, however, soil fertility usually is maintained.

MISS SLICK CHICK OF 1947?



is this what "Miss Slick Chick of 1947" should look like?

Here...with added notes of explanation concerning the feeding of livestock...is republished

Safeway's Pledge to Farmers

Increasingly these days, farmers are faced with problems of "normal," prewar marketing. It therefore seems to Safeway that this is a proper time to republish the basic policies we hold to in farm marketing. First stated in 1938 by Lingan A. Warren, President of Safeway, these basic Safeway policies are in operation today and they will be continued:

"Loss Leaders"

Safeway is opposed to the use of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meat and other agricultural products as "loss leaders"—the practice of selling farm items below cost to lure customers.

Financing Farm Production

Safeway does not subsidize farmers—the practice of financing certain farm production and using this to force prices down.

Operating Farms

Safeway does not own or operate any farms or compete with farmers in the production of agricultural products.

(In 1943, maldistribution of meat supplies under federal regulations greatly reduced the amount of beef we were able to offer Safeway store customers. We could buy only a small percentage of our normal supply. This situation forced Safeway to establish slaughter plants, to undertake some feeding of cattle, and to contract for feeding by established feeders. As a result, Safeway now owns approximately 35,000 cattle—but does not own a single ranch or farm. As and when producers can again supply us with a sufficient number of fed cattle, Safeway will discontinue the feeding of cattle ... excepting only the small number carried to equalize the day-to-day supply for slaughter plant operations.)

Prices Paid to Producers

Safeway pays the farmer as much or more for his product as he can obtain elsewhere and is proud of that fact.

Regular Purchases

Safeway purchases are made regularly, thereby assisting in stabilizing the produce market. (Safeway buys only for sale through itsown stores.)

Grading

Safeway endorses the program for proper grading and proper labeling of produce.

Discussions With Producers

Safeway welcomes discussions with all agricultural groups and individual farmers for better understanding between farmer and distributor.

SAFEWAY

-the neighborhood grocery stores

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TOB GRADE GGGS

. . Will Be the Money-Makers

By DICK MANN

Graded eggs are placed on a conveyor belt and taken to the packing point. Each channel on the conveyor belt represents a particular grade, and eggs are packed by grade.

Companies are taking more interest in producer problems. Shown here discussing poultry and egg improvement are, left to right, Roscoe
Starkey, farm relations expert; Ora Thomas, farm service manager, and Harry Lewis,
assistant manager of the
Perry Packing Co. plant, Manhattan.





Grading under Federal inspection is done at strategic buying stations, like Blaske's Produce, at Leonardville, shown here.

AN IMPORTANT change is taking place in the poultry industry. Development of large, specialized broiler production centers has just about cut off the big city market for cull birds and cockerels from farm flocks. Kansas poultry processing plants formerly getting most of their revenue from dressed birds now are turning to eggs as the major source of income.

eggs as the major source of income.

But they want quality eggs because it is going to take quality to compete on the national market. This means flock owners must look more and more to egg production for poultry profits. It means processors must do a lot more than they have in the past to make quality egg production profitable, and to maintain the quality of eggs from farm to consumer.

Processors in Kansas know what their job is. Some of the better ones already are doing something about it.

Let's take a look at the program being developed by the Perry Packing Co., at Manhattan. This company has been buying eggs on a grade basis for many years just as a matter of principle. Yet eggs were just a side line to poultry processing until now.

"Even tho we bought and sold eggs on a grade

basis," says Harry Lewis, assistant manager, "we had only 2 large markets for quality eggs before the war. That was because every plant had its own grading standards and sold eggs under a brand name. There was so much variation in what processors considered as top eggs the buyer never knew what to expect. Now that we are packing eggs under Federal grades and inspection we have markets all over the United States for quality.

"The South used to be a dumping ground for poor eggs," Mr. Lewis continued. "Now the South is becoming more industrialized, more prosperous, and people of that area are demanding quality eggs. Some processors have tried to dump their poor eggs on Mexico since the war but that country doesn't want them either. Mexico is a new and large market for grade B eggs, but doesn't want to pay for grade A, and will not take grade C eggs."

C eggs."

If Kansas is to capture its share of the top grade egg market it will mean that farm flocks must product high-quality, clean eggs and the processor must maintain that quality.

Mr. Lewis thinks farmers have a legitimate complaint that eggs go thru too many hands and take too long to reach the consumer. The entire Perry program is built around helping the farmer produce quality eggs profitably, and getting those eggs to the consumer as quickly and cheaply as possible.

It is the company's belief that the job starts with production on the farm. A full-time farm service manager is maintained to work with farmers on disease problems and feeding problems.

ers on disease problems and feeding problems. Refrigerated buying stations, operating under Federal inspection, have been set up at key points to buy eggs under Federal grades. Managers of these buying stations all are experienced in poultry culling and perform this service free for flock owners selling to the plant. Every 2 months, managers and their assistants meet to discuss their problems. They are given instruction on the latest feeding and production methods. They then work in close co-operation with farmers to help them produce and market quality eggs profitably.

Some farm pickup routes have been established

Some farm pickup routes have been established and others will be added. More buying points will be equipped with refrigeration. Flock owners can tie more closely with the plant, if they choose, by buying chicks and feed [Continued on Page 30]





Oil-bath treatment, like this, is used by Perry and several other companies in Kansas to prevent evaporation during warm months. Eggs thus treated stay fresh nearly a year under refrigeration.

Eggs at the Perry Packing Co. plant, Manhattan, are weighed, candled, and sorted under Federal grades as shown in this picture.

This means quality for the consumers.

One Thing Led to Another

Until Many Improvements Were Made

WHEN he got interested in a home beautification project, Frederick Eugene Schwaub, of the Madison Pace Setters 4-H Club, really tore into things around the farm home.

He helped rebuild a back porch that had been "just a flytrap." Now it is fully enclosed and serves a number of purposes, including that of a sunroom. He helped install a bathroom and put inlaid linoleum down in the dining room, kitchen, bathroom, washroom and sun parlor. He took part in planning and laying new concrete walks about the farmstead, helped remodel the home a year ago, and in painting the barns. the barns.

the barns.

On his own initiative he put in a front driveway that forms a semicircle in the yard so visitors can drive in or out without backing the car. Last fall he surfaced the driveway with chat and planted hedge on both sides to make it more attractive.

Not content with this he remodeled the old washhouse, put on an imitation brick siding, windows, and a good door, and painted the trim. He made



This sink and cabinet were built and installed by Eugene in the family washroom. He also helped lay the inlaid linoleum on the floor.

and installed a shoe scraper outside the back porch, and built a collapsible picnic table and benches for picnics at home or away from home, and 2 lawn chairs

chairs.

Then he tackled the washroom, installing a sink, then building around it a cabinet 30 inches deep, 32 inches high, and 8 feet long. There are 3 pullout drawers at each end of the cabinet and 2 swing-out doors in the center under the sink. The sink proper was equipped with 3 faucets so the family has hot and cold running cistern water plus cold hard water. A shower with hot and cold running water was installed in the basement.

These completed projects called for

These completed projects called for skill as a carpenter, painter, metal worker, blacksmith, and dirt mover. Eugene also has made an end table, step table, and bookcase for the living room. Vernon, a brother, made a desk for the living room.

for the living room.

A Better Farm

A complete change-over in farming operations has been accomplished in the last 5 years by Clark W. Draper, of Johnson county, on his 150-acre

When he purchased the farm all of the acreage was devoted to crops. Now only 25 acres are in cultivation. The rest is in pasture and hay.

Here is a list of the things Mr. Draper has done to put his farm in the condition he believes necessary for maximum production as a dairy farm: Built 2 miles of terraces, killed 4 patches of bindweed, limed the entire farm and all acreage has been in legumes at some time during the 5 years; torn down 7 old buildings, rebuilt 6 of them and remodeled the home.

Legumes Aid Cash Crops

J. J. Kurt, Harper county, believes more legume crops are needed for higher cash grain yields. Experience with legumes is the basis for his be-liefs

In 1928 he bought some land that

was, in his own words, pretty poor ground. The average wheat yield was 15 bushels. After putting it in an alfalfa rotation, he now is not satisfied with the same land unless it yields about 25 bushels. Last year's crops reflected the same results. Alfalfa ground produced 25 bushels. produced 25 bushels where the other

Mr. Kurt grows alfalfa in one location about 6 years. To assure good crops of hay, he applies a 100-pound bag of phosphate to the acre every 2 years. Phosphate also lengthens the life of alfalfa.



home beautification project, Eugene Schwaub, of Greenwood county, helped build this enclosed back porch.

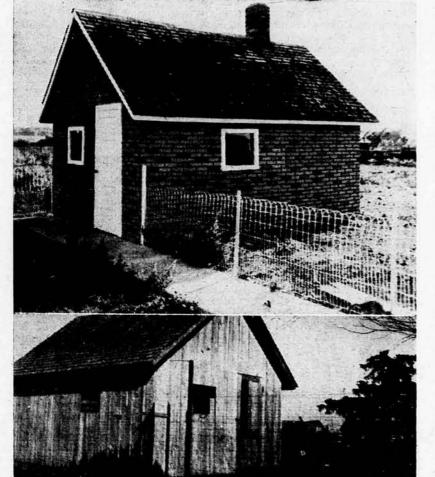
Bourbon County Farmer Tries Karakul Sheep

WOULD rather sit and watch a steer eat than sit on a plow," says A. C. Bills, Bourbon county. It is his way of saying he likes to raise livestock on his farm because it is more profitable than straight crop farming.

He actually has lived on his farm only the last 4 years. Before that it was rented out and the crops from his 405 acres would not pay the taxes. Nearly the whole acreage is now in meadow and grass and making money. Cattle and sheep put it on a paying

basis. He runs between 100 and 150 head of beef cattle a year, milks about 16 cows and has a flock of Karakul and Corriedale sheep. His sheep program alone is doing more than paying taxes

A farmer at heart, he formed defi-nite ideas about farm management during years of work with a pipeline company. As foreman he had many opportunities to visit with good farm-ers thruout the Midwest. As a general rule, it was the livestock farmer who



Before and after pictures of the Schwaub washhouse, which Eugene remodeled as part of his project. Notice the concrete walk.

had the most attractive home and was

had the most attractive home and was making a comfortable living.

Karakul sheep are unusual in Kansas. They have long, black wool and a broad tail. Mr. Bills thinks they are the thing. His son, Richard Bills, agrees with him. They cite advantages over other sheep. It is not uncommon to raise 115-pound lambs in 4 months. A mature ewe will weigh up to 200 pounds and a buck from 300 to 350 pounds. They are more hardy, a snowstorm at lambing time does not seem to bother them much. They can stand both extreme heat and cold.

Here is something else about them, Mrs. Bills adds, they easily produce 2 clips of wool a year. The wool gets 6 inches and more long. Lambs 4 to 6 months old will have wool 3 to 4 inches long. Also, they can raise 2 crops of lambs a year.

You never lose a Karakul lamb, they point out. If an ordinary lamb dies, it is just too bad. But the pelt from a Karakul lamb 3 to 10 days old is worth \$15 to \$25. Here is what the pelts are used for, she says, demonstrating with a Persian lamb collar on a coat. And the wool from a mature sheep is used to make mohair.

There is no doubt that the Bills fam-

to make mohair.

There is no doubt that the Bills family likes Karakul sheep. They all are enthusiastic about the breed. They started with 7 ewes and 1 buck a little more than a year ago, all 8 costing \$600. His Karakul flock now totals 22.

He also bought 60 head of Montana Corriedale ewes that cost \$600. In a little more than a year he sold 25 ewes and 61 lambs for a gross return of \$1,360. And there was no grain cost to be subtracted from that figure. They were raised on good bluegrass and clover pasture. ver pasture.

were raised on good bluegrass and clover pasture.

They lost 15 Montana ewes thru medicinal poisoning, but even with that loss they came out ahead. The return was more than the initial outlay, the Karakul flock of ewes has increased from 7 to 20 and they still have 20 Montana ewes left.

While waiting for Karakul numbers to increase, they are continuing with the flock of Corriedales, crossbreeding them with the Karakul bucks. The result is larger lambs retaining many of the characteristics of Karakuls.

Altho their general acceptance is small, the Bills believe there is a definite advantage in this breed of sheep.

Big Business in 4-H

Deferred feeding of calves is a big business among 4-H Club members in Wabaunsee county. More than 300 head will be fed by 20 4-H boys this year, according to Howard C. Myers, county agent.

county agent.

A project consists of 3 or more calves. The purpose is to double the weight of a calf with about 20 to 25 bushels of grain. Calves are wintered well on roughage and 2 to 3 pounds of grain a day. Winter gain should be between 140 and 160 pounds. From May until about September 1, they run on pasture, where they should gain 175 to 200 pounds. From pasture they go into dry-lot feeding for 100 to 125 days for final finish. final finish.

final finish.

The largest feeder among the Wabaunsee county club members this year will be Kenneth Gnadt. Alma, who has 38 head. Harvey Arand, Belvue, is feeding 25. Mr. Myers points out that many of these cattle were purchased with earnings from previous years. vious years.

vious years.

Last year 50 head from Wabaunsee were sold at the Kansas City show and sale early in December. They brought in more than \$12,000 to 4-H Club members in this one county. The cattle averaged between 937 and 1,190 pounds and brought between \$25.50 and \$29.25 a hundred.

Farm Matters AS I SEE THEM

CPREAD of hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle in Mexico threatens to become a serious problem for our cattle industryand for the Government. So far the only remedy for an epizootic of hoof-and-mouth disease that has proved effective has been destruction of the animals and burn-

ing of the carcasses. It is proposed that the United States supply the funds and the personnel to do just this in Mexico.

In the present instance, there is more involved than just appropriating the necessary funds to carry on the work and to reimburse the owners of the cattle. The Mexicans are suspicious—whether rightly or wrongly—of the Americans. And the Mexican government is hesitant about allowing the United States to move our representatives in to handle the situation.

The world political situation also enters into the picture, and complicates matters. There are forces at work thruout Latin America to breed suspicion and distrust and even hatred of the United States. Oxen still pull the plow in Mexico. It would not be difficult to build the fires of wrath of the Mexican farmers against the "Americans" coming in and killing off the work animals as well as the meat animals. Particularly as communist propaganda against the United States is pretty well organized and directed in the nations south of us. So the Department of Agriculture, even if supplied with necessary funds and authority by Congress, cannot move in Mexico with the speed that could be made in this country, and should be made in Mexico.

Providing that agreement can be reached with the Mexican government as to how the eradication program will be handled—and by whom—the cost to the United States Government may run anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 according to some estimates

The important thing is that necessary action be taken, and taken quickly.

As prices recede from the high levels of last fall, some alarmist; see a repetition of May, 1920, due in the near future, perhaps this spring. Farmers who were in business in 1920 perhaps remember that farm prices started dropping in that month, and declined some 50 per cent in something like 12 months. However, a number of conditions are not the same as they were after World War I. Stocks of basic farm commodities and products are low in the United States, and much lower over the world this time than after World War I. World reserve stocks are almost non-existent. Consumer purchasing power in the United States is high, and should continue so thru 1947 and 1948, at least.

It is inconceivable that the Federal Reserve Board will try to "squeeze the water" out of the notional economy by tightening up on credit and forcing the liquidation of much of the livestock industry, with resultant crashing of the farm price picture, as it did in the closing months of the Wilson administration following the other war.

Also, farm prices on all the basic commodities, and more than a dozen other major commoditiescombined these make up the bulk of farm production in the country—are promised Government supports thru the calendar years 1947 and 1948.

I am not making any price predictions, but I am trying to sketch some of the factors that should cushion farm prices in the readjustment period.

On the whole, farm prices today are about 2½ mes what they were during the 1935-39 period. But the 1935-39 farm price levels were one fourth to one third too low for a profitable agriculture, according to the parity formula. Allowing for the too-low prices of the prewar years, and for the dollar inflation that has taken place since, my own opinion is that farm price levels ought to average close to twice as high the coming few years as they were during the 1935-39 period.

Whether this will happen is, of course, another matter. But I was interested this week, in checking the opinions of various "information services" which attempt to evaluate trends in farm prices, that these seem to be anticipating that between now and the end of 1947 the average farm price level will drop from 2½ times the prewar level down to about twice that level with the level of down to about twice that level. This should mean farmers can go ahead with a fair degree of confidence in their operations—but it is not safe to contract debts at present high levels.

Agriculture's Part

THINK we should keep pointing out the im-THINK we should keep pointing out the importance of our agriculture, emphasizing it at every opportunity. How large a part it plays in the whole economic setup of our country. That idea was sold to the general public very well during war production. We must not let it slip back now. It obviously is the job of our farms to feed this Nation. Right now, in addition, they are pouring tons. upon tons of foods abroad to help heal the hunger wounds in other countries. The end of such neighborliness isn't immediately in sight.

American farm people will continue to feed the hungry around the world, and keep this the best-

fed nation on earth.

But if anyone thinks the farmers' job in holding this country together stops there, he is badly mistaken. That is proved by a few official facts released here in Washington.

Let's see who is paying a good-size share of our huge national debt, for example. Also, let us examine the accounts to see who is paying a heavy share of the running expenses of government from the Federal end on down thru state and local set-ups. It is the farmer. Here are the facts. Federal income taxes paid by U. S. farmers for

1945 amounted to about 600 million dollars. It is estimated they will pay another 600 million dollars for 1946 in Federal income taxes. That may look small when compared to a 270-billion-dollar Federal Government debt. But it isn't small by any means when compared to income taxes other groups pay. In addition to that, property taxes on all farms currently add up to nearly another 600 million dollars. Now, it is true that more farmers paid income taxes during the war years than be-fore the war. But it also is a settled fact they will go on carrying their end of that tax burden for

With farm property taxes around 600 million dollars last year, they were second only to the all-time high of 640 million dollars in 1929. Levies on farm property, the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-nomics reports, amounted to about 525 million dollars in 1945, about 420 million dollars in 1934, and a 1909-13 average of 215 million dollars. When we have mentioned these figures the job of farm taxpaying hasn't been finished. There is that little item of 40 million dollars in state income tax which farmers pay. And 200 million dollars annually which they pay for car and truck licenses, drivers' permits, Federal and state gasoline taxes. To all that just add millions paid in sales taxes; and in

hidden taxes, the amounts and number being anybody's guess. Farmers are carrying their share of the Government load, and no question about it.

And they keep things rolling with new wealth. Last year the farmers took in 21½ billion dollars, a new income record. Money

that will pay off debts, reduce mortgages, buy new tractors, combines, hay balers, cars, trucks, everything from paint to new furnishings for the home. Money that will provide steady incomes for millions of workers who are manufacturing the things farmers buy.

About one out of every five persons in the U.S. lives on a farm, official reports show. This means men, women and children. So the actual number of men, women, and children old enough to do pro-ductive work on the farm would be less than one in five. But let's use that one in five number. It means that one person on the farm is providing four others with foods, and in large measure, with clothing. What a measuring stick for the importance of our agriculture! It emphasizes the fact that the health of the nation depends on every farmer feeding four non-farm people.

Then looking a little farther we find a lot of these non-farm folks wouldn't be coming the measure.

non-farm folks wouldn't be earning the money to buy their food if it wasn't for the farmer. Farm people actually supply raw materials for from two fifths to two thirds of industry's needs. A third of the workers in U. S. factories are processing or fabricating farm-grown, and farm-derived raw materials. Factory output, jobs for millions of workers in those factories depend entirely on farm production. Here is another point: Railroads get about one fourth of their operating revenue from hauling agricultural products.

In turn, farmers are among the best customers of U. S. industries. They buy back many of the finished products for which they supply the raw materials. They buy a tremendous amount of finished products for which all other industries provide the raw materials. Here is an example of piledup farm needs that will keep the wheels of industry turning: Nearly 750,000 farm dwellings had to be abandoned during the war; presumably many of them must be replaced. Only about half of the existing farm homes have electricity, something more than a fourth have running water, about one sixth have bathroom facilities, and fewer than that have central heating. The war-developed shortages of all kinds of farming tools and machinery assure factory jobs and production for a long time to

So cities and industries and non-farm workers owe farm people an open-minded hearing when farm problems come up. They owe it on the basis of the importance of agriculture in the whole economic picture. And by the same token, farmers have a right to state their side of the case whenever any controversial subject presents itself. The most controversial point, it seems, is prices. We must watch them. The mistaken idea has been handed around too freely that farmers are entirely to blame for the currently higher prices of foods. But, when finally traced down, the farmer's share of this increase will not be found out of line with other increases. Strong farm prices are needed to carry agriculture's big load of taxes.

Athun Capper

Here Is Farm Price Support Picture

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

Washington, D. C.—Unless and until action by Congress—not to be expected in the immediate future—here is the official farm price support picture from the Department of Agriculture. Exhibit A is the statement prepared by the Office of the Solicitor of the Department. Exhibit B is the official summary by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, answering questions by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

estry. Exhibit A, memorandum from Office

of the Solicitor of the Department:
The President by proclamation, effective at noon, December 31, 1946, declared that hostilities in World War II have terminated, altho noting that a state of war still exists and that the states of emergencies declared by President Roosevelt on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, have not been terminated. (Congressional commit-

tees are working on legislation to determine which of the President's war powers shall be terminated; which shall be continued, or renewed with amendments, and for how long.)

None of the major program of this Department is immediately affected by this proclamation. As a result of the presidential proclamation, however, the obligation of the Commodity

Credit Corporation to make loans upon the basic commodities at the rate of 90 per cent of parity in the case of corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts and 92½ per cent of parity in case of cotton will terminate with crops harvested during the period ending December 31, 1948.

cember 31, 1948.

In addition, the obligation of the Department to support the prices of the so-called Steagall commodities at not less than 90 per cent of the parity or comparable price will terminate on (Continued on Page 29)

Dairy Progress Is Assured

AT LEAST one group of dairy breeders in Kansas is going ahead with an artificial breeding program. The Ark Valley Dairy Breeders' Association has been incorporated at \$75,000 authorized capital to inaugurate a

program.

The area to be served is within a 15-mile radius of the junction of U. S. highways 166 and 77, at Arkansas City. Four breeds will be available for service: Milking Shorthorn, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein. Ayrshires will be added later, according to present plans.

be added later, according to present plans.

Membership is \$10, which entitles members to a share of voting stock. Cost of breeding to association bulls will be \$5 a cow at the first breeding of each lactation. Three additional services will be available without charge. John Weir, Jr., of Geuda Springs, has been chosen president of the association. Other officers include Max Quinn, Arkansas City, vice-president; Bernard Aupperle, Newkirk, treasurer; Dr. J. W. Ruf, Arkansas City, secretary, and Gerald Miller and Edgar Smith, both of Arkansas City, as additional directors.

Fourteen breeders are incorporators of the association. They are Robert Brewer, Max Quinn, Bernard Aupperle, Edgar Smith, Dale Current, Thomas D. Moore, John Weir, A. R. Larcom, Fred Ramsey, Earl Walker, Gerald Miller, E. C. Loucke, L. B. Hunt and Paul Bossi.

About 30 dairymen in Doniphan county, in Northeast Kansas, have been using the artificial insemination service from St. Joseph, Mo., and report very good results.

Lost No Time

Lost No Time

Since moving to his present farm in Clay county in August, Homer Rundle has lost no time in modernizing the

The farm home came in for first attention. An old porch was partially torn off and the living room extended to take its place. The kitchen was rearranged and equipped with built-ins, a former pantry became a bathroom, and hardwood floors were installed thruout the house.

A complete water system was installed. When Mr. Rundle figured the cost of piping water from the old well, some 200 feet from the house, he discovered he could dig a new one at The farm home came in for first at-

discovered he could dig a new one at the house just as cheaply. This was done and a part basement constructed. done and a part basement constructed. The basement made possible installation of gas for heating by means of a floor furnace. A back porch will be enclosed for use as a laundry room.

Next on the farmstead improvement list will be a double garage and machine shop combined under one roof.

There will be more comfortable living at the Rundle home after the whole farmstead is modernized.

The Cover Picture

The first baby chicks start their round of activities on the farm. And most folks are looktheir round of activities on the farm. And most folks are looking forward to a better year than last for the poultry flock. Shown in the cover picture this issue is Norma Morgan, a member of the Milliken 4-H Club, Shawnee county. She has completed 5 years in 4-H Club work with projects in sewing, cooking, baby beef, garden, junior leadership, and home improvement. She was graduated from high school last spring and now is employed in the Shawnee County Farm Bureau office.

Like most farm girls, she can't resist the temptation to cuddle the baby chicks a little before putting them in the brooder house.

By the way, Kansas poultrymen are going to find more outlets for quality eggs as processors improve their marketing methods. For something about this please see "Top Grade Eggs Will Be the Money Makers" in this isue of Kansas Farmer. It tells what the Kansas poultry industry is doing to improve quality marketing of eggs.

HODERN FARMER

Better Eggs From Better Hens

covered that eggs laid by different hens vary as to quality of the white, ability to retain freshness, the occur-rence of blood spots, and the strength and porosity of the shell.

These qualities are inherited in chickens. By selection and family testing, strains of good-laying chickens have been developed that produce baking poaching eggs 68% having about thick white...chickens

whose eggs will maintain their freshness for 2 weeks at a temperature of about 100 F. and birds whose eggshells can withstand pressures of 6 to 9 pounds before breaking. Illustration shows pressure-testing machine.



CIENTIFIC knowledge is rapidly replacing tradition and folklore in poultry raising. The old method of "hear 'em cackle and hunt 'em" is giving way to systematic trapnesting and other modern means of building up highly productive flocks.

However, judging from results obtained in experimental flocks and by modern poultry breeders, the average production throughout the country could be much better.

The adoption of better practices, tested and approved by research, is the safest, surest way to success and profits.

Your Cities Service Farm Representatives, suppliers of highestquality petroleum products for the farm, add this new service to modern farmers . . . periodic reports on important new developments in agricultural research.



New Motor Oils Fortified with Chemicals

Cities Service researchers refined the continent's finest crude oil, added one chemical to retard sludge, another to stop bearing corrosion, several others to prevent foaming and oxidation. Result—a motor oil that's as busy as a one-armed paper hanger in your engine ... working every minute to make that engine last longer with considerably less risk of repairs. Name in the West, TROJAN MOTOR OIL. in the East, KOOLMOTOR PLUS 5. Ask your Cities Service Representative.

How to Select Fast-Feathering

Chicks Day-old chicks that have the longest feather sheaths, or par-tially developed quills in their wings, will make well-feathered, fast growing, and otherwise highly desirable broilers or fryers. Good growth of tail feathers in 10-dayold chicks is a further sign of fast feathering. Mark selected chicks for breeding birds and raise them separately.



How to Prevent Rust

Unchecked, rust and corrosion can eatyou out of house and home. Use exclusive Cities Service ANTI-CORRODE on all equipment, household appliances, etc., to STOP rust. Spray or brush it on. Protects, indoors or out, up to six months. That's ANTI-CORRODE. Inexpensive—at your Cities Service Farm Representative. And don't forget those two super-charged gasolenes—Kool-motor and Cities Service Ethyl.



scientists of the U.S.D.A. This new bird, called the Beltsville Small White, grows to market age in 24 to 26 weeks. Toms weigh 12 to 17 lbs., hens 71/2 to 10 lbs. These turkeys are small and compact with lots of meat on breast and legs and often bring a premium of 5¢ or more a pound over prices

for large birds, when bought for family trade. The small turkeys are good layers, too, averaging 60 eggs during the breeding season.

Cities Service means Great Service

- ALL THE WAY FROM THE REFINERY TO YOUR FARM







Only Mother Nature herself can create feeding quality in hay. Ever since the first balers back in 1910, Case has worked continually on practical machines and methods to capture and keep the goodness of hay as it grows in the meadow. All that agricultural science has learned about vitamins, minerals, and the time when protein reaches its peak, plays its part in the Case System of Making Hay.

Thus the Case Side-Delivery Rake, brought out when "tedding" was still done, turned directly away from that destructive practice. The Case rake made it possible to handle hay gently, to build high, fluffy windrows with leaves largely inside, sheltered from bleaching sun. It was the fast, work-saving way to make Air-Conditioned Hay. The Case slow-geared, four-bar tractor rake of today does all this at modern rubber-tired speed.

To get hay with all its leaves and quality from windrow to manger was another problem. Years of research and experience with big pick-up balers brought forth the Case Slicer-Baler. Slicing instead of stomping and folding saves leaves both in the field and in the manger or feed-lot. It is so simple that boys can operate it, so low in cost that most any farmer can own it, so swift that baling follows promptly in step with tractorpowered mowing and raking.



Colby and Beloit Next

Two-Day Farm-Home Conferences Hold Much of Interest

BALANCED farming will be explained to farm folks of 34 counties of Northwest and North Central Kansas at Colby, February 25 and 26, and at Beloit, February 27 and 28. Six district Farm and Home conferences were planned this year instead of the traditional Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College, Manhattan. The meetings at Colby and Beloit complete the 1947 series.

Co-operative program planning be-

hattan. The meetings at Colby and Beloit complete the 1947 series.

Co-operative program planning between the local chambers of commerce and Kansas State College faculty has attracted thousands of farm folks to these conferences. The entire assembly has met together during the mornings of the 2-day conference, and separated into agricultural, home economics, and rural youth sections for the afternoon programs.

At Colby, February 25 and 26, general assemblies will be held in the Colby high-school auditorium, with a banquet scheduled for the night of February 25 at the Cooper hotel, followed by an evening program back at the auditorium. Delegates to the rural youth section will enjoy a party that night at the Legion Hall.

"The Agricultural Situation and Outlook for Kansas," as presented by N. J. Anderson and C. P. Wilson, department of economics and sociology, Kansas State College, will headline the first morning assembly at both Colby and Beloit. An interesting interpretation of "Rural Living in Kansas" will be made by Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration pretation of "Rural Living in Kansas will be made by Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, on the opening morning programs at both places.

Soils Will Get Attention

College speakers on the agricultural program at Colby include: Dr. H. E. Myers, head of department of agronomy, whose topic is "Soils of Northwest Kansas, Their Conservation, and Use"; E. H. Coles, superintendent of the Colby Branch, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, "Crops for Northwest Kansas"; M. E. Jackson, extension poultry specialist, "Poultry in the Balanced-Farming Program"; Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the department of animal husbandry, and Lot Taylor, extension animal husbandman, "A Livestock Program for Northwest

Taylor, extension animal husbandman, "A Livestock Program for Northwest Kansas"; and G. H. Beck, department of dairy husbandry, and Superintendent Coles, "Dairying in Balanced Farming."

A special attraction of the evening program on February 25 will be the illustrated presentation "Philippine Agriculture" by Dean L. E. Call, dean emeritus, School of Agriculture, Kansas State College, who served as chairman of the United States Agricultural Commission that recently spent several months in the Philippine spent several months in the Philippine Islands.

The women's program at Colby includes such varied topics as poultry, betterment of the farm home, and farmstead beautification, antique glass collecting, and home freezers and freezing. Mrs. Joe Kuska, homemaker of Colby and wife of Joe Kuska, agronomist at the Colby Branch Station, will lecture on old glass and will open her home with its remarkable collections of antiques to the conference visitors. ence visitors.

ence visitors.

The general assembly for the morning of February 26 at Colby is highlighted by the panel discussion "Atomic Energy, Its Uses, and Social Implications," led by Dr. A. B. Cardwell, head of the department of physics, Kansas State College, who was a technical adviser on the Oak Ridge Project, Oak Ridge, Tenn., during the war. Assisting him will be Carl Tjerandsen, associate director of the Institute of Citizenship, also of the college.

Institute of Citizenship, also of the college.
Glenn M. Busset and Velma Mc-Gaugh, assistant state 4-H Club leaders, will be in charge of the rural youth groups at both Colby and Beloit, with representatives of local older youth organizations taking an active part in program plans. part in program plans.

Wheat on the Program

The conference at Beloit, February 27 and 28, will headquarter at the Municipal Auditorium, with all sections meeting in various rooms in the building. General assembly speakers will be the same as at Colby. At the agricultural sessions L. C. Aicher, super-

intendent of the Fort Hays Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, will discuss "Wheat Production in North Central Kansas." Legumes and grasses in this section of the state will be presented by L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist, and Kling L. Anderson, department of agronomy, both of Kansas State College.

Professor Tom Avery, college department of poultry husbandry, and Mr. Jackson will have charge of poultry discussions, and Professor L. R. Quinlan, department of horticulture, will carry on with farmstead beautification.

fication.

Mrs. Clara G. McNulty, Stockton, Mrs. Clara G. McNulty, Stockton, homemaker, promises an unusual treat for the women attending the Beloit conference when she speaks on "Spinning, Finger Weaving and Lace Making," all of which are well developed skills and hobbies with Mrs. McNulty. A wide traveler, Mrs. McNulty will have an exhibit of crafts she has made and collected in foreign lands. She will be available for consultation during the conference.

At each conference a farm home-maker will present the rural woman's point of view on balanced-farm and home planning. At Colby, Mrs. Joe Daws, Colby, will speak, and Mrs. Rex Hodler, Beloit, will be heard at the Beloit conference.

A Winter Job

conference.

A winter Job

A small dairy adds to the value of wheat farming, according to Carl Strait, Pratt county. And if managed correctly, dairy chores can be made light in summer when harvesting and cultivation work is heavy.

In addition to raising about 300 acres of wheat a year, he maintains a herd of about 14 Holstein dairy cows. Most of these cows freshen in fall so he can do the milking when other work is light. There is a dual advantage. Cows freshening in fall will produce more milk, he believes. Each cow was producing about \$1 a day in cream last fall.

For high production he maintains an adequate temporary pasture program. Sudan and barley are his main pesture grasses, but he does utilize available wheat pasture in winter. Mr. Strait steers clear of rye to prevent its infestation in wheat. "I have been working a long time to keep my wheat clean," he says. He produces some certified wheat, which is all the more reason for wanting clean grain fields.

A large supply of fresh, warm water in winter is important for high milk production, he says. He has a wooden tank near his barn which he keeps overflowing in winter. The water is warm enough to steam during cold weather. Cows leaving the barn after milking lose no time in going to the tank.

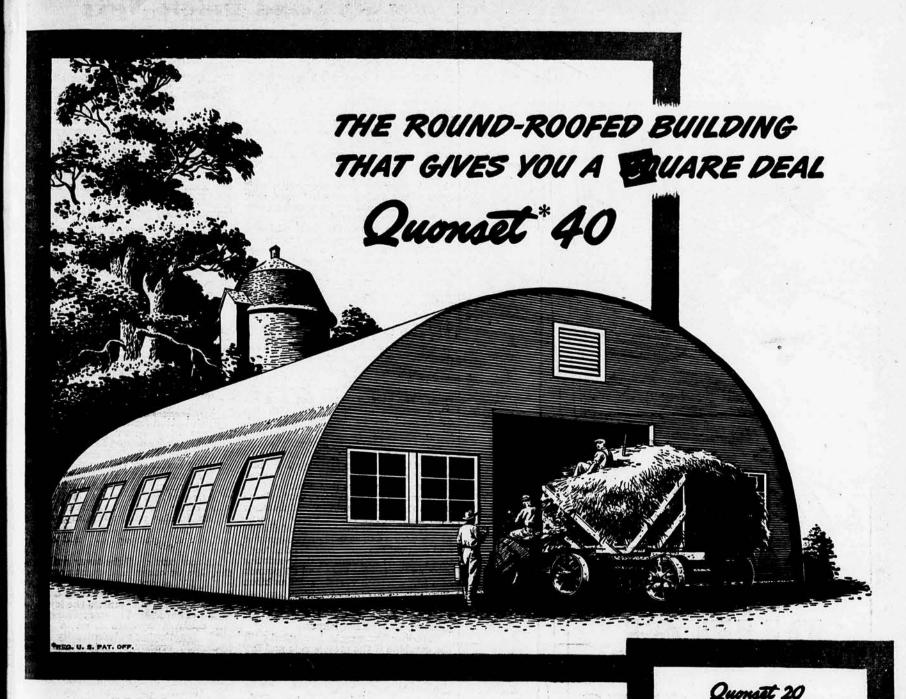
To maintain the quality of his herd, he wass good sires. Present herd bull

To maintain the quality of his herd, he uses good sires. Present herd bull has a good background. Both his dam and his sire's dam have records of more than 600 pounds of butterfat.

Soil Report Ready

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, announces the board's newest special report, "Soil Conservation in Kansas," is available for distribution. The 200-page publication includes 11 different articles dealing with various phases of soil conservation and improvement. The book is illustrated by 138 pictures, and carries a large, multicolored map which divides the state, according to types of soil, into the various "Natural Agricultural Resource Areas of Kancultural Resource Areas of Kan-

sas."
The soil conservation report The soil conservation report is 17th in a series of special monograms published by the Board of Agriculture, and follows a long line of familiar reports covering a wide variety of subjects. Mr. Mohler reports that the soil conservation book will be distributed were request. will be distributed, upon request, to the citizens of Kansas. Write for your copy, either to Mr. Mohler, or to the editor of Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



markably low for the value it gives you. Great Lakes Steel Corporation's efficient mass production of the Stran-Steel arch ribs makes possible important savings that are passed on to you. The Quonset 40 compares favorably in price with buildings made of less durable materials.

Look at the advantages of steel construction in the way this building stands up. It is fire-resistant. It is weather-resistant. It is proof against termites and rotting. Where other framing materials may vary in strength and condition, the Stran-Steel framing of the Quonset 40 is always uniform in quality. Given reasonable care, your Quonset 40 should last indefinitely in A-1 condition.

guare Deal in Usefulness

The Quonset 40 is a very adaptable building. Its clear-span interior permits efficient use of all the space within, while variations in its length and in placement of windows let you adapt the Quonset 40 to your particular needs. Another important feature of usefulness is the patented nailing groove in Stran-Steel framing members: Any material or equipment that can be attached to a wooden structure can be attached to the Quonset 40, inside or out. You nail to Stran-Steel. See your local Quonset dealer for complete information-or send us a postcard requesting his name and address.



20 feet wide; length as required, in 12-foot extensions. Standard end wall equipped with walk door, two windows and ventilating louvers. Side wall windows and solid end wall also available.



24 feet wide; length as required, in sections of 12 feet. Each section permits choice of open front, solid panel or sliding door. Solid end wall or end wall with door and window available.



GREAT LAKES STEEL

CORPORATION

STRAN-STEEL DIVISION . DEPT. 13 . PENOBSCOT BUILDING . DETROIT 26, MICH. . UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

There'll be MORE RURAL TELEPHONES

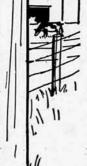
in 1947

Last year throughout our five-state territory we made a record in building rural telephone lines and installing rural telephones.

Thirty-three thousand poles, 8,000 miles of wire, 16,000 new telephones on farms! Over four times our best previous year's record! And that does not include nearly 10,000 other telephones installed in rural areas. Shortages of material kept us from doing more.

As the rural construction program moves into 1947, we look forward to an even better record. We are going to try to make it possible, eventually, for every farmer in every one of the Southwestern Bell's 700 exchanges to have a telephone if he wants one. This year, again, we'll work as hard as we can toward that goal.

SOUTHWESTERNBELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Need More Flax in 1947

By H. H. LAUDE Kansas State College

THE urgent need for linseed oil in this country is reflected in the Government announcement of a support price of \$6 a bushel for flax to be grown in 1947. Altho the level of farm prices is relatively high the support price of \$6 on flax will, as it should, attract attention of many former, in

price of \$6 on flax will, as it should, attract attention of many farmers in Eastern Kansas where flax is adapted.

The income from flax at that price should compare favorably with that from other crops, provided good seed of an adapted variety is planted early on fertile, well-prepared land.

Flax does especially well where a good supply of nitrogen has been made available by a legume crop, either sweet clover, alfalfa or soybeans. The land should be plowed in the fall except where soybeans grew last year, in which case tillage this spring may be adequate.

It is advisable to prepare the seedbed It is advisable to prepare the seedbed for flax as soon as field work can be well done. The first tillage operations in the spring can be with the disk, duckfoot or springtooth harrow, and the finishing work with the drag harrow or cultipacker.

A grass or alfalfa drill is especially suited for planting flax, but good results can be obtained also with the grain drill set to sow about an inch deep.

It is advisable to sow flax early, about

deep.

It is advisable to sow flax early, about 10 days or 2 weeks after best time to sow oats. If planting is delayed the flax will ripen late when there is greater likelihood of warm, dry weather that will damage the crop. Very early planting subjects the plants to cold weather that may injure them.

It is important to obtain good stands of flax which will soon shade the ground and prevent the growth of weeds. Forty to 45 pounds of small seeded varieties such as linota and koto and 55 pounds of a large seeded variety such as bison

of a large seeded variety such as bison will usually give good stands.

Linota, koto and bison are disease-resistant varieties, well adapted for planting in Eastern Kansas. Standing flav way habit

Standing flax may be harvested with the combine if the crop is ripe and dry and there are no weeds in the field. Ordinarily it is advisable to windrow

flax and allow it to cure for about a day before it is threshed with a pickup attachment on the combine. Flax is easily blown over with the straw and it is therefore important to adjust the combine to prevent this even if some trash comes thru the grain spout.

In view of the support price of \$6 a bushel for flax many farmers in East-ern Kansas may well consider increas-ing their acreage of flax this season.

Saves Chopped Feed

DDT spraying of cattle on pasture will account for a big difference in weight at the end of the season. But it also will save considerable chopped feed when cattle are being fed grain, This observation was made by N. C. West and his son, Roland West, Linn county.

"You know," Roland says, "cattle that have not been sprayed will throw their heads around while eating to brush flies off. It is surprising how much grain they throw on the ground. DDT spraying stops much of that waste."

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Makes Farming Easier

Push-button farming is now claimed Push-button farming is now claimed because of a small pressure-loaded aircraft pump adapted to farm use. No larger than a man's 2 fists, the new pump operates off the tractor engine. At the touch or pull of a lever, the hydraulic pressure it provides will lower or raise plows, harrows, cultivators and other tractor-mounted implements. It also allows for implements to be notch-set firmly at predetermined soil depths for all field operations.

At row turns a light lever pull lifts the plow or other implement from the soil in 1½ seconds with the tractor in full motion. Without reducing tractor speed, the operator pushes the lever to drop the implement to start a new row. All controls operate from a cross shaft, functioning automatically under hydraulic pressure. It is stated the pump has a life expectancy equal to that of the tractor.

Easy to Change Fences

Three Men Make Short Work of a Mile

HOMEMADE wire roller and un-A roller, mounted on the back of a tractor, has solved a serious problem on the Norman Buehler farm, in

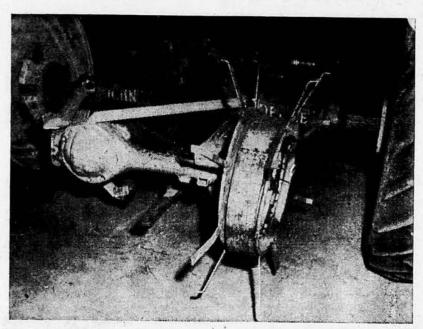
Scott county.

Mr. Buehler found it almost impossible to get the labor and find the time to maintain permanent fences around his cultivated fields. Russian thistles piling against the fences were especially damaging to the permanent fencing. So he put his mechanical skill to work and designed a-homemade wire roller and unroller. He used one half of a rear axle, cutting off the end not

wanted and welding it so it wouldn't turn. The other half operates off the tractor power take-off by means of a chain and 2 cog wheels, one on the axle and one on the tractor.

and one on the tractor.

The spool is made of a Model A wheel with the outside rim demountable, and will hold a half mile of single wire. With this outfit, says Mr. Buehler, 3 men can change 2½ miles of temporary fencing in a half day. With this system he can change his fences around to utilize his wheat and other temporary pasture. It makes short work of a mile of fence.



in Buehler, of Scott county, invented this wire-fence stringer. With it 3 men can change $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of temporary fencing in a half day. It operates off the tractor power take-off. The spool will hold $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of wire and the outer rim is demountable.

Dairy Cows Need Careful Handling

G OOD breeding and good feeding are important in high dairy production. But Calvin C. Lewis, young Pratt county dairyman, believes personal care has something to do with

personal care has something to do with good records.

With one month to go, his herd of Milking Shorthorns averaged 284.4 pounds of butterfat. During July his herd produced 38.7 pounds of butterfat and 1,047 pounds of milk. One of his 11 cows was dry. It was his high month for the year.

During July, August and September his herd led the Western Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

He is quite certain that personal care was important. Thru the year, he had fed and milked the cows. But September 18 he had an accident with a tractor-drawn disk. It meant a week in a hospital and for a month he was unable to take care of his cows. Mr. Lewis says they dropped off rapidly when he was not able to give them his attention.

Talk about the value of good breed-

Talk about the value of good breeding and Mr. Lewis points to a heifer that produced 306 pounds of fat her first lactation and was still milking.

first lactation and was still milking. Her dam averaged only 305.

He expects at least 2 of his cows to be eligible for the record of merit list this year. It is a production standard set up by the Milking Shorthorn Society. One of these will be Spot, a 4-year-old that has produced 262.7 pounds of butterfat in 9 months. She was not tested in November and December of 1945 and lost the first 2 months of her lactation. lactation.

lactation.

Another he expects to be eligible is Pilot Knob Gift. She has produced 221.8 pounds of butterfat in 10 months.

Mr. Lewis took over the Milking. Shorthorn herd from his father, W. A. Lewis, who raised this breed of cattle for years on the same farm.

Altho his son has been in the dairy business only a short time, the elder Mr. Lewis is quite proud of the records he is getting.

Likes Thick Pasture

For a large amount of pasture, Harold Cowan, Bourbon county, be-lieves in sowing a large amount of seed. His combination balbo rye and oats pasture saved silage and alfalfa hay last fall for his 20 head of Guern-sevs

hay last fall for his 20 head of seys.

Mr. Cowan had a 9-acre patch of ground that had been in alfalfa 6 years. He plowed it last spring and planted corn. When dry weather threatened the corn late in July, he put it in his silo and plowed the field. A shower in the middle of August was just what he needed for the seedbed. He put in 2½ bushels of balbo rye to the acre and cross-drilled with 2 bushels of oats.

It made a good sod, Mr. Cowan re-

bushels of oats.

It made a good sod, Mr. Cowan reports, and his dairy cattle did not need to go very far to find plenty of feed. If the oats fail to come thru the winter, he expects the rye to supply his herd with good, early pasture in spring. He has both rye and sweet clover available for his dairy cows. It makes good pasture in spring long before bluegrass. It helps milk cows snap back into production.

Temporary pastures save feed and cut production costs.

For the Men

No. FB-1869—Foundations for Farm Buildings. No. FB-1914—Diseases of

No. FB-1922—Practical Irrigation.

No. FB-1931—Care and Use of Rope on the Farm. No. FB-1943—Diseases of Sheep

and Goats. No. FB-1950—Sewage and Gar-

bage Disposal on the Farm. These are rather recent U. S. D. A. publications and are offered free to anyone interested. One or several may be ordered at one time. The supply is limited in some instances, so is limited in some instances, so please get your order in early. Kindly address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and order by number.



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> THAT MEANS MAXIMUM POWER ... MINIMUM GAS WASTE. MOBILGAS STARTS AND WARMS UP FAST, AND THAT EXTRA PULL CAN DO A LOT OF WORK FOR YOU!



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Many Attend Farm Week

Livestock Is Market for Most Crops

SEVERAL hundred farmers attended Agricultural Week at Kansas State College, Manhattan, February 4 to 7 to learn the latest information in the various phases of agriculture. Largest crowds attended the dairy and agronomy meetings. Several important farm organizations held annual meetings at the college during the week.

during the week.

"Seventy-five per cent of all vegetation in the U. S. is not suitable for human consumption except as mar-keted thru livestock," dairymen were told by J. C. Nesbit, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, Colum-

American Jersey Cattle Club, Columbus, O.

Outlining responsibilities of a registered cattle breeder, Mr. Nesbit pointed out that the most important method of reducing costs of production is in increasing milk production. A 175-pound producing cow carries a production cost load of 61 cents a pound for butterfat, he said. A 300-pound producer can cut the costs to 34 cents a pound, and a 500-pound producer can do it at 24 cents a pound. The low-producing cow in this series returns an annual labor profit of \$45, while the highest-producing cow will return \$225. The job of the registered breeder, he said, is to provide good seed stock to bring up the entire level of milk production to a high-paying basis.

Small Breeder Is Important

"Future success in the dairy busi-ness will go to the owner of the small ness will go to the owner of the small herd who can personally oversee the breeding and management," stated George M. Newlin, president of the Newgren Co., Toledo, O. Mr. Newlin explained that large herd owners in eastern areas are being plagued with labor troubles and find it increasingly difficult to follow thru in breeding and difficult to follow thru in breeding and management practices. On the other hand, the small breeder holds the destiny of his herd in his own hands.

In the round-table session dairymen

In the round-table session dairymen asked questions on most every phase of the business. Most discussion occurred on artificial insemination. In answer to various questions, dairymen were told that herds can be built from a 175-pound average to around 400 pounds in 3 cow generations; that in artificial insemination conception is most likely to occur if insemination is done in 10 to 12 hours after a cow comes in heat; that experts now can examine 4-month-old heifers and predict with good success whether they will be high or low producers; that once-a-month testing of milk in the DHIA program should be 95 per cent accurate when compared with daily tests of the milk plant if compared over a 12-month period.

Will Stabilize Prices

Will Stabilize Prices

In the poultry sessions Paul Kelley, instructor in agricultural economics at the college, told visitors that the government floor of 33 cents on dried and frozen eggs until April 30 will stabilize prices for that period but will seriously delay a graded-egg program. He also predicted that feed prices are not likely to be cheaper for the first half of 1947 but might drop some later in the year. The rather unfavorable feed-egg ratio now also is retarding improvements in the indus-In the poultry sessions Paul Kelley,

some later in the year. The rather unfavorable feed-egg ratio now also is retarding improvements in the industry, he stated.

Summarizing progress of poultrymen since 1930, M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist, said average egg production in Kansas (monthly production of eggs divided by number of hens) had been boosted from 128 eggs a hen to 152 eggs by 1945. Demonstration-record flocks, started in 1922-23, have boosted average egg production in the same period from 124 eggs to 179 eggs.

Some of the needs for future work were listed as: Better bred stock from the standpoint of livability, egg production, early feathering, early maturity, and higher meat quality; improvement in handling pullets for flock replacement; purchase of earlier-hatched chicks for early fall laying; need for testing down to still lower point on pullorum; better poultry management to cut mortality and disease; better marketing methods; need of a state-wide program for buying and paying for eggs on a graded basis.

Choosing one of the better poultry

Choosing one of the better poultry

areas in the state, Mr. Seaton said a

areas in the state, Mr. Seaton said a survey showed that only one third of the pullets are raised on clean range and that only 15 per cent of the poultrymen are using range shelters.

George Parsons, Riley county farmer, explained details of his poultry management program which has been bringing him labor returns of \$3 a bird on 350 Austra-White pullets. Specialists pointed out that his 350 layers and 20- by 70-foot laying house made up the ideal poultry project from a profit standpoint.

Professor L. F. Payne, head of the department, announced that several hybrid strains of poultry are being tested at the college farm against standard and crossbred poultry. No conclusive results have been obtained. Winners of the various flock-improvement contests are as follows:

U. S. Kansas Certified Flocks—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Sellers, Rice county, first; Mrs. Lydia Goebel and Mildred Goebel, Harvey county, second; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Prather, Anderson county, fourth.

U. S. Kansas Approved—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. O'Brien, Lyon county, first; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Rice county, second; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Wharton, Harper county, third.

All Other Flocks—Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Wharton, Harper county, third.

Recognition certificates for 180 or more eggs a hen were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Bramwell, Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bradbury, Norton; J. E. Combest, Ness; Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Elliott, Marion; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goemann, Barber; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goemann, Barber; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Klein, Clay; Florence L. Mirick, Harvey; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rittel, Marion; and Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Totten, Washington.

Honor Grass Growers

Charles Howe, Douglas county, was

Honor Grass Growers

Charles Howe, Douglas county, was announced as the state champion in the Kansas Grass Growers' contest, with Al J. Schuetz, Brown county, as runner-up.

with Al J. Schuetz, Brown county, as runner-up.

Two farmers were honored as premier seed producers. They are Merl Barnes, Woodson county, and W. Clarence Fulton, Harper county, both growers of certified seeds.

Winners in the Kansas Swine Contest for 1946 are: Division 1 (3 to 7 sows), Kenneth C. Hassler, Abilene; division 2 (8 or more sows), Early H. Campbell, Burrton, first; Mike W. Knapp, Easton, second, and Arnold M. Rose, Cawker City, third.

"All states are exchanging inbred lines and ideas to improve hybrid corn varieties," stated Dr. L. A. Tatum, in charge of corn-breeding work at Kansas State College. This means, he explained, that each state is benefiting from all experimental work done in the United States. Some improvements needed in Kansas, Dr. Tatum believes, are an earlier white hybrid, a short-season yellow hybrid for North Central and Northwest Kansas; breeding for resistance to European corn borer; breeding replacements for present high-yielding hybrids; varieties that will both yield and sell; better techniques in develop-

Farmstead Wiring

A booklet of technical farm-wiring information written in popular language has just been published by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. This 44-page booklet was prepared especially for farm dealers, contractors who wire farms, and farmers themselves. It also is a suitable handbook for vocational agricultural teachers and students. Among subjects discussed and completely diagramed in the booklet are farm productive uses of electricity, interior and exterior wiring, distribution problems, voltage drops and proper economical use of electricity. A copy of "Farmstead Wiring" may be ordered from the Columbian Electrical Co., Kansas City 8, Mo. Price 25c. Mo. Price 25c.

ing inbreds; single-cross parent stock that is easier to detassel; seed stock that gives more ease and economy of planting. Some of these problems are getting attention now and others will be added to the experimental work as tunds and personnel are available said. funds and personnel are available, said Doctor Tatum.

Doctor Tatum.

Results of the 1946 corn-yield tests were outlined by Professor A. L. Clapp, of the college agronomy department. In corn performance and experiment station tests, a new hybrid, K 1784 exceeded U. S. 13 in average yield in districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. K 1784 exceeded K 1585 in districts 3 and 6. In co-operative corn-variety tests.

yeld in districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. K 1784 exceeded K 1585 in districts 3 and 6. In co-operative corn-variety tests, K 1784 exceeded U. S. 13 in districts 1 and 4 and was about equal in district 5. K 1784 exceeded the best open-pollinated yellow variety more than 10 per cent in all but district 5 and exceeded K 1585 in all districts except 5.

Another new hybrid, K 1639, containing 2 inbreds of U. S. 13, made a higher yield than U. S. 13 in districts 2, 4 and 6 in the corn-performance tests. The only tests in which K 1639 outyielded K 1784 were in district 2 in 1946 and district 4 in 1944, K 1639 made a higher yield than K 1585 in all tests showing a direct comparison except in district 5 during 1946, which was a favorable year for early-maturing varieties. In 1946 co-operative tests K 1639 exceeded U. S. 13 in districts 1 and 4 and exceeded K 1784 in district 4, but not in district 1 exceeded K 1784 in district 4, but not

exceeded K 1784 in district 4, but not in district 1.

Comparing other characteristics, K 1639 stands as well as K 1784 and better than U. S. 13 or K 1585. It has slightly more moisture at harvest than the other 2 but not as much as K 1585. Shelling persons at 1882 shell

signify more moisture at harvest than the other 2 but not as much as K 1585, Shelling per cent of K 1639 is lower than any of the other 3 varieties, K 1639 holds its ears better than K 1784, U. S. 13, or K 1585.

Experiments with fertilizing corn indicate some returns from nitrogen where soil fertility is good and additional response when fertility is low, stated L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist. Where soil fertility is depleted, corn will benefit from 10 pounds of nitrogen and 20 pounds of P205 at planting time and about 20 pounds of nitrogen at the last cultivation, stated Mr. Willoughby. Where fertility is good, corn will respond better to mineral fertilizers applied to preceding crops in the rotation and from nitrogen in the preceding legume crop.

"Man is the worst agency we have

crop.
"Man is the worst agency we have for spreading weeds," said J. W. Zahnley, Kansas State College agronomist. He based his statement on analysis of 10 000 seed samples sent to the college

He based his statement on analysis of 10,000 seed samples sent to the college laboratory last year.

A total of 93 species of weeds were found in the seed of 14 crops tested. Ninety-six per cent of the lespedeza samples were weed infested with as many as 38 species of weeds, said Professor Zahnley. Forty-three per cent many as 38 species of weeds, said Professor Zahnley. Forty-three per cent of the lespedeza samples contained enough dodder to make them unsalable in Kansas. Curled dock was found in 57 per cent of the sweet clover samples, cheat or chess in 81 per cent of the brome grass samples, foxtail in 61 per cent of the alfalfa, and curled dock in 47 per cent of the flax. Morning glory, the troublemaker for soybean growers, was found in 16½ per cent of the samples.

"The need of more seed-cleaning machinery on farms and for greater care in production of crop seed is obvious," concluded Mr. Zahnley.

Kansas soils are showing an in-

Kansas soils are showing an increasing need for fertilizers, stated Dr. Harold Myers, head of the agronomy department. Nitrogen on wheat

Free to Gardeners

No. L 125—Production of Carrots. No. L 126—Rhubarb Production. No. L 127—The Culture of Table

Beets.

No. L 128—Production of Spinach.

No. L 129—Production and Preparation of Horseradish.

No. L 131—Production of Eggplant.

No. L 136—Production of Parsley.

No. L 140—Production of Peppers.

No. L 141—Production of Pumpkins and Squashes.

No. L 142—Production of Turnips

-Production of Turnips and Rutabagas.

The information in these U.S. D. A. leaflets is reliable. If you need any one or several of the leaflets, please address a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order by number. and brome grass is being used profitably now in some areas, and on oats to some extent. Doctor Myers predicted that as production of fertilizers is increased they will become cheaper and can be used more profitaby. He also re-ported that potash now is needed in extreme Southeast Kansas, and that use of lime and legumes in this area

hindered plants in utilizing potash.

A new forage sorghum, Axtell, was announced by Doctor Myers. Axtell is a white-seeded, sweet, juicy-stalked variety produced by J.W. Conable, Axtell, and tested by the college since 1942. It now is approved for distribu-

This sorghum is several days earlier in maturity and slightly shorter than atlas. Yield of grain usually is good; forage yield is usually less than that of atlas. In other plant characteristics the 2 are very similar. Axtell is slightly later in maturity and produces of the state of the s

the 2 are very similar. Axtell is slightly later in maturity and produces more forage and less grain than Norkan. Axtell should fill a place where a forage sorghum slightly earlier and shorter than atlas is desired, stated Doctor Myers.

Warning against use of Kochia for animal feed was issued by Doctor Myers. This weed plant common in Western Kansas has been given wide and favorable publicity as a feed following some experiments in the Dakotas. Experimental data is too meager to risk use of the weed as feed because of its poisonous possibilities, said Doctor oisonous possibilities, said Doctor

A caution for Kansas farmers not to A caution for Kansas farmers not to plant Clinton oats also was issued. This variety is being tried by some because it is resistant to a blight that has taken over varieties in Iowa. The danger of a blight epidemic in Kansas is not great at this time, Doctor Myers declared, and Clinton oats have not proved well adapted to Kansas conditions. Farmers will be safer planting Kanota and Fulton. Neosho and Osage are somewhat susceptible to the blight but may be planted with safety until a blight does appear.

Name Poultry Officers

The seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Poultry Industry Council was held in Manhattan on Wednesday, February 5. A special report was given by M. A. Seaton who participated as a judge in the 99th Boston Poultry Show. All but 2 of the member organizations were represented at the meeting, together with several visitors.

The following board of directors was

The following board of directors was elected: E. D. Edquist, Concordia; F. E. Lull, Smith Center; W. L. Drake, Humboldt; Roy Freeland, Topeka; E. W. Runft, Belleville; R. G. Christie, Manhattan, and L. F. Payne, Manhattan

The board met and elected the fol-

The board met and elected the following officers: E. W. Runft, president; W. L. Drake, vice-president; F. E. Lull, treasurer, and L. F. Payne, secretary. A committee of 3 was elected to handle the second annual poultry exposition. This consists of M. A. Seaton, of Manhattan, as manager; G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, assistant manager, and R. G. Christie, Manhattan. These members will enlarge the committee members will enlarge the committee as the need arises.

Head Crop Associations

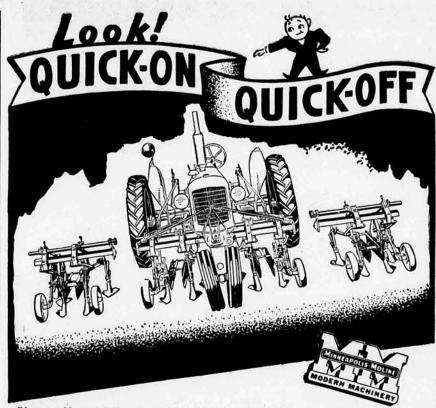
Officers re-elected by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association included Charles Topping, Lawrence, president; Walter C. Peirce, Hutchinson vice-president; and L. L. Compton, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. Carl B. Overley, of Manhattan, was elected assistant secretary, and C. C. Cunning-

assistant secretary, and C. C. Cunning-ham, Eldorado, representative to the State Board of Agriculture, with J. E. Souder, Toronto, as his alternate. Re-elected to the board of directors were F. J. Raleigh, Clyde; and B. H. Hewett, Coldwater. L. L. Compton was chosen director for the International Cron Improvement Association.

Crop Improvement Association.
The Kansas Hybrids Association
also re-elected all officers for another also re-elected all officers for another year. In charge of association affairs will be O. J. Olsen, Horton, president; H. F. Roepke, Manhattan, vice-president; C. R. Porter, Manhattan, secretary-manager. Two directors, both reelected, are Ralf Hockins, Arrington, and H. F. Roepke, Manhattan.

Keeps Drain Clean

I keep my sink drain free of clogged grease by pouring a half cup of kerosene in it once a week, followed in about 30 minutes with a teakettle of boiling water.—R. E. L.



If you pride yourself on having all the up to date answers on modern farming you should be familiar with the many advantages of MM Quick-On—Quick-Off cultivator and planting attachments.

Built to fit MM Universal tractors, MM cultivators are made in two, four and six* row sizes. To convert from two to four row the outside frames and gangs are simply bolted on. Adjustment up to 44 inches for wide row spacing is made by merely loosening the clamp and sliding the gangs along the square frame bars. The Quick-On—Quick-Off cultivators have high clearance and are available with hand or power lift and a choice of sweeps, shovels or spring tooth attachments, for both front and rear gangs.

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When the job is finished, the tractor can at once be used for other jobs, since Quick-On—Quick-Off tools are easily removed. MM offers a complete line of these tools for more profitable farming in any territory. Many parts of MM Quick-On—Quick-Off Units are interchangeable, saving you money because you buy less equipment to handle all the jobs.

MM Dealers everywhere are now embarked on a new program of specialized sales and Service of MM Modern Machinery.

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The Unloading Chute

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

Farmer Pays 70 Per Cent

Dear Editor: You are asking for farmers' viewpoint so here goes. By your estimation the farmer stands to pay close to 70 per cent of this tax direct or indirect. And if we are to pay in that ratio then spend that ratio for farm to market roads, mail routes, and school bus routes instead of looking for curves and grades and other high-speed specials for highways.

And as for an investigation, I think it would be wise to check to see that this hard-earned money goes on Kansas roads.—Jess Richmond, Marion.

Roads Not Helped

Dear Editor: I am not in favor of any increase of any kind of tax for roads. The money we are receiving now is going someplace other than on our roads. The 1-cent tax placed on gas last year has not made any difference in our roads. More taxes put on the people now are going to be harder to pay in a year or so from now. Let's use the money we have now to a better advantage and not hang any more taxes on our people.

Let that Kansas Chamber of Commerce take a jump in the lake. We can do our own figuring. — Alton Dale, Stafford.

Use Farm Tractors

Dear Editor: I noticed in your January 4 issue of Kansas Farmer you asked for suggestions on how to have better country roads. I suggest letting the farmers use their own tractors on the roads in slack times and the county pay for time and tractor. My neighbors feel as I do that the roads would be kept in better condition as each community is interested in its own roads. Where it is certain parts of the county get all the improvements while others in the far end of the county as a rule are neglected, and I feel the work could be done with less expense and more satisfactory than the present system.

—Carl Black, Ellsworth.

Stops the Mail

Dear Editor: We are only 1½ miles from our main road to Alta Vista, but when it gets bad there is no mail. The mail route goes right by our door, but the carrier just can't make 2½ miles over roads that are not rock. We have been here on the farm for 2 weeks; couldn't get out on the road. So I think if they leave every township gasoline tax money in each township they will all be glad to pay from 1 to 2 cents gas tax if we get the good of it. For farmers can't go anywhere if it's so they can't get out on the roads, and when it is fit to work they have got to be home to work. So you see what we farmers are up against out here and why we fight the 1-cent gas tax. They first want us to help buy highways so they can drive faster and kill more people and get more reckless drivers. Let the ones pay for the highway who use it the most, as we pay for our country roads.—Mrs. A. F. Chambers, Wabaunsee Co.

Have County Unit System

Dear Editor: In regard to the road program discussed in the last two issues of Kansas Farmer, I should like to comment

to comment.

In Republic county we now have the county unit system since the last election—thanks to the votes of the first and second wards in Belleville. For the first time, all township roads have been maintained and cleared of snow. Everyone seems to think the county system is O. K. now but not so before the election.

the election.

As to the tax on federal, state and

As to the tax on federal, state and county aid roads it is fair if used in the county where it is collected. It should not be used to build 4-lane highways in densely settled counties.

We in Republic county have a federal, state and county road started across the county and is centrally located. Almost everyone is pleased about it except a few who would like to have had it by their places. I live one half mile off this road and am not as bad off as the ones who live 2 or 3 as bad off as the ones who live 2 or 3

I suggest a way to get the largest per cent of farmers out of the mud is to surface all of the mail routes, then no one will be over ½ mile from a good road. This should be done with the federal, state and county system. That is where the 1-cent tax comes in and if it were used for mail routes no farmer would object.—Henry Hanzlick, Belleville.

Too Much Tax Now

Dear Editor: Here is what one farmer thinks about increasing the gasoline tax and license fees for motor vehicles. I think we are paying too much tax now. The 1-cent tax on much tax now. The 1-cent tax on tractor gas alone cost me more than \$40 last year. In all I paid more than \$200 tax last year. The farmer who had the use of the same land 50 years ago probably never paid over \$50 tax in one year. He had the use of the land while it was new and had twice the productivity it has now. He had all the benefits of Government which we have now except the local high school. When it rains we have to plow mud roads or it rains we have to plow mud roads or

it rains we have to plow mud roads or stay at home.

What we should do is cut taxes down and use the money collected where it would do the most good. All taxes for road use collected in the rural districts should be used to improve the township roads. As it is the money is sent to Topeka and what is not stolen is used on the state highways.

I think the state income tax should be abolished, also the sales tax. Nebraska gets along without either of these—why can't we?—H. L. Austin, South Haven.

All for One Bridge

Dear Editor: In the January 4 issue of Kansas Farmer you have an article on our road problem. You asked for comments. I read the article with interest as I consider it "our" problem . . . We are taxed 1 cent a gallon on non-highway gasoline for which we get no return. A certain amount of this tax money was allotted to Nemaha county. What did they do with the money?

They are spending \$23,000 for a new

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wa ha ne ha sa

county. What did they do with the money?

They are spending \$23,000 for a new bridge across Spring creek at the edge of Wetmore. This bridge is to replace a perfectly usable bridge. This bridge could be rebuilt to last for years with an outlay of not over \$5,000. This work could be put off until construction costs would come down. But doing this would spoil somebody's jackpot.

We have but to remember back to the days of PWA. The U. S. furnished one half the cash and still the cost to the community was too great . . . But that is not the whole story. We as United States taxpayers will have to pay our share of what is handed out by Uncle Sam. So I say in a general way let the community that pays the taxes control its own spending.

You say that outside of the high-ways having U. S. support we have about 100,000 miles of land service roads. To grade and gravel these roads would cost \$900,000,000 or \$9,000 amile. Now the townships have to grade these roads anyway. We can get the crushed rock for \$5 a rod or \$1,600. That is the way we farmers are going to get out of the mud. We pay our own bills, pay our own people for the work



General MacArth something about the Japanese beetles this year!"

and cut out all the graft. That is not all. We will have roads without asking somebody to spend our money and get nothing. As far as upkeep is concerned it will take a long time to spend even \$4,400 over and above what it costs to maintain a dirt road.—A. M. Nissen, Nemaha Co.

Plenty of Graft

Dear Editor: The article, "Here Is Our Road Problem," is typical of the way politicians spend public money. For example, back before War II a certain county wanted to take over all roads, under the county system. Saying they could grade a mile of road at a

roads, under the county system. Saying they could grade a mile of road at a minimum of \$75.

One township having a large grading outfit for several years, reported it was grading on an average of \$25 a mile which was \$50 less than the county minimum of \$75.

The article estimates \$9,000 for grading and graveling a mile of road but I estimate this is just \$8,000 too much a mile. How do I know? Well just let me get hold of that person who says it costs \$9,000 and I will show you plenty of graft.

Mr. Editor it is my opinion that if we eliminate graft in our state, the present income of the state can in a few years make all-weather roads out of every mile of road in Kansas.

every mile of road in Kansas.

In regard to the 1-cent-a-gallon tax on all gasoline for road work, is in my opinion unfair and a disgrace to the state of Kansas, even to our law-makers who passed it.—M. E. Gish, Mitchell Co.

Against Gas Tax

Dear Editor: Why, the farmers are not in favor of the tractor gasoline tax. I have a farm, one of the best in Saline county, less than ½ mile off highway 81, have owned the farm for many years. When it is muddy the farmer has to take his tractor to haul any load of farm products up to highway 81 and use the taxed gasoline to do it. Talk about farm-to-market roads, I don't believe there is any in Saline county unless a farmer lives on adjoining highway. Now do you suppose one could get a few loads of gravel on the road I mention? Not by any means I would say, unless the farmer did it himself.

The politician comes around before

The politician comes around before election telling what he will do for the farm-to-market road but one never hears from him when he gets in office.

—J. T., Saline Co.

A Vivid Recollection

Dear Editor: I started to read your long-winded thesis and statistics and figures relevant to roads in Kansas. On page 16 (January 4 issue) you cry over the state of the highways in 1929 when the state took over. It had to build a system, you say, that would please the most persons with the least money.

well, I have a vivid recollection of one instance of unbounded waste and inefficiency brought about by political pressure. For verification, suppose you travel over the stretch between Wamego and Manhattan.

I happen to know the department was warned repeatedly what would happen, and that shouldn't have been necessary. Any soils engineer could

necessary. Any soils engineer could have seen without testing what those sand hills would do to cement slab.

They could have run that highway up the south side of the river with less mileage and with far less risk to the preservation of the highway. Believe me, if the same brand of political pres-



like to saw that wood-but I've got my good clothes on!"

sure was allowed to influence road building elsewhere, you certainly can't blame the mill run of humanity for raising Ned over the way tax money

as anyone to get 4-lane highways. But as long as the highways we now have afford a normal amount of comfort and safety for anyone but fools, it is my firm and honest opinion that every penny of road money should be applied to getting the farmer out of the mud. Two years would do it and still keep the present highways in decent repair.—Mrs. Frank Kramer, Over-

Pay Far Too Much Now!

Dear Editor: Here is a letter in regard to the recommendations made by the State Chamber of Commerce for a

gard to the recommendations made by the State Chamber of Commerce for a long-range road program in Kansas. Listen, we are paying more for tax than the gas cost at the refinery. We are paying too much for car and truck licenses now. I have 2 Model A Ford trucks, 1929 and 1930. I have paid \$170 on 1 and \$180 on the other for licenses. Bought use stamps during the time of use stamps and I have no record of the amount of gas tax that I paid on them. We cannot stand more tax in any way in the years ahead. When we get a short crop we will not have enough to pay the costs as they are now.

What foolishness to raise all large-truck licenses 50 per cent. The farmers would pay that the same as the increased railroad rates—it would be added on transportation costs. Don't fool with the carrying capacity of trucks. Don't raise drivers' licenses.

And by all means get the last 1-cent tax on all gas off. It is not right to pay tax for road building on farm gas.

Any other tax on transportation will hurt the farmer. We are not concerned with what other states collect. We deserve more roads for the tax already levied.—L. R. Rose, Isabel.

Buy Large Turkeys

Dear Editor: Just read "Turkey Size Is a Problem," in the January 18, 1947, Kansas Farmer. I buy 1 large turkey every winter, wash turkey in soda water, cut off drum sticks and lay at side of turkey in the roaster. Roast whole, then cut in joints. Put 4 pounds of lard in a skillet, also all the oil from the turkey, drop in the pieces of turkey and fry a few minutes so there isn't any water in it, put in a crock or stew pan, pour the lard over the turkey when wanted. Take out enough turkey and lard to make a gravy. I have eaten turkey 40 days from the time I dressed it. Talk the nation into buying large turkeys.—Mrs. Annie L. buying large turkeys.—Mrs. Annie L. Tracy.

Fed Sweet Milk

Dear Editor—Mrs. Lily Daniels wrote recently in Kansas Farmer about feeding baby pigs sour milk. She mentions that one can't feed sweet milk, I had quite a family of orphan pigs a few years ago, the sow presenting us with 17. Since table capacity was at a premium, we decided to handfeed part of them.

Before we took the pigs away from the sow, 2 died. I took the rest of the "runts" and phoned our veterinarian as I knew nothing about feeding them. He said to use milk from our freshest cow as sow's milk is much richer than cow's milk; start with 1 tablespoon every 2 hours, gradually increasing the amount. And, of course, to gradually lengthen time between feedings when they are growing well.

After the other pigs were weaned my 15 pets went right in the fat lot with the rest.

I have since raised quite a number of orphan lambs using practically the same method and 2 tablespoons of milk

of orphan lambs using practically the same method and 2 tablespoons of milk instead of 1 tablespoon. My father had the pigs weighed separately and the check made in my favor. I got a new outfit from "stem to stern."—Mrs. Albert Hay, Pottawatomie Co.

Salt Loosens Soot

In building a chimney, I put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which tity of salt into the mortar with which the inner courses of bricks are laid. This prevented much soot from accumulating in the chimney. The salt in the mortar which is exposed, absorbed moisture every damp day. The soot, becoming damp, fell down into the fireplace. It has saved me a lot of trouble.—M. F. -M. F.





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Came Back to Farm

Decided Ewe Flock Would Be Best

WHEN he went into the armed services Kenneth Hansen, of Ottawa county, never thought he would return to farming. He sold all his equipment and the home place was rented out.

equipment and the home place was rented out.

But things looked differently when he got out of service. He decided to take over the home farm of 400 acres of pasture and 400 acres of cropland. The big problem was to figure out a livestock program he could handle on limited capital, yet which would fit the productive problems of the farm. About 200 acres of wheat land on the farm was rented out.

After sizing up all the angles, Kenneth decided that a ewe flock offered the best possibilities for a long-range program. With the help of Carl Elling, Kansas State College extension sheep specialist, Kenneth purchased 204 good quality Southwest yearling ewes for June delivery and another 522 in July. A few more purchased later brought the total up to about 850. These were bred to purebred Hampshire bucks on the farm.

When the ewes arrived at the farm off the Texas range they were put on native pasture until November 1. They did well on the lush grass and the first lambs came on November 5.

Two weeks prior to lambing the ewes were fed 1½ pounds of ensilage, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay, and one fourth to one half pound of whole oats daily. A mineral mixture is kept before them



Kenneth Hansen and his son, Pete, Ottawa county, pose with 2 sturdy lambs from Kenneth's ewe flock. These are the kind of lambs you get from good breeding stock and excel-lent care of ewes.

at all times. After the ewes about to lamb were brought to the lots, they were turned back onto pasture every other day for exercise.

Each night those ewes about ready to lamb were separated into small groups, kept in the lots, and watched closely. After lambing, each ewe and lamb are put into a small pen and held until Kenneth is sure the lamb will be claimed. This confinement period usually is for about 24 hours. When the ewes claim her lamb they are turned out into a special lot.

ewes claim her lamb they are turned out into a special lot.

After lambing, ewes are encouraged to eat up to 2 pounds of sorghum silage a day, plus alfalfa hay fed twice daily, and one half pound of oats. Lambs are creep-fed from 2 weeks old until marketed the following May.

Lambs in the creep get coarsely ground corn and ground alfalfa before them at all times. Ewes were drenched in July for parasite control



The feed setup on the Hansen farm is adequate and handy. Silo chutes open out into the grain-storage driveway. All leading can be done out of the weather.

and will be drenched and dipped again this spring along with the lambs. Ewes will be clipped the last of April

Ewes will be clipped the last of April or first of May.

All lambs and ewes are marked so a record can be kept of both. At lamb marketing time those ewes that have proved to be poor mothers or whose lambs are not high quality will be culled. No ewe lambs will be retained for replacements, says Kenneth, as it is cheaper to buy replacements from the range. the range.

the range.

Those ewes retained will be bred back a little earlier each year with the idea of getting all lambs before cold weather. The better ewes will be retained for 4 years. Yearling ewes are the safest to buy, says Kenneth, because they are less likely to have disease troubles and they give you a chance to cull after the first lamb.

An important part of the Hansen sheep program is feed reserves. Kenneth raises all his silage and alfalfa and has two 100-ton silos for storage in addition to plenty of loft storage for hay. An open shelter was completed last fall. It is large enough to afford cover for many ewes and lambs during a storm.

a storm.

Many ewes were lambing in January when cold weather hit. The horse barn was converted into a maternity ward. One section was used as a waiting a converted to lamb. An-

barn was converted into a maternity ward. One section was used as a waiting room for ewes ready to lamb. Another was divided into 30 individual pens for ewes and newly born lambs. His maternity ward was well planned but he lost quite a number of lambs in the first cold snap. It was pneumonia caused by leaving ewes and lambs in confined quarters too long. After the difficulty was learned and corrections made, lambing progressed on schedule. An old poultry brooder house was moved to a spot near the new shelter. It was remodeled and equipped with a stove and kept heated during cold weather. Lambs were taken inside for warmth when necessary.

Kenneth never had worked with large numbers of sheep before. His only experience had been with small 4-H sheep projects, but he likes the flock very much and believes he made a wise choice in his program.



It's silage-feeding time for ewes on the Hansen farm. A careful feeding pro-gram is followed both before and after lambing.

Pattern News



7462—Brighten up your bedspread with this embroidery. Makes a new bedspread look prettier and an old one newer. A charming and colorful design. Pattern has transfer of one 16- by $19\frac{1}{4}$ - and two $4\frac{9}{4}$ - by $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch motifs. Stitches.

Twenty-five cents for each dress pattern. Twenty cents for each needlework pattern. Send orders to: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Fifteen cents more for the new Pattern Book. Fifteen cents more for the new Needlework Catalog.



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Your Regular Army Serves the Nation and Mankind in War and Peace

eauty By FLORENCE OF KINNEY

OU can't start too early in the lives of the children, to teach them the importance of good grooming habits. If tiny tots take it as a matter of course to wash their hands and faces before each meal and to brush their teeth after-ward, it will become as natural to them as eating.

Clean nails are important and when your daughter reaches the teen age, she'll be mighty glad that you interested her in that fact when she was younger. You'll find she will pick a time, after helping with the laundry or dishwashing, to give herself a home manicure. She knows her hands are well soaked then, the cuticle will push down easily and the soaking her hands got while working is as good as that which the manicurist in town gives for a professional manicure. Habits like these are simple enough, yet mighty important to the good grooming of children, young people and grown-ups.

Use a mild soap for dishwashing, instead of a type you know is bound to make your hands red and rough. When you hang clothes in cold or windy weather, wear thin cotton gloves. At first,

windy weather, wear thin cotton gloves. At first, this may seem difficult to do, but a little awkwardness is a small price to pay for soft, white hands, pretty enough to go to the nicest party.

Keep a bottle of hand lotion right by the kitchen sink and by the laundry tubs. It is when your hands are softened by water that a soothing lotion has the best effect. It soaks into the pores and helps keep your hands the kind you "love to touch." Always apply a [Continued on Page 21]



o aveid dishpan hands, keep hand lotion close by and use mild soap.



Good beauty habits, started young, stay with the children always.

They Are Convenient and ... GOOD LOOKING Section 1

Mrs. Ray Graham planned built-ins when she remodeled her kitchen. She painted the telephone white at the same time.

3 00

THE good kitchen planner works everything out step by step before she hires the carpenter. She looks at other people's kitchen arrangements, clips magazine illustrations and adapts the ideas to her situation. These operations, 3 Kansas farm women performed before a builder was em-

ployed.

When Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kerley, of Sedgwick county, decided to remodel their house they surveyed the old back porch and decided to convert it into a modern kitchen. And modern it is in every respect. Because lumber and other building materials were extremely difficult to find, they looked about for scrap lumber at the airplane plants in Wichita. There they found packing boxes which they used for a large part of the construction of the built inc. the built-ins.

All the cupboard doors were made from scrap plywood from the same source. From a pile of stored lumber they found material to make the top working surface for the cupboards. This, they covered with linoleum. Mrs. Kerley found a double sink which she prizes highly. As for the finish, she decided for the sake of laborsaving, that she would These modern cupboards show good plan-ning and execution on the part of Mrs. Vick Crisp, Marshall county.

prefer a natural pine color. She did all the refinishing herself, using clear varnish, rubbed with sandpaper between coats.

These cupboards are compact and equipment and supplies are stored where they are the most useful. No running around the room in 3 or 4 places to get the coffee percolator ready for the stove. Mrs. Kerley estimates that the labor bill on the cabinet work was \$125 and the materials including the sink, \$100,

Mrs. Ray Graham,

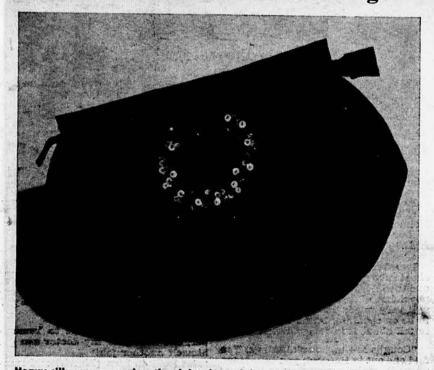
[Continued on Page 21]



When it comes to cleaning, natural-colored pine has some advantages. Built by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kerley, Sedgwick county.

on will will be wished a visa wand is in to

There's Glamour in This Bag



Heavy silk, rayon, weel or the right place of drapery material will be suitable for this glamour-type handbag. Trimmed with beads, tiny buttons or sequins er not trimmed at all, it will still be right with suits or dresses. Write to the women's editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 5 cents, and the instruction sheet No. E770 will be mailed to you.

For Beauty Be Well Groomed

(Continued from Page 20)

hand lotion after washing your hands and before going out-of-doors, and teach the little folks to do likewise. Some of the best beauty preparations come right out of the kitchen, or can be bought for a few cents at the drugstore. In reality, these simple ingredients form the base of many of the most expensive cosmetics. Many people find that adding a few drops of lemon juice to the final rinse water gives their hair new sheen and loveliness. The rind from that same lemon may be rubbed on dark elbows to make

ness. The rind from that same lemon may be rubbed on dark elbows to make them white and attractive again.

Do you dislike the smell of antiseptic mouthwash? Then take a teaspoon of baking soda, a teaspoon of iodized salt, a teaspoon of your favorite cologne, add a cup of water, then pour into a bottle. into a bottle.

into a bottle.

Equal parts of baking soda, salt and lemon juice make a toothpaste, refreshing to taste, clean feeling and certainly low cost. To make cuticle oil, add 2 tablespoons of olive oil or mineral oil to 3 drops of vanilla, stir well and store in a bottle. For well-kept fingernails, rub this oil into the cuticle

every night before jumping into bed.

To toughen brittle nails, drink lots of milk, expose your bare skin to the direct rays of the sun and from the drugstore, buy some white iodine which you may pat into the nails several times daily. It neither discolors the nail nor harms the polish.

For a luxurious bath, take cheese-cloth, cut it into squares about half the size of a handkerchief. Then fill each square with oatmeal and tie into little bags. These dropped into the bath wa-ter, make it soft and easy on dry, ten-der skins der skins

der skins.

When hair is oily and the scalp flaky and there is no time for a regular shampoo, part the hair in sections and apply rubbing alcohol to the scalp and hair with a piece of soft cloth or cotton. Massage well and brush well thru the hair. For a quick-drying wave set, use toilet water or cologne to dampen the hair before rolling it up in curlers or making pin curls. Dilute this first with a little water, else the aroma might be a bit overpowering. Hair wet with this solution dries more rapidly than when wet with water.

Convenient and Good Looking

(Continued from Page 20)

who is a member of a home demonstration club in Marshall county, has extensive house remodeling plans. But first, she began with the kitchen. The house was old and is the family homestead, so they had a very special sentimental interest in retaining it. She first bought kitchen storage cupboards from a neighbor and changed them to suit her kitchen space. They show good planning both from the viewpoint of amount and efficiency. Over the sink she placed a window and from this spot she can view the activities in the farmyard, sometimes an asset to the busy ho is a member of a home demonstrayard, sometimes an asset to the busy farm homemaker. All the woodwork is gleaming white and she didn't stop with the built-ins—she also painted the old wall-type telephone white. No longer is it an eyesore in her spotless, gleaming kitchen.

Deep-red inlaid linoleum was placed on the work surface of the cupboard with a mottled linoleum on the floor with a mottled linoleum on the floor with matching red border. On the opposite wall from the cupboards, she hung a blackboard which sometimes reveals the grocery list, or the record of farm sales and receipts or perhaps a thought for the day. The day we visited her, the message revealed "The way to live the ideal life is to begin," and another, "He is best educated who is most useful." All this in addition to notes regarding the farm business. Another Marshail county home which has a modern kitchen is that belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Vick Crisp. Their

house is relatively new. Building from scratch has an advantage, for Mrs. Crisp did not have to compromise on any of the features she most desired for her kitchen. Large storage compartments are especially built for large pieces of equipment like the pressure cooker. A minimum of steps are required in doing any one job in the business of food preparation, for all articles of equipment and supplies likely to be used at the same time are stored close together.

Around the entire work surface Mrs.

close together.

Around the entire work surface Mrs. Crisp has a strip of stainless steel—this for ease in cleaning, sanitation and good appearance. There is inlaid linoleum on both the work surface and the floor. There is toe space beneath the cupboards. The entire kitchen is electrified, refrigerator, stove and modern lights, for the Crisps took advantage of the REA line nearby.

Together these 3 women have combined most of the desirable features recommended by good building sperecommended by good building sperecommended.

bined most of the desirable features recommended by good building specialists. There is toe space, door handles in the easy-for-reaching position, storage space to fit the article to be stored. Some of the cupboards are built to the ceiling for additional storage and also to eliminate a dirt catcher. A double sink or at least a single-unit sink with working surfaces adjoining is a must for the modern kitchen. Inlaid linoleum for the top of the work surfaces is hard to beat and these women have it.





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By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"It was so small a word, and yet Its glow went traveling like a star— Oh, don't you see, a kindly thought Can reach so very far?"

ACK in the cays when American ACK in the cays when American authors caused me a great deal of trouble trying to remember who wrote what, and why, there was one New England author who had a way of taking up health matters in a most unsuspecting manner. The author I'm speaking of is Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. I'm sure every seventh grader in our school memorized "The Last Leaf."

I used to wonder why this great man chose such queer things to write about, and then I learned that he was a noted physician, and even as he wrote he was still very much the doctor. He'd have to be on speaking terms with a cough to tell about it in this manner.

"Coughs are ungrateful things. You find one out in the cold; you take it up, nurse it, make everything of it, dress it up warm, give it all sorts of balsams and other food it likes, and carry it around in your bosom as if it were a miniature lap dog. And by and by its little bark grows sharp and savage, and—confound the thing!—you find it is a wolf's whelp that you have got there, and he is gnawing in the breast where he has been nestling so long."

In some of my rushings-about I picked up a cough out in the cold and first thing I knew it had me in bed! That's where people with colds and coughs belong . . . in bed. But mostly we flatter ourselves by thinking we're so important things just can't go on without us.

If a person had his "druthers" about when to get sick I'd choose some time other than lambing time. At such a time the man-of-the-house has so many duties I expected to be fed the mixed feed he prepared for the ewes and, in turn, the ewes be given my cough sirup! cough sirup!

And of all the excuses a mere man can make, trying to get out of washing dishes! The soap flakes we get these days cause sneezing spells. The Three R's (our hound pups...named Red-Buck, Rusty and RayBob) have to be fed at the most inopportune times. Sometimes the dishes were left stacked in the vague hope that some brave soul would venture in and help out in the emergency.

I heartily agree with George Bernard Shaw, "I enjoy convalescence. It is the part that makes the illness worth while."

My Christmas book, "Maine Charm String," was just the book to fill my reading hours with pleasure. The author, Elinor Graham, lives with her husband on a farm on Flying Point, a queer bit of land which juts out into the sea.

The book is about Mrs. Graham's hobby, collecting buttons, and about some of her Maine neighbors. I liked the description of the neighbors' kitchens in wintertime. Seems that most of the living is done in the kitchen, where a cot or a couch and an easy chair, along with other articles of equip-ment, are considered essential to winter living.

It was quite by accident that Mrs. Graham found a historical Revolutionary War button while she was digging in her flower garden. From that time she became a button collector. Some of her most interesting adventures were results of a search for buttons for her collection. for her collection.

Along with my new book, I spent some time looking up material on herbs, a subject which fascinates me. My favorite almanac has a section called "Herbs and Old Sayings," and, since the company so graciously granted me the privilege of quoting from these old sayings, I'd like to tell you about some of them.

A popular cure for nettle stings is to rub them with a dock leaf, saying as

you rub (and I'm sure this is an important part of the cure):
"Nettle out; dock in;
Dock remove the nettle sting!"

Remember that "Black horehound is good for sheep or shepherd bitten by a wood-dog's venomed tooth."

Rosemary is one of my favorite Rosemary is one of my favorite herbs. Right now I have a plant growing in a flowerpot, but I'm simply holding my breath for fear it will curl up and die. In early times rosemary was grown largely in kitchen gardens and it came to signify the strong influence of the matron who dwelt there. "Where rosemary flourishes, the woman rules." I think that explains why my rosemary plants do not thrive ... also that word "matron" ... wonder whether I'll ever be "matronly"? I doubt it!

And here's one I want to 'rememhimself another job!

"Eat leeks in Lide (March) and ramsons in May
Then all the year after, physicians can play."

Every winter our world of gray days is studded with a few days the poet Bryant described in this way, "When comes the calm, mild days, as still such days will come
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home."

On these calm, mild days it is good to hear the joyous cackling of the hens as they scratch in the loose soil, the quiet hum of bees around the hives and the sound of rain on the roof after a long frozen period.

Perhaps the crow has no weather preference, but when there's a spell of mild weather he appears to be very much at home wherever he happens to be. Perched in the tiptop of a giant oak, he is, in every sense of the word, monarch of all he surveys.

In his book "Winter Sunshine," John Burroughs wrote this of the crow: "No matter who is sick or dejected or unsatisfied or what the weather is or what the price of corn, the crow is well and finds life sweet."

And what, I ask you, is wrong with such a philosophy as that . . . to find life sweet, no matter what happens?

A recent letter from my friend Olga in New Zealand says that her people have just been issued new ration books. She expects clothes, sugar, butter, tea, and meat to be rationed for another 12 months. "The shops are beginning to look like the shops of prewar days," she writes. "They are well stocked but prices are high."

Olga "introduced" me to a friend in Australia and her letter tells about people going to the seaside for the winter holidays, but it is summer there. "The seasides are covered with campers," she writes. "I never go near the seaside. I went once with a friend, and I was really glad to get on the train that took me home. The sea gives me the creeps."

About the best place for dreaming that I know of in the winter time is in front of a fireplace. The fire's warmth is soothing and relaxing. Problems and cares have a way of going up the chimney with the smoke. I recall lines the poet wrote:

"Let the logs crackle and let the flames

Images form in the blaze. Give me a fireplace, a spot on the floor And let me drift off in a daze."

Shower for Bride

Are you entertaining for a bride-to-be? Our leaflet, "The Bride-to-be Tea Shower," may offer helpful suggestions as to entertainment and gifts. A copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

FES 15



NEVER OUT OF ELECTRICITY

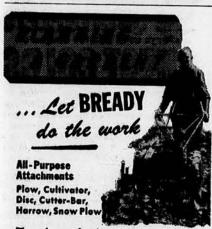
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This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is **Hard To Beat**

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No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, mixed in your own kitchen, is hard to beat.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of splendid cough relief—about four times as much for your money. Tastes fine and never spoils.

You can feel this home mixture taking right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases soreness and difficult breathing, and lets you sleep. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

Never Too Late

Several years ago a man came to our house and asked permission to at-tend the country grade school, of which father was one of the directors. We naturally were curious about such a naturally were curious about such a request coming from a man of his age. He told us he was living in a little 2-room house down the road about one fourth mile, and was employed to tend some cattle morning and evening for another man. He wanted to learn to read and write and to learn more about "figgerin." Father consented, providing it was all right with the teacher. She consented and he did learn very rapidly and was a good neighbor. Later he became a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.—B. L.

We Helped Them

Several years ago I went to the northern part of the state to visit my mother and returned with 3 little girls, one 8, one 10 and one 12. I had a 4-year-old boy. These children had lost their mother and baby sister. The father didn't have much money and let me bring the girls home with me. I had to make school clothes before they could go to school. My husband's mother took the 8-year-old, an aunt the 12-year-old and I kept the 10-year-old. They all had good country Christian homes, were kept in school and church and treated like their own children in the respective homes for 4 years. Then the father thought they could do his work and stay with him. My, how we missed these children. They were like our own. I have never forgotten them. They are all in homes of their own now.—Mrs. W. P. V.

"Bring Me My Boots!"

In the fall of '71 my parents, their children and 3 other families and their possessions were moving down from Iowa to take homesteads in Kansas. This new country was very interesting to these people and different from what they had been used to "back East." The weather was warm and pleasant for October. The prairies were still bright with the blending colors of sumac and late wild flowers.

late wild flowers.

The cattle following along behind the covered wagons were minded by the boys in the little company who sometimes rode rapidly to head the old cows back to the road, or loitered to gather a few wild plums or walnuts, or to watch jackrabbits go running over the prairie. Sometimes they just rode along and talked about Indians and things while they ate the pieces of cornbread and meat or whatever their mothers had provided to keep them from just about being starved before time to camp again.

from just about being starved before time to camp again.

One very warm day Hiram H., removed his boots and sticking his bare feet out over the dashboard, went to sleep behind his slow-moving ox team. He was awakened presently by the yelling of the boys who had somehow failed to keep the cattle from breaking into a cornfield. Uncle Hi jumped from his wagon and went running to help drive them out. He stopped suddenly and yelling loudly went down on his knees. Then arms outflung and hands spread out and coming down first he fell backwards and sat down heavily on the ground.

fell backwards and sat down heavily on the ground.

The boys supposed Uncle Hi was being murdered by Indians. He just sat there and kept yelling louder than they ever had heard anyone yell: "Bring me my boots! Bring me my boots!" Uncle Hiram, barefooted as well as barehanded, had met up with and fallen down before and backwards into a good size patch of Kansas sandburs!—M. S.

Sewing Machine Care

Keeping the sewing machine in good running condition helps the busy housewife when there is sewing and mending awaiting her. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1944, "Sewing Machines—Cleaning and Adjusting," was prepared as a guide in cleaning, oiling, and correct adjusting of sewing machines. There are many illustrations which add to the value of the booklet. For a copy of the bulletin, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 10c.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR COLD WEATHER

CHAMPLIN HI-V-I (HIGH VISCOSITY INDEX)
MOTOR OIL

A Twin-Action Aviation Oil for Tractor - Truck - Bus or Car

Champlin HI-V-I the new fighting Aviation Oil . . . provides the two things you want most in your winter grade oils . . .

> FLOWS FREELY AT ZERO and BELOW

STANDS UP AT BOILING and ABOVE

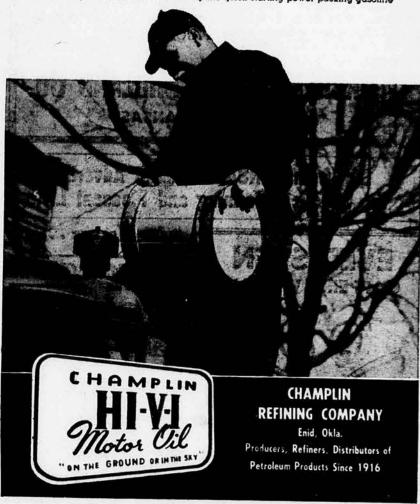
HI-V-I assures easy starts and sure lubrication on these cold wintry mornings.

HI-V-I oils are thoroughly dewaxed by WHA an amazing new solvent N-Hexane . . . that's why they flow freely at zero and

Motor heat, boiling or above won't even break down its tough oil film. That's because HI-V-I means High Viscosity Index that resists terrific speeds, pressures and temperatures.

There's a friendly Champlin dealer in your neighborhood. See him for that really better winter oil.

... And fill up with PRESTO . . . Champlins quick-starting power-packing gasoline



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THE MARKET IS ASSURED THE PRICE---GUARANTEED!

Increased production of Flax is needed to meet the huge demand for paints, linseed oil meal, varnishes, farm machinery, and many other Flax products.

The Department of Agriculture Guarantees the price for 1947 flaxseed at \$6.00 per bushel, Minneapolis basis and the goal is set at 5,000,000 acres. See your local County AAA Office for insurance on flax in 1947.

The Flax market is assured. The price is goodand certain.

BUY YOUR SEED FLAX NOW

Good, clean Seed Flax will increase your yields 1 bushel or more an acre. Buy early while you can get good varieties adapted to your locality.

Plan to plant your Flax early. It should be sown 10 days after early oats. Early planting, good seed, and a weed-free field will increase your Flax yields-raise your Flax income.

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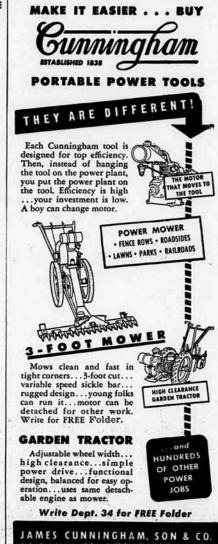


THIS IS A PORTRAIT of a man who is seeing Capper's Weekly for the first time! It's a standard-size weekly newspaper but with news stories condensed to digest size for quick reading. It brings you news, pictures, editorials, helps for the home, puzzles and quizzes, and hundreds of other good things to read; including continued stories, patterns and needlework. Capper's Weekly is fascinating reading for the whole family. Only \$1.50 per year or \$3.00 for 3 years. If you will send your subscription immediately we will send you a gift without we will send you a gift without extra cost. Send cash, check, or money order to the address below.

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CAPPER'S WEEKLY

Topeka, Kansas.



Barton Fights

INDICATIONS are that more than 20,000 acres of wheat in Barton county will be free of stinking smut at harvest time next summer. It will be due largely to a new service offered farmers by the Farmers Grain and Supply Company at Great Bend.

Smut was apparent in many wheat fields last summer. It stirred up more than usual interest in treatment, but

fields last summer. It stirred up more than usual interest in treatment, but how to get it done was a problem. Herb Shallenberger, manager of the elevator, was among those interested in getting rid of wheat smut. He had facilities for cleaning the wheat but did not have suitable equipment for treating. The Great Bend Milling Company had a treating attachment which was lent to the elevator.

Before seeding time, 20,000 bushels

had a treating attachment which was lent to the elevator.

Before seeding time, 20,000 bushels of seed wheat were cleaned with the fanning mill originally installed for alfalfa seed cleaning. And about 17,000 bushels were treated with Cerasan, using the treating attachment lent by the milling company.

Cost of cleaning was 4 cents a bushel, and another 4 cents was charged for treating. Mr. Shallenberger says there were days when they could have used 2 machines instead of one for the cleaning and treating operation. In another few years he believes 80 per cent of the seed wheat in the county will be cleaned and treated before seeding.

Altho it was necessary to scoop the grain off the truck last year, he expects to be better equipped this year. Besides installing a lift, he hopes to have a more adequate treater next summer.

Mr. Shallenberger believes it would

Mr. Shallenberger believes it would be a benefit to other communities to have cleaning and treating equipment available for farmers.

Cutter Saves Backs

Modern methods of silo filling are rough on wagons but easier on backs, according to Clarence Clarke, Barton county, Mr. Clarke recalls the days when atlas bundles nearly 10 feet long were hoisted on a wagon by hand. It was difficult work. The last few years he has been using a field cutter, hauling the chopped feed to the silo in trailers.

ers.

A gate fits in the front of each wagon box and a cable runs from the gate to the rear of the box. He pulls the load of chopped roughage off the wagon into the blower like many farmers have been unloading chopped feeds into trench silos. The feeder on his blower lifts up and out of the way when the load is completed, permitting the next trailer to be pulled in place. Silo filling can be made easier with modern machinery.

Easy Grub Control

The new Curri-Oiler, manufactured by the Farnam company, of Omaha, makes grub control in cattle herds automatic. It has mechanical features that overcome previous objections to this type of equipment. The 5-gallon in-



secticide reservoir is mounted solid, will not bob up and down. It has a precision machined, brass-seated valve that will not leak. A new conveyor belt distributes oil evenly over every brush in the arch and the equipment is rust-proof. By using a powerful, new, wartested concentrate called Rotenox, developed by the Farnam company, the grub cyst is penetrated and the grub killed before it is mature. secticide reservoir is mounted solid.





The Quintuplets have always relied on Musterole for coughs and sore throat of tight aching chest colds. Musterole instantly starts to bring wonderful long-lasting relief! It helps break up painful congestion, too. Just rub on chest, throat and back.

In 3 Strengths: Child's Mild Musterole for average baby's skin. Regular and Extra Strength Musterole for grown-ups.



punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "innards" and help you feel bright and chipper again.

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful senna laxative contained in good old Syrup Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

MANY DOCTORS use again.

MANY DOCTORS use pepsin prepara-tions in prescriptions to make the medi-cine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is con-tained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the fa-vorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipa-tion. Even finicky children love it. CAUTION: Use only as directed.

DR. CALDWELI **SENNA LAXATIVE**

CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

Get Steady Income From Laying Flock

IN THE last 2 years I have made more from my poultry flocks than I ever did make before on wheat crops, says Gus Lidtke, Cloud county. And he has raised large acreages of wheat in years past.

From about 800 White Rock layers last year, he grossed \$2,900, more than \$3.50 a bird. Hatching-egg premiums thru much of the laying season helped raise the bird income. He receives 12 cents a dozen above market price for eggs averaging 72 per cent hatchability. A variation of 3 percentage points either way raises or lowers the price. His average is more than 72 per cent, accounting for a premium of more than 12 cents a dozen.

A new Indiana-type laying house in service this season for the second year is a big help to Mr. Lidtke, It provides comfortable quarters for 2 flocks of about 300 layers each, and is a convenient building for large-flock management.

This 30- by 80-foot house is divided

ment.

This 30- by 80-foot house is divided in 2 sections. Sliding doors at each end and in the division wall make it possible to haul a manure spreader or wagon thru the house for cleaning purposes. It saves labor,

The walls were built of concrete blocks and the solid sheeting on the roof is covered with tar paper and metal. The house is built into an embankment on the north, which gives

metal. The house is built into an embankment on the north, which gives added protection from winter winds.

Mr. Lidtke built 2 feed bins adjoining the center wall, both measuring 8 by 10 feet. One for whole-grain storage is located against the north wall of the house, the other for sacked feed is next to the front wall. Entrance doors to each bin were located on the inside of the house. A window in the roof is used for putting grain into one bin, while an outside door to the mash bin permits sacked feed to be stored without molesting the layers.

Altho he dug a ditch for a water line to the laying house, Mr. Lidtke has

For the Quilter

Our leaflet, "My Handy Quilting Frames," gives simple instructions for making inexpensive and useful frames. A free copy of the leaflet will be sent to anyone interested. Please address Form Sowice Editor Values. dress Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

been unable to get the necessary pipe. After this is completed, water will be supplied automatically to his flock. It will be another laborsaver.

Poultry provides a steady income, Mr. Lidtke points out. A good laying flock that is well managed will keep money rolling in thru every week in the year.

Win Breeder Honors

A progressive breeder's plaque and certificate have been awarded M. A. Schultz & Son, Pretty Prairie, by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Only 105 Holstein breeding establishments in the nation have received this honor. The Schultz herd is the fifth in Kansas. Others include R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson; E. B. Regier, Whitewater, and Jake Zarnowski, Newton. Newton.

The award, highest honor given to members of the national association, is in recognition of a well-balanced herd improvement program developed over a period of years.

Bumper Seed Crop

Nearly 20 million pounds of alfalfa seed were produced in Kansas during 1946, a 51 per cent increase over 1945 production, announces the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Average yield was 1.4 bushels an acre.

Experimental work shows that seed yields may be increased as much as 20

yields may be increased as much as 30 pounds an acre by allowing the crop previous to the seed crop to go to the full-bloom stage before cutting. This practice could have produced another 8 million pounds of seed, it is claimed.

Like Lumber Schools

More than 250 persons attended 4 sawmill schools held during the winter, states D. P. Duncan, Kansas State College extension forester. Schools were held at Effingham, Burlington, Altamont and Pleasanton.

Kansas, says Duncan, is cutting less lumber than it grows annually. Each of the 250 active small sawmills in the state could produce 400,000 board feet annually, provided woodlands are properly handled.

More cottonwood, elm, hackberry and sycamore could be cut each year for farm construction, crating, and other purposes, he believes.

Our wood lots can provide a good source of income.

Corncob Litter Better Than Straw

ORNCOB litter in the laying house is common these days, but Mrs. Nellie J. Hill and Mrs. Paul Hill,

Nellie J. Hill and Mrs. Paul Hill, of Riley county, have been using it for years. Use of the litter came about by accident, says Mrs. Nellie Hill.

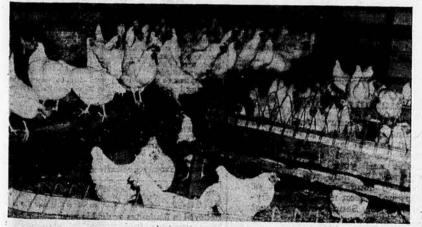
One of the major feeds used for the farm flock was corncob meal. Mrs. Hill always found a lot of the cob litter in the feed troughs and just dumped it on the floor. It wasn't long until there was quite a lot of the cob litter and she noticed it seemed to be more absorbent than straw. Eventually, all of the litter was changed over to cobs.

A new laying house, completely insulated, was built 2 years ago and wasulated, was built 2 years ago and was

ter recently was piped into it. Sawdust is preferred to straw for nesting material, say the 2 women, as hens pick at the straw and keep the nests more torn up. Where sawdust is used the bottom of the nests must be tight, however, they explain.

Droppings pits have proved to be the biggest laborsaver for the 2 women, altho they believe running water in the house is going to make a big difference, too.

The flock is culled thoroly during the summer, then the 2 women watch individual birds closely to cull out any not doing well. Eggs are gathered twice daily and marketed 2 to 4 times a week.



droppings pit has saved lots of labor for Mrs. Nellie J. Hill and Mrs. Paul Hill, liey county, in caring for their laying flock. Note waterer on top of droppings pit so litter will remain dry.



essentials. It helps them get through the critical first six weeks . . . helps you do the best possible job with your baby chicks.

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Small Acreage Is Enough

To Provide Complete Pasture Program

NATIVE pasture just won't produce the milk so Ted Buhler, Saline county dairyman, has gone to a county dairyman, has gone to a complete temporary pasture program for his herd of 22 dairy cows.

It is surprising, he said, how small an acreage is needed to maintain a

an acreage is needed to maintain a herd of cows when a diversified temporary pasture program is used. For instance, he has only 8 acres of balbo rye, 8 to 10 acres of brome, and 5 acres of sweet clover in his pasture program. They are rotated about the barnlot so one central watering tank services all. This is an important part of the program, Mr. Buhler believes, because his cows get all the pasture they need

his cows get all the pasture they need without getting very far away from water. The result is they drink frequently and produce more milk.

With this pasture combination Mr. Buhler is getting 9 to 12 months of pasture, depending on the weather. Last year he pastured his rye until harvest, then got enough seed to reseed the field.

field.

Sweet clover on the farm is the Madrid strain. Mr. Buhler had tried common strains of sweet clover as far back as 30 years, but he gave up the crop because it wasn't palatable and was no good as hay.

Last spring he seeded Madrid on April 20, cultipacking before and after seeding. To see how much punishment it would take and because he desperately needed pasture, he started pasturing his sweet clover alternately with brome in August and pastured it for 3 weeks. When weeds became troublesome he took off the cows and mowed the clover with the sickle bar set at 4 inches to prevent the weeds from seeding. This sweet clover then was pastured lightly again starting

October 1, and the cows were still on

Mr. Buhler likes the way balbo takes punishment, too. Last spring he put 30 head of cattle on his balbo for a month and reported they couldn't keep it down.

Sudan grass, once used as pasture and hay, has been discontinued because of chinch bugs.

Alfalfa has been used in the crop rotation for years to build up soil fertility. A stand never is allowed to remain more than 4 or 5 years and the entire farm has been seeded to alfalfa at some time. Atlas has been the best following crop, Mr. Buhler says, as corn or wheat will burn up when following alfalfa in that area. From 5 acres of Atlas last year following alfalfa Mr. Buhler got 80 tons of silage. Payoff on the Buhler pasture program, says the owner, is that temporary pastures have reduced production costs by about one third while reducing the labor involved in maintaining the herd.

Mends Shoe Linings

Often the children's shoe linings wear thru and roll back at the edges causing blisters to form where they rub the heel. Press the edges of the torn lining flat and cover the hole smoothly with a strip of adhesive tape.—Mrs. R. E.

Easy to Move

A handy carpenter's bench, which can be moved from one place to another, can be made by taking an ordinary bench, and putting old cultivator wheels on one end and legs on the other end.—C. C.



Temporary pastures, like the bromegrass above, have cut production costs one third while reducing labor on the dairy farm of Ted Buhler, Saline county.

Electric Companies Have a Goal

BEFORE the year is far advanced, every farmer in Kansas is going to be told in unmistakable language that "Full-Electric Service Is Worth Waiting For," using an expression direct from a full-page educational message on page 3, over the signatures of several electric companies in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

signatures of several electric companies, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. It is quite likely that you are familiar with one or more of the several companies sponsoring the campaign. Included in the list are the Central Kansas Power Co., Eastern Kansas Utilities, Empire District Electric Co., The Inland Utilities Company, Kansas City Power & Light Co., The Kansas Electric Power Company, Kansas Gas and Electric Co., The Kansas Power and Light Company, Western Light and Telephone Co., and Kansas Power Co.

If you have electricity you likely take it for granted, forgetting that only a few short years ago it sounded like a fairy story, so great was its promise. To those who haven't high-line "juice"—and more than half of our farm homes still do not have it you likely will want to know why.

The electric companies promise to explain everything before the year is over. There are shortages in many vital materials that go into an electric line even 1½ years from the war's close. That's one of the factors keeping you from getting electricity.

As one of the electric company offi-

As one of the electric company officials puts it:

"Today electric companies with over 30 years of farm electrification behind them, and working in harmony with many other groups and agencies, have a goal in common with you who live on farms; to bring full-electric service to you!

"And to us 'full electric' service means the maximum of electric better

living—safe, clean cooking with an electric range—quantities of hot water thru electric water heaters fed by an electric water system that works day in and day out and without a worry to you—dependable refrigeration—comfort in the coldest weather thru electrically fired oil-heating equipment—and all of the little things that come with the all-electric package."

You may get the drift of the electric companies' thinking before many months, that better living is bound to be tied up with electricity, and, while you may be tempted to install some non-electric conveniences, you had better wait until the high line reaches your door.

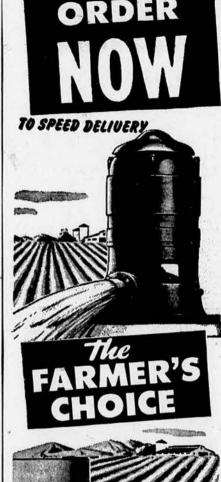
You may be interested further in how the ad writer sums it up: "An All-Electric Farm Home Is Worth Waiting For."

Doesn't Taste

I lubricate churns, egg beaters and other kitchen utensils with glycerin instead of oil as it is flavorless and odorless.—Mrs. M. H. L.

Kite Making Is Fun

There are many hours of fun in making and flying your kite. Most of the materials needed may be found around your home and your kite will be original. To help you, we'll be glad to send you a leaflet of suggestions on making and flying kites. Send your request with 3c to cover mailing costs to Children's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. There are many hours of fun



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Now She Shops

Without Painful Backache

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequentor scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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For a safe start, put Dannen DEE-TABS in baby chicks' drinking water. This superior type disinfecting tablet acts quickly, and helps protect health by keeping water more sanitary. A real bargain, too.





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WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE

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Dairymen Name Their Officers

ARIOUS dairy breed associations VARIOUS dairy breed associations elected the following officers in annual meetings at Manhattan last week: Kansas Ayrshire Club—P. H. Penner, Hillsboro, president; Dwight Hull, El Dorado, vice-president, and Mrs. John Keas, Effingham, secretary. Kansas Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association—Ross Zimmerman

Kansas Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association—Ross Zimmerman, Hutchinson, president; Paul Timmons, Fredonia, vice-president, and L. M. Sloan, Garden City, secretary. Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association—Max Dickerson, Hiawatha, president; J. L. Nelson, Wichita, vice-president, and W. G. Ransom, Homewood, secretary.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas—John Heersche, Mulvane, president; Ed Reed, Lyons, vice-president, and T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, secretary.

ident, and T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, secretary.

Kansas Jersey Cattle Club—John Weir, Geuda Springs, president; Fred Smith, Highland, vice-president, and Ray Smith, Hutchinson, secretary.

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society—Joe Hunter, Geneseo, president; Locke Theis, Dodge City, vice-president, and C. O. Heidebrecht, Inman, secretary. secretary

Name Eighteen Wheat Winners

IGHTEEN blue-ribbon winners, se-EIGHTEEN blue-ribbon winners, selected from 524 seed wheat growers, were named at Manhattan last week as winners of the 1946 Kansas wheat contest. At a dinner in their honor they received certificates of accomplishment from L. C. Williams, assistant director of Extension at Kansas State College. Winners and their varieties included: rieties included:

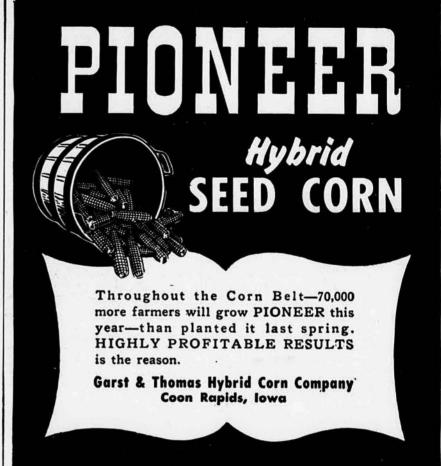
rieties included:
Comanche—E. W. Underwood, Bird
City; Julius Parks, Coldwater; A. J.
Berndt, Oberlin; Fred Dikeman, Syracuse; Ed Wegener, Norton; William
Bortz, Downs; W. M. Posey, Larned;
A. L. Stapleton, Hoxie.
Pawnee—Otis Bland, Concordia;
A. E. Scripture, Detroit; Orville Haury,
Halstead; A. H. Benson, Vesper; Paul
Danielson, Lindsborg; Frank Williams,
Marysville; Harold German, Glen
Elder; E. P. McGuire, Pratt; Martin
Brothers, Assaria; Carl Olive, Assaria.
Tenmarq—Paul Brown, Colby.

Good Outlook For Livestock

Kansas swine associations were praised Agricultural Week, at Manhattan, by Dr. C. E. Aubel, of Kansas State College, for better organization and promotion of good breeding stock. Type conferences and other improvements sponsored by the associations are helping breeders do a more intelligent job. He urged that all breeders be alert to new ideas in feeding, breeding, and management to keep abreast of progress.

Sheepmen are in the most favorable position of any meat animal producers, stated Dr. Rufus F. Cox, of the college staff. There is a wider spread between cost of breeding ewes and price of lamb than in any other phase of livestock production. With only average management, the sheep producer has been showing a 100 per cent profit on his investment for several years, Doctor Cox revealed. Lamb feeding also has been returning fabulous profits. Plans now under way by Kansas sheep breeders soon will guarantee that farmers can get all the good breeding rams they need without going out of the state. Right now the wool price market outlook is not good. But, said Doctor Cox, sheepmen could afford to get less for wool and still show a satisfactory profit.

It is time to get back to good, sound production programs in beef cattle, warned Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the college animal husbandry department. He predicts it will not be long before premiums again will be paid for quality, and that farmers need to prepare for that time by going back to adapting a sound program for their farm and arranging to market at the most favorable price seasons. They will need choice cow herds, good bulls and quality, calves to compete with other sections for the quality market.





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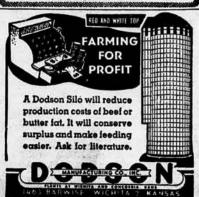
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Calf and Tractor Share Spotlight



James Pickering smiles proudly as the new owner of the 440-pound Hereford calf which he named and won during the opening of the new Gamble farm store in Salina.

440-pound Hereford calf was the

A 440-pound Hereford calf was the prize for James Pickering, a member of the newly organized Willing Workers 4-H Club in Saline county, in a contest to name the calf during the Gamble farm store opening in Salina, January 15-19. The event also featured the premier showing of the new Gamble "30" tractor.

James is 16 years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Pickering. He won over the entries of more than 260 other 4-H'ers. There are 274 4-H members in Saline county. Other prizes awarded for naming the calf went to Jackie Crouse, Gypsum; H. H. Richter, Salina; and Mary Frances Komarek, Brookville.

The new Gamble tractor attracted

rek, Brookville.

The new Gamble tractor attracted a great deal of attention during the week. The live-power feature received careful scrutiny from the 5,000 farm visitors to the store, according to Glen Biesemier, Gamble's Salina manager, and Walter Remark, manager of the farm store. farm store.

Made Good Pasture

Ten acres of Madrid sweet clover seeded in the spring of 1945 provided excellent pasture for 50 head of ewes and lambs last fall on the Harry Lunt farm, in Pratt county. The sheep were not restricted to the sweet clover, they could graze on wheat and native range, too. But for 2½ months they found good grazing on the clover and preferred it to other pastures.

This sweet clover made good pasture despite difficulty in seeding and an extremely dry summer. Mr. Lunt had 100 pounds of seed and sowed on the contour. He did not get it seeded as thickly as he intended. He finished by cross-

drilling, which meant going up and down the slopes. A rain soon after tended to wash some, but the clover came thru in fair condition.

came thru in fair condition.

To give the clover an opportunity to get a good start ahead of weeds, Mr. Lunt worked wheat stubble ground in fall with a oneway disk. When weed growth started, he worked it again with a field cultivator. In spring he disked again, harrowed and packed the ground before seeding the clover late in March.

Mr. Lunt's first attempt with Madrid.

Mr. Lunt's first attempt with Madrid clover made good pasture the first fall.

Milk Consumption Soars

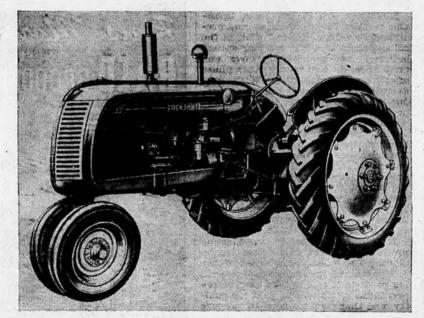
Under conditions of full employment, there is no telling how much milk U. S. people would consume, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture. High employment at good wages during the war, plus education on dietary needs, has increased milk consumption 26 per cent per capita.

The Kansas dairy production goal for 1947 calls for a 4 per cent increase in milk production over 1946.

Protect Young Trees

Don't let rabbits ruin your fruit and ornamental trees. This damage can be prevented, says Geo. A. Fillinger, Kansas State College horticulturist, by painting trunks and lower branches of the trees with a resin-alcohol mixture. One hundred fifty to 200 two-year-old trees can be treated by dissolving 7 pounds of resin in one gallon of ethyl alcohol. The pulverized resin is added to the alcohol and the mixture stirred occasionally over a period of 24 hours.

occasionally over a period of 24 hours.



The new Gamble "30" tractor that was shown to Kansas farmers for the first time January 15-19 in Salina. The tractor is a 2-, 3-bottom-plow model equipped with a Buda 4-cylinder, 4-cycle engine. At normal plowing speed the engine makes 1,650 revolutions. A major feature is the live-power takeoff, which permits the forward motion of the tractor to be stopped while continuing operation of the implement attached.

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*POISON.

and Smear.

LOOK FOR THE LEAF

Farm Price Support Picture

(Continued from Page 8)

December 31, 1948. The Steagall commodities are hogs, eggs, chickens (excluding chickens weighing less than 3 cluding chickens weighing less than 3 pounds and broilers), turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas of certain varietal types, dry edible beans of certain varietal types, peanuts for oil, flaxseed for oil, soybeans for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, white potatoes and sweet potatoes.

Also, the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of cotton, free of the quantitative and price restrictions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, will expire December 31, 1948.

Active liquidation of labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps and facilities utilized in the war farm labor supply program must begin in July, 1947. (Legislation is pending in Congress to extend this period one year; may be compromised to extend 6 months; outcome not certain.)

6 months; outcome not certain.)

year; may be compromised to extend 6 months; outcome not certain.)

In addition, among other items of general applicability, the proclamation causes the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to expire December 31, 1949; ends, effective December 31, 1949, the suspension of the running statutes of limitations and prosecutions for certain frauds against the United States, and terminates the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, effective July 1, 1947, to grant exemptions from various Federal excise taxes with respect to sales to Federal agencies in cases where the benefit of the exemptions will accrue to the United States. The presidential power to seize plants and facilities is terminated.

Programs and authorities not affected by the proclamation include: Price control; allocation, including rationing (War Food Orders); export control; wartime transfer of Federal functions by the President; power to contract for war purposes without regard to usual restrictions of law; provisions of the Selective Service and Training Act not relating to plant seizure; power and authority to suspend quotas under the Sugar Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and the wartime accumulation of annual leave.

Exhibit B, the present price-support programs covering each basic com-

Exhibit B, the present price-support programs covering each basic com-

programs covering each basic commodity:

CORN—Loans for corn stored on farms only are made to producers by Commodity Credit Corporation. A schedule of loan rates which will result in a weighted average loan rate of 90 per cent of parity must be provided. The weighted average of the 1946 loan rate schedule is equal to \$1.1152 a bushel, 90 per cent of parity as of October 1, 1946; parity on that date was \$1.28. Loans available to producers from December 1, 1946, thru July 31, 1947, on eligible corn in acceptable farm-storage structures. Loans mature on demand not later than September 1, 1947, bear interest at 3 per cent per annum. May be obtained from local lending agencies or direct from CCC.

WHEAT—Loan of 90 per cent of parity at the beginning of the marketing season is mandatory under the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended.

The basic rate is \$1.49 a bushel at the

as amended.

basic rate is \$1.49 a bushel at the which is 90 per cent of June 15 parity

of \$1.65.

Loans are made to producers of wheat stored on farms or in approved warehouses.

Loans were available until December 31, 1946, and will mature on April 30, 1947, or earlier on demand. Because of storage shortages in Georgia and South Carplina, wheat was purchased from producers in those states.

Exhibit B. Steagell commodifies:

wheat was purchased from producers in those states.

Exhibit B, Steagall commodities:
CHICKENS: Purchases of dressed chickens in carlot quantities in regular market channels. Vendors required to certify that producers received prices specified by the CCC. Support prices to reflect at least 90 per cent of parity for the marketing year. Purchase prices developed based upon current level of the index prices paid.

Currently the national average farm price for chickens at 90 per cent of parity is 20 to 22 cents a pound, live weight. As operated, purchase prices for dressed chickens of various qualities on a carlot basis would be announced. This type of operation provides vendors with an assured outlet for chickens at prices which enable them to pay producer prices calculated to reflect at least 30 per cent of parity. Price-support operations are not announced until it appears that market prices are at levels which require support.

EGGS—Purchase-type program; purchases in established-market channels. Government purchases are made in dried, frozen, and/or shell form. Vendors are required to certify that producers received prices specified by the CCC.

Level of support prices are arrived at this way:

The national average farm price for the marketing (calender)

way:
The national average farm price for the marketing (calendar) year shall reflect at least 90 per cent of parity. Price levels at which purchases are made for price-support

purposes are calculated for each month, considering changes in the index of prices paid which are expected to take place, and the index of seasonality.

Producer purchase prices to which vendors must certify are calculated to reflect a national average farm price for the marketing year of at least 90 per cent of parity when combined with prices which producers receive thru other market outlets. The announced producer purchase price level for February, March and April is 33 cents a dozen, while the estimated national average farm price for this period would be about 37 cents a dozen.

Explanation of this superficially "tricky"

dozen, while the estimated national average farm price for this period would be about 37 cents a dozen.

Explanation of this superficially "tricky" formula for determining support prices is this: Price-support operations on eggs, thru purchases in regular market channels, are designed to remove from the national supply of eggs sufficient quantities so the national supply-and-demand situation will be in balance with the average price paid the producer during the marketing year, reflecting at least 90 per cent of parity. Production and marketing patterns and price relationships between the production regions are free to develop thru the play of free competitive forces with the least possible interference from government programs. The wide range in the quality of eggs marketed by individual farmers and the great variety of marketing methods used by them makes it impossible to develop price-support operations which will establish minimum prices for individual producers. To attempt to do so would require that government develop marketing systems for procuring eggs from individual producers which would have undesirable influences upon established market institutions.

FLAXSEED—Combines loan and subsidy

producers which would have undesirable influences upon established market institutions.

FLAXSEED—Combines loan and subsidy payment. For the 1946 crop, level of price support, \$3.35 to \$3.85 a bushel, depending upon quality and location, averaging \$3.60; loan rate \$3 a bushel or 90 per cent of parity, whichever is higher; June 15, 1946, parity was \$3.18 a bushel.

The \$3.60 subsidy-payment program is 116 per cent of June 15 parity. The \$3 loan program calls for 94 per cent of parity.

The present parity (December 15) price is \$3.60 a bushel. The actual farm price, December 15, of \$6.94 a bushel, is 193 per cent of parity.

Operations, according to the Department analysis, are these: Non-recourse loans are available, based on \$3 a bushel, Minneapolis, or such higher rate as reflects 90 per cent of parity. Loans will be represented by notes and secured by chattel mortgage as to farm-stored flaxseed and by warehouse receipts as to flaxseed stored in warehouses. Loans thru private lending agencies having contracts with the CCC, or direct from the Corporation. Interest rate, 3 per cent. Storage allowance of 7 cents a bushel will be advanced on farm-storage flaxseed at time loan is made.

In addition to the loan program, the 1946 crop was subsidized by a payment (based on sales receipts or other acceptable evidence) to producers thru the Field Service county offices of the difference between the support price, varying from \$3.35 to \$3.85, depending on location and quality. Such payments were limited to flaxseed marketed before July 1, 1946, since the ceiling price was advanced at that date.

Prices for the 1947 crop of flaxseed will be supported at \$6 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, for flaxseed grading U. S. No. 1. Usual differentials will be prescribed for other locations and for U. S. No. 2. Operational details will be determined at a later date.

HOGS—Price support (Steagall commodity)—

HOGS-Price support (Steagall commodity)—
No action program now in effect "or

No action program now in effect "or needed."

(If needed) probably purchases of pork and lard would be instituted, but no decision as yet has been reached as to the method of price support.

Present estimates indicate probably no support will be required at least during the present hog-marketing year, which ends September 30, 1947.

Level of support—if and when—would be at 90 per cent of parity. That would mean: \$14.25 cwt., Chicago basis, annual average, for good choice barrow and gilt butcher hogs, with seasonal variations from low point of \$12.75 December, 1946, to high point of \$15.75 in September, 1947.

The support price as per cent parity when announced early in October, 1946: For September 15, 94 per cent parity (\$14.50 farm basis); for October 15, 91 per cent of parity (\$15 farm basis).

If parity on March 15, 1947, exceeds \$15.10, the level of support will be increased to 90 per cent of parity about April 1, 1947, for the marketing of fall pigs thru September. On December 15, parity was \$15.50.

MILK AND BUTTERFAT—Required to be supported at not less than 90 per cent of parity. Since actual farm prices for milk and butterfat have been substantially above parity prices, no specific price-support program has been announced. (What that means is that Department realizes that 90 per cent of parity is not sufficient to get production nor to cover production costs. If parity definition is not changed, Department will have to fix support prices above 90 per cent, as it has authority to do. The Steagall protection is "not less" than 90 per cent of parity.)

POTATOES—The 1946 Irish potato-support program is the prize headache of the (Continued on Page 35)









21 foot lift

With half ton bites, I'll load your spreader in 3-4 minutes; keep it working instead of waiting. Long reach -load where you want it, can't damage spreader. Keeps manure off tractor. Handles your biggest, heaviest farm jobs all year round. 21 foot reach builds big stacks; end field pitching at harvest; plow snow, Open stacks easily. Haul

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CATTLE CURRIER

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Top Grade Eggs

(Continued from Page 6)

from the company. A full-time farm relations expert has been added to the plant staff to carry out a quality egg educational campaign among producers. Working thru the buying stations he will help farmers with poultry improvement and marketing.

Fewer eggs will be purchased from dealers and every effort is being made to cut down the number of times eggs are handled from producer to consumer. "There is a one per cent loss every time eggs are handled," says Mr. Lewis. He also explained that some eggs are on the road 8 days from plant to distributing point. A car of eggs sometimes deteriorates a full grade during that period. To offset this, the company must get top grade eggs from the farm and keep them under refrigeration all the way.

A rapid turnover program will be followed. Eggs received at the buying stations or on farm pickup routes will be rushed to the plant and shipped out as soon as possible.

Will Use New Pack

Will Use New Pack

Will Use New Pack

During 1947 the Perry company will begin packing eggs in individual cartons of one dozen each for direct sale to large food chains. Each carton will have a Government seal as to grade and the buyer will know just what he is getting. Under the old method, eggs were shipped out in 30-dozen cases. These had to be unpacked and placed in cartons and were not always standard as to size and quality.

Eliminating this one step will cut down the number of times the eggs are handled, lower the cost of handling, and eventually mean more profit to producers. The margin between quality and ordinary eggs will become greater when Government support prices are removed and customers start setting

removed and customers start setting

the price, says Mr. Lewis.
Eggs at the plant are oil-treated also during warm months to insure quality. This is a practice that is spreading in the industry, as are many of the other improvements mentioned here.

improvements mentioned here.

"The bad spot in the egg picture," thinks Mr. Lewis, "is in handling eggs by retailers. Here the farmers go to extra trouble and expense to produce quality eggs. We spend thousands of dollars keeping them refrigerated until they reach some distributing point. Then retailers stick them out in a warm room until sold. It doesn't make sense."

The retailer replies that consumers will not buy eggs from a refrigerated case but stick them into the refrigerator the minute they get home. They mistakenly think that eggs found in a store refrigerator are cold-storage eggs of ancient vintage. There is a lot of educational work to be done on consumers in this respect.

But these problems are beyond the

But these problems are beyond the control of farmers. They must be worked out by the processing and handling part of the industry. The farmer's job is to see that his flock produces clean quality eggs and that those eggs remain high in quality until marketed.

Lose Quality Rapidly

Greatest drop in quality of an egg comes during the first 24 hours. The temperature of an egg when laid is about 108 degrees and temperature of the hen about 100 degrees. Eggs left in the nest for any length of time lose quality rapidly. Getting the body heat out of the egg quickly is just as important as with milk.

In an experiment on 11 farms last

In an experiment on 11 farms last summer, the Swift & Company plant, at Clay Center, proved that the percentage of top grade eggs gathered daily could be raised from 52 per cent to 80 per cent just by proper handling.

Two plant service men were sent out

Two plant service men were sent out

Two plant service men were sent out to these 11 farms to show producers how they could make more money on their eggs just by gathering them more frequently and cooling them properly. The 11 farms were divided between the 2 men, who gathered all eggs 3 times daily for a week. Egg gathering was done as nearly as possible at 10:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 4:30 p. m. Eggs were put in wire baskets and immediately placed in the coolest available spot. These eggs then were cased the following morning and the cases held in a cool place. Marketing was done at 3-day intervals by whatever method the farmer always used.

Eggs from these 11 farms then were

Eggs from these 11 farms then were graded and the grades compared with those of the same producers for the

previous week. Every producer's eggs graded better than the week previous.

One producer had 63 per cent more top grades. Another had a number of medium-size eggs, so he showed only a 2 per cent increase. The other 9 all had from 20 to 45 per cent more large grade A's than in the previous week.

The Swift plant at Clay Center also is changing its procurement program, says Jim Shields, manager. The plant formerly bought eggs from country merchants, a common practice of the trade. Now set-in stations have been established in the territory. Producers bring eggs to these stations and trucks pick them up every day in summer and 3 or 4 times weekly in winter. Eggs from each producer are graded separately and the grading tickets are returned to the set-in stations for payment. Quality of eggs already has improved since buying on the grade was started, states Mr. Shields.

The Armour & Co. plant, at Hutchinson, took the lead in that area during the war in a Federal grade egg purchasing program and, as a result,

ing the war in a Federal grade egg purchasing program and, as a result, qualified as an export shipper. A 600-case carload of Kansas eggs was exported by the plant every fortnight, reports Don Lee, manager.

Oil treatment of eggs is used and it

is amazing how long eggs will retain quality under this treatment. Armours put a supply of these dipped eggs in cold storage for 9 months, then took them out for regrading. They were 98 per cent fresh.

Extra \$130 Profit

Don Ingle, Reno county agent, figuring on recent market quotations, stated that farmers in his area whose hens produce 30 dozen eggs a week, could net \$130 extra profit a year by marketing their eggs as No. 1 extras, as against disposing of them at current receipts prices. The spread between top eggs and dirties, checks, and pullet eggs has been running around 22 cents a dozen, with the spread between current receipts and extras about 9 cents.

As stated before, the spread will get

As stated before, the spread will get wider as competition for the quality market increases, and as processors cut costs along the line.

Summing up the future of the Kansas egg situation, the following facts should be considered:

Farmers can produce higher-quality eggs thru proper flock care, more frequent gathering of eggs, proper storage, and frequent marketing. Processors will take more and more personal sors will take more and more personal interest in producer problems, will speed up handling of eggs, cut down number of times they are handled, and promote savings that can be passed back to the quality-egg producer. In turn, processors will demand higher quality eggs from the farm. Farm pickup routes and buying stations will take the place of local stores and dealers as the farmer markets. The market for cull hens and cockerels will be less favorable, as will the market for poor-quality eggs. Farmers must look more and more to quality production of eggs for poultry profits.

eggs for poultry profits.

There you have the way to meet the demands of an awakened consumer. He wants quality eggs and is going to get them somewhere. Will it be from

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Modern precision methods, plus traditional craftsmanship, make HEREFORD Skillcrafted Saddles the last word in comfort, durability and fine appearance. See your dealer. If you don't know him, write TexTan, Yoakum, Texas.



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LEARS LAND FAST! Powerful 6-HP motor with riction crutch for safe operation.



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Marketing Viewpoint

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

What is the prospect for a pig crop this spring as compared with the spring of 1946?—J. J.

When corn became scarce and the corn ceiling was raised last spring, a large part of the profits in hog production was squeezed out. When price controls expired on June 30 and hog prices advanced, many farmers figured that it was an excellent time to "cash in." V'hen it became apparent that price ceilings on hogs were to be reinstated, farmers continued to liquidate breeding stock. When price controls came off again in October, the tendency to "cash in" again prevailed. As a result, a very large number of sows and gilts were sold for slaughter after the 1946 spring pig crop. The number of sows farrowing during the fall of 1946 was 13 per cent smaller than a year earlier and the smallest since 1938.

Conditions are now favorable for a large increase in hog production. Corn When corn became scarce and the

large increase in hog production. Corn is abundant and relatively cheap, and hog prices are near the highest on record. However, two things must be kept in mind. In the first place, the increase must start from a relatively small number of breeding stock. In the second

ber of breeding stock. In the second place, the feeling among many farmers is that current high hog prices may not hold and, therefore, it might be better to sell gilts rather than to breed for future production.

Nevertheless, there probably will be some small increase in the 1947 spring pig crop over that of 1946. Some private forecasters are indicating big increases but the official Government forecast is for an increase of 6 per cent in the number of sows to farrow. It should be pointed out that in 1946 an unusually large number of pigs per litter were saved, and if the number saved is nearer average this spring, the increase in the pig crop may be less than 6 per cent.

I have a large band of lambs on wheat pasture. The market has been weak during late January. Shall I sell before it goes lower or would I be safe for a few more weeks?—M.R.

The lamb market should be steady to strong during the remainder of February and higher in March. The number of lambs on feed in the United States on January 1, was 12 per cent smaller than last year and the smallest in 7 years. Numbers on wheat pastures are large but numbers in other areas are relatively small. The only Corn Belt states showing a significant increase are Iowa and Missouri, and most of the Corn Belt lambs will soon be marketed. The late feeding areas of Northern Colorado, the Arkansas Val-Northern Colorado, the Arkansas Val-ley, and the Scotts Bluff area had 40 per cent fewer lambs on feed on January 25 than a year earlier. With little competition from other areas, wheat pasture lambs should find a favorable market during the next 2 months.

What action is being taken by the Government to support egg prices?— M. L. M.

M. L. M.

The Government recently announced that it would accept offerings of dried and frozen eggs from processors who certified that they paid producers 33 cents a dozen for all eggs that they apply on contract. This program at the present price level will extend thru April 30. At present, many producers are finding it more profitable to sell current receipts and undergrades to processors than to market these grades of eggs elsewhere. The present program probably will have the effect of reducing the normal quantity of eggs being placed in storage during the next few months.

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Free 1947 catalog. 68 pages of new and used tractor repairs for most all models. Unusually large selection. Quality guaranteed. Dependable service. Low prices. Acme Tractor Salvage Com-pany, Lincoln, Nebraska.

New and Used Tractor Parts for 137 different models. Describe your needs for immediate price quotations. Order from Irving's Tractor Lug Company, 2835 N. Broadway, Wichita, Kan.

For Sale—John Deere A.R. 36 tractor, new rubber, brakes, just overhauled. New 14-Inch John Deere plow. Herman Babcock, R-2, Nor-tonville, Kansas.

Heavy Duty Lifting Jacks for tractor, thresher, combine and all heavy farm machines. Free catalog. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Ill. For Sale—Farmall Model M, new motor, and rubber. Has loader attachments. Walters Sand Co., Manhattan, Kansas. Phone 2565.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Famous Nylon Stockings, three pairs \$4.00 post-paid. Selected Imperfects. Moneyback guar-antee. Dworkin Sales Company, 2423 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for un-married girls. State licensed. Working re-duces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

• FEATHERS WANTED

Prompt Remittance for your shipments. Top market prices for new goose and duck body feathers. Highest prices for goose and duck quills (wing and tail). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. Ship today—Cash Tomorrow. Midwest Feather Co., 2300 S. Columet Ave., Chicago 16.

● HELP WANTED

Call on Friends with Greeting Card Assortments
Easter, Birthday, other occasions, Persona
Stationery, Gift Wrappings, Big Profits, Experience unnecessary, Samples on Approval
Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. E-4
New York 10.

• MISCELLANEOUS

Hot Water Heaters

Electric, Butane, Oil and Gas for immediate delivery.

MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

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

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plan, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. K. F. Sparrowman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

Used Army Raincoats—In good serviceable con-dition. Send no money. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lightweight, \$1.50; heavier weight, \$2.00. Shaw Brothers, Sharon, Tenn.

Oranges, Grapefruit or Half and Half, excellent fruit, \$3.95 bushel basket, express charges collect. Timberlake Fruit Company, 16 Davis Boulevard, Tampa, Florida.

Life of Jesse James, 25c; Cowboy Songs, 25c. Book list free. Luhn's Book Store, St. Joseph 4, Missouri.

Fence Post "Catalpa" No. 2 grade 10c F.O.B. Medora truck or carload. Alfred Saunders Catalpa Farm, Medora (Reno Co.), Kansas.

Low Priced, Guaranteed, electric shaver. Also agents wanted. S. Kelley, 2302 Ontario St., Ft. Wayne 6, Ind.

• FARMS—KANSAS

Jefferson County Quarter—Near Meriden. 55 acres meadow, 50 pasture, balance plow land. Some improvements. Terms. Ida Attwood, 1716 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

80 Acres—1 mile high school, valley land, alfalfa, ½ in cultivation, 5 rooms, barn 60x60, henhouses, well and windmill, butane and electricity, possession, \$90 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

For Sale By Owner 80-Acre improved farm 15 miles north of Topeka, Graveled road and electric line. May Nixon, 1118 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kansas. Phone: 2-8675.

• FARMS-MISCELLANEOUS

Productive 165-acre farm bargain in prosperous eastern Kansas offered by non-farming owner at only \$6,390, including 10 head Guernsey dairy cattle and team mules! On all-weather road school bus and RFD routes, phone line, ½ mile electric line, ½ pavement, grade school village, 10 minutes high school depot town 20 minutes college city 12,000; 110 tillable, 100 cultivated, 30 wooded, 37 mixed pasture watered by branch and well; fair 5-room white frame house, electricity available, well, nice shade, fair 60-ft. barn, barnlot well and windmill, old poultry house, 2 other old utility buildings; can be developed into beautiful money-making farm home at only \$6,300, terms, immediate possession. Details big free catalog 16 states. United Farm Agency, 428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

JONES QUALITY CHICKS
U. S. Approved. Pullorum Tested.
All Fopular Breeds and Hybrids.
THE JONES HATCHERY
Emporia, Kansas

Farm Price Support Picture

(Continued from Page 29)

Department at present; what will happen in 1947 the experts shudder to think of. Here is what the Department has to say on potato-support programs, quoted verbatim:

"Type of program: Steagall. Loan, purchase, diversion, and export subsidy operations are the principal operations under the program. Capital funds of the CCC are used to underwrite most of these operations, except that purchases which are distributed to school lunch, institutional and for public welfare outlets, as well as some of the diversion programs, are financed from Section 32 (import duties collected) funds.

"Level of support Level."

"Level of support: Level at which prices are supported is 90 per cent of parity, or the comparable prices, adjusted for grade, season and location. The primary adjustment for seasonal differentials is made by supporting 'early' and 'intermediate' prices at 30 per cent of parity as of January 1, the beginning date of their marketing season, and late potatoes at 90 per cent of parity as of July 1 of the year in which produced. As of January 1, 1946, the parity price of potatoes was \$1.25 per bushel, and as of July 1, 1946, was \$1.37 per bushel, and as of July 1, 1946, was \$1.37 per bushel, and as of July 1, 1946, was \$1.37 per bushel, index per cent of parity, therefore, was \$1.15 per bushel on January 1, 1946, and \$1.23 a bushel on July 1. These prices are further adjusted for grade, season, and location.

Operations: The various types of price-support operations employed by the Department in carrying out this program may be briefly described as follows:

"Loans equivalent to 75 per cent of the September support price guaranteed by the CCC are made by private financial institutions upon certification of compliance with all terms and conditions by Department representatives. These loans on late-crop potatoes are non-recourse as to price, but the borrowing growers, associations of growers, or dealers are responsible for quality deterioration of the collateral. Borrowers may tender potatoes to the government at the current support price in lieu of cost repayment of loans.

"Direct purchases from growers in the case of the early and intermediate crops were made at several different levels, including graded and sacked F. O. B. carriers, bulk loaded at shipping points, bulk loaded at farmers' gates, and, in some instances, in the ground unharvested. Potatoes so purchased were distributed to whatever outlets were currently available, with the best quality going to school-lunch programs, with poor quality being sold generally for livestock feed and for industrial utilization." (The report does not mention what were left

time of settlement. Purchases have been negligible.

SOYBEANS—Prices supported at \$2.04 thru loan and purchase programs:

One dollar ninety-one cents a bushel was comparable to parity price July 15, 1946; \$1.72 was 90 per cent of comparable price July 15, 1946.

The \$2.04 is 107 per cent of the July 15 comparable price and 100 per cent of the December 15 comparable price.

The farm price per bushel, December 15, 1946, was 135 per cent of the comparable price. Support price for the 1947 crop will be \$2.04 a bushel, same as 1946.

TURKEYS—Price supported by purchases of dressed turkeys in regular market channels in carload lots. Vendors are required to certify that producers received prices specified by the CCC.

Prices are supported through the 4 marketing months, October, November, December, January, at 90 per cent of parity. In 1947 no breeding stock will be purchased for price-support purposes.

The current index of prices paid at the time price-support operations are announced will be used to calculate parity price levels. Price-support operations should not be announced until it appears that market prices are at levels which require support.

In addition to the basic commodities and the prices and the received the calculate commodities and the prices are at levels which require support.

In addition to the basic commodities, and the so-called Steagall commodities, there are the following commodities for which price support commodities for the price support commodities for th modities, there are the following commodities for which price-support operations can be conducted—commodities for which incentives were offered to get increased production during the war period—these are not mandatory at 90 per cent of parity or higher: Barley, flax, grain sorghums, grasses, hemp, legumes, oats, sugar, vegetables, wool.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY



With Genuine Sterling Silver Filigree Clasp

Strand \$3.74 Triple Strand \$4.99 SEND NO MONEY! WEAR AT OUR RISK!
5 day wearing trial. Pay postman \$2.49
C. D. plus postage charges. SAVE
POSTAGE—send remittance with order.
If not strictly satisfied return in 5 days
for full refund.

VOGUE JEWEL SHOP Bept. 2133, 1003 Locust, St. Loui

Ayhawk TRACTOR SWEEP

FOR ANY MAKE TRACTOR ler capacity, 10 or 12 foot widths. Also spe-fle sweeps. Free Catalog all models; also stack loaders for tractor, truck, te



SHEEP

OFFERING REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Limited number of ewes ready to lamb, sired by outstanding rams. Also good ewe

sired by outstanding rams ready to lamb, lambs, some out of my imported ewes.

Ewes bred to and lambs sired by my great breeding ram, Benyon Supreme, son of Penn Benyon by Imp. Bullett. Come and see them. Prices reasonable.

Prices reasonable.
CLEVELAND CARSON
MOUND VALLEY,
R6.2. Farm 7 Miles North of Town.

AUCTIONEERS



Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer Alden, Kansas

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

March 1 Will Be Our Next Issue Ads for the Classified and Livestock Se must be in our hands by

Saturday, February 22

U. S. SAVINGS BONDS and KEEP THEM

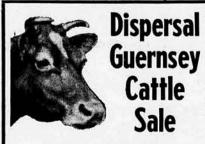
Dispersal Guernsey Sale Keats, (Riley Co.), Kan. Friday, February 21

40 HEAD, Purebred Guernsey Cattle (but not eligible to record). To, and Bang's tested. Average 5% fat test. 15 HEAD OF HEIFER CALVES. 1 HERD BULL, 3 years old, (dam produced 550 fat).

1 HERBY BURNEY B

Ernest Robinet, Keats, Kansas. Auctioneer—Lawrence E. Weiter.

Dairy CATTLE



Hardy, Nebraska

Wednesday, February 26

BARBODIC FARM Edw. M. Leigh. Hardy, Nebraska

BUILDING A BETTER

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

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB 725 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

CEDAR DRIVE GUERNSEY FARM

Why Not, buy your next herd sire from a cow that is getting the job done. 1946 herd average 455 bbs. fat. Individual cows up to 500 lbs. as junior 2 year olds, 305 day test, 2-time milking, with ordinary farm care. Langwater King of the Meads and Bourndale Rex breeding.

CEDAR DRIVE FARM 1224 N. West St., Wichita, Kansas

Offering Grade Guernseys Cows and helfers. Tb. and Bang's free, bred to outstanding registered sires to calve in the spring. Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

Fall Sales Are Now Over PHILLIPS OFFER SERVICEABLE AGE

Holstein bulls sired by Great Murcury Prince, whose dam has a record of 19,841 lbs. milk and 682.5 fat made as a five year old. Also younger bulls sired by Carnation Mad Cap Marshall, a son of Gov. of Carnation and out of Billy daughters with records up to 625.5

K. W. PHILLIPS & SONS MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

REED OFFERS HOLSTEIN BULLS

Breeding For High Test. Three 4% sires in service. Dictator and Montvic breeding. A 1946 herd average of 500 pounds of fat on twice a day milking. Herd clasified for type six times. Bull calves up to 7 months of age out of high record classified dams for sale. Prices are reasonable. Full particulars on

ERNEST A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kan.

Sunnymede Farm

KING BESSIE JEMIMA BOAST
Sentor Sire
PABST BURKE LAD STAR
JUNIOF SIRE
"KING BESSIE" and "BURKE" Sons
Herd now on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.
C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Smoky Valley Holsteins

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS 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 Brown Swiss Bull

nuary, Also other bulls of same breeding.

ROY E. WEBBER, KINGMAN, KANSAS

Offering Brown Swiss Bull

Pure bred, 3 years old, gentle and good a. Also a high grade yearling same breed. FLOYD COX, VESPER, KANSAS

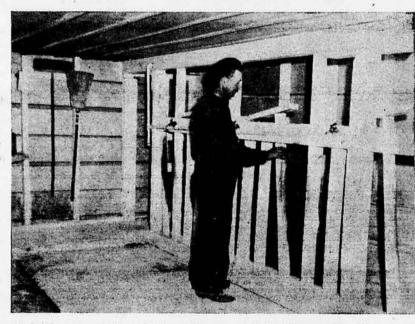
For 50-Ton Cows

Ayrshires are noted for life-time records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk

Ayrshire Breeders' Association

RAISE AYRSHIRES

Did Money-Making Job Of Remodeling Dairy Barn



An inside view of the C. E. Drumeller remodeled milking parlor. Note metal sheeting used for sides and walls. It is easy to keep clean and makes room brighter.

URING the summer of 1945, C. E. During the summer of 1945, C. E. Drumeller, Montgomery county dairyman, decided he wanted to remodel his old barn to include a modern milking parlor and milk room. His big stumbling block, like that of all farmers, was in finding materials.

Undaunted, he looked around until he found some roofing iron and used this for both ceiling and walls of the new milking parlor and milk room, then used concrete for the floors and feed manger.

feed manger.

The wall separating the milking parlor from the old part of the barn was constructed so that one panel of was constructed so that one panel of the sheeting can be dropped open from the feed storage side. This allows Mr. Drumeller to feed his cows without carrying the feed into the stalls. The arrangement saves considerable time and labor.

He likes the metal sheeting as construction material because it makes the rooms bright and coars to keep

the rooms bright and easy to keep clean. He plans later to further re-model the old barn by adding a loafing shed along one full length of the build-

ing.

Remodeling to date cost about \$200 for materials. On the basis of Mr. Drumeller's present production from 14 cows, increased prices received for his milk under grade A will bring in an additional \$25 a month, so it won't take long to pay for the improvement. "It isn't so much the added income but the pride of producing the best possi-

the pride of producing the best possible product," says Mr. Drumeller.

The herd originally consisted of mixed cows. At present Mr. Drumeller is gradually culling his herd, so he plans to have all high-grade Guern-

seys to make the herd more profitable.

One thing this dairyman has learned is that it pays to take excellent care of the heifer calves. He keeps a good nurse cow and raises his calves on the nurse cow instead of on the bucket. They do better, have less disease trouble, and become larger, stronger animals than when raised on the bucket, he finds. he finds.

4-H Projects Growing

The total value of Kansas 4-H farm and home economics projects neared the 3 million dollar mark in 1946, according to reports in the state office, at Manhattan. Actual value was reported as \$2,916,499, an increase of \$784,321 over 1945.

Increased club enrollment over the state and more favorable marketing conditions brought an increase in beef cattle projects, with 3,982 club members enrolled. They completed 5,446 beef projects.

bers enrolled. They completed 5,446 beef projects.

Swine projects increased from 4,725 hogs in 1945 to 5,834 in 1946, with club members enrolled advancing from 2,563 to 3,350. Colt projects increased 74 per cent, showing the marked revival of interest in horses.

In the crops projects wheat again led all enrollments with 1,368 members and an impressive total of 27,477 acres

and an impressive total of 27,477 acres completed.

Perhaps the largest exhibits of home economics products ever shown by Kansas club girls were displayed in state fairs during 1946. Enrollment in clothing projects rose from 6,805 to 8,305. There also was a decided increase in poultry projects.

One section of sheeting between the milking parlor and feed storage room drops open so Mr. Drumeller can feed from the front without carrying the feed into the parlor.

Dairy CATTLE

Holstein Dispersal Sale Tuesday, February 25

Sale Starts at 1970 2.1 Street on California Ave., Topeka, All-Weather Road, Sale Will Be Held Rain or Shine.

72 Head High Grade Dairy Cows and Heifers

1 Cow—8 Years Old—Milking 5 Gallons.
1 Cow—6 Years Old—Milking 7 Gallons.
1 Cow—5 Years Old—Milking 4½ Gallons.
6—2nd Calf Heifers Recently Fresh.
10—1st Calf Heifers Recently Fresh. These Heifers Are Milking Heavy.
6—2nd Calf Heifers—Springers.
25 Heifers—3 years Old—Heavy Springers.
25 Year-Old Bred Heifers.
12 Yearling Heifers.
2 Heifer Calves.
4 Guernsey—2nd Calf Heifers—2 Milking—2 Springers.

4 Guernsey—Zad Caif Heifers—2 Milking— 2 Springers. 1 Registered 3-Year-Old Holstein Bull From State Hospital at Clarinda, Iowa. This herd is Tb. Tested and calfhood vaccinated. Terms Cash. Nothing sold prior to sale. Lunch served.

J. A. EHRHART, Owner

HOLSTEIN CALVES ARE HUSKY They are the lar breeds. Heifer cal

FREE

ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN
JUDGING MANUAL. WHITE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION 4
OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 1038

HOGS

Kansas Hampshire Breeders Show and Sale Seneca, Kan., March 1 50 BRED SOWS Show at 9:30 A. M. Sale at 1 P. M.

For Catalog Address

Lawrence Alwin Seneca, Kansas

O'BRYAN RANCH Kansas Hiattville HAMPSHIRES

See Our Consignment of Bred Gilts at the KANSAS HAMP-SHIRE BREEDERS SALE, SENECA, MARCH 1. Boars, bred gilts, pigs for sale at the farm. (Real Packer Type.)



REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Now ouering cnoice September boar pigs. Various bloodlines. Immune. Annual bred gilt sale Feb-uary 28, featuring the get of ''Five-Stars.'' R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS RANDOLPH, KANSAS

FARM PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRES

ETHYLEDALE SPOTLIGHT SUPREME OUR WIZARD
Breeding stock for sale
at all times.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

OFFERING HIGH
QUALITY BERKSHIRES
Bred glits and fall pigs, some out of the
Grand Champion Sow (Kansas State Fair)
and sired by the Grand Champion boar same
fair, 1946, We had 12 champions with 14
entries at the above fair. Registered and
immuned and priced right, Inspection invited,
ortro STELTER, HAVEN, KANSAS

Offering Reg. Berkshires grain 105
sexes. Best of breeding. Satisfaction British Ship anywhere.
ROY GILLILAND, JR., HOLTON, KANSAS

Spotted Poland Gilts

ell grown, deep bodied gilts. Sired by Plus nality and bred to Right Model by Right Type Step Ahead for March farrow. Priced to sellby Step Ahead for March 1911 to 1912 t

KONKEL OFFERS

SPOTTED POLANDS

ed sows and gilts sired by the 1945 Grand
lampion boar, and bred to Buster Brown. Also
il pigs. The low set, wide kind by above sire.
lister Brown does it.

DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KANSAS.

FIESERS' OFFER SPOTTED POLANDS Extra good fall pigs sired by True Model, 1946 Grand Champion. Also some by his son for better quality at less money. Order now. Registered and immuned. Earl & Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

Excellent Quality Duroc Gilts

Bred for March to May farrow. Outstanding fall boars. Registered. Immuned and shipped of approval. WILLIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS!

OU FEI

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WITTI Also a F. W. Spot

HOGS

Kansas Poland China **Breeders First Annual Sale**

Hutchinson, Kansas Wednesday, February 19

45 BRED GILTS—Tops From 14 Leading Kansas Herds.

CONSIGNORS GEORGE HAMMERLUND & SONS,

GEORGE HAMMERLUND & SONS,
St. Marys
DR. C. H. GAINES & SON, Concordia
GORDON McLIN, Silver Lake
ELMER DEAN HOFMANN, North Topeka
MALONE BROS., Raymond
C.R. ROWE & SON, Scranton
HERBERT SCHROEDER, Peabody
J. J. HARTMAN & SON, Elmo
HERBERT RINDT, Herington
PAUL DAVIDSON, Simpson
H. F. REIMER & SONS, Inman
CHESTER DeWERFF & SONS, Ellinwood
FLOYD BRIAN & SONS, Mulvane
RAY SAYLER & SONS, Mulvane
RAY SAYLER & SONS, Mulvane
LEROY MAECKER, Lyndon
L. W. HAYDEN, Clements
H. S. GRAFF, Cuillson
LEROY MAECKER, LOUISON

Every animal is cholera immuned and Bang's tested.
Be with us with us if possible. This is really the draft of Poland China sows to be sold talog write

RAY SAYLER, Secretary Kansas Poland China Breeders Manhattan, Kansas. Auctioneer—Mike Wilson.



O'HARA'S BRED **GILT SALE** Saturday, Feb. 22

Mile West and 1% South of Mankato, Kar

25 Purebred Poland China Bred Gilts

China Bred Gilts

From the O'Hara registered herd. Choice prospects for 4-H and Vocational Agricultural projects. 1 gilt will be donated to Jewell County 4-H building fund. We also sell 35 commercial gilts. (Spotted Poland and Duroc). All bred to top quality Poland China boars for March and April farrowing. A useful lot fed and developed to produce large and vigorous litters. For catalog write

Raymond O'Hara, Mankato, Kansas

SEE OUR POLANDS Hutchinson, Kan. Feb. 19

Be sure and visit our pens and see the 3 outstanding gilts we are consigning to the state sale. These gilts are bred to Black Prince, son of the Grand Champion sow Missouri 1946. His sire, Black King, the sire of 1st prize Jr. boar and 1st and 2nd spring gilts Missouri 1946.

RAY SAYLER & SON

Manhattan,

Kansas

ROWES' POLAND CHINA CONSIGNMENT

Hutchinson, Kansas, February 19
4 strictly top glits sired by Challenger's Best
and bred to the 1946 Missouri Jr. Champion.
On the farm we have for sale selected fall
boars and glits. Unrelated pairs. Satisfaction

ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

OUR POLAND CONSIGNMENT FEB. 19, KANSAS STATE SALE

Consists of 3 selected glits, 2 mated to Sound-off, the thick, sound boar that is to follow Commando (1944 Grand Champion Kansas Free Fair). The other one a granddaughter of Full Measure, Champ. Amer. Royal 1946, bred to Hubba-Hubba. Good fall glits on farm for sale.

GORDON McLIN & SON SILVER LAKE, KANSAS

Poland China Bred Gilts

Priced Reasonable.
MALONE BROTHERS, RAYMOND, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

have several of these top-bred gilts, bred to illenger's Wonder. Also have three gilts in the signment sale at Hutchinson. J. H. SAYLER, LYNDON, KANSAS

WITTUMS' CORRECT TYPE POLANDS Selected, short legged, thick fleshed fall pigs. Also a few bred gilts. F. W. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KANSAS

Spotted Poland China Boars Registered and of spiendid type. Priced for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

BILLY THOMPSON, VALLEY CENTER, KAN. IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Pleidman, Muscotah, Kansas.

From the standpoint of production, Victory Miss, owned by LON DEAN CROSSON, a Minneapolis high school boy, is the greatest Duroc sow in America. Her official production for one year is 20 pigs raised, with a total weight 1,019 at 56 days of age. This is the best production for any sow on record. She was Lon Dean's hog project in his 1946 F. F. A. work.

A letter from the well-known Duroc breeder, WM. BOHLEN, at Downs, indicates plenty of Duroc demand in the territory where there was once plenty of hogs. Now a scarcity never before known exists. Mr. Bohlen has been in the business over 30 years and has sold Durocs in many parts of Kansas and other states. He believes the herd boar Spot Lights Challenge 2nd is one of the best boars he has ever owned. He was one of the good boars sold in one of the best sales held last fall.

The night of February 1 FRANK ALEXAN-DER, of Corning, well-known Duroc breeder, held his first bred-gilt sale. It was held in town and the building was filled to capacity with breeders, farmers and spectators from far and near, Simpson Brothers, of Gower, Mo., purchased the top selling gilt at \$350. Elton C. Mahon, of the Duroc Record Association, took several head. With this exception, only 2 head went out of Kansas. The average of the entire offering was \$160 a head.

offering was \$160 a nead.

GORDON McLIN, of Silver Lake, president of the newly organized KANSAS POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, is a prominent breeder of Eastern Kansas. He established his herd in 1930 and has been active as a breeder ever since. Usually his Polands have been among the prize winners at the big Kansas Free Fair. He reports a good demand for breeding stock of all ages. He has a nice lot of fall pigs and some bred gilts on hand, besides the 10 head he is keeping from which to raise breeding stock for next year's customers.

The HOLSTEIN REDUCTION SALE held at Sabetha, January 21, was attended by a big crowd of interested spectators and buyers. Four leading breeders of the territory had consignments to the sale. The entire offering of 44 head sold for an average price of \$260.00. The "excellent" cow consigned by M. Gudenkauf was purchased by Clyde Hill Farms, of Clyde, Mo., for \$1,050. The second-high female went to Carl Pults, of Horton, at \$710. Ten head went to Missouri, 4 to Nebraska, and the rest to Kansas buyers. The day was fine. Bert Powell did the selling.

GIEFER BROTHERS, of Kingman and Cheney, pleked a fine day for their first annual sale of Duroc bred gilts. The sale was January 17 at Hutchinson. The demand was so good that another 25 head more could easily have been sold. About 500 buyers and spectators were in attendance. The entire offering averaged \$95 with only one selling up to \$115. Jo Mar Farms, Hutchinson, was the top buyer. The offering was well fitted and of good quality. Another sale will be held in August if the buyers can be kept away from the farm until then. Walter Walstine and others did the selling.

J. J. VANIER and ROY E. DILLARD, of Salina, have dissolved partnership, and the herds of registered Hereford cattle and Guernseys will be moved to Mr. Dillard's farm, 3 miles southeast of Jo-Mar where Mr. Dillard has lived and carried on for so many years. Mr. Dillard for years has been recognized as one of the leading Guernsey breeders of the state, and a few years ago engaged in the breeding of Herfords. He knows the stock business from every angle, and his wide acquaintance and fine business methods give him a standing that guarantees a continued success.

The JONES HEREFORD FARM, located at Detroit, in Dickinson county, has been the home of good Herefords for many years. Established by the father of the boys that now carry on, the herd was started when good sires were not as available as they now are. But steady progress has been made right along by the use of sires from leading herds, including WHR and CK Ranch. The Jones Bros. take great pride in noting the progress that has been made. The cattle have that care and attention that is the best guarantee of future usefulness when the Herefords go into other hands.

fords go into other hands.

I have just received a good letter and advertising copy from the LACEYS, successful Shorthorn breeders. This reliable firm has been breeding and selling Shorthorn cattle that are capable of herd improvement for a good many years. In combination sales and shows their cattle sell well, and they continue to place their good bulls to the same customers over a period of years. Any locality in Kansas is fortunate to have good herds like this within a hundred miles from home if they appreciate high-class cattle and dealing with men of sterling honesty. They have 38 little calves to date and more to follow. These herds are located near Miltonvale.

The SOUTHEAST KANSAS ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual meeting at Iola, January 22. Officers were elected as follows: President, Clarence C. Ericson, Savonburg; vice-president, Kenneth Cunningham, Greeley; secretary-treasurer, Robert A. Finney, Humboldt; director for the 3-year period, Cowan Bearly, Parker. The association now has about 40 active members. Plans were considered for a spring sale to be held at Ottawa if enough can be secured. Kenneth Cunningham was chosen as sale manager, to be assisted by a committee of his own choosing. The same committee also is to have charge of a field day to be put on sometime in June.

The comfortable farm sale pavilion was filled to capacity, aitho the day was only fair from the standpoint of weather, when CLARENOE MILLER'S neighbors, friends and buyers assembled for business following the big free dinner on February 1. Good judges among the buyers and other interested spectators pronounced

BERGSTENS' HAMPSHIRE **BRED GILT SALE!**

At Farm, 1 P. M. RANDOLPH, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 28





50 Head Bred Gilts, 6 Fall Boars and 6 Fall Gilts

Gilts Are Well Developed and Conditioned, of Good Type With Extra Substance and Smoothness.

Features are the gilts sired by 5 Stars, one of the top sires of the breed. These 5-Star gilts are very thick, yet smooth, well balanced and stylish. Other gilts by Our Model, Royal Rocket Boat, Glory Bound, Salute, Bright Boy and Steam Glory.

Most of the gilts are bred for March litters, a few later to three outstanding spring boars, All Star R. B., Notoriety R. B., and Sufficiency. Visit us sale day. Write for Catalog to

R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kansas

Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer. Auctioneer—Bert Powell.

Duroc Sale

Monday, March 3 Smith Center, Kan.



25 Bred Sows and Gilts, March and April Farrowing 25 Fall Gilts, 10 Fall Boars, No Relation to Gilts

This is also new blood for old customers. Sow and gilts are bred to Progressor, who was one of the top selling pigs in the Missouri 1946 sale season. Also the service of Masterpiece and the Miracle. Two top fall boars by Top Notcher. Several sired by Keepsake and Red Boy, the grandson of True Type and Invincible. This is one of the most useful offering of Durocs that we have offered at public auction. If you are looking for good Durocs it will pay you to attend this sale. For catalog write

VERN V. ALBRECHT, Smith Center, Kansas

Auctioneer—Bert Powell.

Duroc Bred Gilt Sale

A Select Group. 30 Bred Gilts. 15 Fall Gilts. 10 Fall Boars. Sale to Be Held in the Heated Sales Pavillon Just South of The Transit House in

South St. Joseph, Mo. February 25, 1 P. M.

Dannen Easthilfs Farm Box 429, St. Joseph, Mo. Auctioneer—Bert Powell Donald Bowman with Kansas Farmer.



SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS

For Sale. A great lot of thick, deep, heavy hammed quality gilts. Well grown, sired by Uneeda Broadway, Builder's Victory Ace, Proud Cherry Orion. Bred to Super Spot Light, one of best selling in Maah's recent record sale and to Lo-Thickmaster, the \$492.50 top selling boar in Colo. Breeders sale, we believe the thickest type dark red boar sold in 1946. New blood of the breed's best for old customers.

Still have limited number high class spring boars and fall pigs for sale. till have limited number high class sp rs and fall pigs for sale. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

OFFERING DUROC FALL PIGS

SINCERE THANK YOU ts and fall pigs for sale, featuring to g. HOWARD O. TALIAFERRO, Leo

WREATH FARM DUROCS

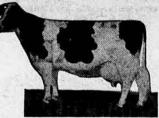
WREATH FARMS, Manhattan, Kansas

Choice Duroc Bred Gilts od quality, deep smooth and of leading blood-is bred to Spot Light's Challenge 2nd by Spot ht's Image and Victory Broadway. Come and them. (Duroes Since 1916.) WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS ALL AGES

By Red Star and Fancy Cardinal. Choice gilts bred to Top Crown by Crown Prince, Illinois Champion boar. Fall pigs by Top Crown and Orlon Reconstruction. B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, RAN.

HOLSTEIN DAIRY SALE 2 February 25, 1 P. M. At the Mueller Dairy **Hugoton, Kansas**



41 REGISTERED AND GRADE DAIRY COWS—5 HOLSTEIN COV 2 MILKING SHORTHORN COWS—20 WHITEFACE CALVES -5 HOLSTEIN COWS

The Registered Cows Are
No. 2562208 Fobes Carnation Lady Jewel. Born Oct. 9, 1943. Just fresh
with 2nd calf and milking 10 gallons daily. A good udder and prospects for

with 2nd can and milking 10 gallons daily. A good udder and prospects for a real top cow.

No. 2562205 Jessie Piebe Tritomia Armsly. Born Jan. 8, 1943. Fresh last August—2nd calf. Now milking 8 gallons. A large young cow with the making of a top producer.

No. 2555549 Lola Inka Fobes. Fresh last August. Now milking 7½ gallons.

You will like her.

4 Registered Heifers
These heifers have been bred 2 to 3 months and are a real bunch of

prospects.

34 Grade Holstein Cows. Most all with their 2nd calf. 9 are Wisconsin heifers with their 1st calf. These are all good cows.

Frank Ellassenar, of Hugoton, is selling 5 Good Holstein and 2 Milking Shorthorn cows in this sale which are real milk cows.

20 Whiteface Calves—300 to 400 pounds, also selling.

MUELLER DAIRY

Lunch at noon by M. E. Ladies.

Auctioneers-Cole and Chrispin.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull Sale

SPRING SHOW and SALE American Royal Building Arena and Annex

100 Bulls of Top Quality!

15 to 36 months old . . 25 Females of Foundation Quality

Under 3 Years of Age . . . are cordially invited to attend the outstanding Spring Show and Sale will be considered.

You are cordially invited to attend the outstanding Spring Show and Sale where only top cattle will be considered.

Over \$1,000 in cash prizes will be awarded covering all classes, as well as Grand Champion and Reserve Champion, both bull and female.

A very rigid slifting process will be in force to assure you the finest! A nationally known judge will be the official of the Show.

Remember . . this is not just a show and sale, but the greatest Show and Sale for Top Quality . . . be sure to attend March 6th and 7th.

A special feature of the Show will be the comprehensive type demonstration on March 6th in the afternoon.

The order of the program will be: Females sold first at 9:00 a. m. March 7th. Bulls will be sold 1:00 p. m. March 7th. Food and refreshment served in building both days of Show and Sale . . Write for Catalog to Secretary L. M. Thornton, 2825 E. 18th St., Kansas City 1, Mo. A special feature of the Show and Sale will be the comprehensive type demonstration on March 6th in the afternoon by Dean E. A. Trowbridge, Missouri University.

Remember the Dates Show March 6 Sale March 7

American Royal Building Arena and Annex
HEART of AMERICA Aberdeen-Angus Association
Auctioneer—Roy Johnston.

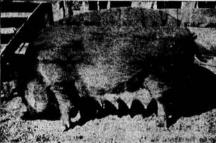
Bert Fowell with Kansas Farmer.

Farmers Attention

MILLER'S SECOND FEBRUARY DUROC **BRED GILT SALE**

At the Farm 11 Miles South of Alma on Gravel Read.

Saturday, February 22



Mr. Farmer here is your opportunity to buy superior bred Duroc glits at auction. We are selling 40 bred glits. Bred for March and April farrow. Sired by Golden Fancy, Breeders Ideal, and Invincible Type. They are bred to Knockeut, Super Sensation, and Fancy Thickset. We offer the type that has been so well accepted by the breeders and farmers. They have made satisfied customers over a long period of time. The offering is Bang's tested and Cholera Immune.

For Particulars Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Offering Registered Milking Shorthorns

25 Head Private Reduction Sale.

COWS—HEIFERS AND BULL.
ales bred to M. R. Duke, All R.M. BreedCalfhood vaccinated. Farm 2½ miles
h of Onaga, Kansas.

MINOR STALLARD 1412 Market Street, Emporia, Kan. ORVILLE BALLENTINE Kansas.

manuscrift acceptanting a company or a contract the contract of the contract o

Dyal-Purpose CATTLE

OFFERING QUALITY

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Choice yearling bulls, reds and roans, Part
of them are out of R.M. cows. They are by
full R.M. pedigree sire, Fravel Farms Bertram. Also females of different ages, Want to
reduce size of herd. Herd on D.H.I.A. test.
Come and see us.
MARTIN M. GOERING
MOUNDRIDGE, (McPherson Co.), KAN.

Offering Reg. Milking Bred Shorthorn Bull Out of R.M. Cow 20 months old. Write LESTER COOPER, PEABODY, KANSAS

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers the offering an improvement over former offerings. The top was difficult to select by average laymen, but the buying experts soon picked No. 34, which brought \$375. She went to Lawrence Kehl, of Stockton, Ill. The second top went to Iowa at \$355, and the third top to Missouri at \$310. Kansas came in for the fourth top when Frank Alexander, of Corning, bought one for \$250. Only one bred gilt sold as low as \$125. Twenty-three head went to Kansas herds, 4 went to Illinois, 3 to Missouri, 2 to Iowa, 4 to Nebraska, 2 to Oklabonra, and 1 to Arkansas. Others scattered to several different states. Five fall boars sold for prices ranging from \$90 to \$165, the top going on order to a distant buyer. Wm. Rogers & Son, of Junction City, took the second top at \$155. The entire offering brought a total of \$8,410. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

tioneer.

C. R. ROWE & SON report one of the best sales for registered Poland Chinas in their history as breeders. C. R. Rowe founded his good herd 25 years ago and has never lost faith in this his favorite breed. Good and bad years that caused many to quit breeding strengthened his faith in hogs as mortgage lifters. Over a period of 10 years, there will always be some profit, to say nothing of the pleasure of watching herd improvement. Fifty boars were sold during 1946, and all of the glits bred for spring farrow have been sold except 12 kept on the farm for next season's farrowing. The demand continues and 50 head could be disposed of at good prices if they had them to offer.

HARRY GIVENS, veteran Duroc breeder, drew one of the best days of the season for his big bred sow and gilt sale at the farm near Manhattan. The bred gilts with one selling up to \$140 and only one below \$100, made the exceptional uniform average of \$115 a head. The boar pigs averaged \$65 and the fall gilts mearly \$50. The offering was the best Mr. Givens has ever presented in one of his sales, nicely fitted with plenty of quality and growth. Marvin Brabb, of Alta Vista, bought the high bred gilt at \$135, and G. E. Blockolsky, of Manhattan, the top boar. Every animal remained in the state. About 250 neighbors, buyers and visitors were in attendance. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

On his farm 1½ miles west of Moundridge, in McPherson county, MaRTIN M. GOERING has been breeding good registered Milking Shorthorns for the past dozen years. His first purchase was in 1933 from the pioneer breeder Warren Hunter, of Geneseo. The first year the Goering herd was on test 8 cows qualified for Rm. In the herd are descendants of his first purchase. Leading the herd for the past 3 years is the solid RM pedigree sire, Fravel Farms Bertran. He is siring the best calves of any bull that has ever headed the herd. He is a dark red and weights close to a ton. Mr. Goering says the demand for breeding stock thru the past years has been good and seems to be getting better right along.

About 400 farmers, breeders, and interested spectators attended the SCHLICKAU AND OLIVER BROS. HEREFORD SALE, held on the Oliver farm near Argonia, January 29. The officing was presented in good breeding form without any fitting, and prices received were satisfactory to the sellers and something of a bargain to buyers. This thought was expressed by Harry Schlickau in his report of the sale. Fifty head were sold at a general average of \$245. The buils averaged \$240, with a top of \$350 paid by J. D. Whitney, of Anthony. The females, including animals of various ages, averaged \$250, with a top of \$450 paid by Miller Bros. Hereford Ranch, McPherson. W. H. Heldenbrand was the auctioneer.

WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH, owned by WAITE BROTHERS, of Winfield, selected a wonderful day for their third annual production sale held at the county fairgrounds, Monday, February 3. The cattle offered were all produced on the ranch. The top selling bull went to Henry Miller and Sons, of Leonardville, at \$1,250. Robert Hearne, of Arkansas City, purchased the top selling female of the auction for \$1,185. The female average of the sale was \$592. Average price paid for bulls was \$495. General average on the entire offering was \$538. Attendance at the sale was very large. The offering was very well conditioned and the demand good. Forty-three of the 45 head sold stayed in Kansas. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.

sas. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.

The GLENN GIBBS sixth annual Hereford calf sale held at Clay Center, February 1, brought out the usual big crowd of local buyers and spectators, some from quite a distance, considering the threatening weather of the night before. The calves came in without any hair curling or horn smoothing. But it was by far the best offering Mr. Gibbs has brought in for his old and new customers. Glem's favorite buyers are those who have been former buyers, and the more of them that go back to farms near his the better, he feels. But the buying circle grows larger each year as his cattle become better known and thereby appreciated. The top buil calf went to William Snavely, of Alma, at \$320 and the highest-priced female found a new home in Washington county, going to L. A. Lorengle. The bulls averaged \$230 and the females \$174, selling within a radius of 150 miles. Ross Schaulis was the auctioneer.

WILLIS HUSTON, of Americus, drew one of

miles. Ross Schaulis was the auctioneer.

WILLIS HUSTON, of Americus, drew one of the worst days of the year for his February 6 annual bred sow sale. With a 60-mile icy wind coming out of the north, less than 100 men and a half dozen women huddled in the barn which had been made into a sale pavilion for the occasion. As many spectators as possible stayed near the stove, and the buyers, with cold feet, stayed thru the sale, buying the good offering of Duroc gilts at an average price of a trifle over \$124. A top of \$155 was paid by George Ford, of Peabody. The local demand was good and but 2 head went back to Kansas farms. One was sold to a Texas buyer, and the top boar pig went to Oklahoma at \$73. Considering the fact that every gilt was under 1 year and a large percentage of them of last April farrow, and a majority bred for rather late farrowing and as a result not showing pig to the best advantage, the prices were exceptionally good for a sale held on such an unfavorable day. The storm kept many buyers away, and prices are never so good when the crowd is uncomfortable. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

LON DEAN CROSSON. 16-year-old F. F. A

LON DEAN CROSSON, 16-year-old F. F. A. member of Minnespolis, was bonored at Topeka last week at the KANSAS DUROC BREEDERS' annual meeting. During 1946 Victory Miss, a registered Duroc now owned by young Crosson, produced a spring litter of 10 pigs that tained an aggregate weight of 50¢ pounds in 56 days, and a fall litter of 10 that weighed 515

Beef CATTLE

Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale In Pavilion

Girard, Kansas Wednesday, February 26

43 HEAD of good quality registered animals, is BULLS, 27 FEMALES, Offering includes 9 HEAD OF MILKING SHORTHORNS, Remainder Beef Shorthorns, For catalog write

og Write
Girard, Kansas.
or M. R. HARTLEY, Pres.
Baxter Springs, Kansas.
Anctioneer—J. E. Halsey.

RALSTIN'S SHORTHORNS

10 RUGGED YOUNG BULLS.
10 HEIFERS, bred to Prince William 12th,
the top bull at the American Royal Sale.
CLARENCE H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

OFFERING BEEF SHORTHORN BULL 16 months old, dark roan and a low-set blocky fellow. Sired by Marshall Jr., dam by Royal Archer 2nd. Priced right. Farm 2½ miles north of town.

J. C. SEYB & SONS, Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

LACYS' SHORTHORNS

r Sale, two October yearling bulls, one red and oroan. Stred by Augusta's Prince. Also two mary Yearlings.

E. O. LACY & GLEN LACY & SON MILTONVALE, KANSAS



Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

10 HEAD, registered cows (mostly Whet land breeding), bred to calve this spring the service of Faidley's Bandoller 17s (grandson of Bandoller of Anoka 3), out a grandsdughter of Blackcap Revoluti dam. Also bred and open heifers. Write

HARVEY HALL, Pierceville, Kan.

PHIL STERLING FARM

Box 537.

Canton, Kansas

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS

We now have for sale a group of good young bulls. Sons of Applewood Bandolier 100th. We believe this is one of the best group of caives we have ever bred. They are half-brothers to the top selling bulls in the last two Kansas State Sales. For information write

HAROLD GIESS, ARNOLD, KAN.

Laflin's Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Selling at auction at farm February 18, 1947. 15 Registered Angus Helfers and 5 Registered Bulls.

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebraska.

FICKEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS Yearling bulls sired by Bell Boy H. P. by Bell Boy A. and Applewood Bandoller 114th, son of Applewood Bandoller 3rd. Write HOWARD L. FICKEN, BISON, KANSAS

RIFFELS' POLLED HEREFORDS

Offering several registered Bulls and females, 8 to 18 months old.

HARRY RIFFEL & SON HOPE, KANSAS



RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY are accepted in Kansas Farmer

Beef CATTLE

JONES HEREFORD FARM SALE Abilene, Kansas Tuesday, March 11

30 HEAD of good young cattle (WHR and CK Ranch breeding).
21 Young Females—9 Young Bulls. Including our herd sire, WHR Royal Domino 45th. The offering will be in good useful breeding condition.

Write for Catalog to

Jones Hereford Farm Detroit, Kansas



Republican Heights Tops in Herefords **Anxiety and Domino**

Breeding

1 Four Year Herd Bull. 6 Two Year Choice Bulls. 6 Ten Month Bull Calves. Herd Inspection Invited. MOWRY and WHITE

Milford, Kansas 100 Ton Alfalfa Hay Baled and in Dry Barns.



First Saline Co. Hereford Consignment Sale

Will Be Held in

Salina, Kansas March 29, 1947 60 Head Good Registered Herefords

For Information Write ROY E. DILLARD, SALINA, KAN.

Last Call. Lincoln County Hereford Breeders' Assn. Sale, February 19 Sylvan Grove, Kansas

20 BULLS AND 20 FEMALES

For Particulars Write

ED LARSON, VESPER, KANSAS

Registered Hereford Bulls

Spection invited, Priced right. E. H. ERICKSON, OLSBURG, KANSAS

Registered Hereford Cows Offered Sood richly bred, low-down, blocky registered cows with good last October calves at foot and cows rebred. Bargain at \$850. Would consider trading for young grade cows. MILTON F. HETTENBACH, OHAPMAN, KAN.

Reg. Hereford Cattle Prices for all purses. SHAWNEE CATTLE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas Howard Johnston, of Wamego, writes

Howard Johnston, as follows:

"I am enclosing check for advertising in your January 18 issue. I am well pleased with Kansas Farmer advertising. I received 10 inquiries the first 10 days after the advertisement appeared. Thank you for your co-operation.

"Very truly yours,

"Very truly yours,
HOWARD JOHNSTON,
Wamego, Kan.

pounds in the 56 days. One of these litters then went on to break the state record by attaining a total weight of more than 2,600 pounds in 180 days. It also won the national competition in the production registry program.

Keepsake Queen, a fancy gilt donated by Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center breeder, sold for \$205 at a special auction in the Hotel Jayhawk. She went to John Morrell & Co., who turned the price over to the state 4-H Club camp, and the gilt to Kansas 4-H Club as foundation stock for a registered Duroc herd on the campsite.

Clarence Miller, Alma, was elected president of the Kansas Duroc Breeders. John Miller, Topeka, was elected vice-president, and Fred Germann, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

March 7-8—Heart of America Breeders' Sale,
Kansas City, Mo. L. M. Thornton, Secretary, 2825 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
March 10—Sunnyland Farms, Avilla, Mo.
March 15—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
April 15—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
April 19—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson,
Kan. Locke Hershberger, Manager, Little
River, Kan.
March 18-19-20—National sale and show, Union
Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Frank Richards,
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock
Yards, Secretary, Chicago 9, Ill.

Guernsey, Cattle

Guernsey Cattle

February 21—Ernest Robinet, Keats, Kan. February 26—Barbodic Guernsey Farm, Hardy, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle February 25—Mueller Dairy, Hugoton, Kan. February 25—J. A. Ehrhart, Topeka, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

February 18—Sutor Hereford Farms, Zurich,

February 18—Sutor Hereford Farms, Zurich,
Kan.
February 19—Lincoln County Hereford Breeders' Association. Ed Larson, Secretary, Vesper, Kan.
February 26—Barber County Hereford Breeders'
Association, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
March 3—Marshall County Hereford Breeders,
Marysville, Kan. Elmer E. Peterson, secretary, Marysville, Kan.
March 10—Morris County Hereford Breeders,
Council Grove, Kan.
March 11—Jones Hereford Farm, Detroit, Kan.
Sale at Abliene, Kan.
March 25—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
Sale at Phillipsburg, Kan.
March 29—Salina County Hereford Breeders,
Salina, Kan. Roy Dillard, secretary.
Association, Benkelman, Nebr. Leo Barnell,
Secretary, Benkelman, Nebr.
May 6—Sunset Farms, Garden Plain and Wichita, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle

Shorthorn Cattle

February 22—Andrews, Crews and Keuner, Cambridge, Nebr. Thomas Andrews, Sales Manager Cambridge, Nebr.
February 28—Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Girard, Kan.
May 30—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

il 30—Iowa-Nebraska Breeders' Consignment sale, Council Bluffs, Iowa, H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

February 21—Hultine-Blomstrom, Lincoln, Nebr. February 22—Andrews, Crews and Keuner, Cambridge, Nebr. Thomas Andrews, Sales Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.

Duroc Hogs

February 15—North Central Kansas Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan. Dr. George Wreath, Sec-retary, Belleville, Kan. February 19—Leonard C. Stoehrs, Plattsmouth, Nebr.

February 22—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. March 3—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

February 28—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
March 1—Kansas Hampshire Hog Breeders Sale, Seneca, Kan. Lawrence Alwin, Sales Man-ager.
March 20—W. D. Earnst & Son, Sunnyland Farm, Avilla, Mo.
April 19—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Hereford Hogs

February 20—Missouri Breeders' Association,
Chillicothe, Mo. Secretary, Harold E. Miller,
Savannah, Mo.
February 21—Kansas Hereford Hog Breeders'
Association, Junction City, Kan. Milt Haag,
Secretary, Holton, Kan.
February 22—Osborne County Hereford Hog
Association, Osborne, Kan. Charles Booz,
Secretary, Portis, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

February 19—Kansas Poland China Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Ray Sayler, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan. April 16—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Ago	Ago	Ago
Steers, Fed	\$25.90	\$30.00	\$17.35
Hogs		24.00	14.55
Lambs	23.25	23.60	16.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.18	.201/2	.21
Eggs, Standards	.37	.38	.33
Butterfat, No. 1	.60	.70	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard.	2.231/2	2.141/4	1.711/8
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.311/2	1.35	1.32%
Oats, No. 2, White:	.871/2	.90	
Barley, No. 2	1.25	1.30	1.371/8
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	35.00	27.50
Prairie, No. 1	22.00	25.00	16.00

The First Annual **Marshall County** Hereford Show and Sale



Marysville, Kansas Monday, March 3

Show at 2:00 P. M. Sale at 8:00 P. M.

45 Splendid Bulls—25 Richly Bred Females

THE BULL offering consists of a few tried sires, and a number of year-ling bulls and bull calves, a bull for any herd. The FEMALES are mostly bred and open heifers and a few bred cows. Some POLLED HEREFORD BULLS and FEMALES included.

These Cattle Are Consigned By the Following Marshall County Breeders

Harold Stump, Blue Rapids Leinweber Bros., Frankfort Edward J. Sedlacek, Marysville Edward J. Sediacek, Marysvii Don Breeding, Herkimer W. A. McCormick, Blaine Waldemar Hanke, Waterville Donald M. Baker, Marietta Gerhardt Dettke, Marysville, (Polled)

J. A. Howell, Marietta
Sedlacek Bros., Bremen
D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids
Henry Sedlacek, Marysville
Robert R. Mayer, Marysville
Jos. F. Sedlacek, Frankfort
Bernard Hart, Blue Rapids
(Polled) (Polled)

An unusual opportunity for selecting promising Herd Bull prospects, choice Range and Farm bulls or foundation females. **Popular Bloodlines.**

Write for Catalog and Plan to Attend

ELMER E. PETERSON, Secretary, Marysville, Kan. Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer. Auctioneer-Freddie Chandler.

THE ANNUAL **Round-Up Hereford Sale**



American Royal Building

Kansas City, Missouri February 24 and 25

275 Head, 225 Bulls, 50 Females

Herd Bulls—Range Bulls—Farm Bulls—One or a Carload. Plenty to Choose From.

Write For Catalog

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

300 West 11th Street

Kansas City 6, Mo.

Try Missouri Aberdeen-Angus!



Buy Them In the "SUNNYLAND FARMS" **Production Sale**

Our Farm Is 35 Miles Northeast of Joplin, Mo., 14 Miles East of Carthage, Mo., and 2 Miles East, on Highway 66, of

Avilla, Missouri We Sell 90 on

Monday, March 10

wonday, March 10
Time 12 Noon
84 FEMALES AND 6 BULLS: We sell 80
bred helfers, 4 cows and 6 young bulls. These
ariot of steers at the 1946 American Royal. These helfers are will grown, desirable type
and have all been calfhood vaccinated. They all test clean.
BREEDING: They are of Erics, Blackcap and Queen Mother families. They are from good
ires and bred to bulls that will sire the right kind of calves. The bulls they are bred to are
rince Eralan H. P. 20th, a grandson of Black Frince of Sunbeam, to Prince Eric of Rocky
Joint another Sunbeam bred bull and to Prince Benebar a grand young bull we purchased of
Wayland Hopley of Iowa. We feel we have the kind that will appeal to Kansas Buyers. We
want you to see these Angus and invite you to attend the sale. For Catalog Write to

Sunnyland Farms, W. D. Earnst & Son, Avilla, Mo.

500,000 MORE cows were added to the Surge Milked herd of 1946/

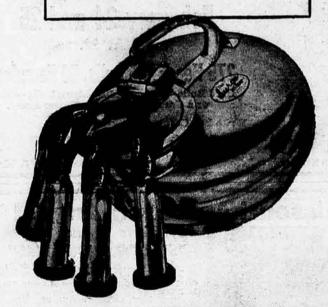
Packing Slip

For all practical purposes

This Box Contains:

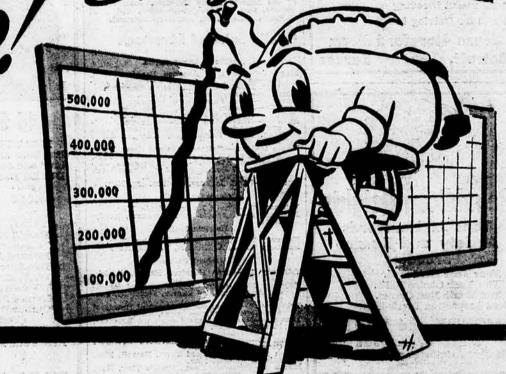
- One Genuine 18/8 Stainless Steel Surge Milker Unit with 2 Surgingles and a complete set of cleaning brushes.
- Complete in the barn installation by your Surge Service Dealer.
- A Call Back within a few days to make sure that everything is going right and that you are getting genuine Surge Milking which is Money Making Milking.
- 4. An Inspection Service Call once a year to make sure that you continue to get Genuine Surge Milking.

This Box contains much more than just a Milking Machine



BABSON BROS. CO. 2843 W. 19th St., Chicago

SA CANADA



... and yet there are still thousands of dairymen waiting for a Surge!

These profit-minded dairy farmers have looked around . . . talked to Surge Users . . . asked their neighbors about the Surge. They found out that the Surge, and only the Surge, milks with the downward and forward Tug and Pull that holds the teat cups down and gets all of the milk!

They found out that only the Surge is sold with the Packing Slip Guarantee of SERVICE!

Once you've seen Surge Milking at work in your neighbor's barn, and found out how much more than just a milking machine your Surge Service Dealer delivers, no other kind of milking will do for you either!

The Surge Milker

Your Surge Service Dealer will be glad to put you on his list and install a Surge Milker for you just as soon as he can.