

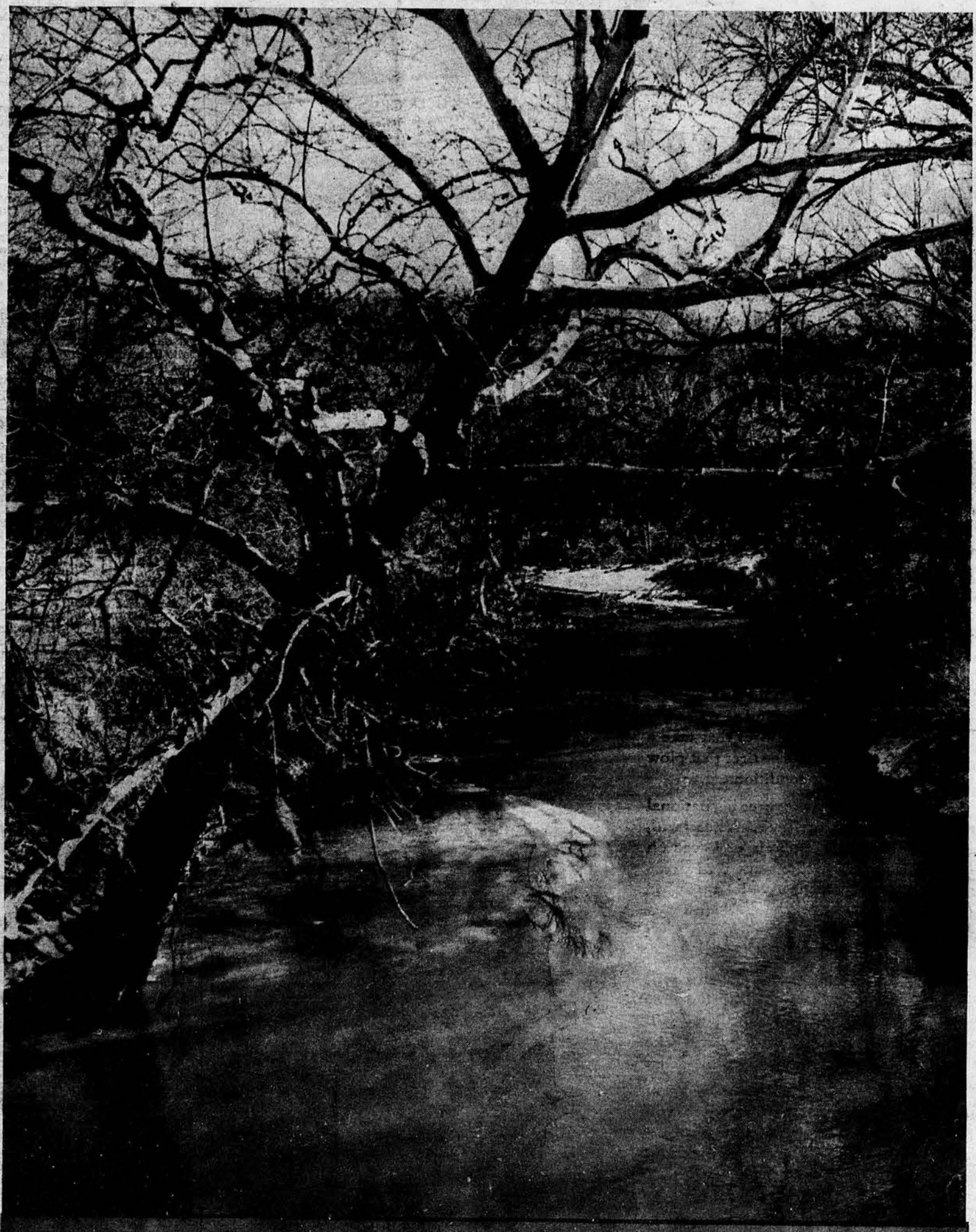
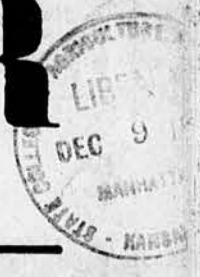
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KANSAS FARMER

DECEMBER 6, 1947

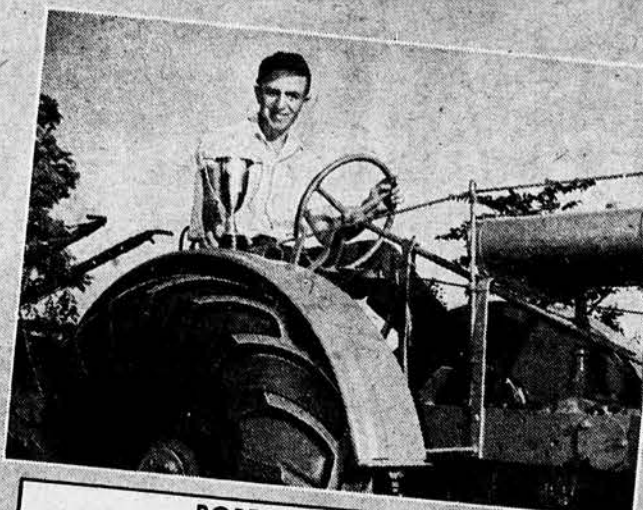
CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Kansas Offers Special Bounty in Every Season . . . See Page 12



HARRY SCHOGER, Plainfield, Illinois
Men's Class Winner in National plowing matches at Big Rock, Illinois, and Wheatland, Illinois



ROBERT ERICKSON
Championship Class Winner in National plowing matches, Big Rock, Illinois, and Wheatland, Illinois

Firestone

CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS

CHOICE of CHAMPIONS

IN ALL THREE 1947 NATIONAL
PLOWING MATCHES

GENE FERGUSON,
Oskaloosa, Iowa
Open Class Contour Winner,
Webster City, Iowa



CHAMPION Plowmen know that the performance of their tractor tires can "make" or "break" them in a plowing match. They must have tires that take hold and pull — on soft ground — on hard ground — on sod — on stubble. They must have tires that take a full, clean bite, a center bite — tires that plow right through under all conditions.

That's why winners in the three big national matches this fall (Big Rock, Wheatland, Illinois and Webster City, Iowa), plowed on Firestone Tires. They, like most other contestants in these big events, could not afford to gamble with a "broken center" tire that might let them down by clogging up with trash, slipping and spinning.

Firestone Champion Ground Grips will perform for you on every job just like they perform for champion plowmen. They will always take you through. And they will take you through faster, without slipping. That means time and money saved.

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Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC

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Ground Grips Take a "CENTER BITE"



Thank You, Neighbors!

By MRS. CHARLES STREETER

MIDWESTERN generosity, which believes in extending a helping hand to an ill neighbor, is still with us. A good example occurred when the neighbors turned out with teams and wagons to shuck corn for Tom Williams, who lives southwest of Riley. He has just returned from Winter General Hospital at Topeka.

Thirty-two men signed in when they came at noon for the bountiful meal their wives had brought. Howard Jones brought his corn picker, and there were 11 teams and wagons.

By 3 o'clock they had cribbed about 600 bushels of corn from 35 acres, hauled up 3 loads of wood, and caught 2 coons.

Men who helped were: Howard, John and Tom Jones; Leland Johnson, Benny Shaner, Eugene Jones, Earl Bahr, Emanuel Larson, George Fasse, Emil Baer, John Pollman, William Vasser, Henry Sylvester; Elgin, Ed, Alfred and Ernest Sharp; Ed Oberhelman, Paul Laehr; Donald, Everett and Luther Lewis; George Hageman, Cliff Davis, Ira Walno, Orland Benninga, A. W. Burgman, Ed and Art Parry, Tom Benninga and Kenneth and John Simpson. Sixteen women were present.

Dairy Goes Grade-A

A new grade-A, 6-stanchion milking parlor was built on the Frank Ferguson farm, Chautauqua county, this fall. Here is why: For several years a small herd of grade dairy cows has accounted for a monthly milk check that amounted to \$50 and up to \$100. If a few cows could do that, he decided it would be worthwhile to go grade-A and get better cows.

He switched from common, grade cows to a herd of 20 Holsteins which he purchased out of the state. They will form the foundation for an increase in dairy business on this 160-acre farm.

In addition to a higher average production from his cows, he can look forward to a higher price for his milk.

High 4-H Goal

A goal of 35,000 4-H Club members during 1948 was set at the annual extension conference in Manhattan recently by President Milton S. Eisenhower and Dean L. C. Williams, of Kansas State College. Each extension worker was urged to spend more time in organizing and developing project activities. Also called for at the conference was a 100 per cent increase in rural life associations.

Gets a Name

Eugene R. Smith, Topeka, has been given exclusive use of the name White Farms as a herd name in registering his purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. This prefix name is granted and will be recorded by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Nearly 1,000 prefixes were reserved for breeders in 1946 by the association.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

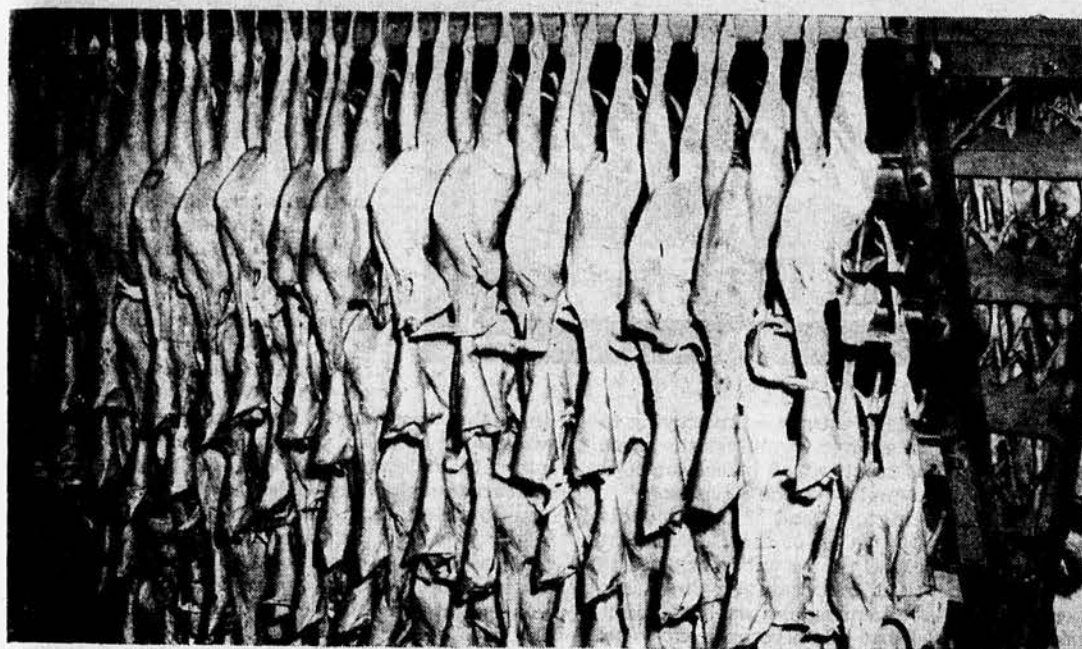
Vol. 84, No. 23

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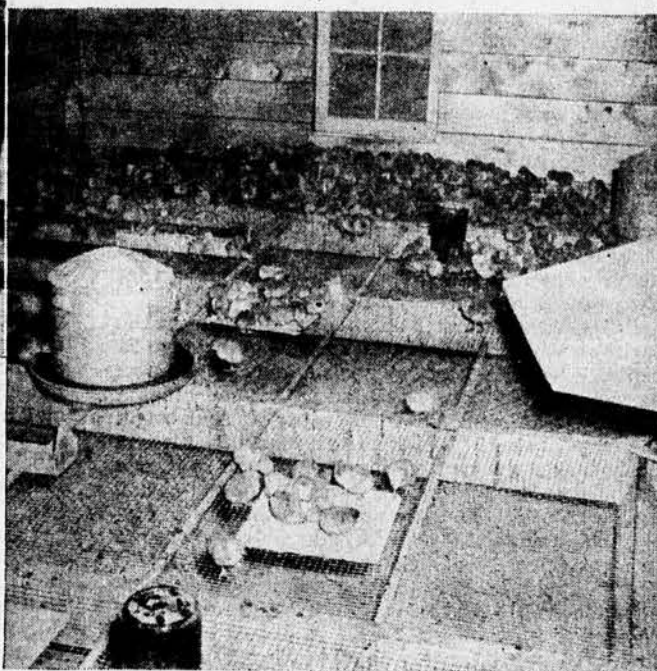
Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents. Copy 5c.



At Left: Altho poultry storage is crowded with dressed birds like these, the Government is asking farmers to cull 40 million more hens from flocks by January 1.



Below: Hatcheries are going to be conservative with sets to prevent a surplus. Chick quality will be higher than ever.



What if You Cull too Much?

By DICK MANN

LET'S not get hysterical about the Government's program to cull 40 million more hens from the nation's flocks by January 1. That is the conclusion we reached after talking to Kansas State College poultry specialists, and to farmers in 5 counties in Eastern Kansas.

Sure, they want to co-operate with the Government in helping to save grain for starving peoples of Europe. But farmers have to give some consideration to their own welfare and to the future of the poultry industry in Kansas.

There is good reason for Kansas flock owners not to get hysterical simply because there is reported to be too much poultry in the country. You see, Kansas farmers haven't contributed to the surplus.

An examination of U. S. Department of Agriculture records shows that during the 1920's there was an average of 20 million hens on Kansas farms every January 1. This total started to take a nose-dive in 1931, and by 1938 there were only 12½ million hens on Kansas farms on January 1.

Further examination of the records shows that Kansas farmers never did get back to the 1920 average, altho they did reach a high of 19½ million hens in 1944. Since then, the figure has been going down again until on January 1, 1947, there were only 15½ million hens. So, any way you look at it, Kansas already is below normal on the poultry

population. It wouldn't be fair either to farmers or to the Kansas poultry industry to make a drastic cut at this time.

Some of the other states could well follow the Government's program. Take Minnesota, for instance. Farmers in that state had an average of 15½ million hens in 1924. By 1944 the number had jumped to 30 million, almost double the 1924 figure. Texas jumped from 18 million to 34 million hens during the same period. Many other states have similar records of increased poultry population.

None of this has been taken into consideration by the Government, which simply asks U. S. farmers to cull 40 million hens more than normal by January 1.

Since the Kansas poultry industry certainly has been built to handle a population of 20 million hens, and already is operating at about 75 per cent capacity, it would be disastrous to the industry for a further sharp reduction now.

When it comes to feed saving, too, the poultryman can put his record up against any other grain-consuming project on the farm. According to L. F. Payne, head of the Kansas State College poultry department, 84 hens now will produce as many eggs as 100 hens did 10 years ago. A ton of feed today will produce 4,000 eggs, but 10 years ago it would produce only 3,400. Due to better breeding, feeding and manage-

[Continued on Page 28]



Above: Marketing quality eggs, like those being gathered here by C. E. Ballinger, Riley county, would boost Kansas poultry income, say specialists.



Above: John E. Swart, of Nemaha county, can't make up his mind whether to sell off his yearling hens. Poultry is a major project on his farm.



Below: Farmers could profitably cull 10 per cent of their hens without reducing production but should not get hysterical, say poultry experts.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

TWO things that have happened in the past few days have disturbed me considerably.

First, the price control and rationing provisions of President Truman's "anti-inflation program," and especially his recommendation affecting agriculture controls in that program.

Second, some of the tariff slashes in the trade agreements our State Department negotiated at Geneva recently.

Of course, right now the tariff does not particularly concern American farmers. There is such a heavy demand abroad for our food supplies that the problem is to supply that demand.

But looking ahead, I do not like the drop in the tariff on wheat from 42 cents a bushel down to 21 cents. When the postwar rush is over, you know as well as I do that Canadian wheat can cross a 21-cent tariff wall in ordinary years. And break the wheat price in the American markets. Also, in case you did not pay too much attention to it, one of the proposals advanced by this Administration is that the United States offer inducements to foreign countries to increase production of foodstuffs to meet world needs of today. That is, the United States, thru probably the Commodity Credit Corporation, will offer "incentives" to the farmers of Argentina, Canada, Australia, and other countries to increase production next year and the year after. Uncle Sam will contract to pay a "firm price" for stated amounts of foodstuffs to provide the needs of Europe and other food-deficit countries.

That is a worthy enterprise. But taken in connection with tariff reductions on food and feed supplies, it means that a few years from now these countries will have come to expect the United States either to finance their supplying of food and feed for other countries, or allow them markets in the United States.

And without qualifying as a prophet, I am warning you today that the time will come when the industrial sections of our East and West coasts, and the Great Lakes industrial area, will demand cheap foods, and insist on getting them from other countries if they can be produced more cheaply there than in the United States.

I say that in the interest of preserving a strong agriculture in the United States, we ought to be looking ahead beyond the immediate months or few years of present world dislocations.

The tariff on coconut oil was cut from 2 cents a pound to 1 cent a pound; on wool from 34 cents a pound to 25½ cents a pound. The avowed purpose of the latter, as I am informed, is to encourage the importation of Australian wool, and cut down the production of wool in the United States. That is not a healthy program for the United States, to make us dependent upon Australia and New Zealand and maybe South Africa for wool, in case of another world emergency. Those countries are thousands of miles away.

I call attention particularly to 2 recommendations of President Truman in his 10-point "anti-inflation program."

Recommendation five, "to authorize a measure which will induce the marketing of livestock and poultry at weights and grades which will represent the most efficient utilization of grain." All the crack-pot plans in the world could be attempted under that authority.

Recommendation seven, "to authorize (power to the President at his discretion) allocation and inventory control of scarce commodities which basically affect the cost of living or industrial production."

It is within our memories what happened when the OPA tried to figure out corn price ceilings for

that very purpose, while at the same time trying to insure that every corn grower would get the same price for his corn. The result was 2 prices for corn of the same grade and quality at one elevator.

A Mr. Carl C. Farrington, head of the products and marketing administration of the Department of Agriculture, explained that what is wanted is power for the President to take over the entire wheat crop in case of an emergency such as might be expected with a short wheat crop next year. Similarly, it is wanted that the President have power to limit the number of eggs set by commercial hatcherymen during a specified period. And for him to have power to limit inventories of livestock products—Washington to decide how many hens should be set, and how many eggs under each hen.

I am opposed to that. In other words, it looks to me as if the European recovery program, so-called, is being used by those who believe the United States ought to have a completely controlled economy; to bring that about under the ship and spur of another of these "emergencies" which have come in so handy for the planners in the past few years. If we cannot bring political and economic freedoms to Europe and the rest of the world without destroying these freedoms at home, then I say the game is not worth a candle.

A Great Future

I AM sure you know the opportunities in agriculture are virtually unlimited. They are there, waiting to be found, waiting to be used, countless numbers of them. I note new things turning up from day to day that inspire me with the conviction that the greatest advances in agriculture still are ahead of us. To me agriculture, and its related fields, offers the greatest challenge possible to the young men and young women of ambition and vision.

I know you agree with my saying that every step in producing, harvesting, transporting, processing and marketing foods has undergone marked changes, and profited by great improvements, in the past. Still the hunt goes on and on in our great research laboratories, privately owned as well as Government sponsored, for even better methods, higher quality products.

For example, the soybean has been a success as an American crop and a livestock feed. Farmers saw to that. It fit cropping conditions so well that soybean production in this country increased from 9 million bushels in 1929-30 to 197 million bushels in 1946-47, more than a twenty-fold increase. The problem of how best to use this huge yield grew right along with the size of the crop.

Many uses have been found. One of them is for adhesives. The plywood industry uses 45 million pounds of the meal in glue annually. The paper industry some day will use a large tonnage of soybean products. Production of textile fibers from soybean protein is making good headway. I learn that in the near future, great expansion in the use of soybean protein may be anticipated for such uses as tire-cord sizing, textile sizing, book-binding, sandpaper adhesive, abrasive wheel binder, cork binder for gaskets. These are opportunities being studied. They offer a better market for a farm crop.

But all the problems of soybean usage haven't been solved. For one thing, about a billion pounds of soybean oil are refined every year for human use. However, it seems there is a need for enhancing the flavor of the oil, and also for retaining the good flavor in the oil. Now scientists are busy hunt-

ing the causes of flavor deterioration after processing.

I don't need to tell fruit growers there is a problem of finding new uses for their crops. Ordinarily there is a good deal of fluctuation in the prices they receive thruout the year. Then there is a problem of waste. Good authorities esti-

mate that about one sixth of our apple crop is either wasted, or brings a very low price because the apples are undersize, offshape, or have some other defects that make them less desirable for the fresh fruit market. Something already has been done along this line, aside from improving apple varieties. Eighteen new products are now being made commercially from apples. Two of them, apple concentrate and apple-flavoring essence, are being used very well.

I am sure farmers are more interested in corn as a feed right now than turning it into other products. But that hasn't always been the case. We will want other outlets for it in the future. During the war, use of corn sugar and sirup was greatly increased. This looks good for the corn grower, but it has developed a problem for the sugar cane and sugar beet growers. Now experts are at work trying to find out the right markets and the competitive relationships for corn, cane and beet sugar. Information gained in such research will help consumers and all segments of the cane, beet and corn sugar industries in developing production and marketing programs.

As we observe the fine herds of cattle over the country, and watch them compete in the show ring, we feel we are seeing perfection. Yet our research workers don't agree. They are busy on a project which aims to develop lines of beef cattle that will consistently produce calves that excel in vitality, rapid growth, efficiency in feed use, and quality of meat. That is exactly the way they state the problem. Besides identifying superior lines of breeding, they say, the program is aimed at developing them to a point where crossing of lines within a breed can be expected to give significant results.

The record of our poultry producers is one of progress. Yet they are not satisfied, nor are the poultry scientists. Their work goes on, aimed at better poultry. They are combining inbred lines, as you well know, to produce birds that will make better growth, produce more eggs, be better for chicken dinners. And they are following-thru by endeavoring to find new and wider uses for poultry products.

Our scientists are hunting around the world for plants from other countries that may be of help here. These will be introduced and thoroly tested in areas of the United States where they offer promise as breeding material or as new crops. They say that present-day agriculture requires continuous breeding of improved varieties to prevent the decline of our major crops. New breeding stock usually comes from areas where the plants originated. For nearly all U. S. crops, as you know, this means introduction of plants from other parts of the world. Altho plants have been introduced in the United States since colonial days, U. S. scientists say that less than half of the world plant material that could grow here has had an opportunity to demonstrate its possibilities.

I think from these facts, and many more are available from our scientists, we can see that the "surface has scarcely been scratched" when it comes to the future progress of agriculture and its related fields. I predict greater advances than ever for agriculture thru the years ahead.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Planned Economy Would Restrict Farmer

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

THE foreign policy of the United States, as being worked out thru the so-called Truman Doctrine and the also so-called Marshall program, promises a few years of hectic prosperity for the American farmer and the American wage earner in industry. High prices and high income for the farmer seem to be in the cards. High wages and full employment look to be

the immediate future of the industrial workers.

Two pesky flies in the ointment are (1) higher and higher production costs for the farmer and (2) higher living

costs for the industrial worker. A constantly cheapening dollar will hurt those living on fixed incomes sooner and harder than it does the farmer and the industrial worker.

The price of this hectic prosperity (unless you prefer to call it what is more likely to be, this jet-propelled inflation) probably will be a Planned Economy for the United States if and when it wins the present "cold war" with Soviet Russia.

The wave of the future (based on the supposition that in this extra ses-

(Continued on Page 35)

Would Halt Rising Prices

National Grange Head Offers 4-Point Program

ASSERTING that the nation must "dig in and call a halt" to rising prices, National Grange Master Albert S. Goss outlined a program which he said could "turn the tide in the other direction."

Speaking at the 81st annual session of the National Grange, Cleveland, Ohio, November 12 to 21, he suggested an anti-inflation program tied in with a comprehensive farm program to meet both today's needs and the needs of more normal times.

To meet the critical need for turning the inflationary tide, Goss offered a 4-point program including:

1. Full production by agriculture, industry and labor.
2. Profit-sharing among industry, labor and the consuming public.
3. Balance the budget and make a substantial start toward paying off the national debt.
4. Take steps to prevent overextension of credit.

"No recovery from the effects of war is possible without production to meet people's needs," Goss said. "Inflation is the result of the pressure of an oversupply of money on a short supply of things to buy."

As the second step in a program of anti-inflation, he suggested an extension of the principle of co-operatives to include non-farm groups.

"Profit-sharing among industry, labor and the consuming public, presents the possibility of finding a stopping point in a steadily rising price structure, and turning the upward trend in the opposite direction."

"When everything is in such demand, the forces of competition largely fail as a needed curb on free enterprise, but such profit-sharing would go a long way in meeting the need."

Pointing out that the public debt has been increased several times over

by the war, and that per capita currency in circulation now is 4 times pre-war, Mr. Goss called for balancing the budget and a "substantial start in paying off the debt."

The nation should avoid the mistakes of World War I when, he said, "We had a rather extended buying spree brought on by too much and too easy money. When buyers ran out of money, we kept up sales volume by the extensive use of credit—largely installment buying." He suggested curbs.

Mr. Goss said farmers need a program which will permit them to produce in abundance during the period when the world needs food desperately, but will at the same time protect them against disaster when that need diminishes.

"It is to be hoped," he said, "that Congress acts before the trouble hits. Action should be taken on a broad front and should include a Federal Farm Commission with an Advisory Board, a new parity formula, a system of 'stop-loss' and 'flexible' floors designed to attain price stability and means for making a 'multiple-price' system effective."

He suggested 3 lines of defense in building a sound farm program.

"The first line would be to develop our marketing system to maximum efficiency."

"The second line is one of price stabilization designed to control the disastrous price fluctuations which penalize consumers and producers alike, and which are more or less seasonal in character."

"The third line of defense would be firm floors below which prices would not be allowed to fall, designed to prevent collapse."

Goss said, "Powerful forces advocating the return of price control... have not learned the lesson that prices held at less than cost result in increased

consumption and reduced production."

Conceding that extreme shortages may result in such pressure that Congress would turn to Government controls, Goss declared that if such a course is adopted "rationing of short supplies is the most logical answer."

We should realize, he said, from "our recent costly experience" with OPA that "we cannot have price control of one segment of our economy without complete control."

"We do not believe in controlling the wages of labor by law any more than prices of anything else. But if price control is started, to be effective, it must start with labor which is the foundation for most of our costs."

He said the food crisis should end with next season's production, providing ceilings are not imposed which will discourage production and, at the same time, encourage excessive consumption.

He said there "will undoubtedly be some price rises," but that "if we all do our part" the spiraling effect of inflation can be avoided. If farmers feed less grain to livestock, he said, consumers must cut down on the consumption of meat to prevent excessive rises in prices.

Declaring that "the situation is tragically serious" in many parts of the world, Goss added that "we might easily lose our fight against the aggressions of communism over a large part of Europe if we fail to do what we can to meet the food situation."

The National Grange Master, who traveled over much of Europe in 2 trips abroad this year, devoted a considerable portion of his address to American aid to Europe and the threat of communism.

What Europe Needs

The Marshall plan for European self-help is "exactly what Europe needs," Goss said. Much of the European economy is "shot thru with a lot of false ideas of social reform," largely inspired by Communists, which have cut the work week to about half the hours of labor previously found necessary to maintain prosperity, he said.

Goss charged that Russia "is engaged in a warfare of aggression quite as real as a war at arms, with apparent intent of seeking dictatorial control of all Europe and Asia."

"Her warfare is being conducted by propaganda and infiltration. Her advance tactics are to create chaos, with the hunger and misery which follows, then move in with military government, the secret police, the suppression of freedom of speech and press."

"The truth is... that we are now engaged in a contest over the principle of national freedom; of aggression just as effective as any committed by Germany or Japan; a contest for world control by dictatorship," Goss said.

"If we would avoid the disaster which has overwhelmed Europe," he said, "it is high time that we stop fostering a lot of foreign 'isms' in the form of social reforms promising wealth with less work, and return to the basic principles which have made our young nation the wonder of the world in so brief a span of years."

Goss said a lot of sincere but misguided social reformers are making "a terrible mistake" in trying to use the United Nations to reform the world to conform to their own ideas instead of using it to maintain peace.

"By their ill-advised activities," he said, "they may be killing the only chance the world has to build a permanent peace organization. The same amount of effort devoted to securing arms limitation with possibly a world police force to preserve order might bring better results."

Representatives of more than 800,000 Grange members from 37 states attended the Cleveland meeting. The National Grange is America's oldest farm organization.

Tough on Calves

Last fall's drouth may have a bad effect on next spring's calf crop, says Dr. J. S. Hughes, Kansas State College nutritional chemist.

Cows that come off good pasture can go 4 months and still give birth to fairly good calves, says Doctor Hughes. But cows that have to go longer without green feed may show the lack of it in their calves.

Fifteen pounds of good green kafir fodder daily or 30 pounds daily of good-quality silage cut while still green is sufficient to supply a cow with needed vitamin A, says Doctor Hughes.



8000 RIBBONS and trophies is the approximate collection of Champion Willard Bitzer, Washington Court House, Ohio. During '46, he showed Dorset Sheep in six shows—won 42 firsts, including 6 top awards at the International Livestock Show.

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BEEN DOING IT SO LONG he's forgotten when he first tasted those good whole-wheat flakes. "Wheaties make a swell breakfast dish," says Mr. Bitzer. "And I'm particularly fond of them between meals and before bed." Yes, anytime's the time for Wheaties. Nourishing, and delicious. Famous "Breakfast of Champions."

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Midwest Conference Speakers

(See Story on Page 29)



Roger C. Smith, Head, Department of Entomology, Kansas State College.



Dr. H. N. Barham, Department of Chemistry, Kansas State College.



Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, State Home Demonstration Leader, Kansas State.



C. Dean McNeal, Director, Business Analysis, Minneapolis, Minn.

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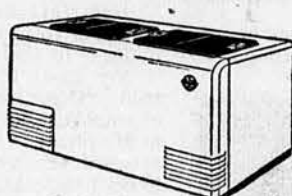
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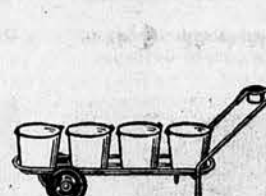
New De Laval Speedway Food Freezers

For better food preservation and better farm living. Improved table fare at lower cost. Beautiful in appearance—dependable and economical in operation. Two popular sizes.



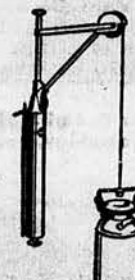
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Important Weed Meeting To Be Held in Topeka

STUDYING latest developments in weed-control research, as well as correlating the efforts of the North Central Area in a fight against noxious weeds, will be the object of a 3-day conference, December 10 to 12, in Topeka.

The Noxious Weed Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will be the host for this meeting, which is the fourth such event.

The conference is officially titled the North Central Weed Control Conference, and in addition to the 13 states of this area that will participate in the event, there will be many representatives from Canada present who have charge of similar work there.

It has been estimated by T. F. Yost, director of the Noxious Weed Division, that at least 500 persons will attend the conference who are directly connected with weed-control work in the North Central Area. Many additional people are expected to come to the meetings since the noxious-weed problem is of vital concern to farmers of our state and nation.

In giving some of the history of the weed-control conference, Yost mentioned that this was the second regional organization formed. Eleven western states organized the first such group and the last group organized was in the northeast. At present, according to Yost, there are 35 states co-ordinating their weed-control efforts. The main area that has not organized is the southeastern states where the noxious-weed problem has not reached the serious proportions that are found in other areas thruout the country.

The north-central conference was formed in Omaha in 1944 and for the first 2 years Yost served as president of the organization.

Present officers of the group are: Noel Hanson, University of Nebraska, president; C. J. Willard, Ohio State University, vice-president, and W. W.

Worzella, South Dakota State College, secretary-treasurer.

Groups that will be attending the meeting include directors of state control and regulatory programs, state research workers, extension and educational leaders, as well as representatives of many large commercial firms. Yost mentioned in this connection that the conference meetings will be held in the Topeka auditorium, and the exhibit space of that building has been sold out for some time. This year will see the largest number of exhibitors on record.

Number one on the program will be studying use of 2,4-D as a weed-control chemical. This is a newly-developed material that is proving of great value where properly used. In Kansas 2,4-D is being used extensively for lawn weeds and hard-to-kill weeds growing in a good stand of perennial sod grass. The Kansas program also includes use of large quantities of sodium chlorate for treatment of small areas of noxious weeds, such as bindweed, plus intensive cultivation and proper cropping procedures for extensive infestations.

Officials from the U. S. D. A. in Washington, as well as many of the outstanding leaders in commercial chemical corporations, will take part in the meetings, Yost said. All will contribute to making this meeting of invaluable aid in helping Kansas and other states in more efficiently organizing their fight against noxious weeds and the heavy toll they take on American farms each year.

Participants of the North Central Weed Conference include:

Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan.

Provinces of Canada include: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Dominion Experimental Farms of Canada.

To Plow Under New Alfalfa

FARMERS in Brown county are going to see something different next year in an experiment to be tried by Frederick VanDalsen, a Brown county dairyman.

He is going to seed 40 acres of alfalfa to be turned under as a green-manure crop at the end of the first year, an unheard-of practice in Kansas. This farmer already has his field limed. Next spring he will seed his alfalfa, using inoculated seed, and applying 100 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate an acre at seeding time. The crop will be allowed to grow without cutting for hay, and will be plowed under the following spring just before corn-planting time.

"It isn't as crazy as it sounds," says Mr. VanDalsen. "Agronomists always have maintained that the soil-building value of alfalfa is in the first year's growth, but the average farmer just

doesn't feel like parting with a good stand once it is established. Right now, however, alfalfa is cheaper to seed than red clover, so why not use it specifically for soil building? Some farmers back in Illinois have been trying it for several years and have been getting corn yields up to 140 bushels an acre. We Kansas farmers may be overlooking a real opportunity."

Feed the Wheat

Wheat sown on Eastern Kansas eroded upland or heavily cropped bottom land will respond well to 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre applied as a top dressing early in the spring, before March 15, states H. E. Jones, Kansas State College agronomist.

Best results are obtained on soils which have not been in legumes for some time.

Midwest Conference Speakers

(See Story on Page 29)



R. I. Throckmorton, Director, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College



George Montgomery, Head, Department of Economics and Sociology, Kansas State College

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Ray Hawley

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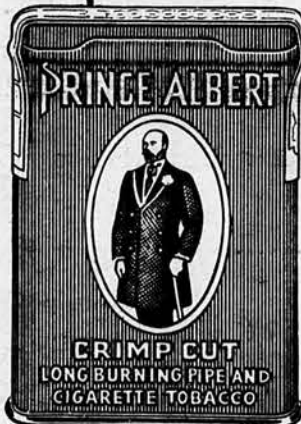
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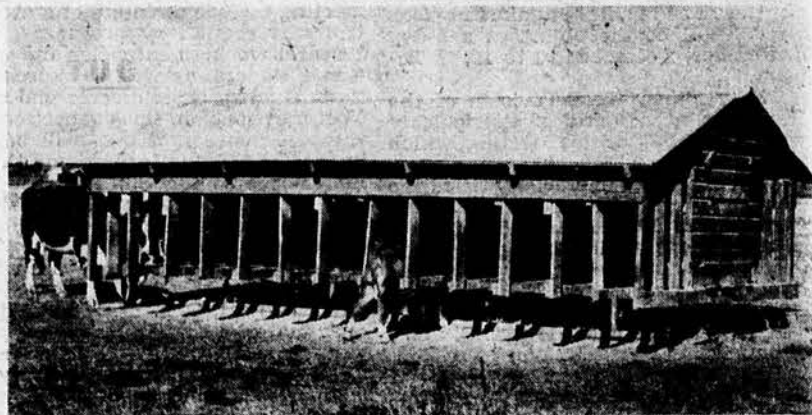
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Creep Feeding Saves Grain

Produce Top Beef With Fall Breeding Program

By ED RUPP



This young Hereford calf on the Wakefield Ranch, Cowley county, learned to eat whole oats from the creep feeder at an early age. While following cows out on range, calves get oats until 7 months old, then eat a ground mixture of oats, corn, kafir, cottonseed cake until ready for market when a year old.

EARLY spring is not the best time of year for beef calves to arrive, according to Raymond Hoyt, manager of the Wakefield Ranch, Cowley county. Fall calving is better, he believes. And results of his program the last 2 years tend to prove his point.

In other years the Wakefield cow herd had been managed similar to most other herds. Calves in early spring, February and March. But there were always a lot of stragglers resulting in an uneven crop. To avoid the stragglers Mr. Hoyt moved breeding time up to June and July but results still were unsatisfactory. So he worked out a plan of late-fall breeding and early-fall calving.

This is the second year that calves have arrived in October on the ranch, and Mr. Hoyt is pleased with results. There are several advantages, he explains. In the first place the calves are more healthy and uniform. The cows are on green pastures, the best feed available, while carrying the calves. In the second place, weather is more favorable. February and March usually are cold, wet months, he points out.

His third point is based on an old trick many dairymen have learned. A cow freshening in fall will produce more milk. When green pastures again become available in spring, cows respond as if they were freshening all over again. It means more milk for the suckling calves, resulting in larger animals the following fall.

But there is more to the Wakefield Ranch operations than that. Take a look at the 4,000-acre ranch itself. Approximately 700 acres are available for cultivation. The remainder is good bluestem pasture for which Kansas is noted. This bluestem is reserved for the cows and heifers, except what the calves might eat while following their mothers. In general Mr. Hoyt allows an extra acre of grazing area for a cow followed by a calf. And they follow their dams for 9 months before weaning.

After the calves are weaned they



It is lunch time on the range nearly any time a young whiteface decides to leave his hiding place in the bluestem. This young calf, interrupted during his meal, is one of more than 200 expected on the Wakefield Ranch this fall. Fall calving is less troublesome, produces better stock, Manager Raymond Hoyt believes.

graze on lespedeza pasture, eat a good ration of grain and what alfalfa and prairie hay they might consume. They are ready for market as yearlings. And they go to the butcher at good prices, not as feeder calves.

For 2 good reasons these calves are fat when they are a year old. In addition to following their dams for 9 months, they learn to eat from creep feeders at an early age. It is not uncommon to see a calf only a few weeks old slip between the guards of the feeder for a nibble of whole oats. These feeders are placed in the pasture for the convenience of the calves, but the cows are unable to get to the grain.

When calves are about 7 months old, or when it becomes apparent they no longer are able to digest whole oats thoroly, they get a new ration. It is a ground mixture of oats, corn, barley, kafir and cottonseed cake. For one grinding Mr. Hoyt mixes 2,850 pounds of oats, 1,200 of corn, 1,200 of kafir and 400 pounds of cottonseed cake. Added to this is a mineral conditioner and the calves get what alfalfa and prairie hay they will eat.

Last year cows in the Wakefield herd (Continued on Page 10)



This view over a portion of the fat yearlings on the Wakefield Ranch shows the hay barn in background with one of the feeding wings stretching out to the right. The barn was stacked full of bales this fall, the feeding wings, too. A lot of eating was in line before the shelter would be available.

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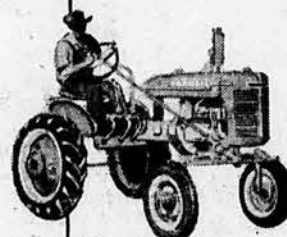
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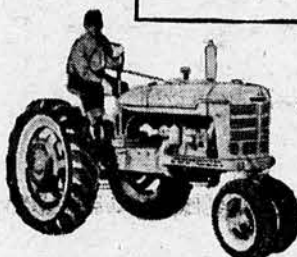
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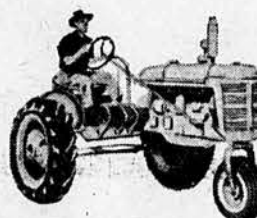
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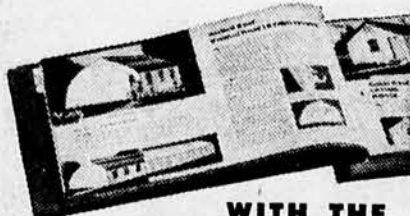
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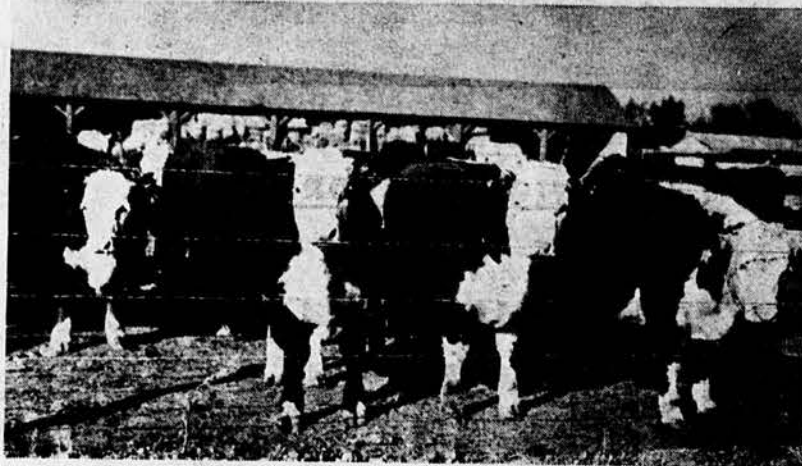
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Creep Feeding Saves Grain

(Continued from Page 8)



A quartet of whitefaces look inquisitively thru barbed-wire fence on Wakefield Ranch. They are a part of last fall's calf crop. They grew to 700 pounds and more on 1,250 pounds of grain fed them and their dams thru the year.

received 20 pounds of sorgo ensilage, 3 pounds of alfalfa, 2 pounds of oats, bran and cake, and 8 pounds of prairie hay while running on pasture from December to mid-March. After mid-March and until spring-pasture time, the grain was dropped when corn ensilage was added in place of sorgo.

It sounds like a lot of grain, at a time when grain is on the scarcity list. But Mr. Hoyt figures it takes less grain with his program than it would with a straight deferred-feeding program. He kept an accurate record of every pound of grain and roughage fed. Last year, from fall to fall, it took 1,250 pounds of grain fed to both cows and calves to put the calves beyond the 700-pound mark. On a deferred program he figures it will take from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds of grain in a year's time to net a 600-pound gain. To top that off he says he should have sold his calves a month earlier. It would have saved about 500 pounds of grain and he could have demanded the same price per pound. One load of these steers went at 26 cents when the top price being paid at the same market for good 2-year-olds was 27 cents.

His over-all cost for the year's feeding, which included an accounting of labor required, was \$103 a head. The net return was only a few dollars below \$100. His cost records included all feed, even that given to the cows.

To keep his feeding program in balance with supplies produced on the ranch, he buys steers for a deferred program. Last year he had 168 Hereford cows, which included 70 heifers. He had a 96 per cent calf crop from this herd and believes it easily could have been 97 or 98 per cent except that the heifers were a little too fat.

This fall he had calves from 230 cows and expected to have 300 head available for breeding to produce next year's calf crop. His intention is to build the herd up to 400 cows, which

he expects to be able to handle with ease most any year. Feed not needed for this program will go into a deferred program each year.

It takes a lot of bulls for a cow herd that size. And Mr. Hoyt wants the best to produce high-quality calves. Maintaining 10 or 12 bulls for that purpose would add considerably to the expense ledger. To avoid this he maintains a registered herd of 40 Hereford cows and uses his 2 best bulls with them. From these offspring he selects the better bull calves to use with the commercial herd. At present he has 8 bulls ready for service with the commercial herd in December. These bulls are just one step down from the expensive sires he uses with the registered herd.

Since starting on this program, Mr. Hoyt says he is no longer bothered with stragglers. His calf crop is uniform. Even first calves from heifers measure up with calves from mature cows, because the heifers are 2-year-olds when they are bred.

Running a deferred program alongside the creep-feeding project, Mr. Hoyt has figures to show creep feeding saves grain. And he believes the program could be duplicated by others to advantage, with the numbers reduced to fit with acres of grass available.

Give More Milk

Dairy Herd Improvement Association cows in the U. S. average 3,500 pounds more milk, and nearly 150 pounds more butterfat annually than the average of all cows in the United States, it is announced.

Association cows average 8,535 pounds milk and 349 pounds butterfat. These herds have been improved through culling low producers, by feeding according to individual production ability as revealed by records, and by selecting the best individuals in the herds as breeding stock.

4-H Folks Take to Air



Four Kansas 4-H Club leaders, chosen from nearly 200 club members who have participated in the state's 4-H promotional activity, left Kansas City Municipal Airport early in November for Jackson's Mill, W. Va. There they attended the West Virginia State 4-H Club Camp as part of the award given for their leadership. Shown as they boarded a Trans World Airline plane for the journey are, left to right: Bill Strauss, Grandview 4-H Club, Geary county, Junction City; Vera Barnett, Full-O-Pep 4-H Club, Allen County, Humboldt; Norma Wohlgemuth, South Cottonwood 4-H Club, Marion county, Hillsboro, and Dale Johnson of the Bavaria 4-H Club, Saline county, Salina. Chaperoning the group were Annabelle Dickinson (rear, left) home-demonstration agent, Rush county, and Glenn Busset, assistant state 4-H Club leader, Kansas State College.



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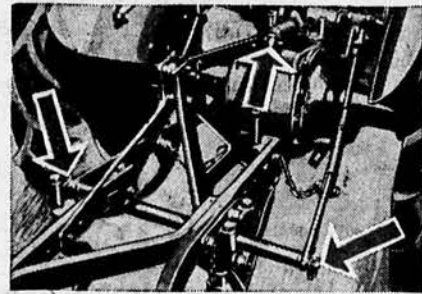
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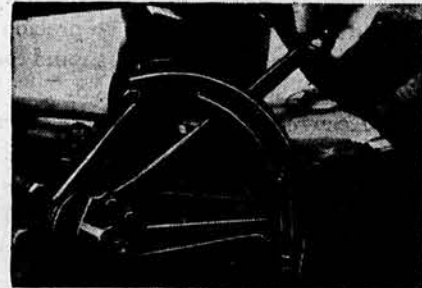


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May Protect Our Wheat

SEABREEZE is a new disease-resistant wheat developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, for a belt from the Lower Rio Grande to Louisiana. It isn't for this state. But it is an example of the rust-resistant wheats being developed in the southern part of the great United States wheat area to cut down on the spore cloud that has long drifted on the wind each spring to infect the endless fields farther north, clear to Canada.

The more acres of wheat on which the rust fungus cannot grow, the fewer spores to land on susceptible leaves in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, the Dakotas, other states, and Canada.

This new variety, Seabreeze, does well in the damp winds that come in from the Gulf and are favorable to rusts on most of the old varieties. Commercial plantings in several places in the area for the past year have shown yields of 20 to 30 bushels an acre. From the breeding background, the plant breeders have brought together in Seabreeze a series of valuable characteristics: It makes a vigorous leafy growth in the short, cool days of winter when most varieties are dormant, thus providing winter pasture, hay and ensilage. It resists stem rust, leaf rust, loose smut and mildew. Developed as a feed crop rather than for flour milling, the grain is high in protein. Poultrymen, particularly turkey raisers, are expected to favor Seabreeze as a source of grain feed and for winter pasture.

The new variety, according to its developers, may also be acceptable as a milling wheat, altho not so good in certain respects as standard soft wheat and hard wheats are for pastry products or bread. But the farmers of the region are expected to be growing the new variety almost entirely as pasture and grain feed. Any surplus, they say, will find a market as a high-protein ingredient in poultry feed, and at the same time Seabreeze will be one of the buffers protecting wheat growers farther north from their old enemy rust.

New Officers

E. L. McClelland, Washington county agent, has been elected president of the Kansas Agricultural Agents' Association, and Ida Hildibrand, McPherson county, president of the home demonstration agents' association.

James R. Childers, Sedgwick county 4-H Club agent, is the new vice-president of the men's group, and George Gerber, Winfield, is secretary-treasurer. Helen Loofbourrow, Ellsworth, is president-elect for the women's group; Helen Ruth Myer, Dickinson county, is first vice-president; Edith Mae Beelsey, Barton county, second vice-president; Isabel Dodrill, Barber, secretary; and Isabel Fell, Greenwood, treasurer.

Need More Seed

Kansas farmers will be better off to seed winter wheat as late as January 1 than to seed spring wheat, states Frank Bieberly, Kansas State College agronomist.

Spring wheat varieties have not yielded profitably in Kansas, particularly in the southwest sections, Mr. Bieberly says.

However, farmers seeding winter wheat now or later will need to increase the rate of seeding to one bushel an acre in southwest Kansas and at least 50 per cent in Central Kansas, since wheat does not stool as well when planted late.

The Cover Picture

The Kansas landscape has shed its summer brilliance and has retreated into hibernation, awaiting another spring. Even at this time of year, however, the state offers many scenes of beauty.

Nowhere in Kansas is this beauty better displayed than along the many streams in Eastern Kansas. The cover picture this issue was taken in the Bluestem Area of the state between Alma and Eskridge, in Wabaunsee county.

Why Crops Are Better

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IF ALL the terraces on the Harve Martin farm, 6 miles northwest of Highland, were placed end to end they would make a continuous ridge for almost 5 miles. Altho Mr. Martin has been farming only 8 years, he has accomplished more in the way of increasing crop yields and improving soil fertility than many accomplish in a lifetime. Harve Martin and his son, Glen, farm 240 acres; 160 acres of which they own, 80 they rent.

To protect these sloping acres from erosion, terraces were correctly laid out on the true contour. The terraces were built with a 2-bottom, 14-inch mold-board plow. The method of construction was by the "island" system, which is to leave an "island" of unplowed earth on the terrace contour line as a foundation on which to build.

Completed terraces are in the nature of long dams about one foot high, and each was made in about 25 rounds of plowing. Most of the terraces are designed to hold the water from a 3-inch rain. Others are made with a slight degree of slope so they conduct the water slowly off the field over grassed spillways at either end. The entire 160 acres as well as the rented 80 are protected by terraces, some fields having as many as 5 on one slope.

Only Part of the Job

But terracing is only a part of the soil-conservation work that has been done on the Martin farm. Realizing that uncontrolled gullies soon destroy the fields where they exist, ever growing wider, deeper and longer, the Martins have constructed a series of earth dams across the worst gully on their farm. Dams are far enough apart that water from the heaviest rains will not back up behind them far enough to damage or weaken any dam. All the dams are covered with a brome-grass sod. Mr. Martin figures that seed obtained from the brome growing on these dams will more than offset the cost of their construction.

On this farm the seeding of legumes and small-grain crops is done on the contour. When the Martins plant their corn the rows are run parallel to the first contour guideline up to the top of the slope on one side of it, and for one half the distance down to the second guideline on the other side of it. Then they start planting on the second contour line and continue up toward the first and down halfway to the next. By this method they have their point rows near the center of the area between the two contour lines. Mr. Martin says this gives the greatest number of "thru" rows and puts all the short rows together where they can be handled without extra driving. The same system is followed for each successive contour on the slope.

Up to this point in his conservation practices the cost has not been great. They have constructed the terraces themselves. Contour planting is not more expensive than any other method. Brome grass seed harvested from the dams paid the bulldozer cost of throwing them up. But the greatest expense in revamping the Martin farm is yet to come. The earthen dams already described are but a part of a plan yet to be carried out. Final construction will be a soil-saving dam at the lower end of the big gully. It will have a corrugated steel tube running thru it, 48 inches in diameter and 60 feet long.

The dam will be 10 feet high and will be 10 feet wide across the top. The 2

sloping sides will be 20 feet long. The steel tube will have 2 cutoff collars or seep rings, as they are sometimes called, and the upper end will be joined to an upright tube of larger diameter. This upright tube will be 10 feet long, and with a concrete baffle plate behind it will act something like a funnel for the 48-inch horizontal tube. Completion of this final job is being held up pending arrival of the steel tubing.

The Martins figure that a high organic matter content is very important in the control of erosion. To that end they follow a crop-rotation system which consists of oats and clover the first year, plowing under the clover in the fall of the second year, planting corn the next spring, and then back to oats and clover again. Mr. Martin is thoroly sold on the use of commercial fertilizers. He has had a chemical analysis made of his soil and now he knows that his greatest deficiencies are nitrogen and phosphorus. On the use of these elements he does not skimp when he plants his crops.

Harve Martin is very conscientious in his soil-saving efforts, for he considers it an obligation that he leave the land in better condition than he found it. Said he, "When the fertile topsoil is gone it cannot help but mean lower incomes. Lower incomes mean a drop in the standard of living." Mr. Martin believes the best foundation for prosperity on the farm is a water-management system which includes the addition of fertilizer and lime, teamed up with the right kind of crop rotation, the right kind of a cropping system, matched with the best livestock methods. These 3 things, plus gracious living in the farm home, make a good foundation for useful country living, he thinks.

Twice as Much Corn

According to the county soil conservationist, W. A. Copenhafer, one who had not seen the Martin farm 5 years ago when the conservation plan was begun, could not possibly realize what improvement has taken place. Nine years ago, when the Martins moved onto this farm, 96 of the 104 crop acres were planted to corn. Today Mr. Martin raises twice as much corn on 43 acres as was raised at that time on 96. Harve Martin started farming in 1939 having been a trucker before that.

With a twinkle in his eye, Martin tells of an F. F. A. neighbor of his who was accosted by another who might be considered an old-timer as far as his agricultural methods are concerned.

Said the old-timer to the Vocational Agricultural student, "You young squirts don't get the yields with your book farmin' us old fellows use to get."

"We blame you for that," responded the F. F. A.

"How can we be to blame?" the old-timer inquired.

"This is how," explained the F. F. A. "You cropped the soil to death by taking the plant-food elements like phosphorus and nitrogen out of the soil and never put any of them back."

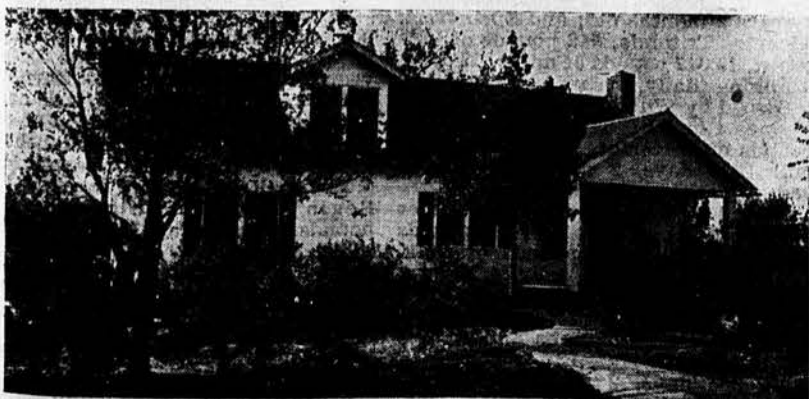
"You're a talkin' over my head, son," said the old-timer. "I don't understand a word you are sayin'."

For Hen Comfort

Marvin Riggert, of Nemaha county, is just completing a fine new poultry house constructed of tile. It will house 400 hens.

"My old laying house was too small and wasn't modern," says Mr. Riggert.

A Fine New Home

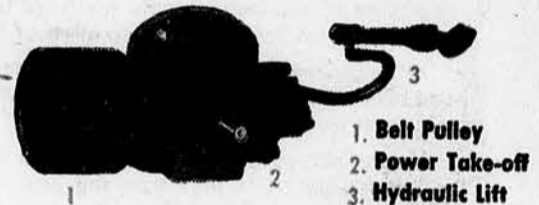


This new and completely modern farm home in Marshall county now is being enjoyed by the family of William P. Edwards. Additional landscaping of the grounds will be done next year.



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THE NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR • SATURDAY • NBC

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*It Is Enabling 3 Million Fewer Farmers To Harvest Food From 20 Million More Acres

War service and war work thinned the ranks of American farmers by 5 million. There still are 3 million fewer farmers than in 1940. Yet, since 1940, farm production has increased one-third.

Hard work and good weather helped. But, this Bunyanesque feat of production could not have been accomplished had it not been for the mechanization of farms.

Without steel, cheap steel, mechanization could not have been brought to the farms and the world would be more than hungry—it would be starved.

Vastly increased farm mechanization has taken place in the last ten years. In that time the composite price of finished steel, as published by Iron Age, has increased only about 1/4¢ per pound. This modest increase in the base price of steel as obtained by the mill has little effect on the ultimate cost to the consumer of steel products.

Steel is the most essential and the cheapest of all metals.

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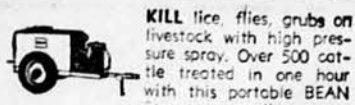
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1000 EGGS IN EVERY HEN If You Keep Chickens CUT THIS OUT

Every pullet chick is hatched with over 1,000 egg ova in her system—her egg supply for life. Why stop her after first year's laying—lose profit from all those EXTRA EGGS still in her body? Henry Trafford Poultry Expert and Breeder—for years Editor of "Poultry Success" magazine—created his amazingly successful 1,000 EGG PLAN of Poultry Raising to get MORE EGGS from every hen through longer laying life—save high annual replacements, breeding, rearing, feeding costs—get more net profit from every dozen eggs. If you keep poultry for eggs—want more eggs at this season's high prices, write today for your FREE COPY of Trafford Plan "1,000 EGGS IN EVERY HEN." A postcard will bring it. PENN. POULTRY SERVICE, Suite 418A, 333 No. 15th St., Philadelphia (2), Pa.

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Until Dinner Is Ready

Harvests Trees

The "timber harvester," a sawmill on wheels that can travel from farm to farm almost as easily as a threshing machine, has made its appearance. It is being demonstrated in the East and South.

Smart Chickens

After 25 chicken generations, reports Highway Highlights, these birds are getting wise. When the automobile first came into use, highway chicken slaughter was high; now it is negligible. Which indicates (1) that chickens learn by experience and can pass their knowledge from one generation to the next, or (2) that chickens at last, believe the automobile is here to stay.

Harvest Mature Fish

When your fish pond is crowded with mature fish, the most important thing to do is to harvest them, says Oklahoma A. and M. College. Mature fish don't grow very rapidly, and they stunt the other fish, it seems.

More DDT

A dozen or more companies in the U. S. have been licensed to manufacture DDT under the patent held by the Geigy company of Switzerland. It is being produced at the rate of 3 million pounds a month.

Rush Rubber Trees

A new way to hurry experimental breeding of rubber trees has been devised by U. S. D. A. scientists. They found they can cut back trees of 5 to 8 feet growth, let as many as 4 new shoots develop, and then topwork with various strains to be tested for production or used for further crossing. Several strains could be grafted on one of these cutback trees and induced to flower within 1 or 2 years, as compared to 4 to 5 years required to bring normally-budded trees into bloom.

Size Counts

Large cows produce more milk. For each 100 pounds of additional body weight the dairyman can figure on from 500 to 800 pounds increased annual production, say dairy authorities.

Living Better?

Comparing conditions at the time of the 1940 census of agriculture with those of 1945, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics finds that, for the country over, the families of U. S. farm operators have enjoyed about a 25 per cent rise in level of living since 1940.

DDT in the Doghouse

Put DDT in the doghouse and in the quarters of other pets that roam afield and bring home fleas, says federal entomologists. Or if they attract ticks, flies, mosquitoes or bedbugs. May not kill all the pests, but will soothe the pets and protect their owners from annoyance, or even infections.

Liquid Cobs

Production of butyl alcohol from corn cobs is reported from the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. May lead to using corn stalks, straws, cottonseed hulls and many other substances for the same purpose.

Potato Test

Buyers use a "cut and try" or "cut and fry" test as a guide in buying potatoes that are to be made into potato chips. This should help growers get premium prices for potatoes stored carefully to preserve top quality for chip making, say scientists. Chemical tests have not proved as reliable, it is reported. "Chip" potatoes must be stored just right. If too cool, some of the starch is changed to sugars. A little too much sugar will make chips tough, cause a caramel flavor and dark coloring.

Who Owns Trucks?

It is estimated that 89 per cent of all the people who operate trucks on the highways are private motor-truck owners—mainly farmers and small dealers and manufacturers.

Brucellosis

An average of 4,000 persons in the U. S. each year are infected with brucellosis, reports the Journal of the American Medical Association. These represent only the severe cases. Probably from 40,000 to 100,000 infections actually occur every year. The disease will continue, the Journal states, as long as infected food is eaten, or people come in contact with infected cattle, goats, swine, sheep or horses.

Stops Fire

Special fire-resistant paints developed for the navy have led to a further improved finish, now available for use in the home on walls, ceilings and woodwork. Ready-mixed and self-sealing, one coat covers wallpaper, plaster, composition, concrete, steel, brick or wood with a fine-textured, flat-finish surface. It comes in pastel green, blue, yellow, ivory, peach and white. Reaches maximum fire resistance in 2 weeks, is easily washed.

High in Holstein Circles

Quality of Kansas Cows Proved by Records

AMONG registered Holstein-Friesian cows in Kansas, whose recently-completed production records were recorded by the Herd Improvement Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, are the following:

Owned by Hastago Farms, Abbyville—Hastago Chub Colantha, 600 pounds of butterfat, 17,679 pounds of milk, 365 days, 2 milkings daily, 2 years 4 months old.

Owned by Grover G. Meyer, Basehor—Springrock Tritomia Alcartra, 586 pounds of butterfat, 18,410 pounds of milk, 365 days, 2 milkings daily, 6 years 2 months old; and Springrock Alcartra Tritomia, 542 pounds of butterfat, 16,017 pounds of milk, 358 days, 2 milkings daily, 2 years 10 months old.

Owned by Wallace J. Beckner, Belle Plaine—Glenlane Triune Arleen, 552 pounds of butterfat, 16,747 pounds of milk, 336 days, 2 milkings daily, 2 years 7 months old.

Owned by Moberly Brothers, Ames—Tommy Canary Ormsby, 528 pounds of butterfat, 15,262 pounds of milk, 277 days, 2 milkings daily, 4 years 7 months old.

Owned by Carl Knudson, Jr., Willis—Pultsvald Creator Zuba Sandra, 468 pounds of butterfat, 12,161 pounds of milk, 304 days, 2 milkings daily, 4 years 2 months old; and Fouth Dorothea Ollie, 448 pounds of butterfat, 11,324 pounds of milk, 304 days, 2 milkings daily, 4 years 6 months old.

Owned by Joe Gillilan & Son, Republic—Fayne Aouda Colantha, 410 pounds of butterfat, 11,808 pounds of milk, 291 days, 2 milkings daily, 3 years 11 months old.

Owned by R. C. Beezley, Girard—Florabelle Papoose Ormsby, 725 pounds of butterfat, 17,916 pounds of milk, 365 days, 3 milkings daily, 4 years old.

Owned by John & George Heersche, Mulvane—Heersche Commander Duchess, 698 pounds of butterfat, 20,932 pounds of milk, 365 days, 2 milkings daily, 3 years 7 months old.

Owned by Jake Zarnowski, Newton—Zarnowski Homestead Beauty, 669 pounds of butterfat, 19,383 pounds of milk, 345 days, 2 milkings daily, 3 years 4 months old; and Zarnowski Nellie Jewel Bessie, 658 pounds of butterfat, 18,309 pounds of milk, 304 days, 2 milkings daily, 6 years 3 months old.

Owned by the Security Benefit Home & Hospital Association, Topeka—Lady Segis Pieterje Pontiac Inka, 507 pounds of butterfat, 15,682 pounds of milk, 310 days, 2 milkings daily, 4 years 8 months old; and Miss Colantha Burke, 454 pounds of butterfat, 13,387 pounds of milk, 347 days, 2 milkings daily, 5 years old.

Testing was supervised by the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, in co-operation with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Kansas breeders are doing an outstanding job.

FOR CLEANER FIELDS AND HIGHER YIELDS!

kill weeds in growing wheat, oats, barley, rye,
flax, corn, and in pastures with

AGRICULTURAL WEED-NO-MORE

THE ORIGINAL BUTYL ESTER OF 2,4-D



SMALL GRAINS. The new, miracle chemical 2,4-D, now offered in its most effective form in Agricultural Weed-No-More, brings you the practical, low-cost way to kill weeds in small grains. Weed-No-More doesn't harm the growing crop! Weeds rob growing grain of water, fertility, sunlight—control them easily, inexpensively, with Agricultural Weed-No-More . . . get more bushels per acre of grain that grades higher.

CORN. Spraying Agricultural Weed-No-More on young corn is faster than cultivating, kills



weeds right up to the corn plants, doesn't harm the corn.

PASTURES. Treating with Agricultural Weed-No-More takes less time than clipping, kills weeds, roots and all, is harmless to livestock. Grasses and resistant legumes take over quickly on fertile soils when weeds are knocked out, increasing grazing capacity.

GRASS SEED CROPS. Use Agricultural Weed-No-More to get rid of weeds that would make your grass seed crops unsalable.



AGRICULTURAL WEED-NO-MORE

GOES ON FIELDS FAST—COVERS 7 TO 15 ACRES PER HOUR!

1/8 TO 2 PINTS MAKES 5 GALLONS OF SPRAY—ENOUGH FOR 1 ACRE!

See Weed-No-More at Work in New Sound Movie

Ask your county agent, vocational agriculture teacher, or farm supply dealer to arrange for you and your neighbors to see the new sound movie, "Agriculture's New Conquest." It will show you what Weed-No-More has done to boost yields and profits on other farms like yours...how it is applied...how easily and effectively it will fit into your farming program.

Using the new Weed-No-More spraying method developed and proved by Sherwin-Williams Research, one man can treat as many as 100 acres in a single day! Low-pressure, low-volume application of Agricultural Weed-No-More brings you these important advantages:

- Simple, low-cost spraying equipment needed.
- Little water to pump and haul.
- Infrequent stops to refill tank.
- Slight wheel pressure on crops and soil.

AGRICULTURAL WEED-NO-MORE

Costs less per acre because it controls weeds more effectively!

Agricultural authorities have found that the butyl ester form of 2,4-D used in Agricultural Weed-No-More penetrates to the inner cells and veins of leaves within 5 minutes or less, then begins to work instantly.

In contrast, salt forms of 2,4-D dry on the leaf surfaces, penetrate only slowly, may be washed off by rain before their job is started.

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1933-34	\$110.00
1935-42	110.00
1935-42 3 3/4	125.00

FORD

1928-31 A	\$78.45
1932-34 B	88.45
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The following exchange deposits will be required in addition to the above prices on motors purchased on an outright basis. Motor crate deposit \$10. Refunded upon return of crate.

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	Ex.Pr.	Ex.Dep.
1935-46 40-50	\$31.50	\$15.00
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1929-32	\$27.00	\$ 5.00
1933-46	24.75	7.50

Chevrolet Truck

1929-46 Reg.	\$27.00	\$ 7.50
1934-46 H. D.	33.75	7.50

Dodge & Plymouth

1935-46	\$31.50	\$15.00
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Willys

1935-46	\$20.25	\$ 7.50
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Ford & Mercury

1928-31 "A"	\$22.50	\$ 5.00
1932-46 "85"	33.75	15.00

Ford Truck

1932-34	\$33.75	\$ 7.50
1935-46	36.00	10.00

Hudson & Terraplane

1937-46 6 cyl.	\$31.50	\$10.00
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1935-46 6 cyl.	\$31.50	\$10.00
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Buick

1934-38 40	\$65.00	\$25.00
1939-46 40	75.00	35.00
1936-46 60-90	85.00	35.00

Ford

1928-31 A	\$27.50	\$10.00
1937-39 Pass. & 1/2 ton	40.00	20.00
1937-40 60 H. P.	40.00	15.00
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1935-38	\$65.00	\$25.00
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Plymouth—Dodge

1933-34	\$40.00	\$15.00
1935-39	47.50	20.00

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1102 Harney St., Dept. K-12, Omaha 8, Nebraska

Webworm Fight Did Fair Job

FARMERS thruout Kansas may benefit in the future from the experience of Brown county farmers last summer in fighting webworms that attacked late-planted corn.

According to William Duitsman, Brown county agent, the webworms got into the cornfields about the middle of last July and destroyed or damaged some 3,000 acres. Corn damaged most severely was late-planted and was about knee high at the time of infestation.

Farmers having infested areas contracted with a Kansas City company to dust and spray by airplane. "Since we never before had experienced serious infestation of cornfields by webworms, it was necessary to do considerable experimenting with control sprays and dusts," reports Mr. Duitsman.

Here are the results of some of these experiments:

First tried was a straight DDT spray containing 2 pounds of DDT to 100 gallons of water. Little success was obtained. Next tried was 10 pounds of 10 per cent DDT dust an acre. This application proved too light for good coverage of the plants, and killing action was too slow to prevent excessive damage by the worms.

Fair results were obtained from use of 2 pounds of DDT dust and 2 pounds of BHC mixed with 16 pounds of talc

carrier. Results were very good when this mixture was applied at the rate of 30 pounds an acre, but the cost was excessive.

Three or 4 pounds of BHC with 16 pounds of talc, or the same amount of BHC in 100 gallons of water and applied as a spray, will give fairly satisfactory results at the most economical expense, believes Mr. Duitsman.

One difficulty found in using dust was that it has to be applied either early in the morning or late in the afternoon when vegetation is moist and the wind is not excessive. The difficulty in using spray is the amount of water required.

Cost to the farmers ran 20 cents a pound of mixed dust plus \$2 an acre for application. "Due to the need for experimenting with various rates and mixtures I would say results ranged from none to fair," says Mr. Duitsman.

It is his observation that a spray boom on the back of a truck would be more practical for the average farmer. Any control method used has to be applied in a hurry, he reports, as the worms seem to appear in all parts of a field at the same time and work very fast. Unless the farmer is equipped and ready to apply the control at the first appearance of the worms, the field can be destroyed or badly damaged even before preparations can be made.

Make Potato Progress

THE National Potato Breeding Program has enlisted the co-operation of experiment stations in 28 states, and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, in working with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to improve this favorite native American vegetable. The program has been under way since 1929. As a result of the persistent effort to create high-yielding varieties, and disease-resistant and special ones for many different areas, now nearly one third of the certified seed potatoes of the whole country are from varieties developed in the program.

At least 11 new varieties were named and distributed to growers in 1946. Thirty-four varieties are listed as having been distributed to growers since the program started.

States taking part directly are Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minne-

sota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

According to the plant industry workers, potato-growing conditions vary widely in different parts of the country, and a new variety that does not prove valuable in one state may have just the combination of qualities needed in another state. Most of the breeding for resistance to virus disease is carried on by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Maine; on resistance to late blight, with Maine, Cornell and Pennsylvania, and on resistance to scab with 13 states. Some of the other important disease-resistance problems dealt with in the program are brown rot, ring rot, hopperburn and leaf roll (threatening the well-known Russet Burbank potato in the Northwest).

You Remember 12-Cent Corn

PRESENT corn prices contrast sharply with others you will recall. Higher prices make it profitable

now to protect or process corn by methods that would have been too costly even a few years ago, authorities point out.

Only 15 years ago, near the bottom of the depression, the Illinois College of Agriculture issued a circular giving the facts on ear corn as fuel, and comparing 12-cent corn with coal, saying, "Fifty bushels of corn will produce just about as much heat as one ton of common coal." Old-timers who recall the "hard times" of the 90's say many burned ear corn as fuel in Corn Belt states where freight on coal was important. They aren't this year.

Now the provision of drying equipment looks to be good business to many farmers intent on saving corn in the \$2 range.

Prewar campaigns for ratproofing and rat extermination emphasized it cost about \$2 a year to harbor a rat on a farm. Now a rat's board bill would be about doubled.

Pig saving becomes more important when the corn price is high. In the war years it was pointed out that a farmer invested about 500 pounds of corn in carrying a brood sow, and that saving an extra pig or two from each litter was equivalent to saving several bushels of corn. Nowadays, pig saving can easily finance such improved equipment as electric pig hovers and guard rails in farrowing pens, and would pay well for the time of a skilled man on the job at farrowing time. At Belts-

ville, Md., electric hovers saved about 5 per cent more pigs.

Death losses in the swine industry have been so serious it is estimated that about one seventh of all hog feed is fed to pigs that never get to market. Care, sanitation, disease control, and better equipment check these losses and so save grain.

In both beef and pork production, farmers learned during the war to rely more on pasture and hay and less on grain in feeding.

Oats Save Corn

Considerable corn could be saved in hog feeding by substituting oats for part of the grain ration, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

When good-quality ground oats at 32 pounds a bushel make up more than one third of the ration, they are equal to corn, pound for pound, the department reports. Oats are a good feed for growing pigs and brood sows, but are too high in bulk and fiber to be used exclusively in fattening rations.

For feeding pigs of growing-weaning age up to 100 pounds in dry lot, a suggested good ration is 65 pounds of corn, 20 pounds of oats, and 5 pounds each of tankage, fish meal or skim milk, plus 5 pounds of alfalfa meal and 5 pounds of soybean meal.

Another good ration suggested for fattening hogs on dry lot at over 100 pounds weight is 30 pounds oats, 62 pounds grain sorghums, 4 pounds tankage or fish meal and 4 pounds soybean meal.

Nutrition is Your Business and Ours

In this wintry month, as America prepares for that feast which celebrates the birth of the Prince of Peace, men and women of good will take spiritual stock, give thanks for many blessings.

Well-nourished bodies and minds are the wealth of America. One of the great blessings that this country enjoys is the food it produces in such abundance. Farmers and ranchers who produce this food, and we at Swift & Company who process and distribute it, have an occasion for satisfaction in our teamwork. Together we can say—and proudly—"Nutrition is our business."

Good nutrition begins with soil itself. Out of the soil come the crops—the fruits and grains and vegetables we eat. Out of the soil also come the grasses and legumes and grains on which livestock feed—the very foundation of the meat and dairy products that are the protein backbone of our nation's food.

Today the American people are better nourished than ever before in history. This is cause for pride and rejoicing. For a better fed, healthier people leads to a stronger nation with greater capacity for clearer thinking, for work and production.

Good nutrition adds life to your years and years to your life. Good eating, which today we call the science of nutrition, is not an accident. It must be planned—beginning with the preparation of the soil and continuing through the raising of the crops and livestock, to the selection and preparation of meals for the table. This is an activity in which we all play an important part. Swift men of research and technology, like you farmers and ranchers all over America, are seeking ways in which the food of our people may be improved and our joint operations made to thrive ever more abundantly.

Martha Logan's Recipe for MINCEMEAT

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

Pare, core, and chop apples. Chop together currants and raisins. Add apples, sugar, cider, and meat stock. Cook about 5 minutes. Grind meat and suet. Add with seasonings to apple mixture. Simmer 1 hour, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Add lemon juice. This mincemeat may be made ahead of time and canned for use throughout the holiday season. (Yield: 4 quarts)

Track Down the Facts

The beaver is an industrious and intelligent animal. He fells trees, builds dams, and wastes little effort or material. A "by-product" of his building operations—the bark of limbs and logs—provides his supply of winter food.

We in the livestock and meat industry have been "busy as beavers" developing methods of saving the different by-products of livestock. These products benefit the human race in many ways. Many ailments are relieved by extracts from livestock glands. Numerous ordinary articles, such as glue, buttons, combs, knife handles, soap, etc., originate from livestock.

Under normal conditions the returns from livestock by-products are almost large enough to offset the operating and marketing expenses of the meat packers. The value of by-products has reduced the average cost of meat to consumers and has increased the prices the producer receives for livestock.



Business is Built on Faith



The American business system is based on keeping faith with the people whom business serves. For example, if Swift & Company is to continue to be successful, five distinct groups of people must have faith in our ability to serve them: producers, stockholders, employees, retailers and consumers.

Farmers and ranchers look to us to provide a daily cash market, and to compete in buying their livestock and other products. We, in turn, depend on you for raw materials. Our operations and yours are interdependent and based on mutual trust in each other's fair dealing.

The 64,000 stockholders invest their savings in Swift & Company with faith that good management will earn them a fair return on their investment. To keep that faith, the company must earn a reasonable profit.

Another definite responsibility of management is to provide regular employment, good working conditions, plants and tools for the 74,000 employees of Swift. Here again, mutual faith and understanding is essential.

In serving retailers in every city and town in the nation, Swift is very conscious of its responsibilities to this fourth important group: Through exacting quality-control we are able to supply the retailers with the grade and type of products their trade demands. To serve them faithfully, we have to study and understand their problems, and give them an understanding of ours.

The fifth and largest group served by Swift is the consumers of the nation. Their faith in the Swift name and Swift's branded products is the very basis of our business—and a great asset to both you and us.

As we review the operation of Swift & Company at year's end, we again resolve to do everything in our power to justify the faith placed in our business by so many people.

John Holmes

President, Swift & Company

OUR CITY COUSIN

Why does City Cousin cry?
He has no room for his Mince Pie!



COMPETITION SETS THE PACE

There's lots of competition in the livestock and meat industry—both in the buying of livestock, and in the selling of the meat and by-products. U. S. Government reports show the best evidence of this competition when they list a total of more than 4,000 meat packers and more than 22,500 other commercial slaughterers operating in the United States. Of course, Swift & Company does not bid against every one of these 26,500 slaughterers at every point at which it buys livestock. However, there isn't a purchase of livestock or a sale of meat made that doesn't have to meet a considerable number of actual or potential bids of competitors.

To all our friends on America's farms and ranches, we at Swift & Company wish

*a Merry Christmas and
a Happy New Year*

SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS
Right eating adds life to your years—and years to your life.



There are three things to getting a good cure, says Gardner. A good bleed, a good chill, and Morton's Cure. One of my particular secrets is the thorough way I work Morton's Sugar Cure into the meat, especially around the hock and joints. This gives it that thorough cure and adds the mild, sweet smoke flavor he likes. He then wraps each piece tightly in paper, ties it in a cloth bag, and hangs it in a dark, dry, well-ventilated place.



First, Dissolve Morton's improved Tender Quick in water and pump along the bones. This fast-acting curing pickle starts curing INSIDE... helps prevent bone-taint, off-flavor, and under-cured spots.



Then, Rub the outside with Morton's improved Sugar Cure. This complete sugar-curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE, curing toward the center... gives you a thorough cure, and a rich, wood smoke flavor.



For delicious Sausage, use Morton's Sausage Seasoning. It's a rare blend of salt, peppers, sage, and other choice spices, ready to use. There's no guesswork — nothing to mix or weigh. Just add to meat and grind.

Use the Morton Way—and you'll put up some mighty fine hams yourself—firm, sweet, perfectly cured from rind to bone—the best-tasting, best-keeping meat you ever had. Curing from the inside out and from the outside in, the Morton Way is faster and its safer. More than a million farm families use no other method. Morton Salt Co., Chicago 4, Illinois.

Cure your meat the improved

MORTON WAY

Better than Ever



Finest Home-Curing Book ever published

Over 200 charts, pictures, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher, cure, make sausage, Canadian Bacon, corned beef, and other meat specialties. The most valuable book on home meat-curing ever published. Send for your

copy today... enjoy better meat... a wider variety of meat dishes... and get a safer, surer cure. Just write your name and address in margin and mail with 10¢ in coin to Morton Salt Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

Rabbit Fever Is Dangerous

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

TWENTY years ago there crept into the dictionary the word Tularemia, describing a severe disease of wild rabbits that might spread its infection to human handlers, especially hunters and butchers. Explanation of the name was that the ailment was first discovered in Tulare county, California. Not only may the disease come from wild rabbits, but it may also spread thru squirrels, and other rodents. It is not confined to California but is quite general in all states, and many deaths occur each year.



Dr. Lerrigo

For the benefit of hunters, butchers, housewives and others likely to handle wild rabbits as an article of food, we have written a warning story about Tularemia at this season for many years. The disease was little known when we began. We remember the indignant editorial that came from one editor of a rural newspaper some 12 years ago. "The idea that a wild rabbit could carry disease!" We had many inquiries from those who enjoy rabbit meat, and were glad to assure the writers that tame rabbits (home raised) could be considered immune and that no danger existed in eating the healthy wild rabbit—sound in liver and limb—when thoroughly cooked. Prevention is the great thing in Tularemia. Our stock advice thru the years has been:

1. Never put the unprotected hands inside a wild rabbit.
2. Always wear rubber gloves in handling wild rabbits.
3. Rabbits for human consumption must be thoroughly cooked; so thoroughly that there remains no red meat, nor any red juice, near the bone.
4. Any signs of infection on hands or arms that have developed in a person who has handled wild rabbits should promptly be called to the attention of a doctor on the chance that it is Tularemia.

When last we issued our warning we ventured a suggestion for Streptomycin. The value of this new remedy is now confirmed. Streptomycin will be the remedy used by your doctor, and it is now readily obtainable by the medical profession. Call the doctor early.

Clean Out Rust

Please advise us if we can have our well water tested. When we pump our water it looks clear but after we boil it it is very rusty. Will the State Board of Health do us any good?—John H. S.

Your State Department of Health will only make tests of water where disease is suspected. If you want tests showing composition of the water it must be done by a private laboratory. I do not consider it worth while. Lift out your pump and examine it, and then overhaul the well thoroughly and probably you will find the cause of the rust.

Needs Attention

Man 52 years old had pneumonia 2 years ago. Has had night sweats and not much strength since. Worse this year than last. Doctor says lower lobe of lung is partly filled and does not breathe thru that part. Was exposed to tuberculosis all his life until 20 years old. Could one in his fifties have T.B.?—R. J. M.

Certainly he could. I dislike to attempt a diagnosis by letter, but my knowledge of tuberculosis prompts me to say that this has the earmarks of a positive case. Such a patient should seek definite treatment immediately.

Remove the Cause

I am troubled with my back at night. I can lie 2 or 3 hours then muscles of my back seem to cramp. The only thing I have found to help is exercise and rubbing. Was examined by a competent surgeon. All he found was rheumatism. Can you tell me anything to do for it?—J. V. N.

I think your surgeon quite likely is correct. Did he also go deep enough to find the cause of the rheumatism? Did he discover the abscessed teeth, diseased tonsils, or concealed abscess that is at the bottom of the whole trouble? Such a trouble as this cannot be cured wholly by medicine. The cause must first be removed.

Jersey Herds Do Well

Kansas Breeders Can Be Proud of Dairy Quality

PROGRESS and achievements of several Kansas Jersey breeders are announced by The American Jersey Cattle Club, of Columbus, Ohio.

Dreaming Moore Sweet Aim 422886, a registered Jersey bull owned by A. C. Knop, Ellinwood, has been announced as a Superior Sire. He has 10 daughters tested for production. With all records computed to a 305-day twice-daily milking mature basis, the daughters of this bull averaged 9,622 pounds milk and 517 pounds butterfat per lactation. He also has 15 daughters classified for type with an average rating of 83.83 per cent, based on the breed's score card indicating 100 per cent for a perfect animal. Dreaming Moore Sweet Aim has been officially classified for type by The American Jersey Cattle Club earning the high rating of Very Good.

Kanstacol Design Della 1397944, a registered Jersey cow owned by Kansas State College, Manhattan, has completed a production record of 8,868 pounds milk and 488 pounds butterfat, which has qualified her for the Silver Medal award of The American Jersey Cattle Club. The record of Della was made on 305-day test at the age of 3

years. All her tests were verified by both Kansas State College and The American Jersey Cattle Club. She also has been officially classified for type with the high rating of Very Good.

The registered Jersey herd owned by H. F. Bushong, St. John, has recently been classified for type. Prof. F. W. Atkeson, Kansas State College, an official classification inspector for the Jersey Cattle Club, made the classification. The 32 animals classified in the Bushong herd include 3 Very Good, 13 Good Plus, and 16 Good for an average score of 80.47 per cent.

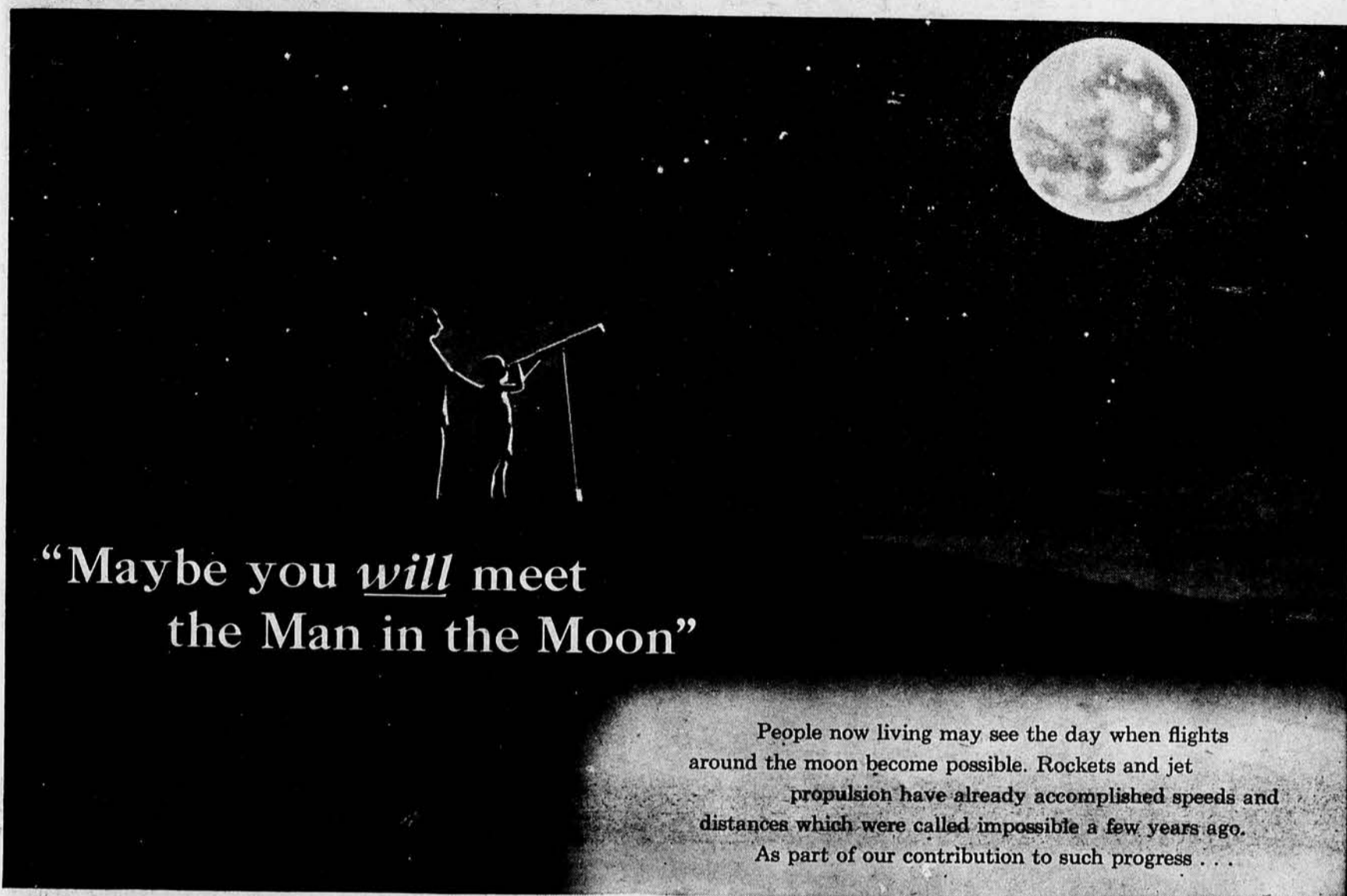
The registered Jersey cow, Gamboge Raleigh Golden Lady 1028715, owned by Wilda T. Young, Cheney, is announced as a Tested Dam, having 3 offspring with official production records. Golden Lady's tested progeny, with all records computed to a 305-day twice-daily milking mature basis, averaged 8,921 pounds milk, 5.00 per cent test, and 446 pounds butterfat.

The registered Jersey herd owned by C. A. Sterling, Topeka, has recently been classified for type. The 2 animals classified in the Sterling herd include 2 Very Good for an average score of 87.50 per cent.

Dairy Farm Comfort



This newly-completed loafing shed on the dairy farm of Albert Ackerman, Nemaha county, is constructed of aluminum. Mr. Ackerman plans to concrete the area in front of the loafing shed.

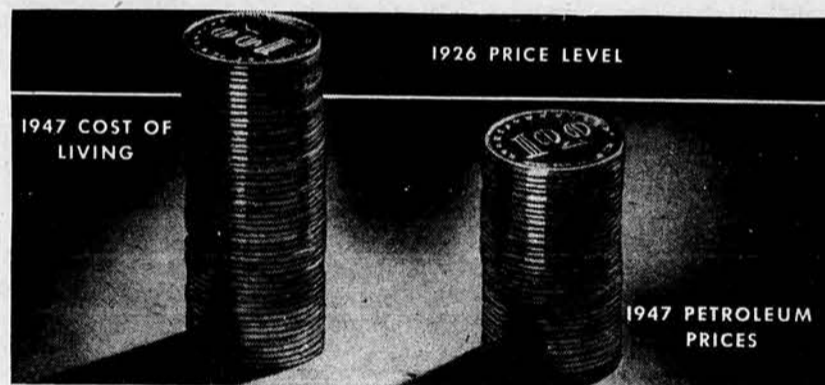


"Maybe you will meet the Man in the Moon"

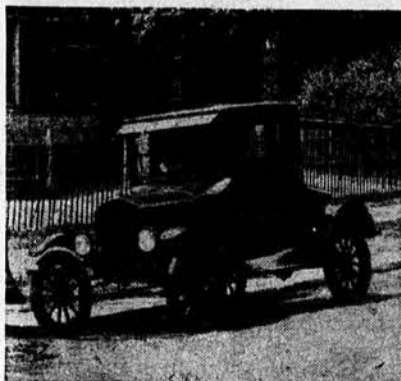
People now living may see the day when flights around the moon become possible. Rockets and jet propulsion have already accomplished speeds and distances which were called impossible a few years ago. As part of our contribution to such progress . . .



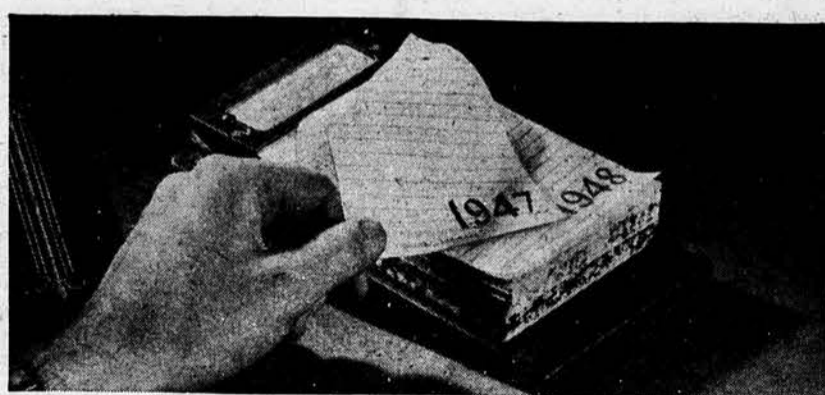
STANDARD OPERATES A JET FUEL LABORATORY to help develop fuels which will improve the performance of jet engines, just as we helped develop 100-octane gasoline for aviation engines. We aren't "shooting for the moon", but we're making steady progress. It's all part of Standard's huge research program which brings you . . .



BETTER VALUES AND HIGHER QUALITY in the 2,000 petroleum products Standard makes. The average price of all petroleum products, even with recent increases in cost, is still under 1926, while the total cost of living is up 23%. We have also greatly improved Standard product quality. If your 1947 car had to run on 1926 gasoline . . .



IT WOULDN'T RUN WELL AT ALL. Today's automobiles have been made possible largely through the co-operation of oil companies and auto-makers. Better gasoline for better engines means more speed and power, permits today's heavier, more comfortable cars.



TODAY IS FAR BETTER THAN YESTERDAY. Standard research is helping assure that *tomorrow* will be even *better than today*. The rivalry of 34,000 oil companies in America—producers, transporters, refiners and marketers—stimulates better products and better values.

Standard Oil Company
(INDIANA)





There's something basically good about the meat, onion, potato combination. Here it is in the form of pork tenderloin, potato halves and onion slices in stacks.

Tasty Recipes for... WINTER DAYS

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

★

Cherry Pudding

This quick dessert requires no shortening and the cherries may come from last summer's canned supply. Frozen fruits also will serve as well.

2 cups sifted flour 2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sugar ½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk 2 cups canned sour cherries

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Stir in the milk to make batter. Pour into greased pan. Over this pour cherries and bake in a

moderate oven (375° F.) for about 40 minutes. Served with cream.—Mrs. R. G., Dickinson Co.

Spicy Applesauce Cake

One expects applesauce cake to be moist and this one is. It will be suitable for the lunch boxes and for the busy cook who will be able to serve it for a week after baking.

½ cup sugar 1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup shortening 1 teaspoon allspice
1 cup light sirup ½ teaspoon cloves
2 well beaten eggs 1 cup thick unsweetened applesauce
2 cups sifted flour 1 tablespoon grated orange peel
1 teaspoon baking powder 1 cup raisins
½ teaspoon soda ¼ cup chopped nuts
½ teaspoon salt

Thoroughly cream sugar and shortening. Gradually add sirup and beat well. Add eggs and stir. Add applesauce, mix, then add the dry ingredients. Beat until smooth. Finally, add remaining ingredients, stir well and pour into an oiled cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 1 hour. Bake about 40 minutes if divided into 2 pans.—Mrs. M. E. H., Elk Co.

Pork and Tomato Casserole

Here is a one-dish meal that can simmer while you go about your other housework. Even a beginner can put it together well and serve it proudly.

1 pound pork steak 1 teaspoon celery salt
1 medium onion, sliced 6 tablespoons uncooked rice
thin ¼ cup water
1 teaspoon salt 1 cup canned tomatoes
¼ teaspoon pepper

Sprinkle part of salt and pepper on meat and brown in a heavy skillet. Pour off excessive fat if necessary. Add other ingredients and simmer for about 1½ hours. It may be necessary to add more water as it cooks. Serve when most of liquid has disappeared.—Mrs. D. H. N., Sedgwick Co.

SOMETHING different for the table, that's why the family cook is constantly on the lookout. She gets weary of the same fare and in reality her family does likewise. Here, we present tested recipes which will encourage mother to surprise her family with something a bit new and different.

Pork Tenderloin Stacks

4 baking potatoes pepper
8 pork tenderloins 8 slices onion
salt 1 cup meat drippings

Pare potatoes and slice lengthwise. Simmer in salted water until almost done. Place potatoes flat side up in greased baking dish, top each with a pork tenderloin, add salt, pepper and top the meat with onion slices. Fasten securely with a toothpick, pour meat drippings over the stacks and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 1 hour or until the meat is thoroughly cooked. This is excellent with ground beef substituted for the pork, and canned tomatoes for the drippings.

Apple Fritters

One reader writes us that her family is fond of apple fritters, for one reason when dropped into the hot fat they take on amusing shapes. The 4-year-old may decide his apple fritter looks like a turtle or even an elephant. But best of all we found these to taste fine and easy to make.

1 cup sifted flour 1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon baking powder ¼ cup milk
1 teaspoon powdered sugar 2 medium apples, pared and cubed into tiny bits
¼ teaspoon salt deep fat for frying

Sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt together 3 times. Add milk to beaten egg and add to dry ingredients. Mix well. Stir in the bits of apple. Drop by teaspoons into hot fat and fry until delicately browned. If you wish, sprinkle with powdered sugar or serve with honey or sirup. Serve immediately.—Mrs. M. W. K., Leavenworth Co.

WINTER

Brown, broken branches hanging there,
Stripped of your imposing array;
Trembling, weakened unto despair,
The march of time has come your way.

As blighted hopes at eventide,
Leaves about you, like tinted clouds
That allay the pain, quickly glide
With you to earth and slumber shrouds.

Fading colors, with your drab brown,
Sleep to emerge in Spring's new garb
Of crimson, blue or yellow gown,
Forgetting Winter's chilling barb.

Ripened unto mellowed desire,
Fallen aims may rise to gladness,
When tempered by Fate's chastening fire,
We yield to Winter's sadness.

... By Bertha Delaney Miller

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"If I knew where the sun sets
I'd build a temple there
For birds that call,
For leaves that fall . . .
Cathedral built of prayer."
—George Nicholas Rees

The sand is running out of the 1947 yearglass much too swiftly and once more we have that season with its days that the poet Bryant wrote about in his lovely poem, "Death of the Flowers." He called them "melancholy days, the saddest of the year."

It is not my intention to dispute a poet's word, for I love the poem. It is brimful of beautiful thoughts! And when the wind wails at night, lashing the leafless tree branches against my window, I agree with him, in part at least . . . the nights are melancholy!

But always there are pleasant days, sometimes three or more in a row, or perhaps just one bright jewel of precious hours. It is for just such bright gay days that my old red sweater with newly mended places, hangs by the kitchen door, reminding me that there are many pleasant surprises awaiting me down the country road and in the stretch of woods on the sunny side of the hill. And so, I tie my Scotch-plaid kerchief over my head, put an apple in my pocket and start out. Sometimes I walk briskly, and sometimes I do like my Uncle Carrol used to do . . . just go "santerin' along."

Did you ever stop to think how few people there are these days who go for a walk? It is true that some folks "take a walk" because the doctor tells them to. In that case the walk is "taken" in much the same way that an aspirin is swallowed for a headache. One of the nice things about living in the country is the fact that country people seem to enjoy walking!

I read an interesting little sidelight on the word "sauntering," or as Uncle Carrol pronounced it, "santerin'." The word itself suggests walking leisurely along, enjoying the things you see and hear and observe. Henry David Thoreau, who suggested that we substitute not only the word but the actual thing for walking, tells us that "sauntering" originated in the middle ages, during the time of St. Francis. Country beggars rambled around the country asking alms, but St. Francis and his followers were not a part of these roving bands. Their plea was that they were going "a la Sainte Terre, to the Holy Land." They became known as "Sainte Terrers" and of course that was soon shortened to saunterers.

Sometimes I take along one of my favorite pocket guidebooks, if I'm looking for something special. At this season I enjoy learning about trees and their leaves, and when the leaves are gone, it's interesting to try to identify them by the bark. Regardless of the season, I try to make some new discovery on every one of my trips to the fields and woods.

One of the nicest and most authentic little books in my collection is one I got at the book counter in a dime store. Even the title is mysteriously beautiful! "Talking Leaves" by Julius King, has this note in the front, adding much to the loveliness of the little volume: "Talking Leaves is the Indian name for a book. In this book are 59 of our most familiar trees . . . may the Talking Leaves tell you what you want to know!"

On a ramble in the woods recently I found a clump of the biggest milkweed plants gone to seed. I've never seen such

fine large seed pods! From the half-opened pods, lovely silky-winged seeds went floating away as a slight breeze seemed to pause for a moment in that particular spot. The seed pods look like sea shells, faintly tinged with pink on the inside. I brought some of them home for my blue vase and put them on the bookshelf upstairs. A few days later a breeze from the south sent the silky seeds floating down the stairway!

Where you live perhaps the milkweed plant is so common you have never really noticed what a wonderful plant it is. Here it grows from 4 to 6 feet high, has thick oval leaves which are covered on the underneath side with a soft, grayish, down-like growth. The flowers are lovely! Most of them are shades of deep orange and dull red, although sometimes one finds a lovely shade of lilac. They emit a sweetish odor which becomes heavy and oppressive in a closed room.

The whole plant is full of white, milky fluid, from which it gets its name. This fluid contains a certain amount of caoutchouc or rubber-like substance. The flat, black seeds with long tufts of silky down attached, are borne in greenish, down-covered pods about 4 or 5 inches long. When the pods ripen they burst open and as the silky tufts attached to the seeds dry, they float out of the pods and away on the slightest breeze to new planting grounds.

The milkweed plant has some commercial value. The silky wings of the seeds are used in the manufacture of certain fabrics. Sometimes it is used alone and also in connection with wool and silk. During the war school children were recruited to help gather these silky bits for life belts! No telling where they landed.

Aside from being one of my favorite plants, artistically, I always think of milkweed in connection with the monarch butterfly and that dainty little yellow bird, the goldfinch. The goldfinch sets up housekeeping quite late in the season, and just about all of the material used in its nest comes from the milkweed plant. Any plant that blankets goldfinch babies and nourishes a butterfly as beautiful as the monarch is an aristocrat, no mistake about that!

Evenings when the great moon climbs over the hill, we hear the weird, melancholy call of the screech owl. Sometimes it sounds like a whimper, then again it seems to typify the very spirit of the season and its voice speaks of the darkness and the deep silence of the night.

Last year, about this time, I told you that I had purchased a box of whole cloves to use in making an old-fashioned pomander such as our grandmothers kept in the bureau drawer to scent the linens. Several of our readers wrote me, asking for instructions. I just hope those of you who made a pomander enjoyed yours as much as I have mine. Every time I open the drawer where I keep my guest towels, little doilies and small pieces of fancy-work I sniff the tangy, spicy odor with pleasure!

I'm making some more pomanders, this time for gifts. And since I believe a number of our readers would like to make one also, may I share my experience with you?

Choose a small, firm apple and stick whole cloves into the skin until the outside is completely covered. Push them in gently but firmly and try not to crush the kernel on the end of the clove. This will take longer than you think it will, and your thumb will rebel at so much pushing. But keep right on, the finished product is worth the effort!

Wrap the apple in tissue paper and keep it in a tin coffee can or other such container for a week or so. Last year I left mine in the can longer than that, but this year, since I want the pomanders for Christmas presents, I'm placing them on the kitchen shelf with the loose tissue wrappings as protection from dust. That should speed up the drying period considerably.

Get Finer Bread Every Time



USE

KANSAS STAR FLOUR

You'll be delighted at the new lightness and soft, even texture of your homemade bread . . . when you bake with KANSAS STAR "Better by Far" FLOUR! This grand all-purpose flour is milled from choice, hard winter wheat . . . it's fully enriched, snowy-white . . . designed to help you turn out extra delicious baking on everything . . . from flaky, delicate pastry . . . to golden-brown loaves of the best bread you ever tasted! The next time you're flour shopping . . . be sure to ask for KANSAS STAR "Better by Far" FLOUR.



TAKE MY ADVICE FOR BAKING SUCCESS



1 teaspoon sugar
1/2 cup warm water
1 package Red Star Dry Yeast
1 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup sugar
3 1/2 cups sifted flour (approximately)

CHRISTMAS STOLLEN

1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup seedless raisins
1/2 cup chopped dates
2 tablespoons shaved citron
1/2 cup sliced pecans
6 candied cherries, chopped

Dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar in 1/2 cup warm water. Add 1 package Red Star Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes. Scald milk. Add salt and 1/2 cup milk mixture. Add half the flour and beat well. Stir in shortening. Add fruit and nuts and remainder of flour and mix to a smooth dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead for 5 minutes. Shape into a smooth ball and place in greased bowl. Brush top lightly with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Shape and place on greased baking sheet. Let rise in warm place for 45 minutes. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 40 minutes. Makes 2 stollens. Frost with plain icing and decorate.



HOW IS IT YOU NEVER HAVE ANY BAKING FAILURES?

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Freeze 'Em or Can 'Em

RIGHT now, good use can be made of the loafing hens in every farm flock. They eat right along at this season while growing new feathers but produce few eggs. Now is the time to save the grain by either freezing or canning the hens. Hens this size that have been thru a long laying season will eat from 5 to 8 pounds of feed every month. Every loafer in the flock therefore is a drain on the country's grain supplies.

Here are the latest approved directions for freezing heavy hens. First, disjoint chickens and separate meaty pieces from the wings, backs and necks. The latter will be cooked and frozen later. To save further freezer space, remove the bones from legs and pack only the meaty portions. For packing, naturally select the best of containers, moisture-vapor proof material which can be sealed tightly. Mark them to show contents and date.

In packing, insert each chicken piece in a fold of cellophane, to prevent the pieces from sticking together and fit into the carton compactly. Freeze and store at zero or lower. At serving time, the frozen chicken may be cooked without first thawing, for a fricassee or stew.

Now for the bony pieces. Cover them with salted water and simmer until tender. For mild seasoning, a small

lined with heat-sealing bags of moisture-vapor resistant cellophane. Label and indicate date. Freeze and store at zero or lower.

Creamed Chicken

2 cups cooked chicken	1 cup milk or cream
2 tablespoons fat	salt and pepper
2 tablespoons flour	1 egg yolk

Make a white sauce of fat, flour and milk. Season with salt and pepper. Add chicken and heat thoroughly. Beat the egg yolk, add 2 tablespoons extra milk and pour into the sauce. Cook 2 minutes, stirring constantly.

Two pints of frozen creamed chicken make 4 or 5 generous servings. A pint block can be thawed and heated in a double boiler in about 30 minutes. To prevent the creamed chicken from sticking to the pan, start thawing with the water warm, not hot in the lower part of the double boiler. If heating more than one block at once, use a pan large enough in diameter so they need not be stacked.

To Can Chicken

If the birds are rather fat, remove part of it. Otherwise the fat may boil out of the jars when they are in the pressure cooker later and spoil the seal. Dress the chicken and cut into the usual pieces for cooking. Place in a covered container in the refrigerator overnight for thoro cooling. Do not soak the dressed fowl in water.

A better-looking pack may be obtained by precooking the chicken on top the stove or in the oven before packing in the jars. Frying on top the stove has a tendency to make the chicken meat hard and dry.

The chicken should be placed in a kettle, partly covered with boiling water and simmered 12 to 20 minutes or until the color of the raw meat has almost disappeared. Pack at once into hot containers. The following directions will aid in eliminating waste jar space.

1. Pack the wishbone with the thigh inside.
 2. Pack the breastbone with the other thigh inside.
 3. Pack backbone and ribs with the leg inside.
 4. Pack the wings together.
 5. Pack the leg large end downward.
- Add 1 tablespoon salt to each quart, cover with broth, leaving proper head space in each jar. Process quart jars 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. Formerly 15 pounds pressure was recommended for canning meat, but this figure has now been reduced following considerable experimentation.

Homemaking News

EXPERT dressmakers use a pincushion on the wrist. One will aid any homemaker, save time and trouble, especially in fitting and measuring hems. They are grand for fitting slip covers and in draping curtains. In making a dress, the seamstress often must reach for a pin 50 times or more. That's lots of reaching and a wrist pincushion will eliminate it. Make a round cushion about 2 inches thick and 3 inches wide, filled with hair or sawdust. Fasten this to an elastic band that will slip over the hand and hold it in the position of a wrist watch. Make another one for the arm of your sewing machine, too. It's a time saver, as well.

Perspiration stains will wash out, but sometimes the color of the garment has already been destroyed. A successful method recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will restore the color many times. Hold the stain over the fumes from a bottle of ammonia water. If the stain is on cotton or linen, dilute the ammonia water to half-strength, apply directly to the stain and rinse thoroly. If the fabric begins to change color apply some white vinegar. All this is for a fresh perspiration stain.

If the stain is an old one and it fails to respond to the ammonia water treatment, use vinegar instead. It sometimes restores color.

Perspiration stains on white fabrics will sometimes vanish when bleached in the sun after washing with soap and water. For a real stubborn stain try sponging it with hydrogen peroxide.

Those of you who are contemplating buying home freezers should have some facts in mind as to what to ex-

pect when the electric power goes off. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently studied the behavior of 5 home freezers when the current was off. They found that when the freezers were loaded fully, the shortest time required for the temperature of the first package to rise from zero to 32° was 44 hours. It reached up to 40° in 84 hours—that's 3½ days. But when the freezers were only one fourth full, the temperature rose to 32° in 33 hours and went to 40° in 47 hours. This leads the home user to select freezers which have plenty of insulation.

The fat dish which holds the drippings from the stove should be favored with a cold spot. Too many times its favorite resting place is above the stove, but here, the fat will turn rancid for it gets too much air, heat and light, the 3 things that cause deterioration. If kept in a permanent place in the refrigerator and covered, it will not be too difficult to manage.

Do you drop the spools of thread in a drawer in your sewing machine? And do they get tangled and difficult to find? Select a board to fit into a drawer and drive nails thru it to hold the spools. No tangling mass of threads and spools to delay you and raise your temper.

Don't throw away a good pair of goloshes just because the inside is dirty and likely to soil the hose. The lining can be cleaned as easily as the outside. Simply turn the overshoes inside out. Put them in a pan of warm, soapy water to soak a few minutes. Then with a small soft brush, scrub over the entire lining. Dry well before wearing.

NEVER BEFORE

have you seen such a Washday Miracle!

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... you've never used anything like it!

TIDE does what's never been done before—washes clothes cleaner than any soap, yet leaves colors brighter! It's a modern miracle that was made possible through wartime research. You'll know Tide is a completely NEW product the minute you make suds with it. Those wonder suds look different . . . feel different . . . and even in hardest water, they billow up so thick and fast you'll be amazed! Only Tide can make all these promises:

1. Washes clothes cleaner!



Yes, cleaner than any soap made! *Everything* comes cleaner—even the grimmest work clothes. Tide leaves clothes free—not only from ordinary dirt—but from gray, dingy soap film as well.

2. Actually brightens colors!



Brightness perks up like magic as Tide makes soap film disappear. Washable colors that have become soap-dulled actually come out brighter with Tide!



3. Never "yellows" white things!

What a blessing for shirts, sheets, pillowcases! No matter how often you wash them or how long you store them, Tide can't turn them yellow!

4. Gives more suds—Prove it in your dishpan!



Kind-to-hands suds! Faster suds! Longer-lasting suds than any soap in hardest water! Tide cuts grease like magic . . . washes dishes cleaner than any soap! No scum in the water! No cloudy film on dishes and glasses! That's why they rinse and dry so sparkling clear!

EXTRA miracles in hard water!

Yes, if you have hard water, Tide is a dream come true! Tide's performance in hard water is so amazing, you have to see it to believe it! Oceans of rich, long-lasting suds billow up instantly—even in hardest water. No water softeners needed—Tide does it all!



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The whole family can now enjoy soft water in every part of the house merely by attaching the sensational new SOFTEE Automatic Water Softener to your faucet.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Rhubarb Has Merit

Experiments Show Startling Results

A NEW discovery has been made... one that should and will interest every homemaker who is responsible for the feeding of her family. It has just been found that rhubarb protects teeth from erosion by acids. This discovery was made at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. It is especially important to those persons who drink considerable quantities of lemon juice or the various soft drinks. Both contain large quantities of phosphoric acid which is the element harmful to teeth.

For sometime dentists have believed that patients who drink large quantities of lemon juice risk tooth decay due to the fact that the acid dissolves the surface. The enamel of extracted teeth immersed in a cola drink softened in 2 days. The surface of the teeth of small animals in the experimental laboratory dissolved in from 2 to 8 weeks after they were fed cola drinks daily. The same thing has now been found to be true of lemon juice and synthetic lemonade. They etched the teeth as much as the cola drinks. The researchers then attempted to find some natural foodstuffs that might protect teeth against this acid damage. After 2 years of experimentation, it was found that a small amount of oxalate in an acid beverage will protect teeth completely. Oxalate is found in rhubarb and spinach.

Those interested in the experiment believe that the results they have found may expand the market for rhubarb and lead to a new industry in bottling rhubarb juice and canning rhubarb sauce.

Can the Pumpkin

Canned pumpkin is such a convenience that many homemakers include pumpkin in the fall canning schedule. Here is the latest and best method to date, recently developed by the specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is thick, concentrated in flavor and ready to mix with other ingredients. If you wish to make pies in a hurry use this method.

Wash the pumpkin, remove seeds,

peel and cut into 1-inch cubes. Steam the cubes until tender, about 25 minutes. Put them thru a food mill or strainer. Simmer until hot thruout, using low heat and stirring to prevent sticking and scorching on the bottom. Pack the hot strained pumpkin into jars, using no liquid or salt and fill to within a half-inch from the top. Adjust lids and process at 10 pounds pressure (240° F.) in a pressure cooker. Pint jars need 60 minutes and quart jars 80 minutes. Remove from canner and complete seal if the jars are not the self-sealing type.

39 Quantity Recipes

Do you know the amount of food to buy for serving a given number of persons? Our leaflet, "Quantity Foods," offers many suggestions for the committee planning and preparing the church dinner, the club banquet, or what have you. Besides the 39 recipes in this 9-page leaflet, there is a measuring table that is most helpful. Write to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the bulletin. Price 5c.

Modes of Travel

Fill in the missing words for the answers. They are found in music ranging from a nursery rhyme to the classics. Suitable for a young folks' party.

1. On a _____ built for two.
2. We _____ the ocean blue.
3. The _____ with the fringe on top.
4. Row, row, row your _____.
5. Swing low, sweet _____.
6. The _____ of the bumblebee.
7. Come Josephine in my _____.
8. Where'er you _____.
9. Give a man a _____ he can ride.

Answers: 1. bicycle; 2. sail; 3. surrey; 4. boat; 5. chariot; 6. flight; 7. flying machine; 8. walk; 9. horse.

For You to Make



7344—An easy-to-crochet and smart-to-wear blouse with push-up sleeves and sunburst neckline. Single and double crochet. Sizes 12-14; 16-18.

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9091—Two pretty aprons, one with bib-top, the other a tea apron with em-

broidery. Medium size only. Bib apron requires 1 1/2 yards. Transfer included.

7437—Gay bluebirds on kitchen towels, one for each day of the week. Simple stitchery. Transfer of 7 motifs about 5 1/2 by 6 inches.

Twenty-five cents for each dress pattern, 20 cents for each needlework pattern. Send orders to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Cold Apples Keep Better

THE apple that gets a chilly reception when it comes out of the orchard in the fall is the one that gets a warm welcome from apple eaters when it comes out of storage.

To keep an apple crisp and tasty for months, the best course is to almost freeze it—but not quite—say apple specialists.

An apple picked with the full flavor of maturity continues to live and undergo changes, but it also ages. It respire, and it develops warmth in storage. How rapidly it ages depends closely on temperature. It ages rapidly if warm, slowly if kept cool. Specialists have measured these changes, and have developed relatively simple laboratory tests of firmness and of storage age that measure quality more accurately than biting and tasting can. They suggest including these tests in apple grading to allow fair market premiums for those who use careful refrigeration.

Most apples freeze at from 28 to 29 degrees F. For most apples, storage at 31 degrees is safe, and this slows down the "life processes" to a creep, so that storage life is prolonged as much as is practical. This is true of the highly-flavored Delicious apple. Prompt cooling of Delicious apples to 31 degrees, and keeping them close to freezing make it possible to supply firm, well-flavored apples into spring. Storage even a few degrees warmer allows the apples to age so that they come to market mealy instead of firm and crisp. Best storage calls for prompt cooling, followed by careful regulation to take away the warmth the apples continue to generate. The nearer to freezing they are kept, the less heat they generate and the longer they live. Altho the 31-degree temperature applies to most varieties, it does not to all. McIntosh develops "brown core" if kept colder than about 36 degrees, and Jonathan suffers from soft scald. But tests show that Delicious stored at 36 will age as much by December as it will by April if kept at 31. Subtracting 5 degrees of warmth holds quality for 4 added months.

Expands Laying House

Just because there was very little if any profit in eggs this fall was no reason to get out of the poultry business. That is the way Fred Kasson, Elk county, feels about it. "I don't let little things like that get me excited," he says. Instead of quitting he expanded.

Mr. Kasson says his old laying house was very unsatisfactory. It was only 14 feet deep and 30 feet long. After droppings pits were in place there was little floor space left. This fall he added 14 more feet to the depth, giving him a 28- by 30-foot house. He has White Leghorn pullets and will be getting a premium of 12 cents or more for hatching eggs when the baby chick season rolls around.

The remodeled laying house has an open front, and water will be supplied the flock from the same pressure system used in their modern home.

Get Flax Insurance

Allen and Anderson counties, in Kansas, have been chosen for application of Federal crop insurance on the 1948 flax crop, it is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Recent legislation established a maximum of 50 counties in the U. S. for flax insurance on the 1948 crop, compared with 232 counties insured in 1947. Minnesota leads with 24 counties and North Dakota has 16.

Creep-Feeding

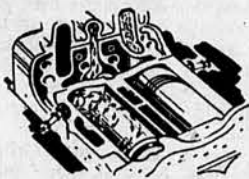
Some of the subjects in Kansas Farmer's leaflet, "Creep-Feeding—A Profitable Method of Beef Production," are: advantages of creep-feeding, essentials in creep-feeding, what to feed, amount of grain eaten and gains obtained, building the feeder and creep, precautions, when it is desirable to creep-feed, and when it is not desirable to creep-feed. Send a 3-cent stamp for mailing for your copy to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Look for **MODERN** design in
your next tractor and you'll
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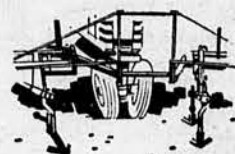
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The more you know about these new "A" and "B" Tractors, the more convinced you'll be it will pay you big dividends to wait for a John Deere. So, get all the facts—write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, Dept. 11, for your free copy of the new folder describing these new tractors. Do it today.



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Skyline is the only loader made which has finger-tip control of both the loader and attachments. Controls are located within easy reach of the tractor operator.

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This versatile loader will fit any wheel or row crop tractor, and it laughs at dozens of the toughest farm jobs! With the scoop attachment, it will not only scoop, but will dig as well. Exclusive controllable pitch of the attachment makes it possible to rock the bucket in hardest dirt... a job that's impossible for ordinary loaders.

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World's most versatile loader!
With the sweeprake-stacker attachment, Skyline takes 1,000 pounds of hay, and lifts it to fifteen feet, and dumps at a loss of less than one foot. As a dozer it can bulldoze and terrace in any terrain. Using the utility fork attachment, Skyline moves shocked and bundled feed, and handles ensilage from trench silos.

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WITH SCOOP
A low priced companion to the MODEL "90". Full sized, sturdy hydraulic loader equipped with scoop-fork. Buckrake available soon.

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We Are Seeing America

Why Don't More Farm Folks Take Vacation Trips?

By FRANCES R. WILLIAMS, Marshall County

This is the first of several articles by Mrs. Williams. She and Mr. Williams stopped in the Kansas Farmer office recently and told us so many interesting things about their trip, we asked Mrs. Williams to write about them for our readers. She has been a farmer's wife for more than 30 years, was born and reared in Jackson county, attended Campbell College at Holton, taught school several years. They eagerly look forward to many new adventures in "Seeing America."—The Editor.



Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams,
the author and her husband.

AS WE unlocked the door of our farm home, after returning from the 10,000-mile trip to Canada and New England, the thought occurred to me, "Hum—this house smells as musty as the old houses we have been visiting on our trip." We had been gone since early July and this was late September. We had been seeing America.

Why don't more farm people take vacation trips? Perhaps for the same reason we didn't. We have had our noses to the grindstone for more than 30 years. The farm was purchased when land prices were high. Things went along fine until the depression and with it, low farm prices. Then came the dry years, the dust storms and these were followed by floods. There were children to rear and educate. There was never a vacation together. When Dad went to the American Royal, Mom stayed at home to see that the cows were milked, the calves fed and the pigs watered. When Mom took the chickens to the State Fair, or went to the Farm Bureau Convention, it was Dad who packed school lunches, washed dirty ears and gathered the eggs. The busy years slipped away.

Didn't Need "Mint of Money"

There was a 2-weeks' trip to Boston in August of 1941, the first trip together in 24 years. That trip was a teaser. We began to plan for a longer, more leisurely trip. Then 1941 brought the great war. Ours was the Battle of Production. There was little time to think of trips, even if gas and tires had been available. The war came to an end. There were times when obstacles seemed insurmountable. Our friends who had traveled in the west said, "Conditions are terrible. You cannot find places to stay at reasonable prices. Restaurant meals are high, the food is poor. It takes a mint of money to travel." We did not have a mint of money. We did not have a new car. If we went on a long trip, who would take care of things?

A short trip to Kentucky and Ohio the summer of 1946 proved that one could travel without spending a mint of money. We began to think about the long trip. About this time we read the magazine article, "It Is Later Now Than You Think." We agreed with the writer's logic: Couples work hard, reach the stage when they might enjoy life, then death or illness change well-laid plans. Had we waited too long?

Our plans began to take shape. The farm land was rented. We would dispose of the livestock and poultry. We would travel most of one year, taking several trips to different parts of the country. We would start on the trip to New England and Canada about July 1 as soon as the wheat was combined, and attend a family reunion in New Hampshire. The old 1937 car was put in good mechanical condition. We planned to sleep in the car, if necessity required. Some new equipment was purchased: A 2-burner pressure gaso-

line camp stove, a car icebox, a quart thermos bottle and new bathing suits.

The weatherman refused to co-operate. We had a late, cold spring. There was too much rain which brought a flood in late June. The wheat was not ready to combine at the usual time. We must start by a certain date or miss the family reunion. Finally the deadline date came. It was decided the renter could take care of the harvest without supervision. We began to load the car. This trip would cover about 3 months. What should we take? What would we need?

The stove, icebox, a hinged table, pan pressure cooker, 2 folding camp stools, frying pan, 2 other pans, and a few odds and ends were packed around the spare tire in the trunk of the car. A sturdy basket with a handle was fitted out with dishes and cutlery that 2 people would need. A pyrex funnel, paring knife, steak knife and fork, can opener and paper napkins were added. The basket also contained a variety of foods in small quantities; cans of meats, cheese spreads, tea bags, powdered coffee and other supplies for a quick meal. It occupied a place in the car, where it could be easily reached and lifted out at mealtime. The arrangement saved time and effort.

The back-seat cushion was left at home. In its place, 3 boxes were packed with pint jars of home-canned vegetables, chicken, fruit and jams. The luggage and bedding took up the greater part of the room in the back, but there was room for the old battered portable typewriter, the camera and a box of travel folders. We hoped we would find time to read these as we went along. The electric iron, a length of sash cord to be used for a clothesline, and a handful of clothespins were added. "These might come in handy," I commented. They were useful. "We will need our best hats," I thought, so the hatbox was piled on top of the luggage. (That hatbox was a nuisance the whole trip.)

Finally Ready to Start

At last the car was packed. There might have been room for a single sheet of paper, but I doubt it. We had taken care of all the "to do's" on the list. The telephone, the electricity, the mail. It was 6 o'clock in the evening before we finally climbed wearily into the car. We asked ourselves, "Can any trip be worth all this effort?"

The experiment in cooking our meals proved most satisfactory. It was near Fort Dodge, Iowa, that we cooked breakfast, our first meal of the trip. We had orange juice, cereal, bacon, eggs, rolls, butter, jam and coffee. We ate like harvest hands.

Our table was a smooth board with hinged legs on one end; the other end rested on the car running board. The stove worked perfectly during the entire trip. It took less than 5 minutes to have a hot fire ready for any adventure in cooking.

While we ate our breakfast, there was water heating to make the coffee for lunch. The thermos bottle was filled, sandwiches made, these with tomatoes and fresh fruit were kept in a plastic food-saver bag and our lunch was ready, any time that we chose to stop. Often our lunch was eaten at a roadside park, which many states provide for the traveling public. There is shade, tables, seats and often fresh water, approved by the State Board of Health.

Sometimes we ate the evening meal in restaurants, but often we cooked it.

Barn Plan Booklet

Do you know the things to look for in a good dairy barn and the mistakes that are often made in building a barn? A new 16-page illustrated booklet, "Planning the Dairy Barn," issued by the Barn Equipment Association, Chicago, has much valuable and reliable information on the subject. If you are planning to remodel or equip an old barn or build a new dairy barn, you will want to see this booklet. Arrangements have been made with the publishers to have orders sent to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the booklet. It is free.

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WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel 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 "in-nards", and help you feel bright and chipper again.

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There are up to 200 items which farmers usually forget to take off on their income tax reports, and which costs them from \$25 to \$500 more than they would actually need to pay. These often-forgotten items are listed in one chapter of our "Farmers Income Tax Digest". Other chapters include money-saving, step-by-step, ways of figuring your taxes on either the Cash or Accrual Basis, Determining Capital Gains and Losses, Setting Up a Depreciation Schedule, and a Sample Tax Schedule correctly filled out.

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The pressure pan was always used to cook meat and vegetables. We had brought some potatoes, apples and onions from our garden. Fresh tomatoes, lettuce, pears and peaches were plentiful in the markets. These with our own canned vegetables, fruits and chicken gave variety to our meals. Canned soup, canned orange juice, potato chips, cookies were always on hand. The car icebox kept the perishable food perfectly, but the ice had to be replenished once every day. One could not always find the places where the ice was sold. We learned to buy perishable food in small quantities and used the icebox to store canned foods.

The warning that we would be unable to find sleeping quarters at any price, proved to be false. We slept in the car a total of 24 nights, from choice, not from necessity. There are many camps near lakes and the ocean where a small fee is charged for the privilege of camping. Hot showers and other modern conveniences are provided. New York state provides many such camps in the Adirondacks. There were tourists rooms and cabins at reasonable prices. The highest price paid for rooms or cabins with bath was \$4. The average price was around \$3. Now let's get on with the trip.

No Erosion Was Evident

Highway No. 20 crosses the upper third of Iowa in a straight line from Sioux City to Dubuque. The land had the appearance of being very flat. No contour farming was seen. It is evident that erosion is not one of the problems of farmers in this part of Iowa. No sign of erosion on the steep banks of the cuts thru which the highway passed at times was visible. The Iowa corn crop looked not too promising on July 10. Corn is planted by the check-row method, but the average height was only 10 inches. Fine herds of beef and dairy cattle grazed in pastures. Some herds were fighting flies, showing that not everyone had adopted the spraying program.

The city of Dubuque is located on the bluffs and the bank of the Mississippi river. A trip by cable car to the top of the steep bluff affords a wonderful view of the city, the oldest in Iowa. Giant elm trees line the streets and meet overhead in a perfect Gothic arch. There are many old unique buildings. Of interest to the tourist is the old Shot Tower, where shot was made by dropping melted lead thru a screen at the top into water at the base, in the early history of the settlement. This is a contrast to the modern dam and the locks on the river.

Our first stop in Wisconsin was at "Little Norway" near Mt. Horab. This little bit of the "old country" is transplanted and set down in Wisconsin's lovely hills and dales. The place is called Nissedahl which means, "The Valley of the Elves." It is a beautiful spot and might well be the home of fairies. A small stream meanders thru the green valley among the buildings. Firs and other evergreens cover the steep hill-sides. The flags of Norway and the United States fly from flagpoles high on the hilltop.

Many of the buildings at Nissedahl were erected by the Norwegian pioneer, Austin Haugen in 1856. They contain many of the identical articles of equipment and furniture used by him and his family. The shrine, as it is today, was developed into a memorial to his native land of Norway. The original buildings have been restored and others

added to give the Norwegian atmosphere, until there are 15 in all.

One of the most interesting is the "Norway Building." This was built by workman in Norway for the Paris Exposition in 1889. It was then sent to the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. After the Chicago Exposition it was torn down, obtained by Mr. Dahle for his shrine. It is an example of Norwegian church architecture. Not a single nail was used in the original structure.

Sixty workmen labored 7 years using their crude tools to complete the building. One man worked 3 years to carve the door. The building is of hewn oak, with huge beams that crisscross the ceiling. The structure had the traditional ridge pole dragons, calculated to drive away evil spirits. The guide proudly points out the elaborately carved wooden cupboards, chests, tankards and countless articles.

Wisconsin is famous for fine cattle of all dairy breeds. We were especially interested to note the famous Guernsey herds located around Madison, Fond Du Lac and Sheboygan. Big barns, silos, comfortable farm homes are the rule. There are milk-processing plants and cheese factories in every town.

It was haying time when we were there, and millions of tons of hay, timothy and clover were being put in barns for winter feed. Modern haying machinery is used, but many man-hours are required to produce enough feed for long winter months. We thought of the thousands of meals the women must cook to feed the army of hay men and the stacks of dishes to wash.

Whole Fields of Cabbage

Commercial canning of peas, kraut and other vegetables is another important industry of Wisconsin. There were many fields of cabbage plants. These were set in check-row fashion and were at various stages of growth to supply markets with winter cabbage and kraut for the canneries.

We were interested in the manner the pea crop was handled to supply the many commercial canneries in the state. The peas are sown in the spring, in the same manner as wheat or oats are planted. When the pods reach a certain stage the vines are cut and handled like alfalfa hay. Trucks loaded with the freshly cut, green vines were thick on the highway that July day.

We stopped to watch the process by which the peas are separated from the pods and vines and collected in wooden boxes from under the viner machines. Three viner machines were in operation in the shed alongside of the highway. Mexican contract labor is used to feed the machines and to stack the discarded vines and pods outside the sheds. Trucks collect the stacks of wooden boxes of the shelled peas and rush them to the canning factory.

Speed is necessary in handling this perishable product, whether in a large commercial cannery or in one's kitchen. Two hours from the field to the can is the rule with the commercial canner as well as the housewife. Only a few days before, we had canned 20 pints of peas in our pressure cooker. It was overwhelming to see the cases of canned peas being turned out each day by the factory which we visited. The Alaska variety is the most popular with the commercial canner.

More travel experiences by Mrs. Williams will be printed in an early issue.—The Editor.

When a Ditch Saves Soil



Like fighting fire with fire, you can fight ditches with ditches. This diversion ditch, under construction this fall on the farm of Mrs. H. A. Stevenson, Chautauqua county, will prevent water from hill in background running down on level field in foreground. Water will be led around the hill and drained where it will do no harm. The diversion was constructed by Henderson and Rhinerson, Sedan.

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What if You Cull Too Much?

(Continued from Page 3)

ment, today's poultry population annually saves 2 3/10 million tons of feed. That is a record of which poultrymen really can be proud.

You would think this record should be acclaimed by a grateful world, but such is not the case. Right now the poultryman is hard pressed to make expenses, and is being hemmed in on all sides with rising feed prices and little or no profit in eggs or culls.

For instance, here is what the records show. During September of this year, Kansas Demonstration Record flocks, which are above average, produced an average of 12.66 eggs a hen at a feed cost of 37.09 cents a dozen. The average price received for eggs was 43.95 cents a dozen. "The best flocks did not make any money at those prices," states M. F. Seaton, Kansas State College extension poultryman. He estimates that it is taking 50 per cent production right now to break even.

"I wouldn't be in favor of a flat reduction of poultry numbers in Kansas," says Mr. Seaton, "but I am convinced that some changes would be helpful. What we need is more flocks of 300 to 400 hens. Where farmers are equipped to handle this many as a major project it might be advisable to increase the size of their flocks. Farmers not equipped or not wanting to go this strong, probably would be better off to get rid of their flocks except for enough to supply their own needs. Fewer and larger flocks well managed would encourage a quality marketing program, which is the great need of the state if flock owners are to get their just prices for eggs," says Mr. Seaton.

Keeps Poultry for Convenience

Farmers themselves look at the matter differently. Take William P. Edwards, of Marshall county, for instance. "I consider my poultry flock more as a convenience than a project," he states.

This farmer usually starts the season with 300 straight-run White Rock chicks and ends up with 120 hens. "I figure the sale of cockerels pays for the cost of the chicks, and eggs sold pay for the mash. The cost of farm grain is charged to the eggs used in the house. During the summer the flock ranges the farmstead and consumes a lot of waste grain and an unknown number of insects. With this kind of a setup I don't pay much attention to the price of eggs as the flock is not intended as a profitable enterprise. In addition to my own flock, I supply the grain for flocks owned by 2 hired men. It would be very difficult to eliminate chickens from any farm."

At the other extreme is the case of Mr. and Mrs. John Schafer, Clay county. "We have cut down our dairy project and built up poultry until chickens now are supposed to provide our living," says Mrs. Schafer. "We cull all year and it is only good business to get rid of the non-layers. But, I wouldn't cull out a good laying hen after spending months getting her into production. One thing we have to remember, too, is that the entire flock may go into a slump during the laying season. We have to maintain high production every day we can, and it would be foolish to sell off your good layers just because the flock wasn't paying temporarily."

Completely discouraged is Bert White, of Clay county. "I got my education raising chickens," he reports. "At one time I kept an average of 700 hens and shipped direct to the New York market, getting as much as 90 cents a dozen for eggs. Now I am down to 175 hens and would get clear out if I thought I could live on a farm without chickens. The last 2 years have been the most difficult years to show a profit on poultry I have ever experienced," says this veteran poultryman. He advises feeding pellets as less wasteful than mash.

Clyde Tippin, of Clay county, usually holds over his best layers for the second year. This fall he disposed of nearly all of them because of low production. His pullets are slow coming into production and he has only 150 layers now. "I can't afford to be without chickens, tho," he explains. "They always provide part of our living. If they lay well and prices are right they make a profit and earn some of our spending money. Right now I can't afford to feed them and can't afford

to sell them. The last hens we sold brought 11 cents a pound if under 3 pounds and 13 cents if over that figure. It is cheaper to eat them than to sell them."

"They've got this thing backwards if they want poultrymen to save grain," states H. D. Gleue, of Marshall county, who maintains a flock of 400 to 500 layers. "When the flock isn't profitable a farmer wastes grain just maintaining his layers. If they want to save grain they should make it profitable for the farmer to feed and manage his flock efficiently." Mr. Gleue admits his flock is not making expenses now, altho he believes it will over the entire season. He sells hatching eggs during the hatching season and eggs on a grade basis the remainder of the year.

"I'll admit I'm on the fence right now," reports John E. Swart, Nemaha county, who is trying to decide whether to sell off his yearling hens even tho they are producing well. "Right now, those hens are outlaying my pullets, which are extremely slow coming into heavy production." He already has cut his flock from 700 last year to 600 this year and is culling continuously. "There is a limit to cutting, however, as poultry is a major project on my farm and I have to keep it up to a fairly high level to make it worthwhile."

An Extreme Cut

The most extreme culling we found was being done by John P. Waller, of Nemaha county, who has cut his flock from 500 to 100 and will further reduce it to 60. His reason was not low prices but too many other projects. His laying house is a remodeled old home and has 2 stories. "My relatives from Oregon tell me I could make 2 or 3 times as much money on eggs out there with the same equipment," he relates. His present plan is to keep his equipment on a standby basis until conditions get back to normal.

On the other hand we found C. H. Duesing, of Brown county, would like to expand his poultry flock. At present he has a small hatchery flock of 125 hens and his poultry house is too small and not modern. "My flock isn't doing well now, but if I could manage a new and larger poultry house I would expand to make poultry a major project," he states.

To see what the hatcheryman thinks about the poultry situation, we talked to Curtis Bockenstette, of the Bockenstette Hatchery, Hiawatha. "I believe the average flock owner could get just as many eggs by culling out 10 per cent of his layers right now," was his answer. What about the chick business next spring? we asked. "I think all of us in the hatchery business should be conservative with our sets next spring to avoid having a lot of distressed chicks," is his comment. "We always try to be careful," he adds, "but we are going to be even more careful next spring."

That is about the picture of the poultry business in Kansas this winter. Here are a few suggestions we picked up at Kansas State College, which might help the poultryman over the rough spots if he isn't already following them:

Discontinue feeding wheat, if possible. Other cereal grains and mill by-products can be used in the ration as satisfactory substitutes for wheat.

Cull severely. Place dressed birds for home use in the freezer-locker and sell the surplus rather than waiting until you are ready to eat a hen before killing it.

Destroy the rats. Three rats eat and waste as much feed as 2 pullets.

Use non-waste mash hoppers and fill them not more than half full so feed cannot be scratched or "billed" onto the floor.

Feed a balanced mash mixture which contains at least 18 to 20 per cent protein; thus more eggs or poultry meat will be produced for each pound of feed consumed. Whenever the average protein content of mash and grain falls below 15 per cent hens will not produce profitably.

Keep the birds which remain after culling on full feed. Skimping is not saving feed.

Allow 3 to 4 square feet of floor space in the poultry house for each mature bird kept. Avoid overcrowding.

Above all, don't get stampeded into crippling or destroying your poultry enterprise. You may need it someday.

Second Midwest Conference

Scheduled for Topeka, December 15 and 16

ALL hands are invited to be on deck in Topeka, December 15 and 16, for the second annual Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial Conference. It will be held in conjunction with the District Farm and Home Week.

Sponsored jointly by Kansas State College and the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, this big farm and industrial meeting has been arranged to appeal to the entire farm family. All meetings will be held at the Municipal auditorium, in Topeka.

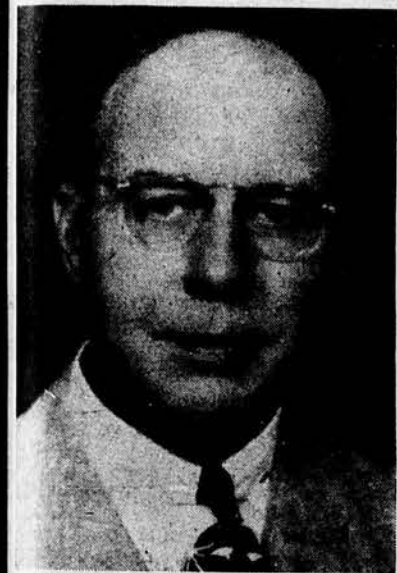
The first morning program, on Monday, December 15, will be general in



Governor Frank Carlson

"Grain Marketing," by C. Dean McNeal, director, Business Analysis, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

Theme for the women's afternoon session will be "Art of Living," with Mrs. Mary Ziegler, Shawnee county home demonstration agent, presiding. At this session a demonstration on "More Livable Homes" will be given by David C. Mobley, home furnishings specialist, Brooklyn, N. Y.



J. L. McCaffrey, President, International Harvester Co., Chicago

nature, featuring talks by 3 outstanding Americans. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, will lead off with a discussion on "What's in the Future for Midwest Agriculture." Following President Eisenhower will be a talk on "The Relationship of Agriculture and Industry," by J. L. McCaffrey, president, International Harvester Co., Chicago. Mr. McCaffrey is a dynamic speaker new to Kansas audiences. He has a real message for Kansas farm people. Closing the morning session will be Harold Vagtborg, president, Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Mo., who will tell of "The Needs of Midwest Industry."

Members of county advisory committees will enjoy a luncheon Monday noon on the Hotel Kansan roof garden, with Georgiana Smurthwaite presiding.

Afternoon sessions the first day will be broken up into 3 groups. Farm men will attend a special session based on the theme of marketing agricultural products. L. C. Williams, director of extension, Kansas State College, will be chairman. This session will include talks on "Future Farm Price Outlook," by George Montgomery, head, Department of Economics and Sociology, Kansas State College; "Research and Marketing Act of 1946," Congressman Clifford Hope; "Marketing of Meat Animals and Meat Products," R. C. Pollock, general manager, National Live Stock & Meat Board, Chicago; and



Congressman Clifford R. Hope, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee



L. C. Williams, Director of Extension, Kansas State College

A general good time, with plenty of entertainment, has been arranged for the Monday evening session, starting at 7 o'clock. Features of this program will be a talk by Kenneth McFarland, superintendent of Topeka schools, who is a noted humorist; and the crowning of the King and Queen of Eastern Kansas 4-H fall festivals. The crowning ceremony will be performed by Governor Frank Carlson.

All sessions for Tuesday, the second day of the conference, will be divided into groups.

The agricultural section Tuesday morning, starting at 9:30 o'clock, will include the following talks: "New Discoveries That Aid Agriculture," R. I. Throckmorton, director, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station; "New Developments in Insect Pest Control," Roger Smith, head, department of entomology, Kansas State College; "Finishing Livestock on Sorghum Grain, and It's Industrial Relations," A. D. Weber, head, Kansas State College department of animal husbandry; "New Industrial Products from Farm Crops," Dr. H. N. Barham, Kansas State College department of chemistry. Lou Falley, of Topeka, will be the chairman.

For the women's section Tuesday morning, Berniece Crandall will preside. The program, starting at 9:30 o'clock, will include a demonstration on "Bread Making Is Fun," by Helen Rodgers, of the Wheat Flour Institute, and a talk, "Can We Afford a Marshall Plan," by Carl Tjerandsen, of the Kansas State College Institute of Citizenship.

Tuesday afternoon the agriculture section will be devoted to the theme of

"Meeting Future Food Needs." L. E. Call, dean emeritus, Kansas State College school of agriculture, will discuss "Midwest Relationship to World Food Needs." Other talks will include "Midwest Natural Resources for Food Production," by Harold E. Myers, head, Kansas State College department of agronomy; "Changes Taking Place in Midwest Soil Resources," by F. W. Smith, Kansas State College department of agronomy, and "Improving and Maintaining Soil Resources," by L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College extension agronomist.

Anna Grace Cargheon will preside over the short afternoon program in the women's division. Miss Smurthwaite will present Standard of Excellence Awards, and there will be a talk on "Beauty and Comfort Thru Lighting," by an unannounced speaker. At 2:30



Milton S. Eisenhower, President Kansas State College

o'clock, the group will make a conducted tour of Beatrice Foods.

Following the joint session Monday morning, industrial representatives will meet separately to discuss such subjects as industrial marketing, incentives for increased output, and industrial financing. They will see a new industrial film on modern coal mining and will make tours of the John Morrell & Co., plant and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant.



Harold Vagtborg, President, Midwest Research Institute Kansas City, Mo.

Was High Man

John Clark Wilk, 19-year-old Sedgwick county 4-H Club member, was high individual in the junior dairy judging contest at the National Dairy Congress, in Waterloo, Ia., in October. The Sedgwick county team, made up of Wilk, Doris Hopkins and Ed Speer, finished fourth among 17 teams.

Young Wilk, a member of the Ninnescah Valley 4-H Club, has made an outstanding record this year. He was a member of the state dairy judging team chosen at the Kansas State Fair, won the title of the state's best-groomed boy, and was chosen Sedgwick county dairy champion from among 87 contestants. He is a freshman this year at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

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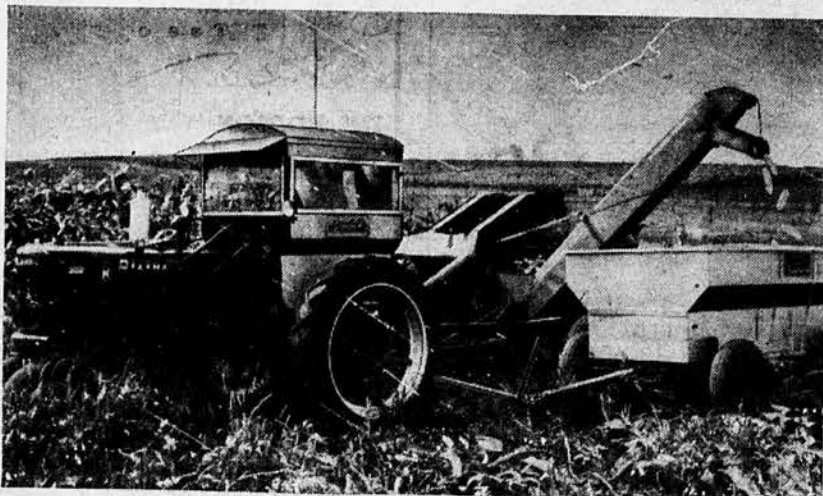


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Little Ones Who Need Help

Live at the Capper Foundation Center in Topeka

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY



Ruth McKinnis, director of the center, shows Senator Capper the method of teaching a spastic child the speech techniques by watching lips in a mirror.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Joe can't walk, nor talk. But he's sharp as a tack. Seven-year-old Ann is just now learning to co-ordinate muscles sufficiently to grasp a pencil. But she's progressing. Little by little she is gaining confidence, is learning that she can help herself, and that everyone loves her. Catherine is convalescing from a long siege in the hospital where she underwent surgery. She now is learning to take her first steps with the aid of 2 crutches and 2 adult helpers.

These are the encouraging sort of things one sees at the Capper Foundation Center for Crippled Children in Topeka. Just before Senator Arthur Capper left for Washington the first of November, he told the public for the first time of this new project.

Not only is this center different from any other project undertaken by the Capper Foundation in its 27 years of service, but it offers services different from those provided by any other agency in this part of the country. There are many hospitals where corrections may be made by surgical operations. There are convalescent homes where children may be cared for while recovering from illness or from operations. There are speech-correction schools. There also are schools which carry on a rather general rehabilitation program, but do it without the co-operation of the medical profession.

All of these fill a need, all are doing commendable work. But at the Capper

Foundation Center a series of services is offered not fully duplicated by any other institution in operation in the Midwest. The care here is 3-phase in scope. There is a physical therapy department where the children have supervised muscular exercises, not an occasional workout, but daily periods 5 days every week. There is a speech-correction department which uses up-to-date and scientific methods for improving speech. There is a 5-day-a-week school supervised by a teacher, especially trained to teach handicapped children. Too, the medical profession co-operates with the program.

All 3 of these courses of training are vital to the ultimate rehabilitation of these handicapped children. All 3 are carried out every day. In the life of a handicapped child, everything he does, says, and every move he makes is part of his education. All this takes individual attention, infinite patience, to say nothing of a very special kind of training and native skill, on the part of the staff.

The Capper Foundation has obtained such a staff. Ruth McKinnis, director, has had special training under nationally-recognized authorities. She directs the center and teaches speech. Velma Sims, the teacher, has special training for her job. Also, as a regular part of the professional staff is a physical therapist and a trained nurse.

One of the important features of the new center is that the children make



Velma Sims, specialized teacher for handicapped children, teaches all children of school age. Here she is shown with J. M. Parks, secretary of the Capper Foundation, and 4 of the little folks.

it their home for months at a time. They eat, sleep and go thru the complete series of training in a home-like atmosphere. They make friends with the other boys and girls. They are only physically handicapped. They work hard at their assigned jobs of getting well and getting an education at the same time.

If Joe gets ill at the center a doctor will call to see him. The nurse will do her part. At least once a month, possibly twice, a clinic will be held in the center with 2 orthopedic surgeons present to check the progress of the children.

In the schoolroom, little Joe is confronted with a page of first-grade addition problems on a sheet of paper before him. When he gives the answer, the teacher writes it down... because Joe is a spastic and he has not yet sufficient muscle co-ordination to hold a pencil. He may not speak distinctly but he is improving and Miss Sims understands him so she writes for him temporarily. Later on will come more advanced training in muscle co-ordination. Then he may write himself.

In a body, they attended the circus and for days they made crayon drawings of the taxicabs, the cab drivers, the clown with the funny yellow pants and the net that always caught him. They wrote stories, they spelled the words in the story... not in the usual way perhaps... but written, read and spelled nevertheless.

When school classes are over, the little folks go to the cheery play porch and model with clay, paint pictures, have nature studies, and when a cage is finished will have a guinea pig. Other pets will be added later. Right after lunch they lie down for their naps... then school again, and like all children they love recess. Bundled from head to toe, they play outside according to their capabilities, some swing, some play in the sand. Others may sit in the sunshine instead. Others play games or listen to stories in the living room. Severely-handicapped children such as these must be cared for constantly. For this reason it takes a high percentage of staff to patients. That is the secret of success. The Capper Foundation Center maintains a high standard in this respect.

Children are accepted at the Capper Center insofar as its capacity will allow, whether or not the parents are able to pay. Some are unable to pay

any of the expense. Some with small incomes pay a part of the cost. Others more well-to-do, assume the entire cost of treatment.

In some instances, the community in which the child lives raises some or all of the funds for care and treatment. Civic clubs, women's clubs and churches occasionally take over the financial problems and sponsor cases with which they are familiar. Co-operation of this kind is very welcome. Cash contributions, large or small, from individuals or groups are accepted gladly. Every cent of it is used as wisely as possible with one purpose in view... to make as many handicapped children as nearly normal as possible. About half of the children treated are from Kansas.

Since the Capper Foundation is operating the new center in addition to sending handicapped children to hospitals in several different states in the West and Midwest, and providing care other than hospitalization, the need is greater. During 1947 the Capper Foundation has cared for a total of 150 children. It is hoped that the holiday offerings will be greater than ever before. Address your gift to The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Don't Get Fair Share

Even with high farm prices and better-than-average production, farmers still are not getting their proportionate share of the national income. This is the report of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brannan.

Assistant Secretary Brannan points out that about one fifth of the U. S. population lives on farms, but that farmers are getting only one ninth of the national income. This gap always grows wider in bad times, he says. For instance, in 1932, agriculture had one fourth of the population but received only one nineteenth of the national income.

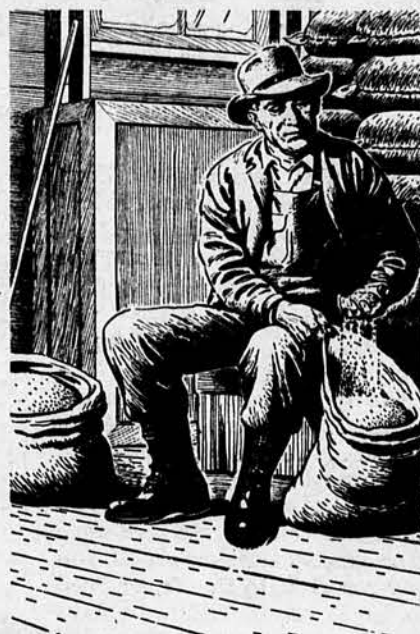
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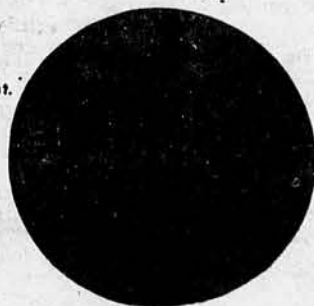


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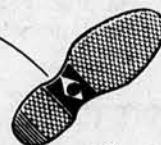
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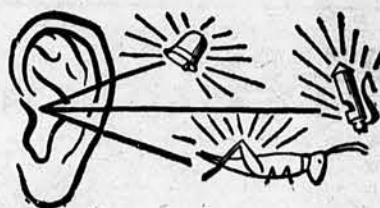
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Volma Sims explains to Senator Capper the methods of schoolroom teaching for the handicapped.

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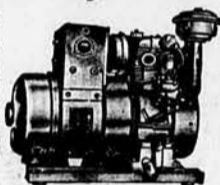
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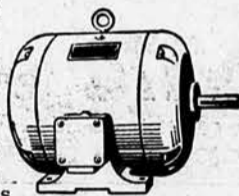
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Turkey Test Proves Point

Western Kansas Grains Finish Birds Well for Market

By CHARLOTTE NORLIN

TURKEY feeding experiments carried on at the Garden City branch experiment station last spring, summer and fall are something new in turkey research. They are of value to growers who need scientific information so they will not lose a lot of money. Especially is this necessary in southwestern Kansas, where large commercial growers raise from 1,000 to 15,000 turkeys a season.

Money appropriated for this experiment, \$10,000, was made available by the 1945 session of the legislature, but it was not until spring of this year that labor and materials were available for this work.

At least on one point the experiment was a very profitable one, as 83 per cent of the birds dressed out grade A or better, G. I. Allen, of the Swift and Co., packing plant at Garden City, who bought the birds, reports. Grade A, Allen explains, is the highest grade packing plants are buying, altho an AA grade is recognized; however, the trend is all toward the high grade.

The birds used, 1,246 Broad Breasted Bronze poults from a U. S. Approved hatchery in North Central Kansas, were started April 24, 1947. They were taken to the experimental farm in a snow storm. They cost 65 cents a poult and 46 were thrown in for good measure. They weighed 13 pounds net per 100.

The poults were mixed and started at the station on starting mash for 2 or 3 days while the standard rations were being mixed. For the first 8 weeks they were put on standard mash mixture and scratch grain with the larger grains being cracked. Then, they were put on whole grain feed. Late in the experiment they ate scratch grain exclusively.

Grains tested were yellow corn, wheat, oats, barley, milo and kafir singly as whole grains and a mash mix-

ture. Only single grains were tested, and an effort was made to use the kafir and milo produced on the farms of this area. This was done so that more of the grain grown on Southwestern Kansas farms could be marketed thru livestock, always a recommended practice.

The portable houses, 12 by 16 feet, were made with a 3-ply plywood exterior. The floors were constructed of 1- by 2-foot hardware cloth. The wire floors were covered with a roughened paper of the corrugated type for the first few weeks of brooding, after which it was removed and burned. Each of the 6 houses had 3 acres of range enclosed with a 5-foot poultry fence having 2 barbed wires at top.

Turkey caretakers were Mr. and Mrs. Clif Hoagland, former turkey producers, who live at the turkey farm. No disease outbreaks were present nor were there extensive losses from parasites, storms or coyotes, L. M. Sloan, superintendent of the station, said. The only difficulty causing much trouble was pendulous crops and the scientists could only hazard a guess as to the cause of this trouble. They thought that the birds filled up on feed and would only go out for water when one bird would lead off the procession from shade into the heat. As a result a large mass of soggy feed was left in the crop. This, however, was only a guess.

In fact, Superintendent Sloan said that the hot summer, which continued into September, made it impossible for producers to make as much profit as they ordinarily could expect. Reasons for setting up the experiment in Western Kansas was the fact that large commercial producers are found here, and second that it is ideal turkey country. There is not much rain, turkeys requiring dry weather and cold temperature during fall to put a good finish on the

(Continued on Page 33)

Midwest Conference Speakers

(See Story on Page 29)



A. D. Weber, Head, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College



L. E. Call, Dean Emeritus, School of Agriculture, Kansas State College



Harold E. Myers, Head, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State College



Carl Tjerandson, Institute of Citizenship, Kansas State College

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birds. This year the warm fall hindered the fine finish on the birds.

It was found that a pound of turkey meat can be produced with 4½ to 5 pounds of grain, which compares favorably with hogs as to efficiency. M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College, says.

As part of the ration, beet pulp, a common fiber in the Garden City area, was used to add crude fiber to the ration containing concentrated feeds. L. F. Payne, of Kansas State College, said. Farther east, oat hulls might be used. The beet fiber had little food value. Fish meal was used the first 8 weeks, but was found too expensive for experiment and could not have been obtained. Soybean meal was used as a carrier for vitamins A, D, and G. After alfalfa had been increased to 10 per cent following the 8th week, vitamins A and G were discontinued and the vitamin D came only from the sunshine.

Mash was mixed every 4 weeks and the costs calculated on the current market price of the grains.

Altho the turkeys resisted the sorghum grain as long as they could, this might not necessarily be true of flocks of turkeys, which are very finicky in their habits, Professor Payne said.

At 20 weeks there was a decided shift from mash to grain, except for the sorghum grains where mash consumed was double that of whole grain. But for the last 4 weeks of the test more grain than mash was eaten.

Corn was the most expensive grain fed and would seem naturally to be so in a region which produces very little corn. More economical feeding is possible if the grain is fed to turkeys where it is grown, and when tougher times come around only such feeding of local grains will pay out.

Gave the Lowest Cost

Kafir gave the lowest cost for average gain per turkey, milo was second, barley third, corn fourth, wheat fifth and oats sixth.

At the end of the 28-week experimental period, birds almost matched the 21-pound weight standard, or 20.3 pounds, despite the adverse weather, heat in September.

Mortality for the experiment was 15.9 per cent against a normal 20 per cent. This factor will spell money in the bank for the grower, instead of losing it in today's markets, which are more nearly normal than those of previous years when \$2 to \$3 profit was made per bird. Some 1,059 birds made 20,639 live-weight pounds and dressed to 19,045 pounds dressed weight, or 7.7 per cent loss in dressing.

As to the finish of the birds, corn ranged first; oats, second; milo and kafir were third, and wheat and barley were fourth, according to Clarence L. Gish, assistant professor in the poultry department, who dressed the birds.

Fat samples were taken of one bird for each type of feeding for further chemical tests. This will be done to find how the different grains did in making the most desirable types of fat, since certain types of fat tend to turn rancid sooner than others.

This condition can be prevented, Gish

says, by several methods, as using feed combinations which produce stable and solid fats, which do not break down rapidly in the presence of oxygen. Second, slaughter the birds after starving them 16 hours. Birds from the experiment station were starved 24 hours. Third, eliminate fish oils and fish meals, and don't feed a high percentage of alfalfa meal several weeks before dressing, as they leave flavors in the meat. Dress carefully and chill after dressing. If the bird is frozen do it quickly at extremely low temperature, since little or no oxidation takes place under these conditions. Package and wrap tightly to keep air out and last, and by no means least, practice sanitation at all steps, using lots of water.

Kansas this year will market 663,000 turkeys, or 20 per cent fewer than last year, against 1,129,000 yearly from 1939 to 1943. This is more than the 16 per cent loss from 34,677,000 in the United States as a whole over last year. This big loss in Kansas production is due in part to the prosperity of wheat growing in Western Kansas the last few years, high costs of feed, the large amount of work involved, and the unsettled markets. When wheat growing goes well turkey raising goes down, and then up again when the going gets rough.

Suggests Market Plan

R. G. Christie, general secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, suggests a 3-point marketing program: It includes establishment of new marketing methods such as new turkey steaks beginning to be seen on the markets, boneless rolls, turkey filets, one half and one quarter turkeys, attractive packages. Selling turkeys out of season is another way, since a person could not buy a turkey in the spring if he wished as they are not in butcher shops and markets. Second, more publicity and a greater amount of consumer education work. And last, better production methods to bring birds up to the present trend toward the high A grade.

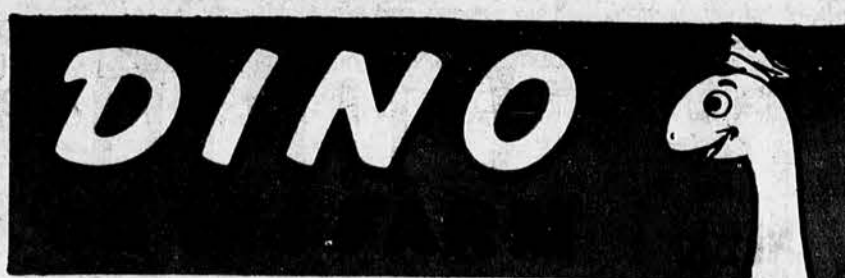
In Kansas it is thought that growers will prefer to grow the large-size turkeys.

As to next year's program, Professor Payne says it has not yet been set up, as he is waiting for suggestions from turkey growers and more critical examination of the research data. One suggestion at the meeting was pasture data. One important phase of next year's program will be testing mixed feed rations instead of the single ones used this year.

In drawing conclusions about the test, it is obvious that these turkeys preferred mash to whole grain, especially in the milo and kafir lots, and that feed consumed varied widely. While oats proved the most palatable of the 6 grains compared, they were the most expensive and the least profitable.

The kafir-fed lot ate the least feed, made the smallest gains in weight, but ranked first in low cost of production per pound.

Purpose of the test was settled. Because results show that grains available in Western Kansas can produce good market turkeys.



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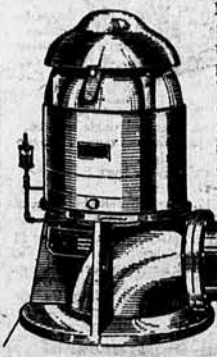


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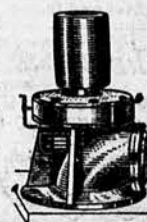


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Midwest Conference Speakers

(See Story on Page 29)



L. E. Willoughby, Extension Agronomist, Kansas State College



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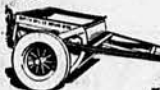
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Marketing Viewpoint

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

Are they going to put price controls and rationing back on?—J. M.

The reaction of Congressional leaders, producer groups and others to the Administration's request for authority to reinstate price controls and rationing on consumer goods indicates that there is little likelihood of it. Such a program would not be effective unless a vast majority of the people of the country were in favor of it. There is a possibility of "selective" controls on certain basic raw materials at the wholesale level. This might include a "peg" on a few prices with authority to allocate supplies to various groups of users. However, no over-all control program seems likely at this time.

What is the outlook for prices of stock cattle for early next spring?—G. S.

Prices of stock cattle probably will strengthen during the next 2 or 3 months and by March and April prices probably will be higher. The run of western cattle is about over and supplies probably will be light from now on. The demand for cattle to go on grass next spring is expected to be unusually strong. As long as slaughter-cattle prices remain high, the demand for stockers will continue strong. About the only thing that could cause a major decline in stock-cattle prices between now and spring would be for slaughter-cattle prices to break. This is not expected, at least not during the first half of 1948.

What is the trend for fed lamb prices this winter?—W. P.

Slaughter-lamb prices probably reached their seasonal low during mid-October. Seasonally strengthening prices are probable from now until spring. Very few lambs will be fed this year. The lamb crop is the smallest in over 20 years, the corn crop is small, and there is little wheat pasture available. The number of feeder lambs moving into 8 Corn Belt states during the months July thru October was 25 per cent smaller than last year. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that only about one fourth as many lambs will be on wheat pasture as last year. The total number to be fed probably will be the smallest in the last 18 years. With sharply reduced slaughter supplies to be available during the next few months and continued strong demand, fed-lamb prices should be strong to higher.

What kind of a program does the Government have set up to purchase cull hens?—P. W.

In order to expedite the program to reduce poultry numbers to save feed, officials of the Department of Agriculture have announced a program to purchase culled hens. Under this program, dealers selling hens to the government must certify that producers were paid the announced prices in the various designated areas. This purchasing program has the support of the various farm organizations and representatives of the poultry industry.

Will Loft-dry Hay

So far as we know Ambrose Koelzer, Nemaha county dairyman, has the only equipment in the state for drying hay in the loft. He installed a hay drier late last summer but had some trouble with the motor so does not know yet how successful it will be.

The blower is powered by a 5-horsepower motor that drives 18,000 cubic feet of air a minute thru an air duct along one side of the loft. The duct is 4 by 5 feet nearest the blower and tapers down to 2 feet wide at the far end. The side of the duct next to the hayloft floor has an 8-inch slot the full length. From this slot the air spreads out under a false slatted floor. The false floor is 8 inches above the loft floor at the duct and slopes to 6 inches at the far side.

When operating properly, the dryer is designed to dry an 8- to 10-foot layer of hay at a time, says Mr. Koelzer. From the little observation he had of the drier in operation, Mr. Koelzer believes it will be worth the money.

Planned Economy Would Restrict Farmer

(Continued from Page 4)

sion of Congress and the succeeding regular session the "interim aid" program for Austria, France and Italy and the European Recovery Program will be approved and necessary steps taken to put them effectively into effect) probably will roll in the direction indicated by points five and seven, and nine and ten, in President Truman's message to the extra session of Congress.

In his message President Truman recommended, among other things necessary for the immediate anti-inflation program, "the following legislative action . . .

"Five: to authorize measures which will induce the marketing of livestock and poultry at weights and grades that represent the most efficient utilization of grain . . .

"Seven: to authorize (power for the President at his discretion) allocation and inventory control of scarce commodities which basically affect the cost of living or industrial production . . .

"Nine: to authorize (power for the President at his discretion) consumer rationing on products in short supply which basically affect the cost of living . . .

"Ten: to authorize (power to the President at his discretion) price ceilings on products in short supply which basically affect the cost of living or industrial production, and to authorize such wage ceilings as are essential to maintain the necessary price ceilings."

Carl C. Farrington, Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, last week explained to the Joint Congressional Committee of Economic Report (Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, chairman of the 14-man committee) what that means in the farm field.

Entirely aside, if you will note Mr. Farrington's title and jurisdiction, you will know the way Washington has figured to rid Government of the odium attached to "bureau" and "bureaucrats." There no longer are any such. Instead we have "administrations" and "administrators." Hard on the headline writers, and on one's credulity.

"While we understand it is the desire of the committee to defer for the time being hearings with respect to items 9 and 10 of the President's 10-point program," said Administrator Farrington, "it will be necessary in developing our statement with respect to items 5 and 7 to make some references to price and distribution, since price-control and rationing, together with the use of allocations, would constitute the principal means, outside of voluntary measures, of accomplishing the objective stated in item 5."

Our grain supplies, he went ahead to explain, largely determine our ability to meet food demands abroad and feed for livestock at home. Approximately 75 per cent of grain and grain products and by-products last year was fed to livestock, 15 per cent used for domestic food, seed and industrial uses; 10 per cent was exported.

"But this 10 per cent of our grain supplies exported constituted 80 per cent of our total exports of more than 19 million (long) tons of food."

Mr. Farrington then went into some detail in explaining about wheat, which is the center of the world food problem, as steel is of the world industrial recovery program. Despite a record crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels (plus a carryover last June 30 of 83 million bushels) the world is away short of wheat. Current price at Kansas City is 40 per cent above the price a year ago, and 60 per cent above the June 30, 1946, (OPA) price.

"If (wheat) crop prospects in the spring look sufficiently favorable to permit the carryover to be reduced below 150 million bushels, it would be possible to export up to 500 million bushels. (That, with 70 million bushels of other grains, is the State Department goal for export in connection with the world relief and recovery program.) If prospects are unfavorable it would be dangerous to reduce our carryover to that level . . .

"In the event of an emergency situation such as might be brought about by an extremely short wheat crop, the

powers (granted the President) should be such as to make it possible for the Government to become the sole buyer of the crop in a manner similar to that which was used during the war with respect to soybeans, peanuts and wool. Similarly, the allocation powers with respect to poultry might be used to limit the number of eggs set by commercial hatcherymen during a specified period. In the case of livestock they could be used to limit the inventories of livestock products."

It will be necessary, Mr. Farrington told the committee, if the Administration program is to be carried out during the coming years (so far the 4 years of the European Recovery Program, subject to extension as needs require) that authority be available (to the Government) "not only for controlling the export of wheat but also for limiting inventories and directing its use to the most essential channels. Other important sources of food for export include fats and oils, rice, beans and peas. For these also there is likely to be need for domestic allocation controls as well as for controls of exports."

And to make these controls effective, he previously had informed the committee, consumer rationing and price controls might be necessary; authority to use them is implicit, and imperative, in the Administration program.

"The allocation powers which are believed necessary to be prepared to deal adequately with the domestic use of food," Mr. Farrington said, include—

1. Authority (for the President) to allocate food by
 - (a) imposing limitations on inventories;
 - (b) restricting and prohibiting the use on the essentiality of that particular use;
 - (c) placing limitations on the delivery or transportation;
 - (d) requiring producers and distributors to set aside specific amounts or the whole production for acquisition by governmental agencies;
 - (e) providing for priorities in filling of orders based upon the essentiality of the use for which the order was given, including priorities for export;
 - (f) establishing import licensing to control the importation of foods to make effective co-operation with friendly nations with respect to world short supply.
2. Authority (for the President) to allocate the use of facilities and non-food materials to carry out the food program by—
 - (a) restrictions upon the use of storage facilities, limiting their use to the storage of specific commodities and for specific period of time;
 - (b) controlling the distribution and importation of fertilizer;
 - (c) controlling the use of transportation facilities by rail carrier;
 - (d) controlling the distribution of farm machinery;
 - (e) controlling the use of tin and tin plate in the preservation of foods.

"It would be preferable," said Mr. Farrington, carrying word from the Administration, "that these authorities be granted in general terms similar to those contained in the Second War Powers Act, but if it is considered desirable to specify the particular materials or facilities relating to food, the materials which should be specified are grain and grain products, rice and rice products, dry beans and peas, fats and oils, (including oil-bearing materials, fatty acids, soap and soap powder but not including petroleum and petroleum products), livestock and poultry and their products, and milk and milk products."

"In addition we believe provision should be made, under a public-hearing procedure, for the use of these powers with respect to other commodities and facilities whenever it is determined that such action is necessary in order to fulfill the requirements for the defense of the United States, for carrying out the foreign policy of the United States, and for the purposes necessary to the health, safety and welfare of the United States."

For some reason not explained, the power to confiscate real property, with or without condemnation proceedings, is not included in the proposed peacetime version of the Second War Powers Act. Probably not felt necessary.

Keeps Rabbits Away

We have found that spraying tomato and cabbage plants with garlic juice and water keeps the rabbits away. About 6 cloves of garlic crushed, to 1 quart of water is a good proportion.—Mrs. Fred Fienup.

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Alfalfa Seed—\$14.70 bushel, delivered free. All New Hardy Home Grown seed. Buffalo, Grimm, common and other varieties. Send check today with order and ask for free handbook, "How to Grow Alfalfa," or send for free samples. Alfalfa Seed Marketing Service, Box 1179H, Salina, Kansas.

Oats—Ajax. \$2.75 per bushel. Booking orders. Send for sample. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$35.00	\$30.25	\$29.00
Hogs	26.25	26.60	26.00
Lambs	24.25	24.00	24.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.17	.17	.20
Eggs, Standards	.50	.47	.45 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.75	.65	.80
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	3.19	3.21	2.26 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.70	2.44 1/2	1.46
Oats, No. 2, White	1.32 1/2	1.19 1/4	.89
Barley, No. 2	1.86	1.82	1.33
Alfalfa, No. 1	39.00	37.00	35.00
Prairie, No. 1	20.00	20.00	25.00

Buckwheat Aids Doctors

At least 15 companies are now producing the new drug, rutin, on a commercial scale. Dr. James F. Couch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. One company has erected a new factory to be used exclusively for manufacture of rutin. Another has built a huge dehydrator to prepare buckwheat leaf meal for its own rutin plant. It is estimated, he said, that the annual demand will ultimately exceed one million pounds of rutin, and that this will call for the crop from more than 50,000 acres of buckwheat grown for the purpose.

This would require an increase of more than 10 per cent in the buckwheat acreage of recent years.

Doctor Couch, leader of a group of research workers in the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, isolated rutin in studies of fundamental tobacco chemistry at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory. A small supply of the drug prepared from tobacco showed that rutin might have medicinal value. Clinical tests by Dr. J. Q. Griffiths, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, showed that rutin was valuable in the treatment of increased capillary fragility, a serious cause of blindness.

The research workers then turned to a search for less expensive sources of rutin, and have derived it from many plants. Buckwheat proved to be a much better and cheaper source of supply and research was continued thru the pilot plant stage, including manufacture of rutin from both green and dried buckwheat. The crop is harvested before the grain is ripe. Commercial development has followed the pioneer work at the laboratory.

Doctor Couch reported recently that several physicians now believe that the medical uses of rutin are not limited to the treatment of capillary fragility, but it should be useful in many types of hemorrhagic diseases.

ANOTHER NEW ITEM by WOODMANSE!

DEEP WELL WATER SYSTEM

Here's Woodmanse new Deep Well Water System . . . manufactured with well known Woodmanse quality. Simply yet expertly designed for quiet, economical performance . . . a pump that's built for service. For the best in water systems . . . it's Woodmanse!

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FREEPORT, ILL., U.S.A. Dept. 307

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WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER & MULCHER

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PLOW These rugged walking or riding tractors ideal for farm, truck garden, orchard, poultry farm. Operate on a few cents an hour. A child can handle them.

DO DOZENS OF JOBS—The Shaw Du-All or Peppy-Pal does many jobs quickly and easily. Plows, cultivates, harrows, disks, bulldozes, sprays, hauls, grinds, and saws wood.

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Moves Dirt FAST **K-S Rotary Scraper**



Prices Cut ONE-THIRD!

The original and still the best! Greatly reduces cost of soil conservation work, filling gullies, building ditches and dams, etc. Works fast—no stopping. One man and tractor do the whole job "Special" model, formerly over \$100, now only \$67 for 4' size, \$70 for 5' size. "Regular" model—4', \$82—5', \$88. FOB factory. Order from your dealer or direct from factory.

Central Mfg. Co., Dept. K-12, Omaha, Nebr.

Reseed Ranges From Air With Pelletized Seed

THE airplane may play a vital role in reseeding vast ranges of denuded grazing land in the West and Southwest. And the same system now being used in these regions may well be applicable to certain areas of Kansas sometime in the near future.

A description of the method employed appears in the Pegasus, published by Fairchild Engine and Airplane corporation.

It requires more than dropping grass seeds on the ranges from the air. That kind of seeding has been inadequate. The new method is to drop clay pellets that are loaded with treated seed, fertilizer to encourage early growth, and certain repellents to protect the seeds from insects and rodents until they germinate.

The problem of handling grass seeds in aerial planting was solved by a simple idea borrowed from nature by a Pennsylvania doctor, Dr. Lytle S. Adams. While living on a ranch Doctor Adams noticed that often in a bare, infertile appearing spot a clump of cacti would appear. Rabbits would nibble on the plants for moisture and leave their droppings at its base. Soon other tiny plants would appear and in a few seasons the growth would be considerable.

He concluded the rabbit droppings contained not only seed germs bereft of chaff and hard coatings, but also provided germination stimulant and insect and rodent repellent. Left in the shelter of a large plant such as a cactus, these natural seed pellets utilized what little moisture was present and, needing no long-period deterioration, quickly germinated and began to grow.

Doctor Adams duplicated the idea. He took tiny grass seeds, hammer-milled off the outer husks and, with a machine he invented, put them into small pellets about the size of a pea. The pellets are formed with adobe or other clay-bearing soil from the area where the planting is to be done. They are manufactured on the site.

Removal of husks speeds germination. And he adds chemicals to the pellets to speed initial growth, repellent to protect the seeds until they germinate. Because of the weight of the pellets, seed is not scattered or blown away by wind. They are sown from a centrifugal disseminator, also a Doctor Adams invention. They can be planted in a pre-determined pattern or rate.

Protected in the earthen pellet the grass seed lies dormant until a rainfall dissolves the pellet and starts the germination process. The pelletized seeds can survive long periods of exposure and still germinate when moistened. The seed content of the pellets is varied to conform to the needs of the terrain, rainfall, soil and region where the planting is made.

The beauty of the plan is that it works. But it sounds expensive. Actually, his cost figures for planting come to \$1.75 an acre, which includes

making the pellets, aerial sowing, but not the cost of the seed. Other methods of seeding would cost far more, it is pointed out, possibly \$5.50 to \$7.50 an acre.

There is another advantage to seeding from the air. Terrain which cannot be efficiently worked or seeded with conventional implements, can be seeded from the air with Doctor Adams seed pellets.

More than 50,000 acres already have been planted from the air in this way. This planting, most of it on Indian reservations, has proved that the cost is low enough to make aerial reseeding practical and proved, too, that grass so sown can spread and establish itself.

The immense grazing region from South Texas to California, alone, has 93,000,000 acres of overgrazed and denuded range in need of revitalization. And this is but a small part of the estimated 700,000,000 acres of grasslands and dry areas which soil conservationists declare should be reseeded.

On a smaller scale, the method employed could become an important step toward establishing new ranges in this state.

Does It 4 Times

For the fourth year a Progressive Breeder's Certificate has been awarded to Jake Zarnowski, Newton, by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Only 126 Holstein breeding establishments in the nation have received this honor, and Mr. Zarnowski is one of 5 breeders in Kansas to qualify. The Progressive Breeder's award is the highest honor given to members of the national Holstein association, and it is given in recognition of a well-balanced herd-improvement program developed over a period of years.

The Zarnowski herd has been tested for production in the Herd Improvement Registry program of the national Holstein association for 7 consecutive years. The last test year was completed August 31, 1947, with the 20-cow herd averaging 488 pounds of butterfat and 14,490 pounds of milk in 303 days on 2 milkings daily.

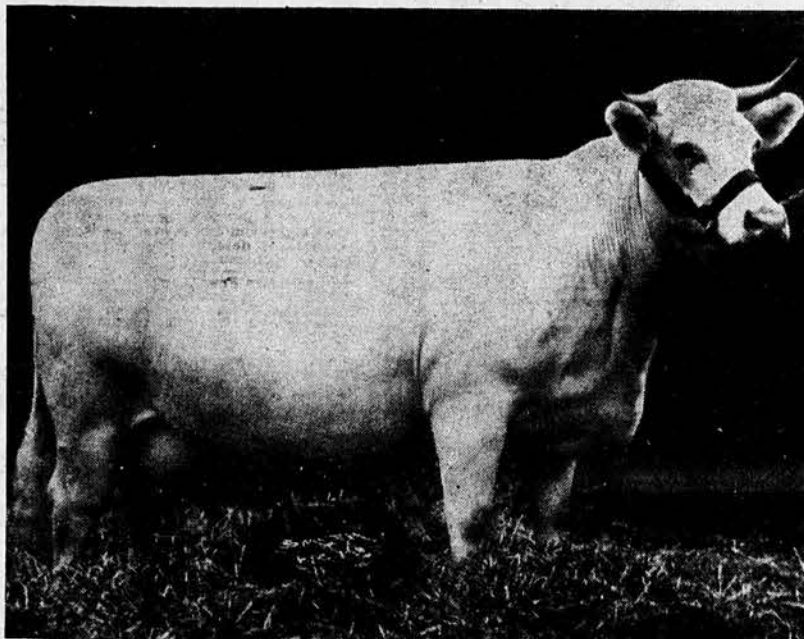
The herd also has been classified for type and scored 81.6.

The current award is based on a herd of 48 animals of which 20 have freshened. Nineteen of these 20 are home-bred animals, that is, born and developed at Mr. Zarnowski's farm.

Purpose of the Progressive Breeder's Registry is to stimulate interest in breed improvement, and to give recognition to those herd managers and owners whose practices in Holstein breeding have met the high standards set by the national Holstein association.

The other Kansas Holstein breeders to be so honored are: R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson; E. B. Regier, White Water; and M. A. Shultz & Son, Pretty Prairie.

A Grand Champion for Sure



Retnub White Stylish, the 1947 national grand champion at the recent American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City. This 4-year-old Milking Shorthorn was bred, raised and shown by Joe Hunter, Geneseo, and competed against cattle from 15 states owned by 104 exhibitors. In the national sale this champion brought \$3,200.

For Greater Farm Profits

Own a KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO and GRAIN BIN

They lead the field in every essential feature. There is a reason. Our New Method of manufacturing builds Greater Strength—Beauty—Durability. Grain Bins that are Waterproof—Fireproof—Vermiproof at a cost of only a few cents per bushel.

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HOGS



Good Selection of Poland Chinas

Boars ready for service. Also fall boars and sows pigs.

BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr.
(Just over the line from Kansas.)

Spotted Poland China Boars

Late spring boars—the right quality and type for profitable pig production. Reserving our spring gilts for March 2 bred sow sale.

CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Choice bred gilts and good bunch of fall pigs. Lots of quality and champion breeding. Registered and vaccinated.

EARL J. and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.
Location 1 mile east and 1 1/2 south and 1 east and 4 1/4 north of Norwich.

"Chief Rock of Ages"

Heads Herd for W. F. Weller

Registered Spotted Poland bred gilts for spring farrow. Still have a few spring boars.

W. F. WELLER, Dunlap, Kansas

REG. SPOTTED POLAND

Herd Sire, Superway, for sale.
CRILION EUBANK, Cullison, Kan.

ETHYLEDAL FARM

PRODUCTION
HAMPSHIRE

Herd Sires
**BRIGHT GLORY
SPOTLITE SUPREME
SPOTLITE JR.**

Spring boars and gilts, ready for new homes.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

Production Tested Hampshire Boars

These are the type that will sire the kind of barrows that the packers like. For sale now—boars weighing from 150 to 250 pounds and priced from \$100 to \$150 each. Registered—vaccinated—price credited F.O.B. express station. Come see our herd. We are 40 miles southeast of Iola, Kan.

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS

Bergstens' Improved Hampshires

Now offering outstanding spring boars, ready for service. Immuned and registered. New breeding for old customers. Reserving our open gilts for our February bred gilt sale.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS
Randolph, Kansas

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Sired by Top Crown, Bred to real herd sires for fall litters. Best type conformation and color. Fancy Spring Boars and Open Gilts by Top Crown. One fall boar.

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

Shepherd's Superior Spring Boars

Sired by Lo Thick Master and Super Spot Light (top boars coming to Kansas in '46). These are growthy, real red, very thick, deep, smooth bodies, great hams, low set, none better. Immuned and guaranteed to please. See them or write us before buying your boar. Kansas' oldest herd. **G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.**

YORKSHIRE HOGS

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

Yalehurst Yorkshire Farms, Peoria, Illinois

YORKSHIRES

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

HEREFORD HOGS Expressed C. O. D. subject to your approval. High winning herd National show. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.

YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.

**December 20
Will Be Our Next Issue**

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by

Saturday, December 13.

Dairy CATTLE

Park Valley Holsteins

Some service age and some baby bulls, one from a very good dam 480 lbs. butterfat as a 2-year-old 2X, one a full brother to the 10-month-old heifer purchased by Hickory Creek Farms for \$425, which according to an item in The Holstein World was considered by many to be the buy of the sale. Sired by Rainbow Captain Bold 11th whose dam made 670 lbs. also on 2X.

Some young cows, all classified and heifers also for sale.

C. E. EILRICH & SON, Ellsworth, Kansas

MORE OF EVERYTHING

More milk, more total butterfat, more true Vitamin A per unit of fat give Holsteins top place. Also, they have greater feed capacity, allowing consumption of large amounts of home-grown roughages.

And their calves are "born to live," weighing more, to bring higher prices for veal, or to grow into stronger herd replacements. More of everything!

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Smoky Valley Holsteins

Carnation Countryman in Service. Bull calves for sale.

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.

THE SONS OF "BURKE"

In service at SUNNYMEDE FARM PABST BURKE LAD STAR

Senior Sire PABST BURKE NED

Junior Sire Sons of these sires now available. Herd on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas

Reg. Brown Swiss



One 6-year-old cow. Three bulls from 2 months to 1 year old from dams making up to 446 pounds in 365 days as a 3-year-old.

Also a few grade cows. DONALD RUDISEL Rt. 1, Kingman, Kan.

Brown Swiss Bull Calves

From cows producing up to 655 lbs. of fat in 305 days. Also a few heifers from very good cows.

ROY E. WEBBER, Kingman, Kan.

BROWN SWISS BULLS

For sale. Good, registered bulls ready for service and younger. THEO A. KAPKE, 6 miles north and 3 east of Fairbury, Neb., Rt. 1.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Muscotah, Kansas.

The SECURITY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, Topeka, sold 13 Holstein cows in the South Central sale recently for a general average of \$187. They also had the high cow in the sale at \$735. Their 10-day-old heifer calf brought \$220.

J. L. LEE, proprietor of Sunset Farms, at Garden Plain, reports heavy demand for Hereford breeding stock. Among recent sales were 10 cows, 4 calves and a son of WHR Sufficiency to Samuel Kerr, of Garden Plain. Nineteen choice past yearling WHR bred heifers have been added to the herd which now numbers 160.

R. D. ELY, proprietor of Ely Hereford ranch at Attica, reports unusual demand for good breeding stock in his section of the state. Among recent sales have been 5 head of coming 2-year-old bulls to Chester Dunn, Oxford; 2 bulls to Groves and Youse Ranch, Baxter Springs; 35 head of heifer calves to Delford Ranch, owned and operated by Frank R. Conde, El Dorado.

Forty head of Milking Shorthorns sold in the McPherson-Rice sale on November 13, for an average price of \$272.25 with a bull average of \$223.50 on 14 sold, and \$298.50 on 26 females. Minor Stallard & Son, of Onaga, took the top bull at \$315. The top of \$425 was reached twice on cows. Knackstead Brothers, Conway, and Henry C. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, were the buyers. Gus Heidebrecht was the auctioneer.

TRUMAN RICHARDS' Hereford dispersion sale, Lamar, Missouri, October 31, was one of the good sales of the breed held in Missouri this year. No effort was made to have the cattle especially fitted for the sale and the offering presented in pasture condition averaged \$245.08 on 66 lots sold. A total of 90 head was sold. Many of the calves sold separate from their dams and \$179.72 was the average made on 90 head. Southwest Missouri buyers took most of the offering with 10 head going to an Indiana buyer and 4 head going to a Kansas buyer. The top

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BERT POWELL

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1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.



Willis A. Darg, Auctioneer
Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales. Available for ring work.
Bennington, Kansas

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer
Alden, Kansas

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

Kenneth Veon, Auctioneer
LIVESTOCK-FARM SALES
Ringman-Sale Manager
P. O. BOX 102 TOPEKA, KANSAS

price on a single lot in the sale was \$430 for the 7-year-old bull, Prince Junior 34th. He was purchased by G. F. Reed, Liberal. The range of prices was quite uniform with no extreme tops. The auction was snappy and Bill Hagel, auctioneer, Springfield, conducted the sale, assisted by Art Brinkerhoff, Lamar, in the ring. Donald J. Bowman, Hamilton, was the sale manager.

J. P. TODD, of Arlington, has sold his Riverside Farm, together with his entire herd of registered Jerseys, to Hallmark Farm, Kansas City. Mr. Todd has bred Jerseys since 1913, carrying a large herd most of the time. He writes as follows: "Dear Mr. Johnson—I have never found it necessary to hold a public auction. Advertising in Kansas Farmer has always sold all of my surplus stock. Now I take this opportunity to thank you for the way in which you have always handled my business in advertising in Kansas Farmer."

The W. H. TONN & SON Hereford sale, with consignments from the O. W. FISHBURN & SON and ORIN CHAIN & SONS herds, held at Valley View Ranch, was attended by a big crowd of buyers and interested spectators. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer and the day was cold. Bulls brought an average price of \$200 with a top of \$305, paid by Earl White, of Elkhart, on a bull from the Fishburn & Son herd. The females averaged \$195 with a top price the same as on bulls and paid by the same party who took the top bull. The cattle were fairly well fitted considering the feed shortage.

The KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION held its annual sale at Hutchinson, November 6, with about 700 visitors, bidders and buyers in attendance. Sixty head were sold and 60 head went back to Kansas farms and herds. The entire offering sold for an average price of \$361, with a top of \$1,050 on a bull purchased by Henry Glenn, of Newton. Females averaged \$234, with a top of \$630 paid by Henry Gardner, of Ashland. The bull average was \$442. Weather was ideal and the offering sold in good breeding form without high fitting. The local demand was good. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

The DICKINSON COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' annual sale of Horned and Polled cattle was held at Abilene November 19. The offering of 49 head of exceptionally high class Herefords sold for a general average of \$325. Only one went to an out-state buyer. The bull average was \$320 with a top of \$800, paid by R. H. Lenton, of Wauweta. H. E. Bouls, of Dixon, Mo., bought the top female at \$600. The female average was \$332. The day was cloudy but not cold. About 400 were in attendance. Local demand reflected the high appreciation for good Herefords in Dickinson and nearby counties. Charles Corke was the auctioneer.

I am glad to report there is at least one Poland China Breeder in Jewell county who continues to have faith in the hog business. RAYMOND W. O'HARA, of Mankato, is breeding 50 spring and 10 yearling sows for spring farrow. These are for his own use for next season's crop. With some of his neighbors a winter sale is planned and with the boars in service much is expected in herd improvement. Three boars are being used, one from the Aultfather herd in Austin, Minn.; one from the Foust herd, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and the other one from Bauer Brothers, at Gladstone, Nebr. Oats, barley, milk and alfalfa are being used to put the bred sows in perfect breeding form.

The B. W. BLOSS and the JACOB and ARTHUR HUNZEKER JERSEY sale, Pawnee, City, Neb., November 14 was held on a bad day. It threatened rain during the morning and continuous rain during the afternoon didn't help the attendance; however, the owners felt they had a good sale. No high prices were paid as the top of the sale was \$250 on a good young cow from the B. W. Bloss herd. Buyers were present from as far south as central Kansas, northwest and central Nebraska. Prices were such that they made the sellers some money above feed and sale costs and still they should be the kind that should be profitable in new owners hands. Bert Powell sold the offering assisted by Gene Tobey, Seneca, and George Albright, Humboldt, Neb.

The COWLEY COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held its first annual sale on November 10. Charles H. Cloud reports the sale a complete success. The 21 bulls sold for an average price of \$313, and 17 females made an average of \$280. The entire offering sold for a total of \$11,335. The top female sold for \$775, consigned by Shawver Ranch and purchased by

BAUER BROTHERS, breeders of Poland China hogs, writes as follows: "We have sold a lot of Polands in Kansas thru advertising in Kansas Farmer and with your help, and we are grateful for the service." Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Kenneth Waite, Carl Knutson, of Leon, purchased the top bull at \$550. He was consigned by Charles T. Wright. The local demand was especially good and several good sales were made to Oklahoma buyers.

Considering the fact that much of the offering was under a year old the general average was very satisfactory and reflects the rapidly growing demand for good Herefords in this part of Kansas. A bigger and better show and sale is planned for next year. Bill Heidenbrand was the auctioneer, and the sale committee was composed of Kenneth Waite, Charles M. Cloud and Charles T. Wright.

Forty-six head of registered Jerseys, all ages, averaged \$200 in the RICHLAND VIEW FARM partition sale of HOWARD J. CAREY, Hutchinson and O. J. GOULD, Nickerson. A bred heifer, a daughter of Flag Royal Design, topped the sale at \$375. Carleton Benjamin, Hutchinson, was the buyer. A heifer just fresh sold for \$300 and heifer calf a few days old sold for \$75. Clyde Ewing, Arlington, bought the cow, and her heifer calf was purchased by Kenneth Stull, Arlington. The 8-year-old herd bull, Richland Blonde Prince, sold for \$300 to Everett Spreier, Rozel.

The cattle were not fitted for the sale but sold in just average flesh. The average as stated does not include calves with dams but figures the baby calves in the over-all average. Only a few had recently freshened. Heaviest buyers in the sale were Alfred Suelter, Lincoln, 5 head; W. E. Zlazier, Great Bend, 5 head; Ray E. Smith, of Hutchinson, was sale manager and the selling was done by Bert Powell, assisted by Tom Sullivan, Manhattan, and Ralph Ralle, Hutchinson. The sale was held at Kansas State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson.

Dairy CATTLE

Purebred Jersey Bulls



For Sale. From dams up to 500 lbs. fat. Will weigh 400 to 500 lbs. now. Farmers prices.

SUNSHINE FARM, Morrill, Kan.

JERSEY BULL CALVES (Reg.)

Up to 4-Star rating. Sired by outstanding group of sires headed by King Wonderful Alm. Highest rated Jersey bull in service in the United States. Write for low delivered prices. RIDGE RUN FARMS, Box 261, Aurora, Mo.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL

12 months old. Sire Royal Highfield. Inquire of JOHN O. OREAR, 622 W. 6th Ter., Kansas City, Missouri.

2 Reg. Yearling Ayrshire Bulls For Sale

Good individuals and half brothers to dams that are making up to 8,414 pounds milk, 394 pounds fat in 279 days. These bulls are well grown, priced reasonable and ready to go. HOFFMAN BROTHERS, Abilene, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULLS For Sale

Serviceable age, nice lot. Grandsons of Flying Horse Band Master. Priced \$100 to \$200. Also vac. Guernsey heifers for sale.

W. L. SCHULTZ, Hillsboro, Kansas (Phone 350)

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

For sale. One 4-year paternal daughter of Quail Root, Maxim's Dam, 17-months-old granddaughter of Arville Fisherman.

WALTER W. BABBIT, Powhattan, Kansas

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines. Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Out of R. M. Cows, ready for service. Also bull calves and a few heifers and young cows. All sired by or bred to our dark red herd sire classified "Excellent."

KNACKSTEDT BROS., Conway, Kansas

DUALYLN

Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves, including a son of the National Grand Champion Cow, Bluejacket Roan Lou, for sale at reasonable prices. Two calves closely related to our other National Grand Champion, Duallyn Juniper. Her sires: Queenston Babraham, RM; Imported Iford Earl Gwynne 11th; Neralcam Admiral and Count Perfection. Write for prices and descriptions.

JOHN B. GAGE, Eudora, Kansas

Cook's Milking Shorthorns

A year-old grandson of Fair Acres Judge and Neralcam Banner. Also younger bulls sired by Retnuh Royal Styliah 43d, "very good" and out of R. M. Cows. CLARENCE B. COOK, 1 mile west and 2 1/2 north of Lyons, Kansas.

MILKING SHORTHORNS O I C HOGS

Registered and fed properly. Young serviceable bulls and boars, 12 years in business.

J. E. HUGENOT, Moline, Kansas

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Dark red, serviceable age. Neralcam and Brookside breeding. J. W. McFarland, Sterling, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bull calf 10 months old, dam's R. M. 400 lbs. fat. Also a few cows and heifers.

J. E. EDIGER & SONS, Inman, Kansas

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS
Roan Rosewood Defender QMX ten months old first at the Hillsboro Fair. Extra good individual, price \$200. Other polled bulls for less. One horned bull 20 months old not registered, \$150. Woodside Bandit QMX now heads our herd.
W. A. HEGLE & SON, Lost Springs, Kansas

Reg. Red Polled Bulls

Age 2 years. Also yearling heifers. WM. WEISE, Haven, Kansas

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column inch (5 lines) \$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch \$4.00 per issue
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

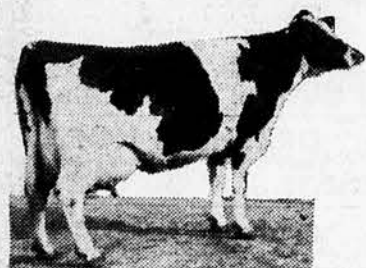
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor
MIKE WILSON, Fieldman.
Kansas Farmer - - - Topeka, Kansas

Holstein Dispersal Sale

2 1/2 miles east of Gardner, Kansas, at the Bromley farm starting at 1 P. M.

Wednesday, December 17

(If weather is bad sale will be held inside.)



55 Head
All Young Large
Outstanding Cows

The Sales Offering: 25 close springers, some fresh by sale day. 15 cows now milking, most of them fresh in the last 3 months and in heavy production. 8 registered cows. 15 large well grown open yearling heifers. 1 outstanding 2-year-old registered herd sire.

1 two-unit DeLaval milking machine. Approximately 200 tons Sorgo ensilage. For additional information write to

Louis Bromley, Gardner, Kansas

Auctioneers: Roy G. Johnston and Ray Simms, Belton, Mo.

Beef CATTLE**Ely Hereford Ranch
Offers
Hazlett Breeding****25 Top Bulls****10 Coming Twos****15 Yearlings**

Sired by our herd bulls—Bocardo Tone T. 2nd, Rupert Tone 19th, E. Beau Rupert 16th. All out of outstanding high quality dams.

R. D. ELY
Attica, Kansas

Weight!**See Our Bull at the
Flint Hills Hereford Sale
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
December 13**

We raise them heavy as calves and they finish with plenty of weight as yearlings and twos. Senator Domino, our consignment, is a good example. The extra weight and conformation he should breed will be worth money for someone.

CARL BEEDLE & SON
Matfield Green, Kansas

**Offering Registered
Hereford Bulls**

10 selected yearling bulls. Best of WHR and Moxley breeding.
LOUIS KLEINSCHMIDT
Hope (Dickinson County), Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

For Sale—20 bull calves and 14 heifer calves; also several yearling heifers all sired by W. Advance Domino 2nd, a son of Aster Advanced 9th. Priced reasonable. Write or visit.
MARTIN I. SHIELDS & SONS,
Lincolnville, Kansas
Near Highways 77 and 50 north.

OFFERING

A group of outstanding Polled Hereford bull calves, sired by **MARVEL DOMINO JR.** and featuring Prince Domino and Polled Marvel breeding. Also two good horned bull calves. Come see them, or write

D. C. SHIELDS, Lost Springs, Kansas

**BEEFMAKER BULLS
(Aberdeen-Angus)**

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

C. E. REED
4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kan.
Telephones 6-8313 residence; farm 6-3868

**REECE'S
POLLED
SHORTHORN**

"King of the Vanities" breeding. Bull and heifers 9 months old by "Greenland Vanities" out of King of the Vanities. Some heifers and cows bred to "Greenland Vanities."

JOHN F. REECE, Lan-don, Kan.
4 miles south. 2 1/2 miles east.

**Heading for the
FLINT HILLS SALE
Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 13**

Outstanding son of Polled Stanway 11th
Out of Miss Harmon
CECIL MEDLEY & SONS, Tampa, Kansas

Registered Shorthorn Bull
Nice, roan Durham bull. A dandy, fine disposition. Sacrifice at \$250.
W. L. GOODING, Modoc, Kansas
Farm 14 miles west and 4 miles north of Scott City, Kansas

M. M. BEACHY, Hutchinson, sold 20 registered Guernseys on November 28 for an average of \$269. Eight females in production averaged \$365 with a \$500 top. The \$500 6-year-old daughter of Beachy Farm King Artis and from the 775-pound Kansas State Guernsey champion production cow, Beachy Farm Rosamond, sold to James Davis, Hutchinson. Second top cow sold for \$450 to Joe M. Graber, Pretty Prairie. She was a half sister to the top cow of the sale. The junior herd sire, Coronation Duncan, sold for \$450 to J. E. Sinclair, Hillsboro. The senior herd bull, Beachy Farm Heartbreaker, sold for \$250 to S. E. Schrock, Haven. All of the females in production had been fresh for several months and the first cow or heifer to freshen was due in March. A much higher average would have been made if it had been possible to sell these good cows in a higher state of production. Mr. Beachy decided to sell on short notice and the offering was not in sale condition. Mort Woods, Ardmore, Okla., read the pedigrees and Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

FRANK L. YOUNG, of Cheney, assembled for his November 11 sale, one of the best bunches of registered Jersey cattle ever to go thru any sale ring in Kansas. The high record, high classified cows and their offspring were the result of 25 years of careful and honest effort on the part of Mr. Young and his capable family. The 53 head sold brought \$17,710 for a general average of \$334.16. The top female went to C. S. Henderson, of Manchester, Okla., at \$755; second top sold for \$600 to C. O. Abernathy, Altus, Okla. The top price bull went to W. E. Glasnu, of Great Bend; second top sold for \$350 and C. J. Brown, Nash, Okla., was the buyer. C. B. Booker of Headrick, Okla., paid \$2,875 for 7 head. Glenn V. Ely, Hutchinson, took 2 head at \$690. J. L. Byler, Wellington, bought 5 head for \$1,855. A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson, paid \$800 for 2 head. C. E. Meeker, Wichita, paid \$760 for 2 head. Elmer L. Reep, Wichita, invested \$950 and took home 3 head. Mr. Abernathy, of Oklahoma, was a buyer of 3 head at \$1,400. George Couchman, Garfield, paid \$1,255 for 5 head. William Gosney, Bayfield, got 2 head at \$465. LeRoy Young, Augusta, 2 head for \$525. Harold Kohlman, Gypsum, 2 head for \$315. Baby calves were figured as one lot in computing the sale average. The veteran auctioneer, Boyd Newcom, did the selling, assisted by C. W. Cole.

The **MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS** state sale of bred ewes held at the chamber of commerce livestock sales pavilion in South St. Joseph, Missouri, on November 24, attracted buyers from a wide area and purchases were made by breeders and farmers from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. The quality of the bred ewes sold was above average and the breeding of these registered Hampshire ewes was all that buyers would ask for. However, the average was not high and no extreme tops were reached. Top ewe sold for \$165 and this 3-year-old ewe, a daughter of Keystone Valour, sold to V. B. Vandiver and Son, Leonard, Mo. N. T. Trout, Polo, Mo., consigned the top selling ewe. A choice bred yearling ewe from the Glen Armentrout flock, Norborne, Mo., brought \$152.50. The buyer was J. D. Schumaker & Son, Osborn, Mo. The first 30 ewes to sell averaged about \$90 a head. Since 86 head were sold conservative prices were paid for some of the better individuals at the latter part of the sale. Kansas buyers were Earl H. Nottingham, Monrovia; Mrs. A. F. Loroff, Jr. Troy; Jack Donovan, Gardner. These buyers selected 7 head. D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb., selected several of the better ewes that were of correct Hampshire type and of the leading bloodlines. Bert Powell, auctioneer, assisted by press representatives, conducted the sale.

The **KANSAS JERSEY BREEDERS'** state sale, held at the State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, on November 4, was well attended. But buyers were in a conservative mood and the sale average was \$275 on 39 head. The offering was entitled to sell for a higher average as the type, quality, production and breeding of the animals was the best ever sold by Kansas breeders.

Three head sold above \$400 and the top selling female, a bred heifer consigned by Hallmark Farm, Kansas City, sold for \$495. This heifer was a daughter of Crystal-Star-Oxford Sultan and bred to Highfield Nobly Standard, and was purchased by F. W. Hoeme, Beulah. Second top was \$410 and this daughter of Lucy Wonderful Aim, bred to Geonnais Golden Volunteer, was consigned by Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Colony, and purchased by Cecil Smith, Sterling, George A. Smith, Colony, sold a bred heifer at \$405. She was sired by Helen's Design and bred to Design Applecone Victor. The buyer was James E. Berry, Ottawa.

Breeders who consigned Jerseys selling from \$350 to \$400 were James Coleman, Arlington; Hallmark Farm, Kansas City; Isern & Knop, Ellinwood; A. L. Miller, Partridge; Fred B. Smith, Highland. Only one animal went to an outstate buyer as Kansas buyers purchased 38 of 39 head selling.

Cecil Smith, Sterling, was the heavy buyer of the sale as he purchased 6 head. Seven club calves were sold for an average of \$141 with a top of \$265. John Clark, Clearwater, bought the \$265 heifer that was consigned by Hallmark Farm, Kansas City. Laurence Gardiner, Memphis, Tennessee, read the pedigrees and Bert Powell sold the offering assisted by Lawrence Welter and Fred Foreman.

Public Sales of Livestock**Angus Cattle**

March 1—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

December 8—Kay County Consignment Sale, Newkirk, Okla. W. R. Hutchison, Secretary.
December 9—Combination Guernsey Sale, Omaha, Nebr. H. C. McKelvie, Stock Yards Sta., Omaha 7, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle

December 17—Louis Bromley, Gardner, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

December 10-11—Lincoln Nebraska Show and Sale, State Fair Grounds, Donald F. Sampson, Manager, Central City, Nebr.
December 13—Flint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. R. R. Melton, Secretary, Marion, Kan.
December 19—Robert Richardson, Mulvane, Kan.
February 2—Waite Bros., Winfield, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

December 6—Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

February 11—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

March 2—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

**Registered Herefords
At Auction**

Sale under cover, rain or shine, at northeast corner of Mulvane,
18 miles southeast of Wichita on Kansas Highway 15.

Mulvane, Kan. --- Friday, December 19**Young Herd -- 33 Head**

11 Mature Cows—Ten have calves at side and most of them rebred. The oldest cow is a five-year-old.

10 Bred Heifers—A choice group of well-bred young females carrying the service of Kingford Heir 9th by Kingford Heir 2nd; bred by Carl B. King, Siloam Springs, Ark.; and of P. Dandy Domino 4th, grandson of Dandy Domino 2nd and Double Domino 5th.

2 Bulls—The herd bull, P. Dandy Domino 4th, and a coming two-year-old son of Super Lad 8th by Super Anxiety 5th.

The females in this sale are all daughters or granddaughters of the following sires:

CR Chief Domino
T. Bocardo Tone 13th
Prince Kay Domino

Hazford Tone 14th
Super Lad 8th
Prince K. Domino 93rd

WHR Double Princeps 14th

Following the Hereford Sale, we will sell 40 head of Holstein and Jersey cows. Several fresh cows and the rest are heavy springers. Many will make ideal nurse cows.

For the catalog, please address:

ROBERT RICHARDSON, Owner, Mulvane, Kan.

Auctioneers: W. H. Heldenbrand, J. R. Richardson Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

**Flint Hills HEREFORD Assn.
Show and Sale**

Sale in new Chase County Fair Pavillion, 2 miles south of Hiway 50S
on Kansas Hiway 13

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., Saturday, Dec. 13

Show 10 A. M. — Sale 1 P. M.

**34 FEMALES -- 21 BULLS**

Dr. A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, Judge

Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer

Lunch on Grounds — Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

For Catalogue write **Elmore G. Stout,** Sale Manager
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

These are Show Cattle from a Show Country. A New Place to buy Herd Bulls and Foundation Females that will please the most critical buyer. 24 of the best herds consigning their best in the greatest cattle country in the world—THE FLINT HILLS OF KANSAS.

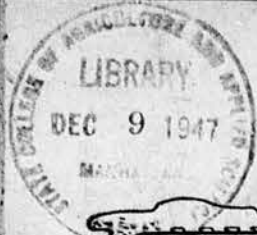
All cattle inspected and selected by a critical inspection committee.

**Featuring FLINT HILLS
FINE HEREFORDS****Reg. Beef Type Shorthorns**

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

REGISTERED ANGUS BULL

19 months old. Sire—Blackbirds Boy 15. Dam—Blackbird Jody. Inquire of **JOHN O. OREAR,** 622 W. 67th Ter., Kansas City, Mo.



The Tank Truck



6 Tractors, 2 Combines, 4 Trucks... No carbon...no sludge...less repairs!

Walter Mehmke and his son Carl own one of the finest dry land farms in the Great Falls area of Montana. It consists of 3,200 acres; 2,500 of which are cultivated for raising wheat and barley, while 700 acres are used for pasture land on which the Mehmkes raise 180 white-faced Hereford cattle.

Mr. Mehmke writes: "By using Conoco Nth and H.D. oil my engines, and fewer repair bills... my engines have been free of carbon and sludge, parts show unusual small amount of wear, they are unusually clean and only minor adjustments are usually necessary.... The efficient service I have received from Conoco's agent, Guy Palagi of Great Falls, also adds to the reasons I have become Conoco-minded."

Why OIL-PLATING means extra savings!



until they created OIL-PLATING!

Yes... the invention of OIL-PLATING Conoco Nth Motor Oil was based on the remarkable development of a special lubricating ingredient. Its molecules attach themselves to molecules of metal through the

Conoco scientists stubbornly made up their minds to find a motor oil that would stay in the *right place* at the *right time* in the *right amount*... and, they didn't stop

basic natural force of *molecular attraction*!

Because OIL-PLATING is attracted and held to engine parts by *molecular force*, it can't all drain down into the crankcase and leave cylinder walls exposed to metal-eating combustion acids when your engine is idle... and cold. You're *extra-protected* from "dry-friction" starts... and from carbon and sludge caused by wear.

Just ask any of your neighbors who use Conoco Nth Motor Oil what *they* think of its practical day-to-day results.... Then, you'll want to try Conoco Nth in your *own* tractor-truck-car. Just call your Conoco Agent—there's no obligation.

Continental Oil Company.

Gumdrop Cookies!



Mrs. Clarence Backes of Durango, Iowa, sends in this new and different cookie recipe.

1 cup brown sugar	1 cup gumdrops cut in fine pieces
1 cup white sugar	2 1/2 cups flour
1 cup butter or other shortening	1/2 t. salt
2 eggs	1 t. soda
2 cups quick oatmeal, toasted	1 t. baking powder
	1 cup cocoanut

Mix all dry ingredients together and add to the creamed mixture consisting of the sugar, shortening, eggs and gumdrops. Mix well and drop on baking sheet and bake in moderate oven.

Send your favorite recipe to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. Get \$5 for each one printed here with your name. If duplicates are received, the one published shall be determined solely by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.

Mr. Lewis and Grand Champion "King Hill Squire"...



Warren J. Lewis operates a 300-acre dairy farm near Quincy, Illinois. His prize Guernsey herd is the pride of all Adams County. His 2,200-pound Grand Champion Guernsey Bull, "King Hill Squire," began taking ribbons when only 6 months old.

Mr. Lewis says: "I just wasn't getting the kind of performance I wanted from lubricating oils... As

a result I tried several leading brands and I finally settled on Nth Motor Oil. I was honestly and sincerely surprised at the results I immediately obtained. Nth MOTOR OIL STANDS UP BETTER THAN ANY I HAVE EVER USED. On long hauls and during heavy use of my equipment Nth has shown me cleaner operation and a marked reduction in oil consumption."

YOUR CONOCO AGENT



Fence Fixing Belt!



William Henry, Jr., Lecompton, Kansas, sends us his idea of a "carry-all" fence-fixing belt. As the sketch, at left, shows... it is made of a wide leather belt, with short leather straps and pockets riveted on to hold tools and carry staples.

Simple Milking Aid!

Orville Moore, a 15-year-old farm boy of Longview, Texas, shows how he keeps a cow from switching her tail... with an old bicycle tire.

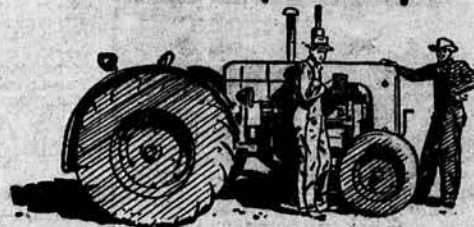


DOLLARS FOR IDEAS!

Ideas are worth money. Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get \$5.00 for every one that's printed!

FARM KITCHEN \$5.00 for your favorite recipe!

Markets 5,000 Chickens, 12,000 Turkeys Yearly!



Mr. Alvin Barker of Murray and Taylorsville, Utah, makes a big business of farming and poultry raising... he writes: "I am the owner of a nine hundred acre dry farm, a sixty acre irrigation farm, and also am one of the largest poultry raisers in Utah, producing 5000 chickens and 12,000 turkeys yearly."

"I have one John Deere and one Case tractor, a threshing machine and three large trucks.... During our harvest season the crankcases are not checked as often, possibly, as they need it, but my mind is at ease due to the fact that all motors are OIL-PLATED with Conoco Nth Motor Oil."

"I cannot speak too highly for your Conoco Nth Motor Oil, greases... through their use my repairs have been at a minimum...."