

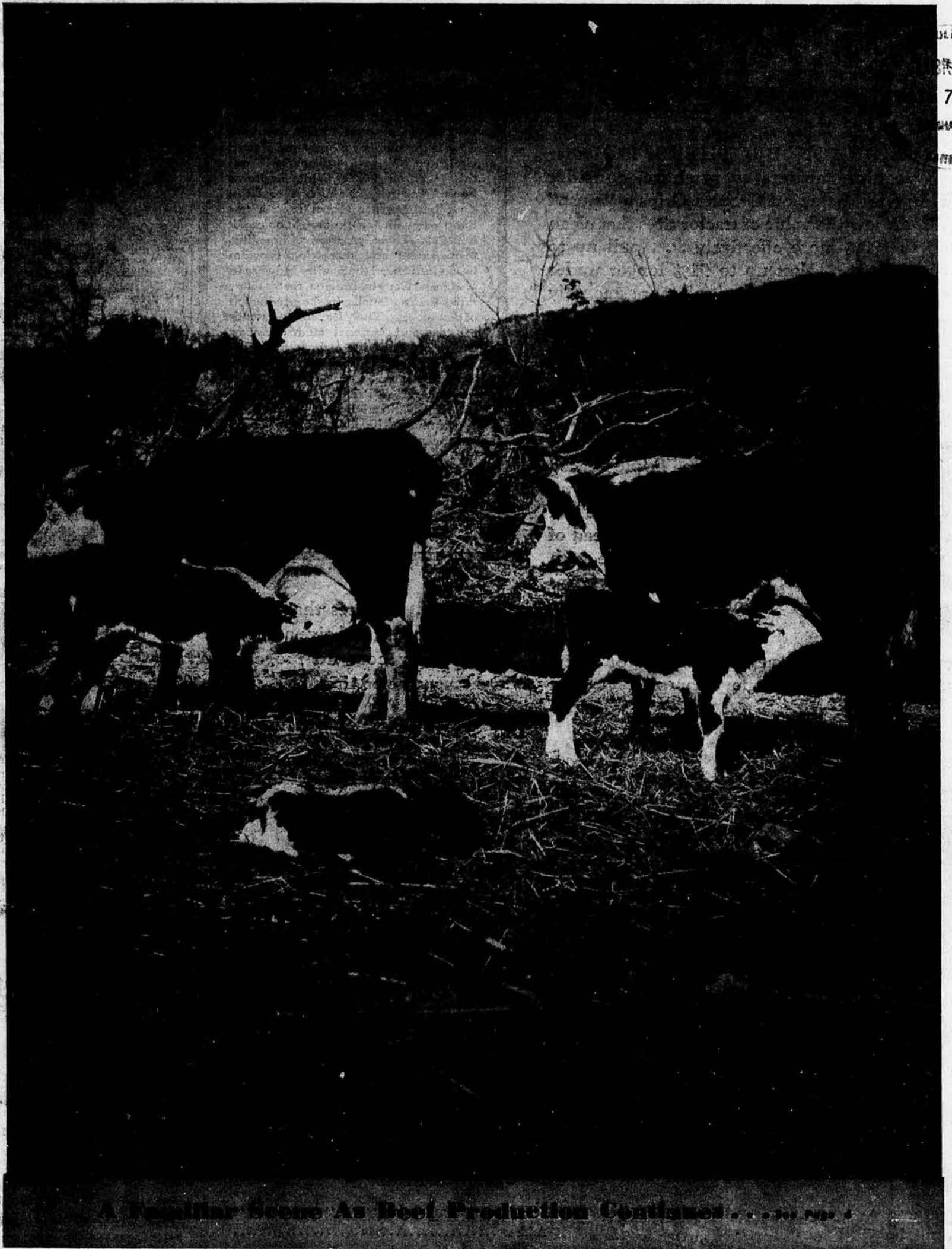
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Cop 2

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

MAY 3, 1947



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A Familiar Scene As Beef Production Continues . . .

Like Other Champion Farmers, CREIGHTON BROTHERS Use Firestone CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS

CREIGHTON BROTHERS, like other leading farmers everywhere, consider Firestone Champion Ground Grips a "must." They know the value of tractor tires that clean up to 100% more effectively . . . pull up to 62% more . . . last up to 91% longer under extreme conditions . . . and roll more smoothly over highways.

Patents permit only Firestone to make tractor tires with the curved, connected traction bars which give Champion Ground Grips their superiority. Curving the bars improves cleaning, gives them more effective penetration, and increases their strength. The Triple-Braced bars eliminate rapid wear from bending and wiping, and give the tires a "center bite" in the heart of the traction zone. And, instead of bouncing from bar to bar as is so true with broken center tires, Champion Ground Grips remain in smooth, continuous contact with the highway.

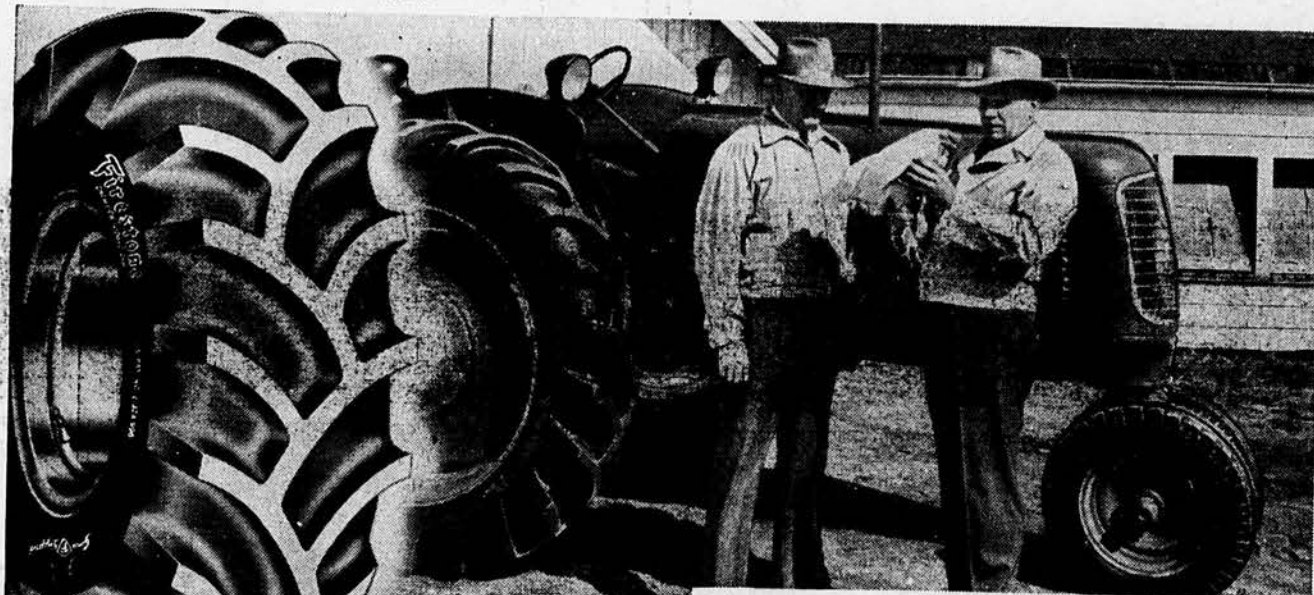
When you order new tractor tires or a new tractor, specify Firestone Champion Ground

Ten million eggs! Three-quarters of a million chicks, many pedigreed, shipped to 22 states and several foreign countries! That is the number Hobart and Russell Creighton, Warsaw, Indiana, will sell this year from 60,000 White Leghorns housed last fall. Not always so large, their business has grown from a few hundred quality chicks bought on credit in 1925. Their progressive breeding, management and marketing program has so influenced the poultry industry in Kosciusko County, Indiana, that it today ranks first nationally in the production of market eggs. Their leadership extends to state and national affairs. Hobart Creighton, elected to eight terms in the House of Representatives of the Indiana General Assembly, served the last three as Speaker. He is President of the Poultry and Egg National Board. To keep his appointments, he flies his own plane. For their numerous contributions to the betterment of agriculture, both Hobart and Russell Creighton were among the first to be elected to membership in the Champion Farmers Association of America.

Grips . . . the tires that outclean, outpull, outlast, and give a smoother ride. They cost no more than ordinary tractor tires.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC

Left, Hobart Creighton; right, Russell Creighton



THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO: Please send me a copy of "Creighton Brothers . . . Champion Farmers," explaining how they raise White Leghorns.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

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OUTCLEANS
OUTPULLS
OUTLASTS

AND TAKES A "CENTER BITE"

Corn Up 30 Bushels

You can't beat lime and sweet clover for putting the soil in condition to produce corn, says Lloyd Neal, Franklin county. He has been using lime and sweet clover for a long time and always gets results. Before he had all the farm treated with these soil builders Mr. Neal remembers what happened on 2 adjoining cornfields. The one that had not been treated produced 40 bushels of corn an acre. Right next to it the field that had been limed and sown to sweet clover produced 70 bushels of corn an acre.

Paper Towels for Cows

Using paper towels to clean the udders of cows at milking time is a new trick being used by Perry Teaford, Jefferson county dairyman, who milks 34 to 37 head.

"We always had trouble drying the wet cloths, especially during winter," states Mr. Teaford. "And it always was a disagreeable job to fool with a bunch of wet and soggy rags. I tried paper towels and found that 2 towels to the cow will do the trick. They may cost a little more than cloths but certainly save time and trouble."

Makes Chickens Pay

Despite the fact he buys most of his grain and all of his mash, W. E. Brill, Pottawatomie county, reports his flock of 450 Leghorns paid well last winter.

During February, the lowest number of eggs gathered in any one day was 225 and the highest was 294. During March, the lowest was 258 and the highest was 320 eggs.

Mr. Brill starts out with high-quality chicks as he believes only the best are worth raising. Pullets are kept on range with plenty of green pasture such as wheat and oats. During the laying season, he feeds grain and mash once daily in self-feeders and keeps green alfalfa hay available in the house.

Finds Miracle Plant

Winter vetch is being used by Fred Grobe, Douglas county, to reclaim a river bottom blow sand farm. When he took over this farm along the river in 1944, fields were covered with large piles of sand, and crops just refused to grow in the loose, sandy soil.

Mr. Grobe started in the fall of that year to build up the soil by shallow plowing and seeding winter vetch and rye. He used 1½ bushels of seed an acre with 30 pounds of vetch in the mixture.

This combination has thrived and is doing a wonderful job of holding the soil and building up fertility. It has been providing about 7½ months of pasture during the year (one acre to one head) and Mr. Grobe has been realizing about \$25 an acre for seed.

Most remarkable has been its effect on following crops. Corn now is being produced on soil that wouldn't grow stalks before, and the vetch has considerably increased the set of watermelons. Cattle thrive on the vetch-rye pasture, states Mr. Grobe.

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. 9

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How About Making Poultry Strain Tests?

By D. C. WARREN, Kansas State College

WE HAVE long been familiar with variety tests in crop plants. For most farm crops in Kansas and other states, it is a regular procedure to subject each new variety to a rigid comparison with similar varieties. In making the comparison all economic characteristics are noted, including such factors as winter hardiness, drouth resistance, lodging tendencies, disease resistance, and yield. The sum of all these traits is the basis by which the varieties are ranked.

Variety tests of crops usually are made in several localities in order to determine how widely a variety may be adapted. Thus, there is available to the farmer information on the relative merits of both new and old varieties, and this becomes a basis of the popularity of varieties in the state. Any new variety developed by a state institution or an individual must prove itself in these tests before it is recommended by the agricultural experiment station.

As a result of variety tests in the state a large percentage of the acreage of any one crop soon becomes concentrated on proved varieties.

How does the poultry farmer choose the breed or variety of chickens he keeps? The choice usually is based upon various sources of information. The trouble is that there is no one authentic source to which a poultryman may turn for information. There is no state or even national poultry variety or strain test that may be used in selecting poultry stock that will be most profitable.

Laying Contests Not Enough

The only tests that supply information approaching crop-variety tests are the egg-laying contests. The major weakness of the egg-laying contests is the fact that the comparison does not start until the bird is mature and many pitfalls in poultry economy occur in the growing period. Furthermore, selection of individuals entered in the laying contest is left to the owner and usually does not constitute a representative sample. So it is to be admitted that we have no satisfactory means of measuring the qualities of existing strains of poultry.

We might consider the reason why a testing program is carried out on plants and not on poultry. It probably is the fact that there are certain recognized difficulties in making a critical test with chickens. One of the chief problems is the availability of a poultry plant suitable for making a test of this sort. There must be considerable facilities in which all chicks are given an equal chance to exhibit their qualities. Another problem is the possibility of bringing in some egg-borne disease which would affect the uncontaminated as well as the contaminated stocks. Both of these are recognized

drawbacks to a testing program with chickens, but with proper facilities and precautions they may be overcome.

There also is the question of how uniformly one can expect strains of poultry to perform. Will a demonstration of superiority this year necessarily hold next year? This creates some difficulty but it would not apply so much to the better breeders.

Fortunately, we have no evidence of limited locality adaptation such as is found in some plants. So we need not be restricted in selection of strains to be tested. Since Kansas-reared stock might have some degree of advantageous acclimatization, they should be required to meet all comers from out of state. The purpose of a testing project is to direct attention to sources of outstandingly good stock, as well as to bring attention to their shortcomings.

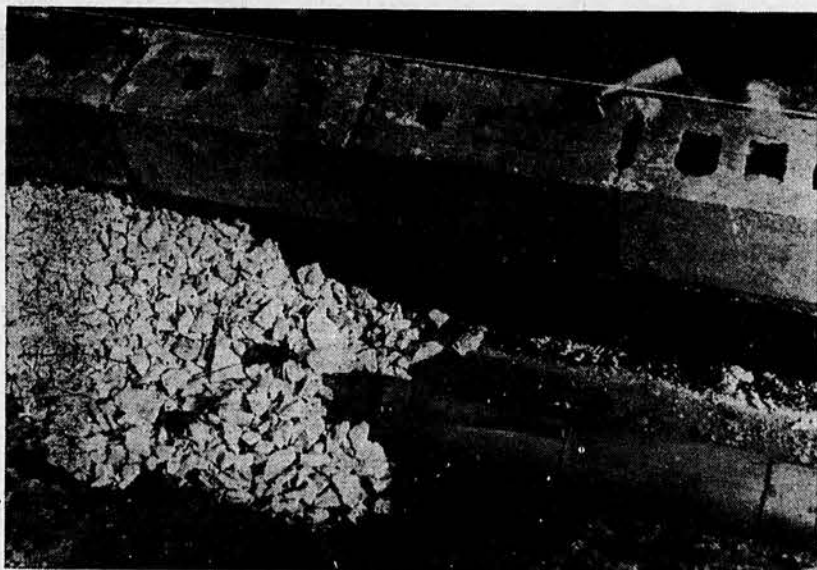
How Plan Could Work

The method of conducting such a test would be to have a large plant in which all birds would be kept under as near identical conditions as possible. Each strain to be tested would be started by taking a sample of 150 eggs which would be representative of the flock from which they came. Here, eggs would be hatched in the same incubator with all other egg samples. If 25 brooders were necessary to start all the chicks in the test, then every flock should have an equal representation under each brooder. During growth, records would be kept of hatchability, chick mortality, rate of growth, rate of feathering. At maturity, records would be made of defects and other undesirable as well as desirable traits. A representative sample of 25 pullets would be housed from each strain and detailed records would be kept during the first laying year.

By such a procedure it would be possible to learn the relative merits of available strains of a variety as well as the relative performance of different breeds and varieties. If the resulting information were made available to farmers of Kansas and this information used as it is in crops, prompt improvement could be made in the poultry stocks of the state. If superior poultry stocks are available, and they are, then there is no good reason for propagating inferior ones, or for spending time in trying to improve the inferior ones. It is a fairly simple problem for a poultryman to change strains so there need be no delay in making use of information gained from a poultry-testing station.

The expense of setting up such a station would be considerable but would pay good dividends to the state. Doubtless such a station could be financed if the large group of poultrymen of the state really got behind the idea and promoted it.

Keep the Basement Dry



IF YOU are building a basement, here's a method recommended to keep it dry. A trench is dug alongside the footing, below the level of the inside floor and drain tiles are laid with a slight slope. These tiles are covered with gravel. The masonry wall is then coated with an asphalt paint.

MASTER OF *all* HARVESTS

From tiny, fine-screen **SAND GRASS SEEDS**



to giant, thick-podded **LIMA BEANS**



From heavy, sharp-bearded **KANSAS WHEAT**



to feathery (8 lbs. per bu.) **RHODES GRASS**



From tight, hard-to-open **FLAX BOLLS**



to easy-shelling, easily shattered **BUCKWHEAT**



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Year in and year out, successfully handles more different crops under more difficult conditions — with greater influence on the trend of agriculture — than any other harvesting machine.



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SCRAP IRON BADLY NEEDED!

Production of farm machinery is being curtailed by the dwindling amount of scrap from farms. Sell every pound you can find—now.

There's more milk in hay cut early!



YOU SAVE MONEY, MAKE MONEY

when you cut hay early. You reduce the loss from leaf shatter and your hay has considerably more protein in it, more feed value for milk production. Watch your hay crops closely these coming weeks. Cut alfalfa at 1/10 bloom; clover at 1/2 bloom; sweet clover when buds show (or earlier); grasses at early heading stage; soybeans when beans start puffing the pods and before leaves turn yellow.

Poor haying weather? Make silage!

ANY HAY CROP can be made into silage, and its feed value is slightly higher in silage than as hay. Remember, too, that if your pastures get ahead of the herd, that extra grass will make more silage to help out when pastures fail and for additional winter feed too. If you don't have a regular silo, you can make a temporary one of the trench, box or slat fence type. Ask the County Agent or our field service man for advice on handling grass silage.



As you probably know, cow population of the U.S. is down. But human population is growing rapidly. And nutrition authorities are urging people—men, women and children—to use more milk and dairy products for better health!

These basic facts spur us on in our efforts as co-workers of yours in the marketing of milk and other dairy products.

They indicate the wisdom of adequate production to hold the present markets and point the way to your future security through efficient milk production. Plan your farm operation for more uniform production of quality milk the year around . . . and more milk per acre! The County Agent and our field service men are ready and anxious to help you.

Franklin Ice Cream Co.
Harding Cream Co.

Kraft Foods Company
Chapman Dairy Co.

DIVISIONS OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION
An organization devoted to the greater use of Dairy Products

MAKE YOUR FUTURE MORE SECURE WITH

MORE MILK PER ACRE



Flying Farmers

KANSAS Flying Farmers have planned their second air tour of the state for Thursday and Friday, May 8 and 9. They will visit cities in Central and Eastern Kansas. The first tour last fall was confined largely to the western part of the state.

First take-off will be from Pratt at about 9 o'clock in the morning of May 8. Remainder of the schedule for that day includes Kingman, Anthony, Wellington, Winfield, lunch at Arkansas City, Coffeyville, Independence, Parsons, Pittsburg, and overnight at Fort Scott.

Second day the flyers expect to leave before 8 o'clock in the morning. They will visit Iola, Eureka, Emporia, Herington for lunch, Abilene, Clay Center, Marysville, Seneca, Hiawatha, staying over for the night at Hiawatha.

Norman Clothier, Florence, is chairman of the committee for the spring tour.

Things are looking good for the second annual convention of the Kansas Flying Farmers' Club at Hutchinson May 20 and 21. A get-acquainted banquet at the Bizonte hotel in the evening of the first day will touch off the annual meeting. It will be for Flying Farmers and their wives. After-dinner entertainment will be provided by Willard Mayberry, Elkhart, who has a wide reputation as a banquet speaker.

It will not be strictly a banquet. The occasion will be informal, with plenty of opportunity for the Flying Farmers to mill around. It will be a good place to make new acquaintances among farm flyers of Kansas. After the dinner, Flying Farmers will be guests of the Hutchinson Aviation Association, with more fun in store.

Events of the second day will follow somewhat the pattern of last year's meeting. Featured speaker will be Max Wyman, of Hutchinson, who opened the program a year ago. After this, farm flyers will be given an opportunity to meet plane manufacturers or their representatives. And there probably will be some questions Flying Farmers will wish to ask them about future personal planes.

One thing appears certain about this year's convention: There will be an even more attractive display of new airplanes among the exhibits. And in addition to the planes, several exhibits of aircraft accessories will be made. George Galloway, Wakeeney, national representative of the club, is contacting manufacturers and distributors. He reports they are very enthusiastic about the Kansas meeting.

When George Galloway gets an idea it doesn't take long for him to act it out. Recently he sent penny postcards to each Flying Farmer Club member in the state, asking them to get one new member. He signed the card: Self-appointed 1-man committee.

Well, it is bringing results. The first

The Cover Picture

The scene on the cover of Kansas Farmer will be a familiar one on many farms this year as Kansas farmers continue high production of beef cattle.

Despite high grain prices more and more farmers in the state are thinking in terms of long-range planning to permit full usage of grass and other roughages, to cheapen the cost of producing and raising livestock, and to conserve the soil.

Thru its Balanced Farming program, Kansas State College is helping farmers balance profitable livestock projects with grain and other feed production on the farm. Farmers realize that present profit margins will not always exist. The wise farmer is the one who starts now to reduce his costs and conserve his soil to meet more highly competitive conditions when they arrive.

The cover picture was taken on the farm of Bert Shehi, of Pottawatomie county.

week after his cards were in the mail, 9 new members were listed on the club roster. The new members are Max and Ray Walker, Fowler; Felix R. Edmison, Johnson; Marion D. Hutchins, Scott City; Richard Miller, Norcatur; W. D. Colburn, Elkhart; J. A. Chance, Coats; Ernest Schneider, Wakeeney; and Bernard Scherr, Collyer. The total now stands at 189.

Hauling livestock by air isn't a new thing, but Bert A. Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the National Flying Farmers' Association, believes he is the first to accompany a shipment of Shorthorns to leave this country by air. Mr. Hanson resides at Vernon Center, Minn. He says he was "bull hostess" on an American Air freighter to Mexico late in March. Included in the shipment that went to Guatemala were 3 Polled Shorthorn bulls from the Hanson ranch, 8 other Shorthorns, 15 Brown Swiss and 5 Holsteins. In addition they had 3 Duroc Jersey hogs. The cattle went thru very well, he says, and the hogs hardly knew they were away from home.

But speaking of experiences in the air, Al Ward, Johnson, has one to tell that chills the spine. He was in Colorado Springs a few weeks ago fulfilling a speaking engagement as president of the Kansas club. On his return he decided to fly to Wakeeney to visit with George Galloway.

En route he encountered some bad storms near the Kansas line. Thinking he would be able to dodge the storms, he continued on his way. But things became a little too bad. Banking his plane into the wind, he throttled down

to 80 miles an hour, air speed. At that speed, he was losing ground, flying backward.

He recalled having passed over a small town in Colorado west of Sharon Springs. He decided to return there and find a place to sit down. Reaching the town, he noticed the streets were filled with dust and tumbleweeds. Just about then a barn directly below him disintegrated. The wind blew lumber and hay from the mow quite some distance across a road and railroad tracks.

Al decided that was no place for him. He set his course for Johnson and flew there as rapidly as possible. Looking back on his unique experience, Al says, "You know, I've flown a long time but never expected to see a thing like that."

The round of spring and summer Flying Farmer fly-in meetings and breakfasts has begun. One of the first was at Liberal.

Ninety planes were parked at the Liberal airport the night of March 18. They represented 45 towns and cities in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado. The occasion was a meeting of pilots, Flying Farmers and others interested in aviation. Nearly 250 people attended this meeting, which was held in conjunction with the second annual Five-State Farm Forum.

Colby had a breakfast for Flying Farmers April 30, in conjunction with the 3-day Northwest Kansas Tractor and Implement Show there. They expected as many as 200 at the breakfast. There'll be more.

Why Do It the Hard Way?

Feeding Can Be Done in Fraction of Time

THERE isn't any use in doing farm work the hard way if you can figure out an improvement. That is the reasoning of Alvin R. Miller, Osage county, who has taken over his father's farm.

Take cattle feeding, for instance. Some years ago the Millers erected a silo and put in a silage feeding shed alongside. But it still had its faults. The silo entrance was turned to the southeast instead of the south, and silage had to be carried in baskets thru the muddy shed and dumped into the bunk. "There were times when mud was so deep we could barely walk thru it carrying silage," recalls Alvin.

When Alvin took over the farm he wanted to use a silage cart but had to contend with that silage opening being out of line. He finally figured out a chute that would angle the silage around to the right location. Then he built a silage cart that has one wheel underneath to run on the outside rail of the bunk. The other side of the cart has a wheel that runs on an overhead rail installed on the overhanging roof of the feeding shed. Then a concrete floor was put in the shed to eliminate the mud. Now feeding can be done with a fraction of the time and labor formerly involved.

Cut Work in Half

For years milk was carried from the barn to the house, separated, and skim milk carried back to the hogs and chickens. Now, the old barn has been remodeled into a milking parlor and milk room that more than cut the work in half. Further remodeling will be done to make handling of the calf crop easier.

Last fall when Mr. Miller had a lot of kafir bundles to top and no help, he rigged up a cutter on the side of his feed rack. Power for the cutter blade came from the tractor power takeoff. Mr. Miller would pick up the bundles and stick them under the cutter knife

while his small daughter drove the tractor. In this manner the 2 of them got the job done. Mr. Miller and his daughter also put up all the alfalfa hay alone by use of a homemade mower, a side-delivery rake and a hay loader on the back of the rack.

Things are being made easier for Mrs. Miller to get the housework done, too. An electric fuel-oil furnace is being installed and a complete water system will soon be completed.

An over-all improvement program for the entire farm is being followed, including soil conservation, home improvement, and farmstead improvement. In addition to remodeling the old dairy barn, Mr. Miller plans to move and remodel an old milkhouse into a complete farm shop and garage.

Uses Pasture Rotation

A pasture rotation is being worked out. Sweet clover and oats are being sowed together this year. There is another field of lespedeza and oats, 20 acres seeded to brome and 40 acres of native pasture. The farm had been on a long rotation, using alfalfa. Mr. Miller is trying to speed up the rotation with sweet clover.

Corn and soybeans sowed together are used for silage for the dairy herd and Mr. Miller is enthusiastic over results. He uses a corn planter with a bean attachment and plants 10 to 15 pounds of soybeans an acre in the same row with the corn. The beans supply nitrogen for the corn, he says. Last year was his third year with this silage combination, and he said his corn was much taller and heavier than it ever had been previously. Planting the 2 together cuts down the grain production of the corn but greatly increases the silage tonnage.

About 40 pounds a day of this silage is fed to the dairy cows with cracked oats and minerals but no other grain or protein supplement. Mr. Miller claims the cows actually drop in production when they first go out on grass in the spring after this diet. The feed is rich, however, and he has to be careful not to overfeed. A late maturing corn is used with no intention of letting it mature. The soybeans are well podded when harvested.

Promote Safe Milk

Members of thirteen 4-H Clubs in Wabaunsee county recently launched a 4-H milk supply health project. The goal is to get 1,200 cows on 250 farms tested for t.b. and brucellosis.

Club members will work with various veterinarians in the county to eliminate all diseased animals.

QUALITY FARM LUBRICANTS FOR FORTY YEARS

72 Hour
Weather Conditioned
LUBRICANTS

NOW IT'S Homogenized

NOURSITE
AMBER PRESSURE LUBRICANT



Again the Nourse Oil Company is the first to offer Midwest Farmers a better Lubricant. Twelve years ago Nourse pioneered Homogenized Motor Oil. Today, it's Homogenized Grease in the form of Noursite Amber Pressure lubricant.

Noursite Homogenized Amber Pressure lubricant is non-oxidizing, free of moisture, free of air bubbles and has reduced bleeding or separation to the barest minimum over an unbelievably long period of time.

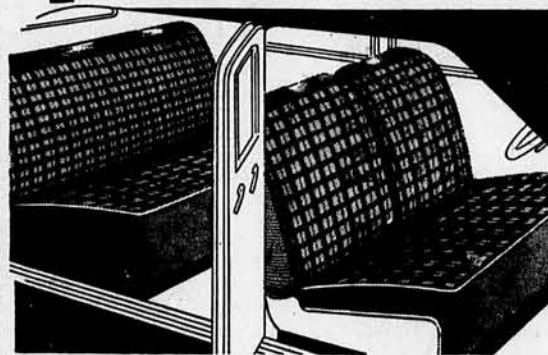
So complete is the colloidal dispersion of base oils and thickening agent that a clear transparent color results through which you can read a newspaper. Noursite Homogenized Amber Pressure lubricant is a more stable grease that clings to the job and seals against corrosive foreign elements.

Order Noursite Homogenized Amber Pressure lubricant from your Nourse Dealer today. It's backed by the Nourse "Ironclad" money back guarantee. Look to Nourse for better farm lubrication.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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FRONT SEAT
Regularly \$9.95
(40% Off)

\$9.95
FRONT AND BACK SEATS
Regularly \$16.95 (41% Off)

To test sales appeal of our covers in a wider market, this long established Southwestern manufacturer of superior quality seat covers offers you these fine cotton fibre covers at manufacturing and mailing cost.

We guarantee that under O.P.A. ceilings these seat covers sold for \$14.95 and are now being sold under another trade name for \$16.95 (complete set). You could sell these covers to your friends for as much as \$18.00 and be doing them a favor.

Covers are smooth, handsome Scotch plaid, luxuriously trimmed with leatherette, individually cut and sewn. Unconditionally guaranteed to fit and to please. Get a set for your car—order for your friends. Install them yourself or have your filling station do it for you. But hurry—offer is definitely limited.

Multi-color Scotch plaid designs that smartly harmonize with any color car, trimmed with beautiful leatherette.

• Tailored to perfectly fit your particular car. (Be sure to give make and model when ordering.)

• Elastic inserts make covers easy to install and keep them smooth and snug.

• Seams double stitched for hard usage.

• Handsome, water resistant cotton fibre material that's long wearing, smart looking.

EVERLAST MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Please send _____ sets of front and back covers at \$9.95.

front seat covers at only \$5.95. Check or money order for \$_____ is enclosed. Send C.O.D. \$1.00 is enclosed ☐

Please Fill In

MAKE _____ SERIES _____ NAME _____

YEAR _____ 2-DOOR _____ 4-DOOR _____

COUPE _____ SEDAN _____ ADDRESS _____

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Solid Back and Cushion Split Back Bucket Solid Cushion Seats

CIRCLE ILLUSTRATION RESEMBLING FRONT SEATS IN YOUR CAR.

MAIL TODAY • IMMEDIATE DELIVERY • WE PAY POSTAGE!!

Weed Control

Many farmers are now interested in 2,4-D for use as a weed control. The State Board of Agriculture has a new bulletin on the subject which suggests specific uses of 2,4-D as well as the precautions required in using it; also listing kinds of 2,4-D preparations. For a free copy of this bulletin "2,4-D in Kansas," please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

It Started In Kansas...

... and now is nation-wide

By L. A. Holliday

Assistant Information Agent

Farm Credit Administration, Wichita, Kansas

VOUCHER NO. 1 CHECK NO. 1

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK

WICHITA, KANSAS April 10th, 1917.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF A. L. Stockwell \$4,691.68

FORTY SIX HUNDRED NINETY ONE DOLLARS SIXTY SIX CENTS DOLLARS

IN FULL PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT AS STATED IN STATEMENT BEARING SAME VOUCHER NUMBER AND ORIGINALLY ATTACHED HERETO

PAYABLE AT **THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF WICHITA**

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

WICHITA, KANSAS.

ENDORSEMENTS MUST BE ORIGINAL SIGNATURES AND MUST CORRESPOND WITH PAYEE NAMED

AMONG other important events for which Kansas can take credit, is a movement which began within its borders 30 years ago and spread nation-wide. It started in 1917 when the first Federal land bank was chartered at Wichita, on March 1. A little later a group of farmers near Larned organized the first national farm loan association and a Pawnee county farmer, A. L. Stockwell, obtained the first Federal land bank loan in the United States thru the Larned National Farm Loan Association.

From that beginning, the land bank system spread thruout the 48 states and this year its 3-decade anniversary will be observed by many farmers who have benefited from the results of the pioneering work done by their Kansas farm friends.

Building productive farms on the high plains of Kansas was—and still is—a job for pioneers and the sons of pioneers. Dust rolled 30 years ago, drouth ruined crops, extreme weather made life financially shaky for farmers and stockmen alike. Farmers had to borrow money to carry them over these bad periods until times were good again, until it rained, or the weather gave them a break. But few lenders served them as they needed to be served. Loans were made for short terms at what would now seem very high rates of interest. If tough times lasted too long the farmer lost his land and started over from scratch or had to pack up and leave. A new wave of settlers came later and tried to become established, only to go thru the same cycle. Many areas of the state, especially the western half, were populated 3 times



A. L. Stockwell, Pawnee county farmer, who obtained the first land bank loan in the U. S. from the Larned NFLA in April, 1917. He lived 2 miles out of Larned in a modern home.

Reproduction of first check issued for a Federal land bank loan. It was countersigned by D. F. Callahan, first president of the Wichita bank, a Kingman county banker. Ralph Voorhees, treasurer, was from Colorado.

"The Federal Land Bank's purpose is to enable farmers and ranchers to own their homes free of debt."

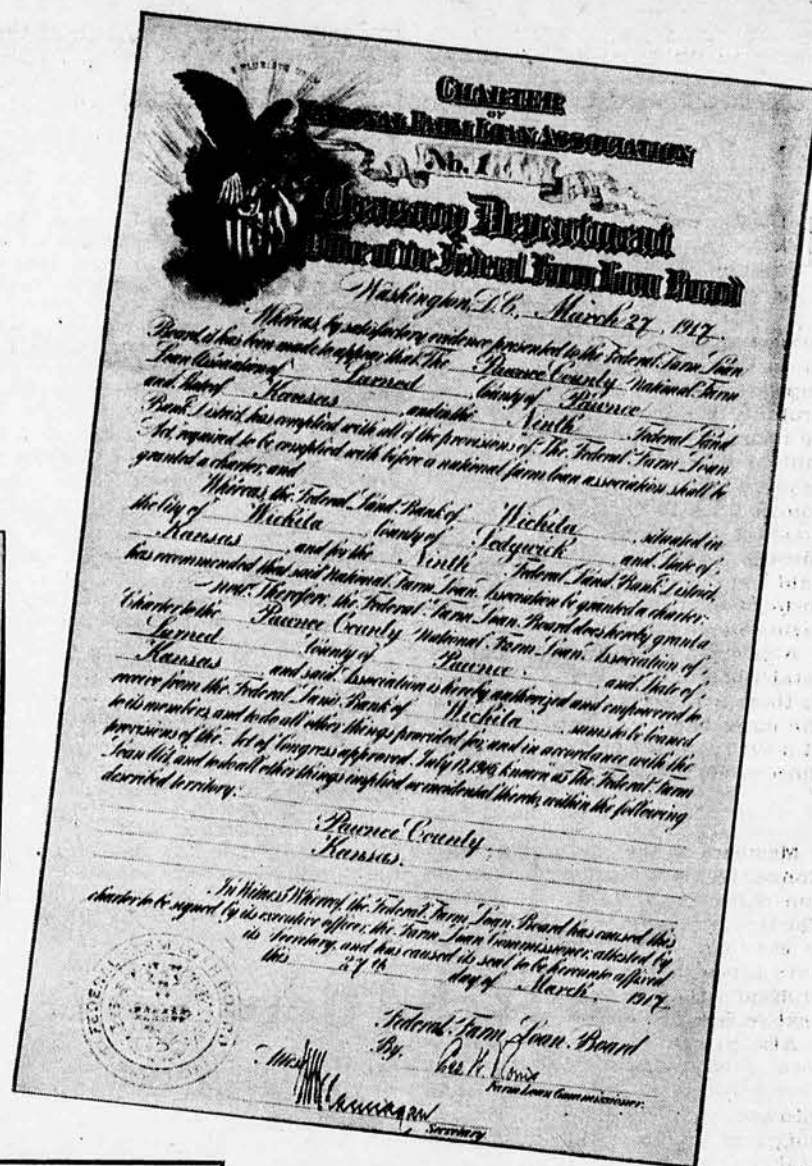


Wallace Kobs, right, secretary-treasurer of the Meade NFLA, greets his "boss," Jerry Golliher, in the driveway. As an association member, Golliher and other farmers exercise a vote in management of the association, own stock in it equal to 5 per cent of their land bank loans.

or more before their agriculture became stable. Those tragic population movements have all but ceased in the last 30 years.

Acting on the old adage that "if you want a thing done well, do it yourself," farmers, thru their Congressional representatives, Senator Capper among others, obtained a lending system of their own, built to their needs. Under this system they carried the risks themselves. The Farm Loan Act of 1916 set up the machinery. It was up to the farmers to get it in motion.

National farm loan associations grew up in every rural community, sometimes overlapping one an-



Charter of Larned, Kansas, National Farm Loan Association, first to be organized and chartered in the U. S.



C. G. Shull, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, which serves farmers and ranchers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.



Jerry Golliher, Meade, tells coast-to-coast radio audience how his loan thru the Meade NFLA saved his farm business in 1933.

other, and the officers of these early associations carried on their work at home after other chores were done. R. P. Schnacke, then county agent of Pawnee county, was secretary-treasurer for the first NFLA at Larned. Considerable ceremony was attached to making the first loan to A. L. Stockwell. D. F. Callahan, first president of the Federal Land Bank, of Wichita, and himself a Kingman county farmer and banker, was present when Mr. Schnacke closed the loan. Other officers of the land bank and the NFLA also turned out for the occasion.

An alfalfa raiser and sheep feeder, Mr. Stockwell obtained his first land bank loan to refinance another loan he already had on his farm. He particularly liked the long term and low rate of interest (then 5 per cent) that he got on his loan. Several years later, in [Continued on Page 24]

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I HAVE received a number of letters asking what farm legislation will be enacted by this Congress.

I would say that during the first session of this (eightieth) Congress, I do not anticipate any basic legislation. At the second session, probably the parity formula will be revised to bring it up-to-date. The present formula is based on the years 1909-14 as the 5-year period during which there was a free flow of farm commodities to consumers, and of manufactured goods to the farms; also, labor moved back and forth between industry and agriculture. Prices paid and received were, on the whole, fair but the formula today is entirely out of line for several farm commodities.

A parity price for livestock and dairy products, established on the 1909-14 base, would be ruinous to those industries. There are other instances. On the other hand, any attempt to sell citrus fruits at a parity price based on 1909-14 would just price those products out of the consumer markets.

Members of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees are studying this phase of the problem particularly; so are the farm organizations. The House Committee, of which Rep. Clifford Hope is chairman, is holding preliminary hearings. I have hopes that we will be able to work out this problem satisfactorily, or at least workably, in the next session of Congress.

Also, by next year we should have a clearer picture of postwar failure than we can get today. Foreign demands for foodstuffs this year, perhaps into next year, are disproportionately large. In my judgment exports of 400 to 500 million bushels of grain and grain products a year cannot be counted upon to continue. The world will not buy that much, in all probability. It is doubtful in my own mind, whether we could continue exports at that rate, with resultant prices higher than domestic consumers would be willing to pay.

At the same time, some co-ordinated program for taking care of recurring surpluses of basis commodities, at least, will have to be worked out. Everyone declares in favor of a program of abundance. But farmers are entitled to assurance they will not be ruined by the abundance they produce.

Right now farmers are producing abundantly and getting good prices, large dollar incomes. But during the last third of century we know that only during the war years have farmers been paid even fair prices for their production. Following World War I and up to 1939, farm prices were driven down below production costs during most of the year. Whether it was due to underconsumption or overproduction does not change the fact this condition existed.

Now let's look at the pictures as a whole.

Since 1939 the American farmer increased production, over all, around 35 per cent. Domestic consumption has increased only about 15 per cent, according to the best information available. That gives promise of additional surpluses beyond what we ever had to deal with before, when the war and immediate postwar demands come to an end—if they do.

Right there, according to Albert S. Goss, master of the national grange, is the heart of the farm problem. And I find myself in agreement with him. And that problem of surpluses cannot be ignored when we work on the long-range postwar farm program.

To the greatest extent possible, farmers themselves should take care of themselves. But to sell this immense production at a profit, new uses and markets must be developed. In that line Govern-

ment can and should help. More attention should be paid to forestry; lumber is a farm crop, and will be increasingly, if we are to have a sound agriculture. Full employment in industry is necessary to afford a good domestic market. Also, the farmer is entitled to that domestic market, to the limit of his ability to supply it. Later I will have something to say about the reciprocal trade agreements program in this connection.

I hear from people who want the AAA repealed. It is my judgment that the Triple-A program will not be repealed. It will be—and should be—kept at least in reserve for emergency use.

A Big Business

I HAVE been saying for a good many years that farming is our biggest and most important big business. Here is a fact that backs up my statement. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in showing that American farmers have the largest private business in the world, says: "Their land, buildings, machinery, equipment, livestock and crops on hand were worth more than 90 billion dollars last year." That is a large sum of money. It amounts to about one third of our national debt. In other words, it would wipe out our entire agriculture three times over to get Uncle Sam out of debt now; and Uncle Sam means you and me.

It took this tremendous investment in our farm plant to turn out, in 1946, some 25 billion dollars' worth of products—foods, feeds, fibers. So it is obvious that farmers must have good prices—in comparison to all prices—to take care of their farm plant and earn some profit. This farm plant we talk about means, according to official count, 5.8 million separate farms. And the figures show each farm—on the average—is turning out between \$2,500 and \$4,000 worth of products a year.

For an idea of how U. S. farmers do with production, in comparison to those in other countries, let's look at the recent corn yield. It is reported that the world's corn crop in 1946-47 is the largest on record. It is estimated at 5,410,000,000 bushels. That is an increase over the two previous crops of 8 and 2 per cent, respectively. And it beats the 1935-39 average of 4,729,000,000 bushels by 13 per cent.

None of us is surprised to learn that farmers in the United States were responsible for producing 3,288,000,000 bushels of this record corn crop. This was 60 per cent of the world crop, and the main reason for a new world record. Before the war, by the way, average corn production in the U. S. was 2,316,000,000 bushels.

While our production and quality are ahead of other countries, and our farm standard of living—on the average—is higher, all the problems are not solved by a good deal. Take that statement of averages: Figures show each farm, on the average, is producing between \$2,500 and \$4,000 worth of products a year. Like many a man has said, averages don't mean a thing to the individual. The Alaska Farmer put it aptly in writing about weather when it was 60 degrees below zero up there: "Now is a good time to note that average temperature, or average anything, may be a good

bet. A winter temperature of minus 60 and a summer high of 90 degrees gives an average of 75 degrees, which is almost 'banana belt' temperature and very livable. But the farmer, especially, faces the dire necessity of providing shelter and feed for his livestock, as well as food and warmth for

his family, during the 60-below-zero weather."

Each U. S. farm isn't producing \$2,500 to \$4,000 worth of food, feed and fiber. Census figures show that the top one third of our farms produce 80 per cent of the total output, or \$7,500 worth, to the farm. The bottom one third of our farms had, in 1944, an average production of about \$400 and accounted for only 4 per cent of the value of the total production. I presume about the same ratio would hold true for 1946. The middle one third had an average production of \$1,500 each, and accounted for about 16 per cent of the value of the total production.

I don't need to tell any farmer that production on the bottom one third of our U. S. farms isn't always profitable. If those farms are large enough to be family-size farms, production and income from them must be raised. I hope a way can be found to do this. Perhaps the farm-developed idea of "Balanced Farming" holds promise in this direction. From what I have observed, read and heard, this "new-old" plan aims at working out a farming program that exactly fits each individual farm.

I called this a "new-old" idea because I know many farmers in Kansas who apparently have worked out just such plans for their farms. They seem to have such good balance that they make some profit on their production even in the worst crop years. Also, they have had a net income when farm products were begging for a market. Now, I feel if balanced farming has helped stabilize farm income for a few in the past when failure was the rule, then with the low one third of our farms following balanced plans, the good results could be spread out to their advantage.

It doesn't necessarily follow that improvement in the lower one third of our farms will come at the expense of the other two thirds. In turn they, too, will change more to the balanced-farming idea. Perhaps over the years it would mean a readjustment in production. Crops could be shifted around on each farm to fit the soil and other conditions. It will take a lot of study and research to bring this about, but I think we are working in the right direction.

Balanced farming might also aid in the problem of surpluses when production in all other countries gets into full swing again. Of course, we must admit no answer has been found to date. We have hopes we won't get the worst of the deal in world markets. We have hopes that our country will continue to consume more farm products than was the case before the war. We have confidence that many new uses will be found for farm products. But with all of these, and the natural paring down that will come, there still will be the surplus threat—unless balanced farming has the effect of balancing production to demand. There may be something in that. Anything we can do to help balanced farming accomplish the double purpose of balancing production to each farm, and balancing total production to available markets, is worth trying.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Hearings Open on Long-Range Farm Program

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rep. Clifford Hope of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, made it official last week at the opening of the hearings of his committee on a long-range postwar farm program.

These hearings, Hope said in a formal statement, will be general in nature, at this time. The idea is to develop the best thought of government, farm organizations, farm leaders, and others interested, on what should be

the general direction to be taken by American agriculture after (what we hope) the transition from a war to a peace basis. Specific legislation to make the general program effective will come later, probably at the next session of Congress. Later this year hearings will be held, probably by sub-

committees, on different phases of the farm problem, preliminary to formulating the national farm program at the next session.

The first witnesses were, in order, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson; Ed A. O'Neal, head of the

American Farm Bureau Federation; John H. Davis, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. These were followed by Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, and James Patton, head of the National Farmers Union. Views of farm organizations will be briefed later. However, it might be stated fairly that the Department of Agriculture and the 4 farm organizations are in agreement on stressing (1) soil (Continued on Page 26)

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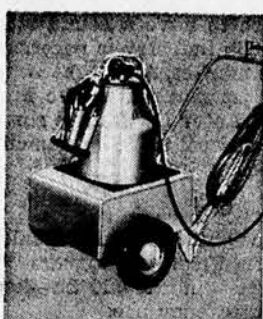
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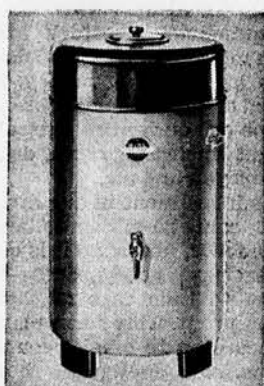
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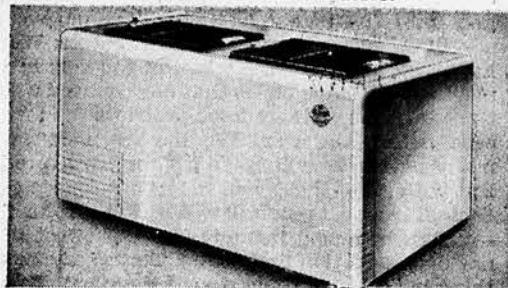
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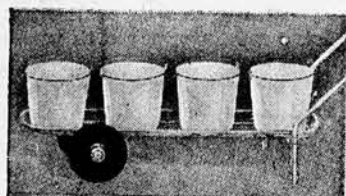
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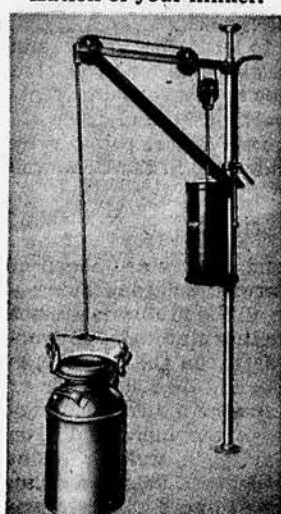
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Turkey Testing Is Popular

By DANA C. JENNINGS

KANSAS turkey raisers are making increasing use of the pullorum-testing facilities at Kansas State College, Manhattan. In 1946, blood from 65,000 birds was tested in the college laboratories. Already this year nearly 60,000 tests have been made. This service is provided at cost—about 5 cents a bird.

A field test for pullorum disease in chickens may be made at the farm or hatchery, but turkey-blood specimens must be sent to a laboratory. Producers wishing to test their flocks may write to the Department of Bacteriology at the college stating the size of their flocks. The college will then send sterile glass vials in which to collect blood.

Dr. Leland D. Bushnell, head of the department, outlines the bleeding technique as follows: Pull a few feathers from the wing around the first joint and large vein where the vein goes over the joint. Puncture the vein with a very sharp-pointed knife. Catch a half inch to one inch of blood in a vial, stopper, and mark with the bird's leg number. Bleeding may be stopped by pressing loose feathers on the wound.

It is best, Doctor Bushnell advises, to chill the blood in its shipping container before expressing, but care must be used that it does not freeze and that no water gets into it. Express shipment is usually quickest. If the label provided by the college, "BLOOD SAMPLES—RUSH DELIVER," is attached to the shipment, it will be delivered immediately, even on Sunday or a holiday, to minimize the danger of spoilage.

Doctor Bushnell emphasizes that tested flocks should be kept away from all untested domestic birds to prevent possible infection.

Pullorum testing of the nation's poultry-breeding flocks has greatly reduced losses from this disease in years past. Poultrymen and scientists believe that if the fight is continued, losses ultimately may be virtually eliminated.

Hatcherymen who take a short training course at the college and pass an examination may test their own and others' breeding flocks under the supervision of a state inspector. Pullorum is an infectious disease caused by bacteria invading yolk material in the adult hen's ovary. When the egg is incubated the bacteria multiply tremendously and may prevent the egg from hatching, or they may cause the death of the poult or chick soon after they leave the shell. Even if the young bird lives, growth will be slow and production low. Young birds may become infected from a diseased individual in their midst.

The government-sponsored National Plan for Poultry Improvement promotes pullorum testing and is reported to have stimulated greatly improvement of the nation's poultry flocks. Hatchers and breeders operating under the plan are permitted to advertise this connection and find it profitable to do so.

Eating infected eggs will not harm humans, because the bacteria are killed in cooking. However, Doctor Bushnell says, a few cases of mild intestinal upset from eating raw eggs have been reported.

Good Dairy Cows Cut Production Costs

ON A YEAR'S basis, H. E. Weigand, Rush county, is getting more milk now from 10 cows than he could before from a herd of 20 to 22. Better cows and better feeding turned the trick for him.

He has been supplying milk in La-Crosse since 1943. Until last June he was milking ordinary stock cows. He bought more, culled and sold the poor producers, but still could not get the milk he wanted. Then he switched over to good-quality Holsteins.

An ordinary stock cow will give a large amount of milk for 90 days but then begin to break, he says. His present herd of 9 to 12 Holsteins is supplying the same amount of milk he formerly got from 20 to 22 ordinary cows.

He found a change in his grain feeding helped reduce cost, too. He was feeding a mixture of barley, rye, wheat, corn and bran. Each cow ate 2 gallons a feeding. He changed over to a ration of 1 part soybean meal, 2 parts ground oats or bran and 4 parts other grain. To it he added 10 pounds of calcium with each 500 pounds of mixture.

Gallon for gallon, the addition of protein supplement increased the cost of his grain mixture. But he found his cows would eat only half as much as before. And they did better. It was a good change.

Good cows and good feed cost money, but Mr. Weigand says they save money in the long run. Labor is saved and higher production results.

Quick Work With Trees



Cutting down trees and sawing them where they fall is a simple job for this "Buzz Master," made by the Ottawa Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Kan. It is easy to operate, is powered by a 6-H. P. air-cooled motor, will take out miles of hedgerows in a hurry. Turn the saw in an upright position and you are ready to cut logs into any lengths. It has a safety-control clutch.

Getting Down to Business

THE Wabaunsee county Balanced Farming Association is getting down to business in outlining improvement programs for its members. A committee elected by the association has been working out a 6-point program for each individual farm. Copies of this program have been printed on red cardboard cards with blank spaces for farmers to keep a record of projects planned and completed. The 6-point program, outlined by farmers on the committee, is as follows:

1. A Livestock Plan—Not a Livestock Situation.
 - a. A definite program to be followed consistently each year.
 - b. Program based on pasture, feed and equipment available.
 - c. Balanced rations combined with efficient management.
 - d. Sufficient volume to provide a good net income.

Under section (d) the committee set up minimum livestock projects under which members believe farmers cannot afford to go and expect profitable returns for labor and management. These minimum projects include: Deferred fed calves—carload; dairy cow herd—12 to 15; beef cow herd—50 to 70; feeder lambs—carload; ewe flock—60 to 80; sow herd—6 to 10.

2. Cropland Depreciation Returned Annually—4 per cent or more of the long-time value of cropland spent for erosion control and soil-building practices each year.

3. A Comfortable, Attractive Farm Home.

- a. Electric lights, running water and sewage disposal.
- b. Clean-up of farmstead and surrounding area.
- c. Remodeling for convenience and comfort.

- d. Landscaping the home grounds.
4. A Complete Water Disposal Plan.
 - a. Row crops on land of less than 4 per cent slope.
 - b. 100 per cent contour farming.
 - c. Terracing.
 - d. Drainage.
5. A Practical Crop Rotation.
 - a. Feed production balanced with livestock plan.
 - b. 25 per cent of cropland in a major legume.
 - c. Use of adapted crops and varieties.
 - d. Retirement of badly eroded land.
 - e. Use of fertilizers and lime.
6. Pasture Improvement.
 - a. Supplemental temporary pasture.
 - b. Permanent pastures:
 - (1) Adequate water supply.
 - (2) Rotational grazing.
 - (3) Deferred grazing.
 - (4) Mowing of weeds.

Grow Clover Anywhere

Sweet clover will grow anywhere that wheat will, S. R. Tucker, Rooks county, believes. He has farmed in that area a long time. Looking across the hills, he says he can well remember when there wasn't a fence for miles.

But about sweet clover, he says he has been raising it on his farm for 30 years or more. It makes good pasture for cattle and is several weeks earlier in spring than native grass. He believes it takes less out of the soil than alfalfa and puts more back.

His son, Randall Tucker, is operating the ranch now. Sweet clover still plays a prominent part in the rotation and provides pasture for his white-faces. For his herd of registered Spotted Poland China hogs, Mr. Tucker uses alfalfa pasture in the bottoms.

The Difference in Sudan Grass

I have recently found out that there are two kinds of Sudan grass—just Sudan grass and sweet Sudan. Sweet Sudan is just a trifle higher in price in some places. Now what is the difference in these grasses? I had planned on raising Sudan grass for hay and seed. Which of the 2 grasses is better for hay and ensilage? Would the sweet Sudan be more fattening than the other? I am planning to plant this close to the house so my chickens will have shade this summer. When is best time to plant the Sudan and how many pounds to the acre?—Robert Milroy, Savonburg, Kan.

Sweet Sudan grass differs from common Sudan grass in that it has sweet and juicy stalks and is therefore more palatable. Our trials have shown that livestock prefer the sweet Sudan to the common. In yield trials it has performed about as well as common Sudan. It is susceptible to the same hazards as common Sudan, being damaged severely by heavy infestations of chinch bugs and also by the leaf dis-

eases which sometimes infect Sudan grass rather severely, especially in wet years. I believe that you will be able to get about the same results from sweet as you would from common Sudan, altho the greater palatability may encourage a little more efficient utilization of the forage by livestock.

Sudan grass should be planted fairly late in the spring because it is a warm-season crop and does not grow well until the soil is fairly warm. For best results we have found that it should be planted about June 1, but many farmers prefer to plant it a week or so earlier than this. If you plant early, I would suggest leaving a portion of the field to be planted about June 10. This will give you an opportunity to practice rotation grazing, which will make for greater yields and better utilization.—Kling L. Anderson, Professor of Pasture Improvements, Kansas State College.

Puts 4 Rows in 1 Windrow

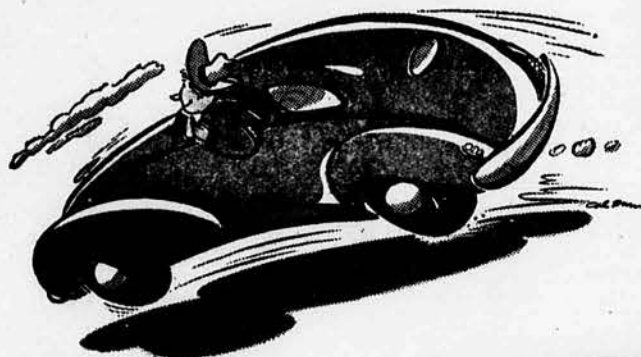


A new bean windrower designed for any row-crop tractor and used for cutting edible beans grown in 18- to 24-inch rows has been announced by the Innes Co., Bettendorf, Ia. It is said to eliminate need of a side-delivery rake and a second field operation in preparing the windrow for combining.

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Remodeling Is Popular

Rush County Families Rebuild for Better Living

By ED RUPP



Mrs. Fred Dirks and young son, of LaCrosse, show a built-in drawer and shelf arrangement in one of their new bedrooms. Built flush with the wall, it saves space and enhances the room.

SMALL homes that are inadequate for comfort can be made over for spacious living. Several families in Rush county are now in the process of remodeling their homes or have just completed the work. They are happy with the new comforts, and report the cost is considerably less than building a completely new home.

A square house with peaked roof offers unexpected possibilities. This type of house is quite common. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dirks, south of LaCrosse, had such a house. It had 4 rooms with old-style woodwork and trimmings. The roof needed fixing and they were short of room. After considerable planning, they decided to add a 10-foot addition on one side and change the upper construction to a ridged roof.

At the same time they turned the old woodwork and redecorated the interior. The house looks and is completely different now.

The 10-foot extension provided room for a sun porch on one side and a modern bathroom on the other. The new kitchen includes facilities for running water, and handy cupboard space was provided for Mrs. Dirks. A water system is definitely in their plans and will be completed before summer.

Changing the roof construction made 2 bedrooms possible on the second floor. The stairway, located between the kitchen and a back bedroom, is lined with panels of knotty pine and cedar.

Large clothes closets are an attractive feature of the new bedrooms on the second floor. A built-in drawer and shelf arrangement is handy to use, lends atmosphere to the room. Built flush with the wall, it consumes space that would not otherwise have been used.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pivonka, who live east of Rush Center, remodeled their square home with a 14- by 30-foot addition, extending the roof from the old part of the house with less angle over the new.

The old house was 28 by 28 feet and included 4 square rooms. By removing one partition, they now have a living room that is half as large as the older portion of the house. It measures 15 by 28 feet. It's the kind of room that makes the visitor want to sit down and relax. At the same time, it is easy to visualize a large number of guests in the room, all comfortably situated. And that condition is likely to occur quite often since they have been active as 4-H leaders for 8 years.

Music is one language in which you cannot say a mean or sarcastic thing.—T. A. F.

wash hands after doing outside work. Next on their building program are a utility room, which will be reached from the service porch, and a garage joined to the house by a breezeway or sheltered walk.

Running water already is a reality in the Pivonka home, and a 32-volt plant supplies light. They expect 110-volt power in 1948 and look forward to the change.

There is one thing about this, Mr. Pivonka points out, it didn't happen overnight. It is the result of several years of planning on how to remodel for the most convenience and comfort.

The remodeling problem at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Max Miller, east of LaCrosse, differed somewhat from the other two. In 1921 they moved a 3-room house to their farm and added a room. And another narrow room built on served as a kitchen. The original house was built in the shape of an "L," with 2 bedrooms occupying the foot of the L.

After digging a basement in the corner of the former house, they built a 2-story addition above it. It houses a new, modern kitchen, a lower-floor bedroom, a complete bathroom and a utility room. A large second-floor room in this addition is provided with cross ventilation, will be ideal as a large bedroom and could easily be converted into 2 rooms. The former kitchen was removed to make way for the addition.

At the Miller home, too, closet space in the new part of the building was given special attention. There is adequate storage space for clothes in the bedrooms and a hallway next to the bathroom, which leads into one of the older bedrooms, is lined with shelves and drawers for linens.

The kitchen has more cupboard



Mrs. Max Miller, LaCrosse, demonstrates a clothes chute in one corner of their new bathroom. It is one of several small items that will make for easier living in their remodeled home.

space than usual, but Mrs. Miller is certain it will not be wasted. Annabelle Dickinson, the county home agent, is quick to agree with her, pointing out that most built-ins are full of necessary items regardless of their size.

Altho her kitchen is quite large, Mrs. Miller has it arranged in such a manner that it will require a minimum of steps during the daily routine.

There is room in the basement for laundry equipment and a shower will be installed. It also will serve as a recreation room.

The existing well on the farm is being used for the home water system. This well is 260 feet deep. A windmill pumps water from this deep well into a storage cistern, and an automatic water system in the basement uses the cistern as a supply source.

Back of this remodeling work in Rush county is diversified farming. Look at Mr. Dirks' farming plan. He is balancing wheat production with livestock and soil-building crops. He has used sweet clover in his rotation and is adding more. Some rough land on his farm is going back to native pasture. Sweet clover and pasture help maintain a 40-cow herd of cattle.

Livestock holds an important spot on the Pivonka farm. He maintains a herd of 35 cows and raises pigs from about 5 registered Duroc brood sows each year. At present Mr. Pivonka has 25 acres under irrigation. It produces fodder and alfalfa hay for his stock.

Altho wheat is the big crop on these farms, County Agent V. S. Crippen points out that these diversified programs are balancing production, removing some of the risk. Now they are getting their homes balanced, too. Yes, home remodeling is popular.



It was a square house with a peaked roof. A 10-foot addition and a roof change makes the Fred Dirks home, LaCrosse, look like this. Remodeling provided 2 second-floor bedrooms, and a sun porch and bathroom on the first floor. After painting the outside, they plan to do more landscaping.

The kitchen now is located in the new part of the house and adjoins the large living room. Since large work crews are a thing of the past on most farms, the usual dining room was eliminated. A breakfast nook divided from the kitchen by a serving counter is proving adequate and convenient.

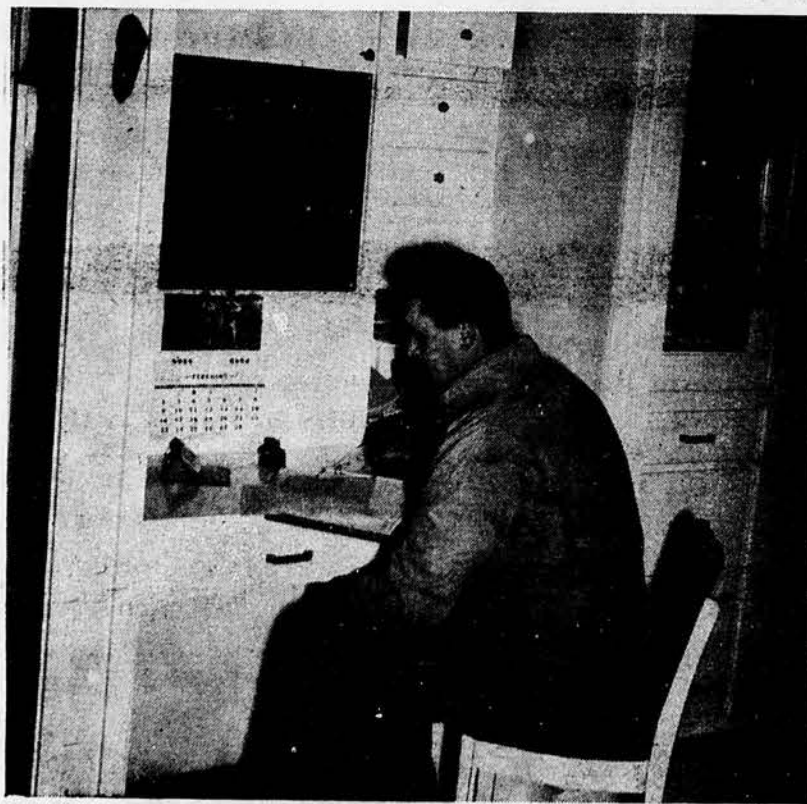
Kitchens belong to women, but you cannot keep men out of a room where food is being prepared. Mr. Pivonka has more reason than usual to spend time in their kitchen. A small office built into the wall, complete with drawers, blackboard and writing space provides him with additional excuse.

It is difficult to decide who is more proud of the new kitchen, Mr. or Mrs. Pivonka. The office provides room for both household and farm records and accounts. And the kitchen itself is of modern design, a step saver.

Opposite to the kitchen and living room are 3 bedrooms and a modern bathroom. Two of the bedrooms and the bath were built into the old part of the house and one bedroom is in the new addition.

As in the Dirks home, closet arrangements are designed to save room and still provide adequate storage. Even the hallway between bedrooms and bath are made usable with linen storage space.

A small service porch adjoins the kitchen. It provides a place to remove muddy overshoes and outer garments during foul weather without tracking into the main part of the home. More than that, hands can be washed in a lavatory installed here. It saves going thru the house into the bathroom to



This built-in office is a handy place for Charles Pivonka, Timken, to work on his farm-management books. Above him are 5 drawers, one for each member in the family and one extra. The blackboard is used extensively. Adjoining is a built-in cupboard which forms one wall for the breakfast nook.



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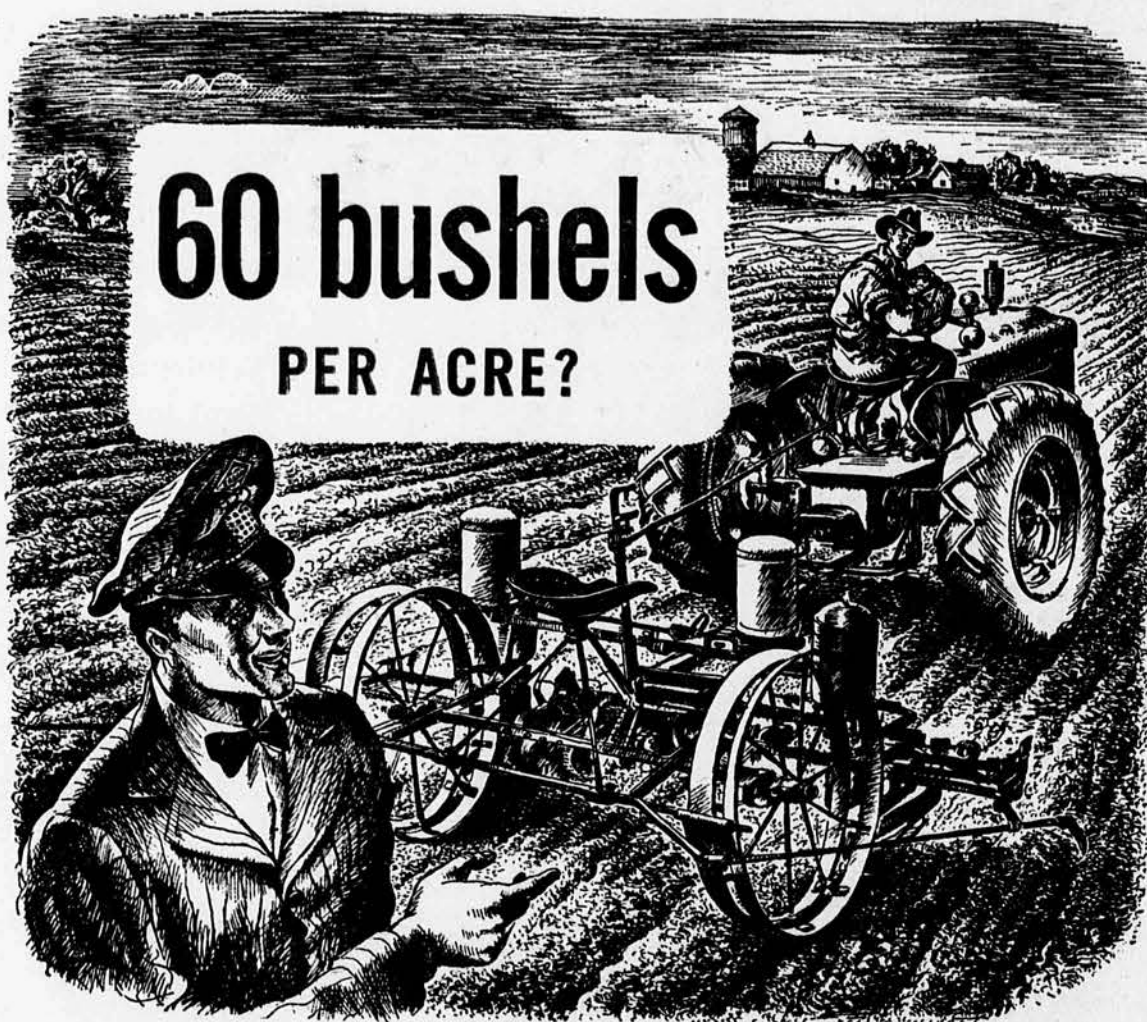
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Gets Herd Name

James R. Thomas, Oskaloosa, has been given the privilege of the exclusive use of the name "Woodridge Farm" as a herd name in registering his purebred Ayrshire cattle. The Ayrshire Breeders' Association, in Brandon, Vt., makes this announcement. There are now more than 20,000 herds of the popular Scottish dairy cows in the United States.

Donate Calf to Camp

Sunflower Farm, at Everest, operated by the Schwartz Brothers, has donated a yearling Angus heifer to be auctioned off May 13, proceeds going to the state 4-H camp.

This is one of a series of donations being made by Kansas stockmen to further the interests of the camp, announces J. Harold Johnson.

Bob Schwartz, one of the brothers, was himself an outstanding 4-H Club member from Brown county a few years ago. In 1936 he showed the grand champion of the Wichita Fat Stock Show.

Start Better Plans

Twenty-six Allen county farmers have signed up for a Balanced Farming program, reports Allan Goodbary, county agent.

They have held 3 group meetings to date and now are working out crop rotations, feed production, livestock-feed balance, home improvements, and farmstead improvements.

Assistance in the meetings is being given by Mr. Goodbary, Evelyn Wilson, home demonstration agent, and specialists from Kansas State College.

Solves Water Problem

Solving his water supply and distribution problems has been occupying the time of Sam Leu, Jefferson county. Short of water part of the time, he has been hauling it about 1½ miles. Now he has one pond completed and another under construction. When completed, they will cover 7 acres, insuring him plenty of water.

A new water system was installed about 2 years ago to supply water for the house, a hydrant in the yard, the stock tank, and to the milkhouse. Before this system was installed Mr. Leu depended on the windmill and did not always have water when he needed it.

Having water where you want it when you want it certainly is a pleasure, he reports now.

Good Management Helped

Average net farm incomes for about 900 farm management farms in Kansas reached an all-time high in 1946, state J. H. Coolidge and Paul W. Griffith, Kansas State College extension farm management specialists.

Cash income from marketings, exclusive of Government payments, was almost 3½ times as great as the 1935-39 period. Prices of products received by farmers has more than doubled and volume of marketings has increased 69 per cent.

Farm wage rates are 3.6 times greater than during the 1935-39 period. Despite increased feed costs, feeding ratios were favorable in 1946.

With increasing costs and probably some decline in average farm prices expected, good management will be of increasing importance, say the specialists.

Finds Key to Yields

An experience with sweet clover back in 1926 put W. C. Potter, of Pottawatomie county, in the ranks of steady sweet-clover growers. He now has been over his entire farm about twice with this soil-building legume.

But back in 1926 the crop was just an experiment. He had a 31-acre field that had been cropped continuously for 50 years to corn and wheat. He put about 12 acres of it to sweet clover, got a good hay crop the first year and 7 to 8 bushels of seed the next year.

After his sweet clover had been plowed under he put the entire 31 acres back to corn. That part of the field continuously cropped produced only 20 bushels an acre the next fall, while corn on his sweet-clover ground made 60 bushels. That was enough to convince me, and I have been using it ever since," says Mr. Potter.

Why Crowd Hospitals?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

HOSPITALS are expensive. But take them out of this country for a single month and we would agree that they are also invaluable. I refer not only to the city and county hospitals for ordinary forms of illness and accident, but to the great specialized institutions that are their legitimate outgrowth, the hospitals for the insane, the tuberculous, the blind, the deaf and the lame. As a matter of fact, hospitals do sometimes appear to be more expensive than they need to be. But the remedy is not so much to reduce the number of hospitals as to study their programs, systematize their methods and make the money spent in them buy as much service as possible.



Dr. Lerrigo

State hospitals for the insane have an especially good opportunity to give back to the citizen every penny of their tax cost, with interest. Mental hygiene is now coming into general practice. Its thoro teaching may save our overburdened state hospitals from need for further expansion. And who can teach it better than those who are selected to conduct the state hospitals? The trained personnel of such hospitals have routine work, true enough, but it need not take their full time. They can hold clinics; they can see border-line cases. Their physicians can be available for consultation.

The small-town doctor is bewildered when a case with pronounced mental symptoms presents itself. What would he give to have an expert psychiatrist ready to serve him upon request—a doctor not seeking a patient but ready with suggestions for such home treatment as may avert a disastrous climax and save the patient from institutional care. If such help is not available from the present staff of our hospitals, why not improve the staff so as to make it available?

Should you ever go thru the agonizing bewilderment of seeing a loved rela-

tive losing mental balance and realize how little help you can get to ward off disaster, you will know what I mean. Yet the loss of mental balance, with all the bewildering symptoms that it presents, may often be checked and perhaps aborted entirely if expert medical advice can be brought to bear on the case in its incipency. The everyday physician does not meet mental cases often enough to know when a crisis is impending and how to avert it. If the skilled and experienced men of our state hospitals can be called upon for counsel, many an "insane" person could weather the time of trouble in his own home.

Sleep Helps Growth

What will help me grow? Do I need to sleep as much if I eat more to build up the tissues of the body? I am 18.—Jim.

Yes. Sleep is one of the great essentials for growth. In the activities of the day you use up more tissue-building material than you can afford. During sleep you "catch up." A boy of 18 should sleep 8 hours. If poorly developed and weak, 9 is better.

Does Cause Trouble

Is it true that thumb-sucking causes a baby to have big tonsils and adenoids?—Mrs. G.

Thumb-sucking babies often do have enlarged tonsils and adenoids, but I hesitate to charge the trouble to that score. The definite and positive damage is in deforming the palate and interfering with the uniform eruption of the teeth.

Relieve the Pressure

Can you give a good treatment for ingrowing toenails?—S. W. C.

The best way to cure ingrowing toenails is to remove the pressure. Pay no attention to the ingrown part, but after soaking the foot in hot water, take an old safety razor blade and scrape and pare the upper surface of the nail until it is as thin as it will stand without breaking. Of course, you must wear sensible shoes, too.

Co-op Council Meets May 6

THE annual convention of the Kansas Cooperative Council will be held at Hutchinson May 6, 1947, beginning at 9 a. m. The address of welcome will be given by H. R. Manzes, manager, Ark Valley Co-operative Dairy Association, Hutchinson. Following that will be a panel discussion on the subject "Co-operative Correctives." Members of the panel are: Ralph Snyder, leader; Clyde Morton, William Lester, Lawrence Blythe, Henry Peterson, Chet Freeby, and Raymond Miller.

Addresses in the forenoon session will be on the "Credit Unions," by Henry L. Peterson; "The Grain Co-operatives in Our Total Economy," by Roy Crawford, Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, and "The Legislature and the Co-operatives," Clyde Coffman, legislative representative, Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations.

At the afternoon session, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, 1½ hours will be given over to transacting business of the Kansas council. This will include the president's address, by H. E. Witham;

the report of the executive secretary-treasurer, by Charles A. Richard; committee reports, election of directors and planning for the year ahead. Addresses in the afternoon are on "Our Common Task," by Governor Frank Carlson; "The Co-operatives and the Economic Outlook," by Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics, Kansas State College, and "The Future of the Co-operative Movement," by Raymond Miller, American Institution of Cooperation, Washington, D. C.

At the evening session, following the banquet, the main speakers will be Claude E. Wickard, director of the Rural Electrification Administration, whose topic will be "Lighting Up Rural America," and Howard A. Cowden, Consumers' Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo., who will discuss the "World Co-operatives."

All sessions of the convention will be held in the 4-H Club building at the fairgrounds in Hutchinson. The local committee on arrangements includes Clyde Morton, Neil Hermance and H. R. Manzes.

What! No Romance in a Freight Train?

EVER wonder what's behind the doors of freight cars as they speed across country? It's the world's goods hurrying from producer to consumer. There's mystery and romance from the first car to the last. Ever see a silk train? Before the war they sped from west coast ocean liners to east coast textile mills, heavily guarded and with right-of-way over other of the world's goods, stopping only at division points. Little wonder the sight of the rolling wheels makes the stay-at-home yearn for sight of far-away places.

Ordinary grapefruit comes across country by the trainload. What kind of folks raise the crop along the Texas-Mexico border? Behind the doors if one could see are the foods we eat, the clothes we wear and the furnishings we live with. Much of the things we live by comes over the shining rails. From big city factory, from forest, from pasture land . . . the sight of the places would be vacation for most of us stay-at-homers.



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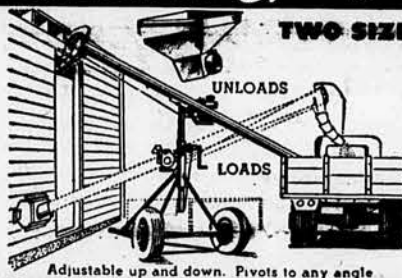
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A dressed-up meat loaf needs an encircling garnish of colorful vegetables. Here are fresh, green beans and golden carrot slices.

Salad Dressing

3 tablespoons minced onion	1 tablespoon prepared mustard
5 tablespoons vinegar	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar	pepper to taste

Mix ingredients well and pour over the hot vegetables. Line the salad bowl with shredded lettuce and celery. Pour vegetable mixture in bowl and toss lightly with fork. Serve immediately.—R. K. Republic county.

Raisin Cobbler

1/2 cup sugar	1/2 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter	2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup raisins	1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla	1 cup flour
1 cup boiling water	1/2 cup chopped nuts
1 tablespoon butter	

Mix the first 5 ingredients and cook to a medium sirup. Prepare a batter by mixing the butter, sugar, baking powder, milk and flour. Drop the batter by spoonfuls into a buttered baking dish and pour the sirup mixture over the top. Sprinkle the nuts over the top. Bake in a moderate oven (400° F.). The batter will rise to the top and brown.—Mrs. O. Y., Labette county.



Inspiration for Spring Menus

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

WILD flowers cover the hillsides and blossoms are arriving in the home-garden plots. Spring fashions are on parade and spring recipes have moved into the kitchens.

Meat Loaf

A meat loaf can be dressed up for company meals with an encircling garnish of colorful spring vegetables. Select the vegetables with both variety in color and flavor in mind.

2 pounds ground raw lean meat	spring parsley, chopped
1/2 pound suet or mild salt pork	1 small onion, chopped
2 or 3 stalks celery, chopped	4 tablespoons flour
	1 1/2 cups milk
	1 cup soft bread crumbs
	1 teaspoon salt
	dash pepper

For a meat loaf, select one kind of meat or a mixture of 2 or more kinds. Cut the suet or salt pork into small pieces, and fry until crisp. Cook the celery, parsley and onion in the fat for a few minutes. Stir in the flour and gradually add the milk, stir constantly and cook until thickened. Combine all the ingredients and mix well with the hands. Pack the mixture into a greased pan and bake in a moderately hot oven (350° F.) for about 1 1/2 hours. This may be served either hot or cold.

Cherry Tarts

Until now there has been nothing better than cherry pie a la mode. But now we have a new version of cherry tarts which includes plenty of ice cream with cherries atop.

Ice Cream Cherry Tarts

5 individual pastry shells	1 pint fresh, frozen or canned sweet cherries
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Make individual pastry shells from regular pastry recipe. Fill generously with vanilla ice cream. Top with red cherries and cherry sauce.

Cherry Sauce

1 cup cherry juice	1/2 cup sugar
1 1/2 teaspoons cornstarch	1 teaspoon lemon juice

Blend sugar, cornstarch and lemon juice. Add to cherry juice and cook, stirring until slightly thickened. Cool and serve over the ice cream.

Pastry Shells

Prepare your favorite pastry. Roll to 1/8 inch in thickness and cut into 5-inch circles. Fit into slightly greased individual pie pans or over the bottoms of large muffin tins and trim to fit. Press edges with fork and prick the surface with a fork to prevent blistering and shrinking. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for 15 to 18 minutes.

Hot Potato and Green Bean Salad

4 slices diced bacon	4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
2 cups cooked fresh green beans	2 cups shredded lettuce
2 cups cooked diced potatoes	1/2 cup chopped celery
	1/2 teaspoon salt

Fry bacon until crisp. Mix potatoes, beans, sliced eggs. Pour the bacon and fat over the mixture. Keep warm. Make the following dressing.

PEACE IS MY PRAYER

The whistling wind that cools the Arab's tent,
Sings a sonnet to me on bright May day,
The wind that wanders o'er the moors, frigid bent,
Carries my little boy's kite far away.

The stars o'er Venice and her deep lagoon
Cast effulgent light on gay lover's bold;
While in frozen north, a deserted moon
Trusts them to guide a lone Eskimo, cold.

The sun, whose dazzling rays melt Alpine snow
And softens the Andes white clad towers,
Is feeding thirsty, fertile fields below
And brings to me apple blossom showers.

The harvest moon beams forth on every land
Where native has garnered his daily bread.
The desert moon that glorifies the sand
Has awakened my pantries in their bed.

Oh, weedy world, that longs for brotherhood,
Oh, race and clan, that cries for war to cease!
If sun and moon and stars all work for good
Cannot we then unite for love and peace?

—Bertha Delaney Miller

Until now there has been nothing better than cherry pie a la mode. But . . . now we have a new version; cherry tarts filled with ice cream with cherry sauce atop.

Sugarless Chocolate Cake

1/2 cup cocoa	1/2 cup honey
1/2 cup hot water	2 unbeaten eggs
1/2 cup shortening	1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt	1 1/2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon vanilla	1/2 cup water

Mix cocoa and hot water, boil until like whipped cream, stirring constantly. Cool. Cream together the shortening, salt and vanilla. Add honey and beat well. Add eggs and beat well. Sift together the soda and flour and add alternately with the cold water to the creamed mixture. Add cooled cocoa mixture and beat well. Bake in a cake pan in a moderate oven (350° F.) until it shrinks from sides. Test with toothpick. This also may be baked as cup cakes.—Mrs. G. I., Marshall county.

Honey Custard

2 cups milk	1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
2 eggs, well beaten	1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
2 tablespoons honey	pinch salt

Scald milk, combine eggs, honey, salt and spices. Add the milk slowly to egg mixture, beating all the time. Pour into individual custard cups. Place them in a pan of water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until firm. If a pie is desired, pour the mixture into an unbaked pie shell and bake.—Mrs. G. E. P., Rice county.

Meat Balls

1 pound ground beef	1 small onion, minced
1 egg	1 teaspoon salt
2 slices dry bread	pepper to taste
3 cups cooked tomatoes	

Soak the bread in water and press dry. Mix all ingredients except tomatoes and shape into about 12 balls. Bring tomatoes to a slow boil in a saucepan, drop the balls in and simmer very slowly for about an hour and a half or until the liquid boils almost dry.—Mrs. M. H., Lincoln county.

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

Some years spring comes early, a glamorous, gladsome lass, wearing a bright green frock and blossom-tinted scarf floating in the breeze. But this year spring came late, a shy little lass in a pale green frock, with yellow jonquils for a corsage. Her brown wrap, folded carefully in the background, was kept handy, just in case.

We had a few days like the ones Henry David Thoreau described in his Journal. "They were pleasant spring days, in which the winter of man's discontent was thawing as well as the earth, and the life that has lain torpid began to stretch itself."

It was during those days of discontent that I looked longingly out of my kitchen window, clean now, for I hastened out on the first sunny morning and sprayed and shined the glass until it sparkled. If only spring would come! So many things to do outdoors . . . yard to clean, old flower stalks to trim and burn, so many things! Yet, here inside where the kitchen fire felt warm and comforting, about all I could do was watch my flowers and peer at the little box of dirt for the hundredth time, to see if there was even a sign of a funny pushed-up hump that meant a seed had sprouted. "There is magic in the stillness of a seed."

While I watched and waited I remembered a story I read. An old Scotch gardener with a "green thumb" had a visitor one day, a lady bearing a flowerpot with an apparently dead begonia plant in it. "Please, put another begonia in the pot for me," was the lady's request. "This one is dead." "Oh no it isn't," smiled the gardener. "Just leave it with me and we'll see."

Soon the plant was nursed back to life and was full of dainty pink blossoms. And months later visitors were shown numbers of plants, all of them products of that one lifeless stalk the woman wanted to replace. The old gardener's explanation of the miracle was, "It's lovin' that does it."

As I recalled the story I thought of my rosemary plant, slowly dying. Is it possible for one to watch over plants too carefully? But the rosemary is different, if one believes the old superstitions, and I do!

I've watched the trees so carefully for the faintest sign of a leaf. There's a certain beauty and grace about the leafless trees of winter, but when spring lingered on the other side of the world and the little new leaves are long overdue, my thoughts were sadder thoughts. Some writer once said, "It is all a matter of which side of the tree you stand on whether it is summer or winter." I do not agree with that theory. This is one year when standing on the south side of a tree would not help matters in the least!

One of the nicest things about early spring is that first spring rain after so much ice, sleet and snow. It wasn't a warm rain, really, but warm enough to start the robins singing from the bare treetops. From the robin's song you'd think the very raindrops were falling from the trees in a burst of melody!

Offer—For Young and Old

We will pay \$5 to each person who sends us an original play or skit which we can use. The play must be one which can be given by rural people, young or old in a small community. Fifteen or 20 minutes presentation time will be most satisfactory.

Be original with your ideas. Most published plays are copyrighted and cannot be produced without permission. So stay clear of them. If you have seen a play produced so much the better, for you know whether it was a success. Let us hear from the playwrights.—The Editors.

What a beautiful philosophy of life the robin seems to have! He hops about, cocks his head to one side and quickly yanks up a worm. How did he know that worm was there? Was he listening for it when he turned his head to one side? When he needs a bath, if there is no birdbath handy, he makes use of what he has and takes his bath in a mud puddle. He seems to enjoy rainy days!

Now I'd like to tell you about my newest bird book, "The Best Bird Stories I Know," by John Clair Minot.

May

Comes now the merry month of May
With pretty queens and Maypole dances,
With marbles and kites and jumping ropes,
Minnows in cans and flowering branches.

Comes now the merry month of May
With school graduation and garden planting,
With potato hoeing and spring house cleaning
And Mother's Day and she's just panting.

—Camilla Welch Wilson

It is one of the nicest books about birds I've had the pleasure of owning. What a relief it is to read a nice, clean book for a change! Such a contrast to many so-called best sellers.

I wrote to the publishers and received permission to share parts of the book with my Journal readers. And I hope some of you will want to buy the book for your own library as the price is so reasonable, one dollar.

In the introduction the author says, "Not a poet from Homer down but has written of birds. The oldest surviving lyric in our own language, an anonymous fragment coming out of the England of seven centuries ago, has to do with the song of the cuckoo in springtime." Then he goes on to tell about various bird stories in the Bible.

Here's something that interested me: "Paleontology tells us that birds have changed scarcely at all in a million years." Think of that! "Small wonder that the sight and sound of them or even the thoughts of them exalt the soul of earth-bound humanity."

On a recent Saturday when a deep snow covered the landscape I could hardly believe my eyes when the maple tree just outside my kitchen windows seemed alive with migrating song sparrows. They were so hungry I filled the feeding shelf to overflow-

ing twice before they were satisfied. But they sang for their food, or so I'd say, before going on their way . . . not the lovely summer song, for that would have been out of place against a background of snow, but at least it was a song.

In my new book is a chapter called "A Bird Medley" by John Burroughs. Of the song sparrow he writes, "This bird displays more marked individuality in its song than any bird with which I am acquainted. Birds of the same species generally all sing alike but I have observed numerous song sparrows with songs peculiarly their own. Last season, the whole summer thru, one sang like this: 'sweet, sweet, bitter' which I thought a simple but very profound summing-up of life and I wondered how the little bird had learned it so quickly!"

Isn't it amusing how children's games change with the seasons? Boys and girls in the grades are now interested in rolling hoops . . . big hoops and little hoops.

The lambing season is over for another year. The last little lamb, such a tiny little thing she looks more like a stuffed toy, belongs to a great big robust ewe who wasn't at all interested in motherhood to begin with. And I had misgivings that she wasn't going to have anything to do with little Teenie, ever. But even a luke-warm interest in such a cute little offspring is better than having to bring her up on a bottle.

Choose Carefully

Now that vacuum cleaners are coming on the market slowly and the farm wife has been waiting to buy one, she must decide what type suits her best. There are 2 general types, the upright and the tank. Each type has its own peculiar advantages and the decision should be based on the type of carpets and other cleaning you have to do.

The upright type is usually best for those homes which have heavy pile

Ideas for Parties

This leaflet offers suggestions for a Cap and Apron Party, an Easter Bonnet Party, the Art Party, a Dramatic Party, a Self-Service Party and a Cake Party. Suitable for young or old, for a woman's club special party or a group of the older school-age group. When ordering the "You Can Make It" leaflet, send 3 cents to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

rugs and carpets and where there is a great deal of hard traffic over them. This type of vacuum cleaner has an agitating motor-driven brush in addition to air suction. It will remove embedded dirt as well as surface soil and litter on top the rug.

The tank-type vacuum cleaner removes lint and dirt by straight air or suction. There is no agitating brush. Some models have a brush attached

to the floor nozzle but it is stationary. However, the ease with which curtains, bookshelves and other furnishings above the floor may be cleaned is a definite asset. The heavy tank part of this vacuum cleaner remains on the floor and only the small equipment pieces need to be carried about.

The Maiden Spring

We have a welcome visitor
As you can plainly see
She's running o'er with fun and joy
And is lovely as can be.

Oh! She's a charming maiden
From down in Dixie land,
On a warm soft breeze she drifted in
With her noted birdling band.

She lightly touched the meadows,
Which were withered bare and brown,
And suddenly green spurs of grass
Carpeted the ground.

She glanced upon the brooklets
Dressed in glimmering ice and snow
And sparkling little streamlets
Ran out into the world to grow.

Then as she passed thru forests
Sweet flowers sprang everywhere,
The trees shook out their new green
gowns
And fragrance filled the air.

She brought with her wee sunbeams
The winter world to light,
And silvery little raindrops
To wash the old earth white.

Wherever you may wander
Music soft and sweet will ring,
'Tis the messenger for certain
Of the charming maiden Spring.
—Verna Meyer

Turkish Towel Helps

Have you ever been annoyed when sewing on the machine to find that some material was so slippery it continued to fall off the board end? It will "stay put" if a bath towel is pinned over the end of the board.

For School or Parties

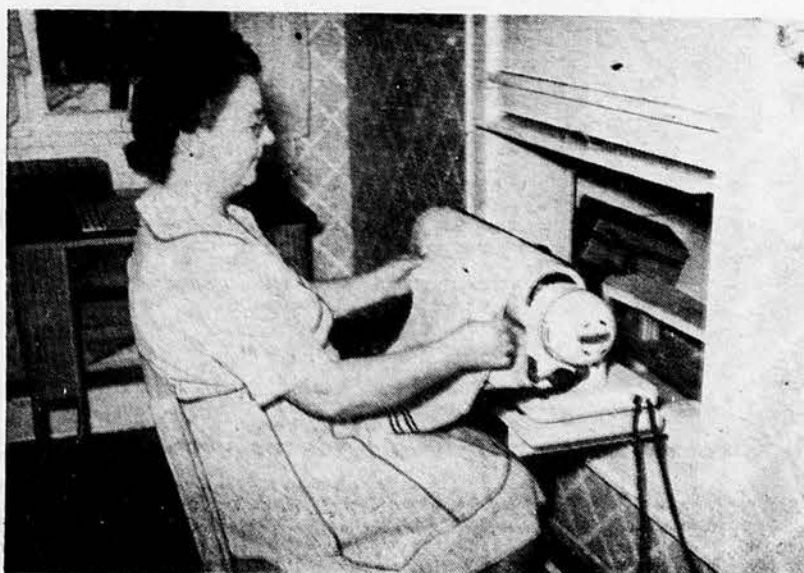


4832
SIZES
10-16

The drawstring neckline and inset belt are flattering. Easy to make, too. It's a perfect frock for school or parties, depending on material chosen. It comes in teen-age sizes, 10 to 16. Size 12 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern 4832 may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Sits While She Irons



With gardening, the poultry, the house and the 3 meals it's a treat to be able to sit in a comfortable chair and iron says Mrs. Glen Jones, Sedgwick county.

From Procter & Gamble's Great Laboratories-

JUST



GUARANTEE

Procter & Gamble guarantees that Tide will do everything claimed for it in this advertisement. If you are not completely satisfied, return the unused portion of your package to dealer, and the purchase price will be refunded.



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 suds billow up instantly—even in hardest water. And Tide forms no hard-water scum . . . leaves no deposits on clothes or round the tub. No water softeners needed—Tide does it all!

TIDE'S IN-

TIDE IS A WONDER FOR CLEANING MILKING UTENSILS, TOO...

A Revolutionary New Washday Miracle!

RELEASED

IT'S TIDE... *you've never used anything like it!*

TIDE is a completely NEW washing product—the most revolutionary washday help that ever came out of a package! Born of new knowledge gained in wartime research, Tide does *what's never been done before*—washes clothes cleaner than any soap,

yet leaves colors brighter! The first time you try Tide you'll know it's entirely different! The amazing suds billow up instantly even in *hardest* water . . . and those wonder suds *look* different, *feel* different from any soap you've ever used.

ONLY Tide DOES ALL FOUR!



1. Washes clothes cleaner!

Yes, cleaner than any soap made! Everything comes cleaner with Tide—even heavily soiled work shirts and grimy farm overalls! Tide leaves clothes free, not only from ordinary dirt, but from gray, dingy soap film as well. No soap can get your family wash as clean as Tide!



2. Actually brightens colors!

When Tide goes to work on faded-looking, soap-dulled colors, they actually come out *brighter*! Because Tide leaves no film itself . . . and washes away all soap film left from former washings. Yes, Tide is *really safe* for your dainty washable colors!

3. Never "yellows" white things!

Tide keeps sheets, shirts, pillow cases, and other white things *gleaming* white; week after week. Wash them over and over and over . . . store them as long as you like . . . Tide can never turn them yellow! It's amazing!



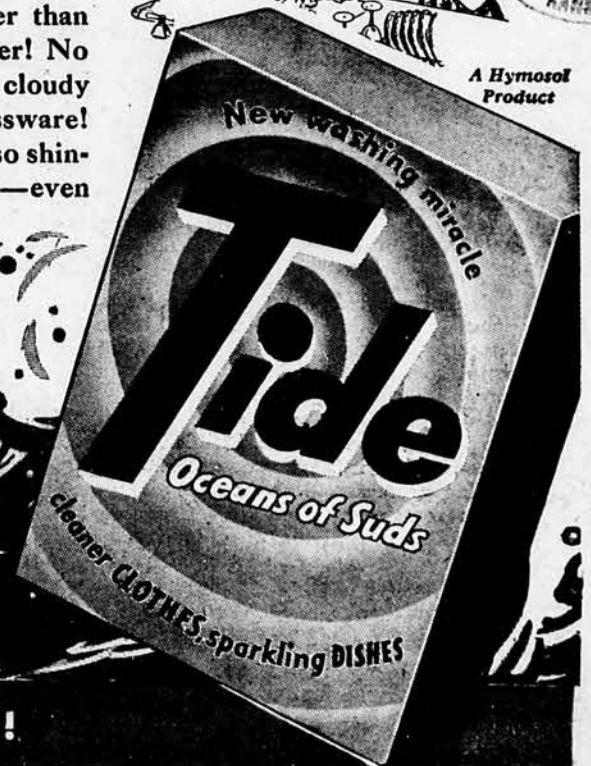
4. Gives more suds— prove it in your dishpan!

Tide gives *more* suds, *longer-lasting* suds than any soap in *hardest* water. And those wonder suds cut the grease like magic . . . wash dishes cleaner than any soap. No scum in the water! No greasy ring round the pan! No cloudy film to cling to dishes and glassware! That's why they rinse and dry so *shining* bright, so *sparkling* clear—even without wiping!



DIRT'S OUT!

QUICK! EASY! NO SCUM OR MILKSTONE!



Introducing

THE NEW FASTER
METHOD OF CLEANING
MILKING MACHINES...

A YEAR'S SUPPLY OF **VEL**
FREE!
WITH A NEW
PERFECTION Milker

ONE CASE (24 boxes) with one milker unit
TWO CASES with two milker units, etc.
(This offer good until June 1, 1947)

The amazing Vel cleaning method eliminates milkstone, lowers bacteria count, cuts cleaning time to a fraction. And now, for a limited time, you can get a year's supply of Vel Free with each new Perfection Milker unit.

SEE THE NEW DE LUXE
MILK-MASTER

It's the only machine with extra-comfortable Vari-Matic Milking... vacuum adjusted automatically to the need of each teat for fast milking with the least possible vacuum. Buy your Milk-Master now and take advantage of this Free Vel offer!

SEE YOUR DEALER

Write for new
catalog

PERFECTION MFG. CORP.

2137 E. Hennepin, Minneapolis 13, Minn.

**VARI-MATIC
MILKING**

Perfection **MILK-MASTER**

CONTINUE YOUR U. S. SAVINGS BOND PURCHASES

Now Ready!

"FLOCK PROVED"
VITROL
VITAMIN ENRICHED
CHICKLETS

««« in the Amazing
NEW CRUMBLE Form!
Natural "Grain-Like Size"
STARTS CHICKS ON FEED FASTER

This remarkable ration in irregular, granular form is more attractive, more tempting, more palatable... starts chicks eating sooner... helps get them off to a sturdy start. Easily digested, too.

VITROL Chicklets are enriched with life-protecting vitamins, fortified with bone-building minerals and growth-promoting proteins. So start your chicks right... on these new **VITROL** Chicklets in crumble form... and see what a ready aid they are in producing big, husky, meaty broilers and profitable egg layers.

See Your Schreiber Dealer or write us.

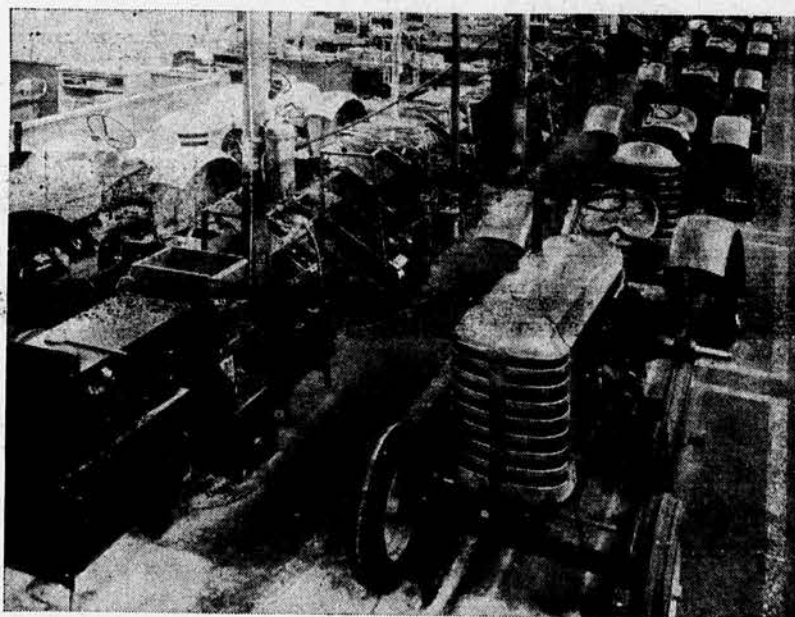
Mfg. By **SCHREIBER MILLS**
St. Joseph, Missouri



Wouldn't Mr. Massey Be Surprised!

If He Could See How His Workshop Has Grown

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**



Coming off the assembly line, these Massey-Harris tractors are ready for the dynamometer test and then a gleaming coat of "tractor red."

IT IS amazing how far a manufacturing plant will go to protect its workmen. I noticed this first thing in a day spent at the huge Massey-Harris tractor plant, at Racine, Wis. It covers 4 city blocks, has 832,000 square feet under roof, and certainly is equipped and streamlined for efficient production of tractors and tractor implements.

The plant is light, well ventilated. Machines are placed to eliminate every possible accident hazard, have their special safety devices, and are painted a color scheme to still further safety. The body, or stationary part of the machine, is painted a restful green so it will be soothing to the eyes. All levers and handles that operate the machinery are painted yellow. Then moving parts of the machine are painted cream. Out from this plant come the gleaming red tractors with yellow wheels.

Now, Massey-Harris is strong on safety measures for the good of the men themselves. Then there is another excellent reason. The parts coming out of the various departments of the plant are machined down to automotive tolerances. A guide picked up one gear and said it was within $\frac{1}{10,000}$ th of an inch of being perfect, and it wasn't finished yet. I never tried dividing an inch into 10,000 parts, but can understand tractors must be of superior workmanship to stand the tough jobs they do on the farm.

Machines Cut Gears

Precision manufacture starts in the tool room where experienced craftsmen build the fixtures and toolage which guide and control machine tools in actual production. It is interesting to watch batteries of automatic machines cut gears of many kinds. Farmers interested in welding, and a great many are now, could get a pointer or two from the way the Massey-Harris

workers do it. And it is a caution the way heavy machining is done on tractor frames with large, multiple drills boring 32 holes, down to a gnats eyebrow, in one operation. Then another machine threads all these holes in a single operation.

Of course, tractors are put together on an assembly line where every man knows his job. Along the way certain parts are dipped in 1,500-gallon paint vats, but the main painting job is done with spray guns in about 5 minutes. Then into a 180-degree oven goes each tractor where for 45 minutes the finish is baked. At the end of the assembly line, however, each tractor is tested with a dynamometer for horsepower rating under load.

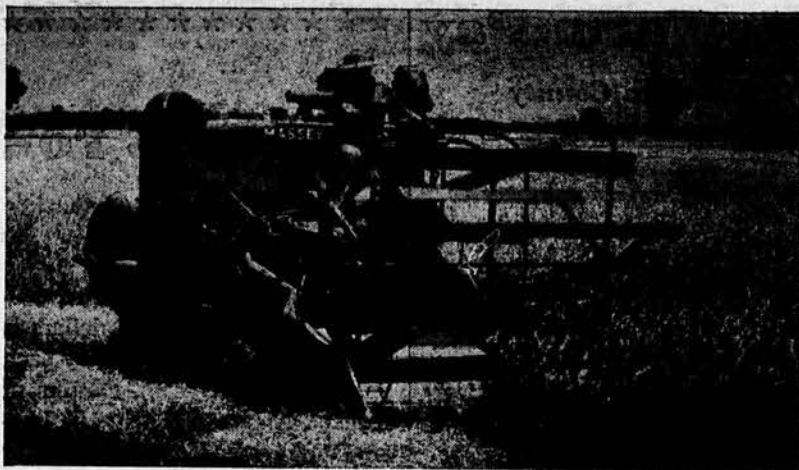
All thru the plant parts are tested and retested. Everything is checked and double-checked. Then comes a very interesting test. One tractor out of a bunch is put in the dust room. It has a glass window so you can see what is going on inside. Large fans in that room blow a barrage of Arizona dust against the operating tractor for 2,000 hours, when it is torn down to see what happened. Why Arizona dust? Well, my guide said it is more abrasive than dust from other states. One loyal Arizonian in the group protested.

Celebrate Century Mark

The occasion for this trip thru the Massey-Harris plant was to help celebrate the company's century mark. Origin of The Massey-Harris Company goes far back to 1847 when Daniel Massey, a Vermont farmer, turned from his regular occupation of farming to make better tools for his neighbors. One of the many developments made by Massey's company that revolutionized farming was the automatic dump rake in 1869—the first of its kind to be built in North America. Now, it is interesting to note in this connection that Massey-Harris re-



Here is the Massey-Harris self-propelled corn picker. It does away with down rows and hand shucking. Traveling along at a good clip, 3 to 9 miles an hour, it handles 20 to 30 acres a day in 50-bushel corn, about as much as 15 average men would husk.



The Massey-Harris self-propelled "Clipper," with full 7-foot cut, 5-foot rasp-bar cylinder. It is a recognized champion in more than 110 different crops on small and medium farms.

cently introduced a new machine which combines the many haying tasks into one simple operation. The new "Forage Clipper" cuts hay or forage, chops it to the desired length, elevates it, and loads it into the wagon ready for the mow or silo.

Briefly, the original Massey plant, and the original Harris plant, both primitive workshops, got together and the organization bearing their names has since expanded to 9 large factories located throught the world. Some 7,500 workers produce more than 1,000 different machines and implements which are sold in 55 countries.

In Daniel Massey's day power on the

farm was a yoke of oxen, or at best a team of horses. Wouldn't he be surprised if he could come back today, to see his name stenciled proudly on an entirely new line of 5 great post-war tractors—power that wasn't even dreamed of 100 years ago? One of the latest things we saw at Racine the other day is the company's self-propelled corn picker.

With its sturdy background, with up-to-the-minute plants turning out superior farm machinery, with 100 years of manufacturing experience as a guide, it is little wonder that Massey-Harris steps across into its second century with unlimited faith in the future.

Likes New Barn Arrangement

HOW shall I build my new barn? Would I like a conventional building arranged much like a thousand other barns in the state? Or would I prefer something different?

Those questions confronted Kermit Hayes, Rice county, 2 years ago. He decided a conventional structure is not entirely suitable for the present machine age. But he studied the matter a whole year before he accepted his own plans. This free-hand drawing shows the interior arrangement of his new barn completed a year ago. The over-all dimensions are 48 by 54 feet.

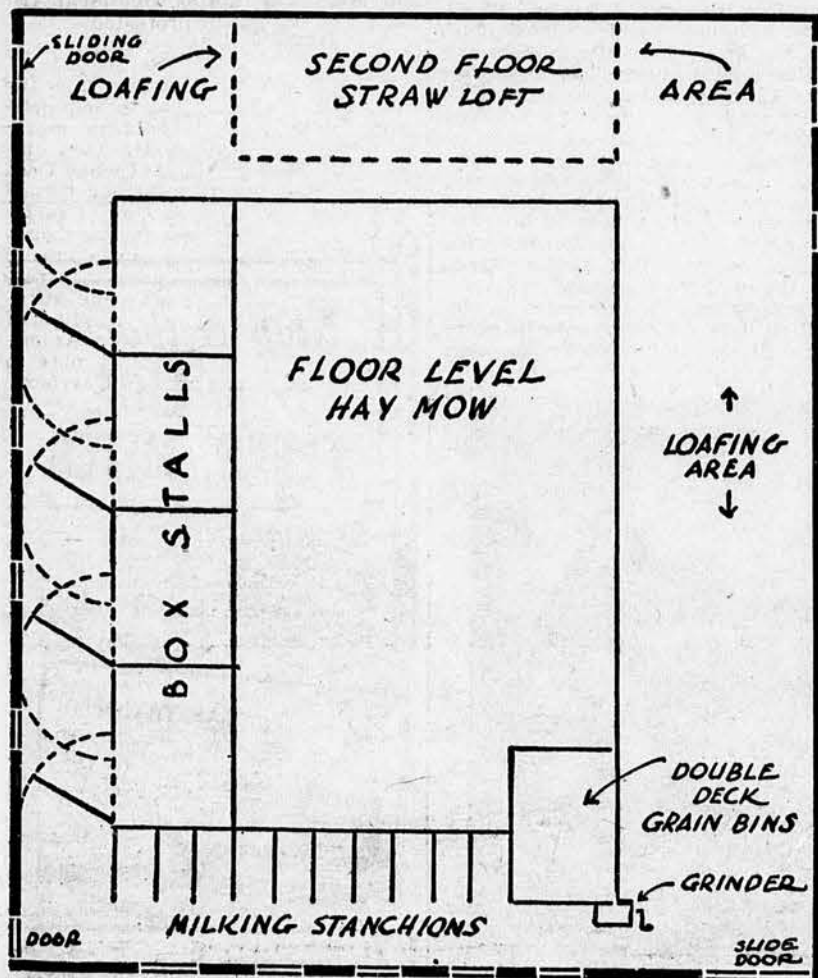
In the first place, Mr. Hayes wanted plenty of room in the loafing areas. He can drive into them with tractor and manure spreader. More than that, he has room to use a manure loader in them. With little adjustment the building can be used for dairy cows, beef, hogs or sheep.

With the floor-level haymow located in the center, he has room for stock on all 4 sides. The swinging gates on the box stalls are fastened on the wrong end, he points out, but he wanted them that way. He can bring 2 gates together and pen calves into a smaller stall and drive other stock thru the passageway.

The milking parlor is conveniently close to both hay and grain supply. With little extra fixing it could be made suitable for grade-A production.

With the feed grinder located inside the barn, this year-around chore can be done with little trouble, rain or shine. Even after a year of planning, tho, Mr. Hayes feels he did not provide quite enough room for his grinder.

The carpenters thought I was crazy when I insisted on this arrangement, Mr. Hayes said. But after a year's use, he reports the barn is a laborsaver.



This drawing shows the interior arrangement of the new Hayes barn, completed a year ago.

Why Not Serve the Best?



BUTTER-NUT COSTS LESS THAN A PENNY A CUP

FIRST CHOICE IN A MILLION HOMES

Farm folks know good coffee . . . and Butter-Nut is their favorite. It has the richness and solid satisfaction they like. Its flavor is smooth and mellow, a quality that comes from the unusually fine coffees Butter-Nut uses. No second choice coffee is ever used in Butter-Nut. It is always at top flavor!

Yet, with all its exceptional quality, Butter-Nut costs you less than a penny a cup! So much satisfaction for so little money is one of the biggest bargains you can find in any grocery store.

When you buy coffee, never take any but the best. Insist on Butter-Nut and get the greatest enjoyment your money will buy.



BUTTER-NUT GLASS JARS ARE REAL FRUIT JARS. SAVE THEM





World's Champion! L. E. Peterson, Victor, Montana, claims more championships in world competition than any other small grain exhibitor. Won still another first place award (for Durum Wheat) at the 1946 International Grain and Hay Show.

"Cereals? I've tried about all of them," says L. E. Peterson. "And my favorite cereal dish is Wheaties, 'Breakfast of Champions.' I'm sure wheat is one of the world's greatest foods. And I say that Wheaties have plenty of good nourishment—good flavor." Wheaties—America's favorite whole wheat flakes—take first place on the Peterson breakfast menu.

General Mills, Inc.

"Wheaties" and "Breakfast of Champions" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc.



JUST your size! Wheaties' new Extra-Big-Pak. Holds 50% more than the regular package. Right amount for your family. Be sure to ask for the Extra-Big-Pak. Get your share of Wheaties' extra-swell flavor.

Sweet Clover Made Farm Pay

It Is a Must on Davis Farm in Kingman County

By ED RUPP



Wendell Davis, Kingman county, was sowing oats the last week in March. He sows oats several weeks late so he can seed sweet clover at the same time. Here he refills the legume attachment on his fertilizer drill with certified white blossom sweet clover seed.

WHEN Wendell Davis, Kingman county, plans his crop rotations sweet clover receives early consideration. Sweet clover has been a must on this farm for 35 years. Today, all but 120 of the 1,080 acres he farms have been enriched with clover. And the 120 will get its share, too.

It all started when his uncle, the late Harry E. Davis, moved to Kingman county from Pleasant Hill, Mo. He started on one of the poorest farms in the community. The odds were against him, but clover changed that.

He had been accustomed to the use of red clover in Missouri, but red clover would not grow here. He obtained some Hubam sweet clover seed from the East and tried it. It worked.

For several years he had between 25 and 30 acres of this white-blossom clover growing on his farm. Later it was selected by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association as the parent stock for certified white-blossom sweet clover. For a time it was the only source for this certified seed.

Soon Increased Acreage

When his nephew, Wendell Davis, started to farm with him in 1935, the younger man became interested in the possibilities of sweet clover. They soon increased the clover acreage. For nearly 10 years now certified seed has been harvested annually from approximately 100 acres.

Before the war Wendell says sweet clover accounted for a much higher acre return than wheat. Wheat brought below \$1 a bushel. They were getting about \$7.20 a bushel for sweet clover. They usually expected a yield of 5 or 6 bushels.

Altho wheat has been high the last few years, clover still pays out. Last year he cleaned 10 bushels of seed to the acre from a 30-acre field. It brought 15½ cents a pound, or \$9.30 a bushel.

At the same time it produces valuable pasture for his livestock. The clover is usually ready for pasture August 20, and will carry a good load of stock until after frost. In spring it can be pastured again before letting it go for a seed crop.

One crop of clover will help the following wheat crop, Mr. Davis says. But he would rather grow clover on one field for 4 years. After 4 years of clover, he says the soil is good for 5 years of wheat.

A few years ago he demonstrated on an 80-acre field what sweet clover would do for succeeding wheat. This 80 was good for only 5 to 10 bushels of wheat an acre. It was that poor. After 4 years of sweet clover, he was able to get yields of 20 and 22 bushels from the same field.

Neighbor Could Tell

The ground works better, too. Sweet clover has been grown so long on the Davis farm that it is no longer noticeable. But his neighbor, Oscar Hyatt, told Mr. Davis he could tell a difference. He found the ground where clover had been grown worked better and the plow pulled easier.

For seeding Mr. Davis is well equipped with a fertilizer drill which carries a legume seeding attachment. With one sweep over the field he can fertilize, seed the nurse crop and sweet clover. With oats as the cover crop, he usually seeds 2 or 3 weeks later than normal to give the clover maximum opportunity.

Altho he seeded certified oats in every row in one field this spring, he seeded clover with it. This field is intended primarily for oats production, but some of the clover will stick. If the year is good, the clover will be good, too.

Where he is more interested in clover than oats, he seeds oats in every other drill row. In the rows where oats



Honeybees are an important factor in the sweet clover program. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Davis, Kingman county, show a group of hives in trees near their home. Believe it or not, they seldom get stung.

WHO PAYS FOR BRUISES?

Cuts and bruises are expensive — an estimated 50 million dollars is lost to the livestock industry each year because of them. Owners of livestock pay the bill in the lowered prices they must accept for animals.

This tremendous annual loss in money is the price Nature charges for cruelty to her living creatures. For unless they are properly fed and cared for, cattle, sheep or hogs fail to reach the weight and quality of which they are capable. Overcrowding of animals in transit as they're moved about the farm or taken to market — prodding or whipping to a point where bruises result — all this mistreatment results in a lowered market value for the livestock.

Owners of livestock who are responsible for cuts and bruises may think someone else takes the loss — but they are largely mistaken. Packers have to reflect these losses in the prices they offer for livestock.

Remember, just as surely as she metes out punishment for cruelty to animals, Nature rewards those who treat them properly. Livestock that is raised and handled with care is certain to bring the maximum price the market can offer.

ARMOUR and Company

Stop Setbacks from LICE, FLEAS, MITES

● Poultry and cattle do their best when free from lice, fleas and mites. Use Dannen Louse Powder in shaker top carton. Easy to use and definitely effective. Also combats bedbugs, roaches and other household insects.

12 oz. carton 65c



For SANITATION

Thoroughly scrub brooder and hog houses with Dannen Animal Dip and Disinfectant. Effective and economical . . . just one quart needed for every 18 gallons of water.

Per quart 60c

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

Always Ask For DANNEN REMEDIES

is not seeded, the tension is released from the spring which forces the disk in the ground. In these rows the clover seed is dropped normally thru the opening behind the disk. In the rows where oats is being seeded, the clover is broadcast behind the disk. This prevents excessive coverage of the small clover seed.

He nearly always uses oats for a cover crop. Even when seeded in every other row, the oats often is good for 20 to 30 bushels an acre. If there is no oats yield, it still has served its purpose as a nurse crop.

Lime, too, is an important factor in his plans. Mr. Davis recalls his experience with lime on one 30-acre patch. The soil on a hill in this field was noticeably weaker than the soil in the lower ground. They used lime only on the hill. After the sweet clover was established, he could see to the row where the lime application had ended.

When harvesting some of the sweet clover seed is lost in the field. But this serves to re-establish the stand. Even when not harvested, it will reseed. A few years ago, Wendell recalls, they had a 7-acre field that had not been harvested in 16 years. Early in spring it looked thin, but they decided to let

it go for seed. The 7-acre field made 63 bushels of seed.

That is why many farmers say sweet clover is a valuable weed. Actually, Mr. Davis needs to do little sweet clover seeding now. Of course, if he buys more land he has more clover to seed.

There is another important angle to clover production on the Davis farm. When Harry Davis first came to Kansas he brought honeybees with him. He had kept bees back in Missouri.

Wendell now has 62 hives of bees divided between the 2 farmsteads. They do their part towards clover seed production. And they are worth their weight in golden honey. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Davis gathered 5,000 pounds of honey. Most of it sold in the community at about 25 cents a pound. In other years they have gathered as much as 8,000 or 9,000 pounds. Divide those figures by 4 and it gives an approximate amount of the return those bees made in dollars.

Wendell has his own cleaning and scarifying equipment installed in his granary. Altho newer varieties of sweet clover are being produced, there is a large demand for certified white blossom. It keeps him busy supplying that demand.

"Might Use Lie Detector"

Dear Editor: At a glance no one would find any connection between politics, a lie detector, roads, schools, prohibition, plus a good many other things for which tax money is spent. But on a second glance the lie detector, if properly used, would solve most of our problems and save millions of dollars. I understand the . . . police department has a lie detector. I also understand it is permissible to use this gadget on a drunk or a petty thief but that it is unconstitutional to use this same gadget on a political thief who has sworn to uphold and support the laws of our country.

Now here are a few questions we, the people, might ask our officials:

To the county commissioners: Are you giving the taxpayer a full dollar's worth of service, or do you buy services and material from salesmen and contractors who will split their commissions with you? Do you always place public business with competent and legitimate bidders regardless of personal friendship?

To the sheriff: Do you know where

any intoxicating liquor or gambling machines are in operation in your county? Do you perform your duties without favoritism?

To the legislator: Do you pass laws that you and your friends abide by? Are you ever influenced by pressure groups and do you accept bribes or special favors from such groups?

To the governor: Do you try to fulfill your political promises to the people? Do you execute the law impartially? Do you consider the interest of your party above your state?

To all of us who want good roads, good schools, good government: Don't you think the taxpayer should invest in a lie detector to check on their dishonest politicians? Of course, this would not affect the honest official.

I'll bet we would soon see taxes going down, sanded roads, graveled roads, paved roads, better schools, new buildings and money left over for a tax refund if we could find a way to check where our money goes, with that little old lie detector. . . .—J. O. Snyder, Peck, Kan.

Willing to Try

Dear Editor: . . . It is not only the grade schools that need revamping, it is the high-school setup as well.

I agree . . . that we do have good teachers in our country schools. Most of them are conscientious and hard-working. They would do the same good work in a consolidated school. They might also have a decent place to teach and good equipment and better pay. It would be a pleasure to many not to have to build a fire and sweep the floors while wearing their good clothes. Go into any grade-school system in town and see how many of those teachers started out in the country. Many of them would still be teaching in the country if conditions were more pleasant.

Then there is the idea so many people have that the country teacher has more time for individual attention. I've heard this all my life and never could understand where people got the idea. I've gone to both country and town schools and my children have gone to country, town and consolidated schools, and the only country school teachers I ever knew who had time on their hands were the ones who didn't have enough pupils to make school interesting. Given the same number of pupils, the country teacher has many more classes to recite than the town teacher and you don't ask teacher questions when she's reciting classes.

When a teacher has just one grade the pupils all study together and recite together. In the country school you don't always study when you should because you are listening to others recite. I'll admit it is interesting and so often the little folks say something funny so you can laugh.

About being alone in class, from my personal experiences and observations I can say that is the worst feature of the country school. Especially is this true if a child is shy and bashful. A child needs to learn how to work and play with other children. He needs to

feel at ease with other children, and he needs to learn how to hold his own with others. . . .

They have consolidated schools in other states, all 12 grades. Why not in Kansas? . . . My own children went to a similar school for 4 years in Colorado. I thought it was the nicest school I had ever seen.

A lot of people here in Kansas are afraid of school busses. I'll admit I can't blame them, their only experience with them being the few high-school busses being run around the countryside. But a farmer can't do anything about it; he has no voting power. In a consolidated district they can go and vote on all issues that come up and what they don't like they can remedy.

One of the reasons why the present redistricting plan hasn't gotten any further than it has is because the farmers have no voice in the matter. Then, too, a lot of the members of these boards don't know a whole lot about what they are trying to do.

Even at that, the plan shouldn't be abolished but its evils corrected. Workable methods in other states can be studied and altered to suit our own needs. I can't see why there is any harm in having a consolidated school in or near a small town or village. It gives the teachers a better chance to find some place to stay. As for school busses keeping the children away from home early and late, the high-school busses are already doing that. About the time a boy gets big enough to be of some real value about the farm he starts to high school, so you have that problem with you anyway.

All rural children should have an equal chance to get a high-school education. They don't have that now, but it seems to me that consolidation would help that situation. After the experience of the last 7 years we've had trying to educate our children we are willing to give it a try.—Mrs. R. L. Gifford, Garnett, Kan.



Make Hay the Fast, Low-Cost Way...

Make it a Massey-Harris



With its 4-bar cylinder, the Massey-Harris No. 11 Side Delivery Rake is built for big capacity at fast tractor speeds.



The Massey-Harris No. 8 Loader is famous for handling hay gently, an important factor in making high quality, leafy hay.



With a Massey-Harris Forage Clipper, you can cut, chop and load any hay or silage crop in one easy, time-saving, labor-saving operation.

For tops in performance and economy, team up your hay tools — all your farm jobs — with a Massey-Harris Tractor. Light two-pow Model "20"; full two-pow "30"; 3-pow "44" and "44-6"; 4-5 pow "55". Get the facts and you'll make it Massey-Harris!

THE first time you see one, you'll know that the Massey-Harris No. 6 Mower is built to do good work and to cover more ground. Every nut and bolt, bar and brace spells quality, performance, efficiency.

With its welded tubular construction, the No. 6 is ruggedly built. Husky roller bearings in the right places make it a lighter running, longer lasting mower. Guarded with safety shields, and an automatic safety release it's as safe as any mower can be made.

But it's out in the field where you'll really appreciate the Massey-Harris No. 6. Simplicity itself to attach and detach — no lifting, pulling, or tugging. The trailer design makes sure of that.

And . . . with its two caster wheels, one on either side, the No. 6 is literally a contour mower. It hugs the ground to do more uniform work . . . to cover more acres . . . to do a cleaner job of cutting . . . and with less wear and tear on cutter bar, pitman, bearings, and drive shafts.

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Marketing Viewpoint

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

What is your opinion of the hog prices now that they have dropped more than \$6 from the peak?—H. E.

The latest break in hog prices was more than had been expected, and it seems probable that prices are lower than basic supply and demand conditions would justify.

The bulk of the market supply of hogs during the next several weeks will come from the 1946 fall pig crop, which is estimated to be 11 per cent smaller than in 1945 and 5 per cent smaller than the 1935-44 average. Market supplies from a pig crop this small cannot be large enough to depress prices.

Demand conditions are still strong despite warnings of a recession. National income is at peak levels. Wage rates are still rising. Unemployment is negligible. With these favorable factors, hog prices should show some improvement over late April levels.

Do you think it advisable to hold wheat any longer for a higher price, or will it be any higher before harvest? I want to sell my wheat before harvest because I will need the bin room.—A. V.

The course of wheat prices during the next few weeks is quite uncertain. We probably are at, or at least near, the high point. There is, however, the possibility that there may be some advances of short duration prior to the end of trading in the May future contract. If such advances occur, they probably will be prior to May 10 or 15, after which prices may turn down rather sharply for three or four weeks.

Apparently mills have fairly adequate stocks to cover needs until new wheat is available, and the Government is not buying large quantities of either wheat or flour. The demand from foreign countries is the major factor sustaining prices at current levels. As soon as new wheat begins to move in volume, cash prices are expected to move down to a lower level. Prices are not expected to go below the loan rate, which may be near \$2 a bushel, basis Kansas City.

I hear egg prices will be high this fall. What are the reasons for such a statement?—J. M.

Most of the statements on the price of eggs during the fall months are based on several assumptions. First, if the existing level of prices is maintained and present storage stocks of eggs are not increased, there probably will be a tight supply situation for shell eggs during the fall and early winter months. Poultry numbers are smaller in Kansas this year than during 1946. Also, hatcheries are reporting fewer chicks hatched this spring. Some of the factors primarily responsible for the reduction in chicken numbers are the relatively unfavorable feeding ratios for poultry and egg production and uncertainty over price levels during the last quarter of 1947.

Shell eggs in storage at present are substantially smaller than the quantities in storage a year ago.

Hold Freezer Locker School

THE second Freezer Locker Operators Training School will be conducted at Kansas State College from June 9 to July 12, according to Dr. William F. Pickett, chairman of the training-school committee. Registration will take place June 6 and 7, and applications must be in the hands of Dean R. I. Throckmorton on or before May 24. No educational requirements are necessary for entrance, but a high school education is desirable. Training will be given in blanching, processing and testing foods that are ordinarily stored in Kansas lockers. Bookkeeping methods, business practices and servicing plants also will be included in the course.

Fees of \$61.50 will be charged to residents of the state, and \$71.50 for non-residents. Veterans need only present their certificates of eligibility and they will be entitled to subsistence from the Government.

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FORT DOCK, IOWA

It Started in Kansas

(Continued from Page 6)

1934, he obtained another loan to enlarge his farming unit, at a rate of 5 per cent. The rate now is 4 per cent.

Mr. Stockwell was the inventor of a hay rake which bears his name and at the time of his death, in 1945, left a completely debt-free, well-improved farm, and a flourishing implement business. He is credited with much of the work done to promote alfalfa raising in the Pawnee valley. He was a director of the First National Bank of Larned for 24 years and was president of the National Farm Loan Association at Larned after it was organized. Later he served as a director of the Federal Land Bank in Wichita, along with farmers and ranchmen chosen from the other 3 states served by the bank—Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.

From 1917 until drouth and depression hit Kansas in 1933 the land bank system made slow but steady growth. About 12,500 farmers and stockmen in the state borrowed 53 million dollars thru their local national farm loan associations. Then, as disaster overtook agriculture, farmers and ranchmen turned to the land bank by the thousands, many of them sent by agencies which then had their loans and were on the verge of foreclosing. During those years the land bank lent a million dollars in one day. The Kansas national farm loan association closed 37,400 loans for 125 million dollars to save the farms and homes of their members during 1933 to 1936.

He Saved His Herefords

Typical of the farmers who turned to land bank financing to protect his home and lifetime investment is Jerry D. Gollhofer, of Meade. In 1933 he nearly lost his fine herd of registered Hereford cattle, due to the drouth and dust storms in his county. He drove the cattle north into Wallace county, where they wintered and were driven back the following year. He had to have financing of some sort to carry him thru this difficult period and got it thru the National Farm Loan Association at Meade.

Mr. Gollhofer recently was selected to represent the ninth Farm Credit district's farmers on a coast-to-coast broadcast commemorating the land bank system's 30th anniversary. Recounting his experiences he said, "I don't mind saying that if it hadn't been for the long term and low cost of the loan I got thru the Meade NFILA, I wouldn't have made it."

Looking over his farm now, there is little reminder of his difficulties in the thirties. His herd of Hereford cows and calves are in good condition and show evidence of their Prince Domino breeding. The Gollhofer farm home is modern, attractive and comfortable. Machinery and methods used in operating the farm are up-to-date and scientific. Some of them are the result of years of personal research. For instance, Mr. Gollhofer pastures his sorghum crops. Results have been good, he says. "I could have worn myself out during the war when I had no help, trying to feed these cattle," he commented. "Instead, I let them graze on the stalks and they gain as much weight as they would the other way." Care is used in pasturing kafir, of course, so the cattle won't suffer from bloat.

Operated Three Farms

Altho the foregoing has little to do with the land bank system it is evidence of what a stable, progressive farmer can add to the wealth and knowledge of his home community, as well as to that of his state and nation. During World War II, Mr. Gollhofer operated 3 farms, his own of 1,900 acres, and one each belonging to his son and a son-in-law, all of them wheat farms. He and Mrs. Gollhofer have reared a family of 6 children, 3 of them now young men who served their country during the war.

Mr. Gollhofer's experience parallels that of millions of U. S. farmers who have since 1917 borrowed 3½ billion dollars thru their Federal land bank system. Nor is this all. During the depression an emergency loan was made available to farmers by the Land Bank Commissioner and since then farmers borrowed 1½ billion dollars thru the land bank, which acts as agent for the commissioner.

Contrary to general belief, regular land bank loans are not made with Government money. All land banks in

the country—of which there are 12, including the Wichita bank—obtain their financing from the sale of Federal land bank bonds on the regular investment markets. These bonds enjoy a good demand and pay a very low rate of interest.

This brings up another interesting point about land bank financing. Farmers, thru their land bank system, proved that loans of this kind were safe investments. Modern lending agencies—insurance companies, loan and investment companies, and others in the field—offer most of the features of land bank loans. Thirty years ago it was a different story. Success of the land bank's program showed conclusively that farmers needed a different kind of credit from that used by industry. Given plenty of time to repay and a low rate of interest, there was little risk to farm financing. Loans must be made on the right basis, of course, in an amount which the farmer could reasonably be expected to repay from his farm production.

Congress Helped Land Bank

During the depression and the years following, the land bank system met its greatest test. Not enough funds were available for lending thru the Wichita bank and others in the country. Congress promptly arranged for more capital and 24 million dollars in Treasury funds were invested in the capital of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, so it could supply needed financing and render helpful loan service by deferring principal payments and extending the due date of interest installments. The last of this money was repaid by the bank in November, 1945.

The combination of a major depression and drouth was too much for many land bank borrowers who, despite forebearances and other assistance given them, finally lost their farms. Records show that foreclosures were fewer among members of the national farm loan associations than among farmers who had loans elsewhere. These foreclosures did, however, result in losses to many associations with consequent impairments of their capital. The NFILA's thus affected could not redeem the stock owned by former borrowers who had been association members, nor could they make new loans. To remedy this situation, the Federal Land Bank of Wichita in 1944 embarked on a strengthening program thruout the 4-state system to remove stock impairments and redeem outstanding NFILA stock owned by former borrowers. District-wide, the program cost the bank \$1,054,000. Many small associations were consolidated into larger, stronger ones with a full-time secretary-treasurer in charge.

Set Up Reserves

In Kansas the number of NFILA's decreased from 200 to 50 as a result of the consolidation program. After this was done, the land bank and associations began to set up reserves in the associations' capital to take care of foreseeable losses. The land bank paid a dividend of 5 per cent on the stock owned by the NFILA's in the bank, both in 1944 and 1945. A 6 per cent dividend was paid in 1946. The associations put aside a small per cent of these dividends in their reserve and paid the rest to members as a dividend on stock which they own in the association.

Right now the land bank is in the strongest financial position in its history. All its stock is owned by the farmer-co-operative NFILA's and a few direct borrowers and it has no Government-owned funds. The associations, too, are in strong financial condition and able to give members the kind of service they want and expect from their organization.

There is only one basic purpose underlying the Federal Land Bank system—to help farmers and ranchmen own homes free of debt. To do this, it pioneered 2 other lending practices which for many years were obtainable only thru the land bank system. One was the amortized loan, the other the appraisal system of farms based on normal agricultural value.

Amortized loans were new in 1917, but were sorely needed. Part of the difficulty farmers had in paying off the farm loans they did get was in the lack of a repayment plan. Human nature being what it is, few people put

aside regular payments for a due date 5 year ahead. They will, however, pay a given amount at a given time if they contract to do it. The amortized loan provided that interest and principal would be paid twice a year so there was no due date for the whole amount. The loan, following its Latin-derived name, was "killed off."

Present-day Americans, now used to installment-plan buying, know how to budget income to take care of living expenses and payments. This plan has especially benefited tenants who wanted to become landowners, and others with small means who wanted to own farms, including veterans of both World Wars.

Normal agricultural value is the yardstick by which the land bank determines the size of loan which can be paid from normal production on a given farm. This also is the means by which the land bank can make sound and helpful loans in periods like the depression of the thirties when farms had low sale value, or in periods like the current one when inflated farm land prices prevail. The amended Farm Loan Act provides that land bank loans may be made up to 65 per cent of the normal agricultural value of the farm and permanent insurable improvements.

Lent 217 Million Dollars

Kansas national farm loan associations have in the last 30 years extended 217 million dollars in loans to nearly 50,000 farmers and ranchmen with holdings in excess of 13½ million acres. At one time, Kansas farmers had a peak volume of land bank loans totaling 144 million dollars. Thru wise use of their higher wartime income, these farmers and ranchmen have paid their loans down to less than 44 million dollars. Farm mortgage debt is still on the decline, altho higher operating costs are beginning to cut into the amount of income that farmers can use to reduce loans.

Nationally the land bank system is in as good condition as the local organization. Consolidation cut the number of NFLA's in the nation from 5,000 to 1,452 stronger, full-time associations, serving every agricultural county in the U. S. All stock in 11 of the land banks (Wichita included) is completely owned by the NFLA's. A strengthening program now has been put into effect thruout the whole system so both banks and NFLA's today are on solid footing. Nine land banks during the last fiscal year paid dividends totaling \$5,271,000 to the NFLA's. The greater part of these funds were passed on to farmer-members. As a result of all this the land bank system is the sound financial system that its founders and the original Kansas farmers who started it off had visioned.

The voice of NFLA farmer-members is heard all the way to the top. Each NFLA board of directors is composed of members elected by their fellows to direct association policies. Practically all associations have a full-time secretary-treasurer who manages the office for them.

A board of directors forms the policy-making group of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. This board acts as the directorate of the Farm Credit Administration—of which the land bank is a unit—and individually for the bank and other 3 FCA units, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Production Credit Corporation, and Wichita Bank for Co-operatives.

The district board includes 7 men, all representatives of agriculture in their respective states. Ralph Wagner, Cimarron, is a member of the district board and has served as secretary.

For Safety Program

In the interest of farm safety, we are offering our 2 plays, "The Strong Soul," and "Until Tomorrow." Each has parts for 6 characters, 3 male and 3 female, and each takes about 20 minutes to present. The settings for the plays are simple. "The Strong Soul" is a 1-act comedy and "Until Tomorrow" is a 1-act tragedy. These plays are free and may be ordered by writing a post card requesting either or both of them, to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Seven copies of both plays may be obtained if copies are needed for all characters and the director.

treasurer of his home-town NFLA since it was organized in 1918. Another board member is Henry D. Parkinson, Scott City. Three Oklahomans and one representative each from the western states, Colorado and New Mexico, complete the board.

Mr. Parkinson resides in the territory served by the NFLA of Scott City, whose secretary-treasurer, H. S. Rector, has served his co-op members for 30 years. Other Kansans with 30-year records as NFLA secretary-treasurers are Charles P. Hangen, Wellington; R. S. Filkin, Bonner Springs; and P. W. Lundy, Ness City.

Are Allowed Expenses

No salaries are paid directors of either the local national farm loan associations or members of the district board. However, they do receive a per diem allowance and travel expenses. Thru the years, the directors have been instrumental in keeping the land bank system in the hands of farmers and helped improve the service rendered by the system.

Since it was organized in 1917, the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, has had 8 presidents. Now at its head is C. G. Shull, former Oklahoma farmer and banker, who came into the system as agent of the Land Bank Commissioner during the hectic days of 1933. Subsequently, he became vice-president of the bank and was elected to the presidency in 1941 by the Farm Credit board. Much of the district-strengthening program has been carried on under his leadership and he has helped streamline lending procedures to provide quicker, more efficient service to borrowers. Under his direction, too, has been the soil-conservation work now carried on as part of the land bank's regular lending program, in cooperation with farmer-borrowers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Other officers of the Wichita land bank are representatives of the ninth district. W. E. Fisher, vice-president, is originally from Colorado; John W. Coleman, vice-president and secretary, from Oklahoma; and R. H. Jones, vice-president and treasurer, is a Kansan. Nationally, the system heads up in Washington, D. C., with the Land Bank Commissioner, J. R. Isleib. He reports to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration who, in turn, is responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Washington office has charge of 2 important functions which have helped the land bank system operate on a sound basis. One is the examination division, which maintains a corps of trained auditors in the field who continually check NFLA records to see that there are no irregularities.

Have Avoided Friction

To insure farm appraisals that are impartial and fair, the appraisal division was placed under Civil Service and works under direction of the Land Bank Commissioner's office in Washington. Each land bank has an appraisal division working within it and with the NFLA's, but which is not under supervision of any local officials. This has helped avoid possible friction within the farmer-operated associations, since it removes the personal element from approval of loan applications.

Farmer-members of the land bank system foresee a bright future. After 3 decades they feel their financing system is as streamlined and modern as the tractors and airplanes many of them use to carry on their business. Many tasks lie ahead for the land bank system in improvement of farm living. As power lines and modern conveniences become available to farm people more of them are rebuilding or modernizing their farm homes and buildings, adding to the wealth of their communities. Young farmers are buying farms, those already established are adding to their units.

To protect their richest asset, Kansas farmers now are following good soil-conserving practices. Topsoil—re-planting margin of any farm real estate loan—is an important concern of all lending agencies, as well as the farmers.

Hopes of NFLA members for the future were summed up by Jerry Golligher at the conclusion of his radio speech. "The way I look at the land bank system, it has proved itself. Good years and bad years and thru 2 World Wars and 2 major depressions, it has given farmers and ranchers the kind of credit they had to have. I only hope it has a good many more generations of service to free American farmers and ranchers ahead of it."

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Hearings Open on Farm Program

(Continued from Page 7)

conservation in the national interest; (2) development of markets at home and abroad as more important at this time than increased production; (3) more emphasis on livestock, dairying, vegetables, than on cereals.

A balanced program, according to Secretary Anderson, requires study and decisions on 3 main points: (1) How much food and fiber we need or can reasonably expect to use; (2) what these needs mean in terms of farm acreage and types of farming; (3) what programs may be needed to help maintain balance between commodity requirements and production.

What Americans want in the way of food (per head), Anderson said recent buyings indicate, are: 40 pounds more of meat than they were getting between 1937 and 1941; 200 pounds more milk apiece, 23 or 24 pounds more chicken, around 17 pounds more processed vegetables, an additional 80 pounds of citrus fruit, and 80 pounds more of other fruits. They want less beans; the long-time trend toward lower per-capita use of potatoes continues. They would buy more products made from cotton, tobacco and wool.

Would Need More Acres

"Here's the picture," said Secretary Anderson, after totaling the wants of our own people, adding conservative amounts for exports, imports, industrial uses, allowing for good yields. "We would need more than 420 million acres for crops, orchards, rotation pasture and fallow land. That's around 10 million acres higher than the 1937-41 average; almost exactly what our production goals call for this year.

"The 420 million acres would be divided up differently from prewar, and from this year's allocations. Emphasis would be on livestock farming. This would mean more land in pasture and hay, less in small grains and potatoes and beans; not much change in feed-grain acreage. There would be less land in soybeans than last year, but more in truck crops, more in cotton, more in orchards.

"Forest products are crops, too, and a third of our land is in forests. The Forest Service estimates that in an economy of full employment we will need to cut 65 to 72 billion board feet of saw timber a year. We are now growing it at only about half that rate. . . . Current estimates do not take into account any change in the (conservatively estimated) export picture that might result from our decision to give material assistance to weak democracies."

For instance, the longer the United States is required to provide feed for starving peoples abroad, the longer will last the demand for wheat—and the longer high prices will continue for most foodstuffs. The expected surplus of eggs, incidentally, has not developed this year—so far. Americans the first quarter of 1947 continued to eat eggs at the rate of 100 more per capita a year than prewar, despite the increased meat supplies available.

Livestock a Good Program

"We will emphasize livestock farming," Anderson returned to this several times, "and that is an aid to soil conservation and future productivity. Livestock production involving beef and dairy cattle and sheep is directly based on pasture. Hog production also makes heavy use of pasture. . . . Livestock production also provides a good use for land that might otherwise grow surpluses. . . . It takes about 7 times as much grain to supply a person a diet of livestock products as to supply him a grain diet. . . . Three good meals a day can use the equivalent of 35 pounds of corn.

"Livestock farming is in itself a good farm program."

Anderson said we have farther to go now than before the war to establish a permanent agriculture. In the Corn Belt farmers altered their rotation practices to increase the acreage of tilled crops, such as corn and soybeans, by 11 million acres—mostly at the expense of sod as pasture. Wheat growers, mainly in the Great Plains, increased crop acreage from 62 million to nearly 72 million acres—mostly at the expense of grass and fallow. "Soil requirements call for double, five times and even greater use of these materials and practices (lime and

phosphate, contour farming, strip-cropping, turning under green manure)."

Anderson urged government price floors to protect against excessive or abnormal declines in prices, but warned against trying to establish a "rigid system of price relationships. Farmers, if they abuse the price-support program, can 'price their commodities out of the market.'"

"We need a floor under consumption of farm products. . . . The school-lunch program is a good start in this direction. . . . We need to have a surplus distribution program, perhaps some sort of food allotment program. . . . In case of more difficult problems of shifting production, acreage allotments and marketing quota programs should be available. . . . include the ever-normal granary storage loans and marketing agreements which foster orderly marketing.

Foreign Trade Important

"Let me say a special word about our need for foreign trade," Anderson said later. "It seems inevitable that we will continue to need regular and sizable foreign markets for cotton, wheat, tobacco, lard, rice, and certain fruits and vegetables.

"Potential foreign customers will continue to have difficulty maintaining dollar exchange with which to buy both agricultural and industrial products. In order to sell, we need to provide for increased imports without injuring established domestic enterprise.

"We need the benefits of an international organization to reduce trade barriers and to provide a world clearing house for commodity agreements which preserve the principle of international economic collaboration without running contrary to domestic policy.

"Our domestic farm policy precludes the removal of all trade barriers, but it should be possible thru agreements to limit the use of trade barriers, to divide markets among competing countries without cutthroat competition, and to provide for the handling of excess supplies."

Observer's comment: Those paragraphs on foreign trade probably represent a compromise among government departments. State Department still is insistent upon removing all trade barriers; other departments are not so certain, as indicated by Anderson's careful phrasing.

"Always Pay for Abundance"

Anderson's program could call for heavy government expenditures; also for a considerable measure of government buying and selling, and of government controls of production and distribution.

"In any event," he concluded, "we cannot afford the alternative to agricultural abundance.

"The people always pay for abundance. In the depression the people paid for production controls which were necessary at that time. When real jobs didn't exist, the country paid for relief. When farm prices were unfairly low, the farmers paid the cost of subsidizing the consumer, and then at length the people began to foot the bill for parity payments to farmers—nearly 200 million dollars a year for 6 years—and for other commodity payments totaling \$3,800,000,000. For programs to expand domestic consumption the people have spent \$1,400,000,000. They put \$5,000,000,000 in commodity loans, and only by reasons of the war have they been able to get it all back. The people have paid for export subsidies—a total of nearly 200 million dollars. They have paid a little toward rebuilding and conserving the soil—payments for this purpose, other than those I have mentioned as commodity payments, total \$1,500,000,000, not counting programs of technical assistance and demonstration.

"Altogether, direct payments to farmers from 1933 thru 1941 added more than one eighth to farm operators' net income. In 2 years payments added one fifth to the net income farm operators otherwise had. We pay for abundance. It's high time we started getting what we pay for."

Next issue—summaries of views of some of the farm organization leaders as the bases for a national farm program.



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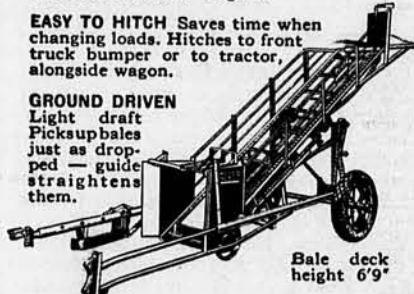
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Vegetable Plants—Large, stinky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomatoes—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Rutgers, Stone, 200—75c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. Cabbage—Wakefield, Dutch, Copenhagen, 200—75c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Onions—White Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda. Sweet Spanish, 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.75; 2,000—\$3.00. Pepper—California Wonder, Chinese Giant, 50—40c; 100—60c; 200—\$1.00; 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.25. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy northern grown, state inspected Dunlap, Blakemore 200—\$2.00; 500—\$4.50; 1000—\$8.50; 5000—\$40.00. Premier, Bellmar, 200—\$2.50; 500—\$5.75. Gem or Minnesota 1168 everbearing, 100—\$2.25; 500—\$10.00. 10 Concord or Moore's early grapes \$1.00. 25 Eldorado blackberry \$1.00. Fresh plants, prompt shipment. Everything postpaid. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

Garden Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frost-proof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Cauliflower, or Eggplants, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, all \$2.00 Postpaid. Express Collect; 1000—\$2.50; 5000—\$10.00. All leading varieties. Large, hand selected, mosspacked. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant

● MISCELLANEOUS

Hot Water Heaters

Electric, Butane, Oil and Gas for immediate delivery.

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

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● REMEDIES AND TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C506, Kansas City, Mo.

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4011 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

● FARMS—KANSAS

Possession, 80 acres, 5 miles town, good buildings, 50 acres grass, 30 plow, \$3,200. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Colorado Rockies—live in comfort. For sale—Homes, Tracts, Farms and Businesses. See Earl Foster, Loveland, Colorado.

● FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

There's a Farm in Your Future . . . and you may find it in the exciting pages of United's new free Summer catalog of up-to-the-minute bargains! Farms, ranches, orchards, summer homes, water frontage, business opportunities—over 100 pages with many photographs, from the northern dairy section to the famous Ozarks, from the midwest corn belt to glamorous California, 18 states. Write today for your free copy! United Farm Agency, 428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Strout's Green Farm Catalog. Money-making farms and country businesses—over 2,500 bargains. 32 states. Coast to Coast. Mailed Free. Tell us what you want. Where? Price? Terms? We will try to save your Time and Money. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 8, Missouri.

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NO FEED GAMBLE HERE!

A Dodson Silo protects you from rising feed costs, makes feeding easier, builds better beef, increases butter fat. Customers prove it. Literature on silos, grain bins, water tanks, and farm buildings.

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MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

1463 BARWISSE - WICHITA 2, KANSAS

Keep Turkeys from Dying

Those fabulous, world renowned Sulfa Drugs now control Coryza, Coccidiosis, Cholera and Pullorum in turkeys and chickens. Use Sodium Sulfathiazole for Coryza and Cholera. Price 50 tablets \$1.00; 100 tablets \$2.00. Use Sodium Sulfadiazine for Coccidiosis and Pullorum. Price 50 tablets \$2.50; 100 tablets \$5.00. Dissolve 2 tablets to each quart of drinking water for from 5 to 7 days. Costs little but very effective. Order today. Circular Free.

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USE AEROVENT FANS

VENTILATE HAY AND GRAIN

Reduce loss from weather—hrc-mold. Green high protein hay increases milk production, makes fast gains.

EASILY INSTALLED

Wayne D. Shier, R. No. 2, Gypsum, Kan.

From our big blueprint. Drawn by us for you. **THE KoolHay WAY**

BUY
U. S. SAVINGS
BONDS

May 17
Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, May 10

The Best Cow Needs Good Feed

WHAT does it take to get high average production from a dairy herd? Ask Ed Hershberger, Harvey county. His average last year was 379 pounds of butterfat from a herd that averaged 32.8 cows. His highest cow produced 579 pounds of butterfat and 13,200 pounds of milk. The second highest producer hit 573 pounds of butterfat in 321 days.

"Breeding and feeding," Mr. Hershberger says. "It takes good cows to hit high averages, but the best cow is no good unless fed right," he adds.

He has been raising Guernseys since 1929, starting with grade cows, and now owns a valuable registered herd. In that time, Mr. Hershberger says, he has had 4 herd sires that did a lot of good for his herd. They sired heifers that produced higher than their dams. It has been a leading factor in bettering the quality of his herd. Three of those bulls came from Oklahoma herds and the fourth from Minnesota. His present herd sire, Meadow Lodge King's Laddie, was grand champion at the Kansas State Fair last fall.

His milk cows receive a regular grain ration the year around and plenty of alfalfa hay. But he points to a temporary pasture program that fills in the feeding gaps and sustains high production.

Sudan grass is his stand-by during summer. He has used Sudan for 25 years and has found nothing to take its place. In spring and fall, small-grain seedlings keep his cows in good pasture. He sows oats in mid-August for late fall pasture and again for spring pasture. Balbo rye also is used for early and late grazing.

Altho his section of the state is too dry for good results with lespedeza, Mr. Hershberger seeded 32 acres about 7 years ago. It has not produced as rank growths as lespedeza does where more rainfall is available, but it has helped him rotate and save his Sudan. In the fall of 1944 he plowed the lespedeza under about 3 inches. He harrowed with a spring-tooth early the following spring and seeded oats. The oats provided good spring pasture and when harvested produced 40 bushels to the acre. Volunteer lespedeza came up. Last year his oats made 45 bushels and tested between 38 and 40 pounds. He combined the oats and volunteer oats pasture was good on the field last fall.

Mr. Hershberger is convinced a good dairy program helps maintain soil fertility, too. One far corner of his farm had not been manured for several years. The manure always ran out before we got that far, he explained. The field was becoming noticeably weak. In 1945 it was manured twice to make up for lost time. That field produced the 45-bushel oats that weighed between 38 and 40 pounds a bushel.

Cows that freshen in fall will produce more milk, he says. But his milk goes to Newton consumers thru a Guernsey milk distributor and they need milk in summer as well as in winter. For that reason he has some cows freshening in spring.

Paid to Remodel

Increased income from 5 cows for one year will repay Paul Hensleigh, Jefferson county, for remodeling an old horse barn into a grade-A milking parlor and milk room.

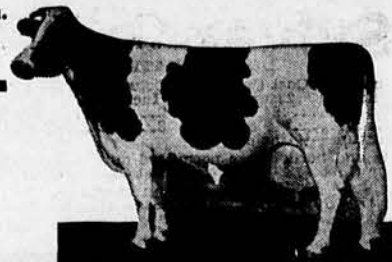
The old horse barn is 18 by 40 feet. Mr. Hensleigh put in 7 stanchions at one end, and a feed room and milk handling room at the other end. Total cost of remodeling was \$300. The first month he sold milk on grade-A his milk check was \$45 higher on 9 cows. After his remodeling is paid for, Mr. Hensleigh will have an increased net income of \$5 a cow a month to pay him for the extra care he is taking with the milk.

Golden Wedding

A 50th wedding anniversary reception was held at the old Frazier farm home, near Selma, in Anderson county, on March 23, honoring Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Frazier. Mr. Frazier brought his bride, the former Amy Griffith, of Kincaid, to this home 50 years ago. Among the nearly 50 guests were several schoolmates of Mrs. Frazier and a few former pupils. Our good wishes for more happy years together, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier.—The Editors.

Combined Dispersal and Consignment Holstein Sale

Kansas State Fairgrounds, 12:30 p. m.

Hutchinson, Kan.**May 14****70 HEAD****Registered Holsteins**

Complete Dispersal of the Ed A. Mayberry Herd, Enid, Oklahoma
Mr. Mayberry recently purchased a group of foundation females from the Yankton State Hospital Herd, Yankton, South Dakota, with the intent to establish a foundation herd for his farm. After nearly two years, and with his other interests and vast farming duties he has decided to sell them rather than not give them the personal attention he wished he could. They are classified: 4 Very Good, 4 Good Plus, 3 Good. They have A. R. records, up to 589.8 fat, the records made at Yankton Hospital. Mostly 2-year-old records. In addition to the foundation cows there are the offspring: consisting of fresh 2-year-olds, bred heifers, 6 heifer calves born after July 1st, 1946. The Herd Sire: Yankton Segla Johanna Lad 958603. His 12 nearest tested dams average 838.4 fat, 3.9%. Born February 6, 1946. A show yearling besides his production.

Complete Dispersal of the entire milking herd of C. C. Kagarice, Hutchinson, Kansas
After nearly 30 years of every day producing of Holstein milk Mr. Kagarice has decided to rest. The entire milking herd sells. He is retaining his young heifers. Many of the cows are sired by a son of Montvic Rag Apple Chieftan, from a dam with 544.2 fat, 4 year 365 days, 4% 2 X. The whole herd are bred to Hastago Carnation Foremost, a son of the proved Carnation Foremost, and from a dam with 602.4 fat, 6 year 365 days, 14.854 milk, 4% 2 X. Nearly all of the herd will freshen in July and August just when milk is needed most. They have records up to over 500 fat. They are classified, have production records, and the herd is accredited both Tb. and Bang's.

The Consigners:
C. F. REGIER, Peabody, is selling 4 cows, classified, 2 Good Plus, calfdhood vaccinated, records up to 482 fat, bred to Crescent Beauty Charming Segla, whose dam has 4 records all over 500 fat, made consecutively and all over 4%. Also, a 9-month-old sire from a Good plus dam over 400 fat.

LEO HOSTETLER, 2 females calfdhood vaccinated, one "Fon Leo," one "Design. Also, a son of Dunloggin X Seven from a 481-lb. 305-day 2-year-old, and she is a "Design."

CLARENCE ZARNOWSKI, a fresh 2-year-old bred back to Weber Hazelwood Burke Raven. A real one and type.

W. H. MOTT, Two bred heifers, one bred to his intensely bred Rag Apple, son of "Pathfinder." A fresh cow doing nearly 90 a day.

RAYMOND OHLE, A Good Plus cow, real record, due sale day, to the 671-lb. son of the "Karma" cow at Hatesohl's. 4.2% 2 X.

QUENTIN KUBIN, 2 bred heifers, due in June. We did not have the dope as yet.

J. J. KAUFFMAN, A 6-year-old, fresh just before the sale. She hit 80 lbs. a day last year. Her 1-year-old son also.

The cows are nearly all classified, they nearly all have production records. The herd sire offerings are from classified dams with records. The calves suitable for Club or foundation. They are selling with individual health certificates, with the exception of calfdhood vaccination heifers under 2 years of age. They have passed clean test for Tb. and Bang's within 30 days of sale.

Many of the cows are bred to freshen in July and August when milk will be needed most. Several fresh ones for the buyer wanting one right now. Opportunity will not wait till fall.

Catalogs out about May 5th. For yours, write

T. HOBART McVAY, Nickerson, Kan.

Bert Powell, Chas. Cole, Mike Wilson, Auctioneers. Robt. Romig, W. S. Watson, Leadsman.

DISPERSAL SALE OF JERSEY MILK COWS**Wednesday, May 7 --- 1:30 p. m.**

at the Manhattan Sales Barn

21 COWS AND HERD BULL

These are mostly young cows—11 registered. All milking and heavy springers. This herd has been on D.H.I.A. test since March 3, 1946, and averaged 300 pounds butterfat last year. All Tb and Bang's tested.

Alex Crowl, Rt. 1, Manhattan, Kan.**Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Show and Sale**

Purebred Rams and Yearling Ewes

Hampshires, Shropshires, Southdowns, Suffolks, Corriedales and Dorsets

The Forum, Wichita, Kansas, Tuesday, May 27

The best opportunity to inspect and buy some of the choicest breeding and individuals in Kansas or the Middle West. Annual Business Meeting of the Association, Broadview Hotel, Monday evening, May 26th. Show of rams and ewes 9:30 a. m. and sale 1:30 p. m., Tuesday. Send entries or write for catalog to:

Rufus F. Cox, Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas

Buy Missouri Aberdeen-Angus --- May 12

At sales pavilion at south edge of
Maryville, Missouri
Time: 12:30

70 FEMALES—10 BULLS SELL
The Sales Offering: 20 cows with calves or will calve soon. 25 bred 2-year-old heifers and 25 yearling heifers. Bulls are 12 to 24 months old. Plenty of the best families of this breed.

HEALTH: Health certificates so the sales offering can go to any state. **CONDITION:** They sell in good breeding condition but are not fat. For Sale Catalog Write the Owners:

J. F. McKenny, King City, Mo.
or M. L. McCrea, Marysville, Mo.
Auctioneers: Johnston, Simms, Pulley

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

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer
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AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

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

Lincoln County Hereford Sale

**Sylvan Grove
Kansas**

(Sylvan Grove Sales Pavilion)

**Wednesday
May 14**

at 1 p. m.

55 HEAD—11 Bulls—44 Females

Included in the offering are—11 well grown, outstanding herd sire prospects and range bulls. Cows with calves at foot. Good herd foundation material. Bred and open heifers and fourteen unregistered cows with calves at foot or bred for later calving. The females of breeding age carry the service of Prince Real 34th, Real Aster 53rd, Real Aster 8th, Mixer Domino and Prince D. Real 15th. Everything Tb. and Bang's tested.

O. M. & JIM WRIGHT (Owners) FLOYD SOWERS

Write either of us for catalog at Vesper, (Lincoln county), Kansas
Auctioneer: Freddie Chandler Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



RAVENSTEINS' ANNUAL POLLED HEREFORD SALE

May 28

at the farm 1 1/2 miles south and 1 mile east of

Belmont, Kansas

Selling 40 head of the well known
Ravenstein Quality Polled Herefords

Featuring the get of Plato Domino 9th, and Plato Domino A. 4th and the services of WHR Leskan 2nd and WHR Leskan A. 3rd. 10 herd bull prospects and top range bulls by Plato Domino 9th and Plato Domino A. 4th. 20 bred heifers sired by Plato Domino 9th and Plato Domino A. 4th. 10 open heifers sired by WHR Leskan 2nd. Write for catalog today. Address

JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SON, Cleveland, Kansas

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer



Kansas Milking Shorthorns

Officers
President—Joe Hunter, Genesee
Vice-President—Locke Thels, Dodge City
Secretary-Treas.—C. O. Heidebrecht, Inman

Directors
Joe A. Fox, St. John
Gordon L. Janssen, Bushton
H. H. Cotton, St. John
Bernard Wassenberg, Marysville

Kansas leads all other States in number of Milking Shorthorns classified. Over 50 herds have been classified with a total of better than 900 head.

There were over 300 Kansas breeders that were members of the American Milking Shorthorn Society in 1945, and during the last year 123 breeders have been added to this list. Non-members that have either registered or transferred cattle through the Society total 280.

Attend One of These District Shows
Northeast — May 8 at Horton
South Central — May 9 at Hutchinson
North Central — May 10 at Ellsworth
Northwest — May 12 at Wakeeney
Southwest — May 13 at Macksville

The Milking Shorthorn breed is one of the most popular and rightly so. This breed fits into the program of the average farmer—more milk and meat from your home-grown roughage and grain. Are you looking for some foundation stock Mr. Farmer or for a good dual-purpose bull to head your grade herd? If so, we will try to help you locate same. For particulars, write

KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY

C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kansas

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

Offering the good tried sire, Retnuh Roan Commander, 4 years old. Also young bulls sired by him, out of R. M. dams.

LEO R. CAPP, Kinsley, Kansas
Farm 3 1/2 miles north, highway 183

REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS

for sale, 6 to 8 months old. Also bred and open heifers.

IRA V. DUTTON, Belpre, Kansas

YEARLING MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale now—Registered Bull, yearlings, mostly roans and sired by Patten Hill Chess and out of daughters of Brookside Mapper-ton 65th. Visit farm or write to

JOHNSTON BROTHERS, Brewster, Kansas

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Registered bulls, calves to serviceable age. Polls and horned. Good quality and breeding.

A. E. EMRICK, Pritchett (Baca County), Colo.

BUY U. S. SAVING BONDS

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscotah, Kansas.

A number of Polled Hereford breeders met at Hays recently and organized the KANSAS POLLED HEREFORD ASSOCIATION. Officers elected were Walter Lewis, Larned, president; Vic Roth, Hays, vice-president; and N. L. Dinger, Hays, secretary-treasurer. The purpose of the new association, as stated, is to sponsor a Polled Hereford annual show and sale at Hutchinson. All Polled Hereford breeders of Kansas are invited to become members.

PENNEY & JAMES ABERDEEN-ANGUS averaged \$901 on 68 head. These Hamilton, Mo., breeders had a record attendance and their best sale. Fifty-eight females averaged \$899, with 10 bulls averaging \$913. The females bred to Ellenmere 487th averaged \$1,126. Top bull at \$2,700 was sired by him. Females bred to Envious of Hamilton averaged \$615. Other bulls featured in the sale were Bell Boy W 28th and Envious Burgess B. The 68 head went to 8 states, with Kansas buyers taking 12 head. Four head sold from \$2,000 to \$2,700.

The RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM Angus sale at Phillipsburg, April 21, attracted buyers from several states. Two tops of \$400 each were reached in the female division, lot 38, consigned by W. C. Jackson, going to Frank Schultz, Great Bend. Lot 30, consigned by Joe Vague, of Bloomington, was sold to Guy Caldwell, Harlan, for the second top. The two top-selling bulls reached \$325. They were consigned by Harry Dannenburg, Gaylord, and Guy Caldwell, of Harlan. Lot 21 was purchased by Basil Cowan, Oxford, Neb., and lot 16 went to Vernon Hill, Logan. The 37 lots sold brought a general average of \$240.

SILVER TOP FARM, Belton, Mo., owned by Roy C. Noah E. and Chester B. Johnston, sold a desirable offering of Aberdeen-Angus on April 14. A fine day brought out a large crowd and 77 head averaged \$771. Females averaged \$823 but prices ruled conservative on bulls. Eight states were represented on the clerk's book at the conclusion of the sale. Kansas buyers made purchases in this first sale by the firm. Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo., took the two tops, which were of the Blackcap Bessie family and sired by the Imported Penn of Mount Annan. These heifers sold for \$2,800 each. Ray Simms and Paul Good were the auctioneers.

Col. Harold Tonn, of Haven, reports the results of the NORTHWEST HEREFORD sale as follows: The day was fine and the big pavilion at Atwood was filled to overflowing. In the bull show preceding the sale, F. F. Domino 10th, from the Foster herd, was named grand champion, and reserve champion went to Real Pioneer 24th, owned by H. G. Ruber, of Atwood. The

We have had very good sales on Holstein bulls and are well pleased with advertising. We will soon have production records to announce.

W. G. Bircher & Sons,
Ellsworth, Kan.

top bull sold for \$880, purchased by C. H. McClurg, of Logan. Top female went to O. P. Williams, of Ulysses, Neb. The bull average was \$309 and the female average \$207. The average on the entire offering was \$284. The offering was good but lacked some in fitting.

As a matter of interest my old friend JESSE RIFFEL, of Enterprise, has sent me a list of buyers to whom he has sold Polled Herefords during the last 12 months. The list is entirely too long for our limited space, but without considering Kansas buyers, who have always been the best customers, I notice that 6 head have gone to California, 3 to Florida. Other states included are Nebraska, Utah, West Virginia. And further down the line I see 20 more are listed as going to California. Names of buyers are given, indicating the wide distribution. Also, a heavy list of Kansas buyers. Enough hogs are being saved back for their coming fall sale.

E. D. HERSHBERGER, of Newton, picked a perfect day for his Guernsey heifer dispersal sale. An average price of \$275 was made on the 45 head, which included calves. The 14 heifers sired by the Butterfat bull averaged \$332, an exceptional price considering their ages ranged from 10 to 18 months. Eight baby calves, 3 days to 4 months old, averaged \$178.75. These calves were sired by Meadow Lodge King's Laddie. The top price paid for a bull was \$355. The buyer was S. P. Quint, of Bunker Hill. The high female went to J. E. Sinclair, of Hillsboro, at \$500. The bull average, including calves, was \$164, female average \$297. Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole were the auctioneers, assisted by Roy Hand.

O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE hog sale, Hiattville, had a record attendance and also established the record average for the number of head sold from this farm. A total of 190 head, which included some off belts, averaged \$155. The first 20 fall boars sold averaged \$288, with a top of \$750. Ninety open gilts averaged \$136 and 60 bred gilts averaged \$170. Buyers were there from more states than in any former sale. Kansas buyers were there in good numbers furnishing competition to out-of-state buyers, and they secured a number of the better ones. One of the good boars went to R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph. Bill Glover, Raytown, Mo., bought the high-selling boar at \$750 and the high-selling open gilt at \$460. Bred gilts topped at \$235. Secretary Pemberton, of the American Hampshire Swine registry, made the statement at the conclusion of the sale that he thought this was the record sale of the breed for all time, age of the offering taken into consideration. The packer-breeder-feeder type were in demand on April 19, and the prices stated indicated the value placed upon this offering. Bert Powell and Ray Simms were the auctioneers, assisted by press representatives.

HOGS

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

For Sale at Bargain Prices

Our Famous prize winning herd sire, Rocket Glory, and 7 September boar pigs sired by Rocket Glory. Competitor, a great son of the great \$8,000 Compress, a Junior Yearling, and 4 October pigs sired by the Compress.

References: Reid Stewart, Hampshire Fieldman, who recently visited our farm and made purchases. Would trade for Top Gilts.

BILL GLOVERS ACRES, Raytown, Mo.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS

Best approved Hampshire type backed by generations of accepted bloodlines. Extra heavy bodied and short legged, weighing from 150 to 225, last September and October farrow, 50 head to choose from. Priced at \$100 to \$150. Shipped on approval. Returned at our expense if not satisfied. Fully guaranteed.

SUNSHINE FARM,

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger,
Morrill, Kansas.

O'BRYAN RANCH Hiattville HAMPSHIRE Kansas

Service Age Boars for Sale
They are from production tested litters and are the packer-feeder-breeder type. The kind that will sire those fast growing market topping Hampshires. Reg., cholera immune. Price \$100 to \$200.



REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Now offering choice September boar pigs. Various bloodlines. Immune.

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

HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS

The naturally thick kind, registered and vaccinated. C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

ETHYLEDAL FARM

PRODUCTION
HAMPSHIRE

Herd Sires
BRIGHT GLORY
SPOTLITE SUPREME
SPOTLITE JR.
100 fall pigs, boars and gilts,
ready for new homes.
Date Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Double Immuned
Fall boars and gilts, unrelated pairs. Boars include a very choice line-bred Keepsake boar that is as fine as they come. Visit or write.

SUNNY BROOK FARM
Richland (Shawnee County), Kansas
H. E. Holliday Hubert Holliday

Fiesers' Spotted Poland

Serviceable boars and open gilts. Taking orders for bred gilts and spring pigs. Champion breeding. Registered. Immuned. Also roan Polled Shorthorn bull.

Earl & Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kansas

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Weanling boar pigs. Good breeding. Good individuals. \$26 with papers, \$25 without.

HARRY LOVE, Rago, Kansas



Poland Boars

Real herd headers. Weight
275 pounds and up.
J. J. HARTMAN & SON
Elmo, Kansas

Offering Green Acres Berkshires

Registered open gilts with quality. Their litter mates won reserve championship at Oklahoma State Fair in fat barrow class.

ARNOLD and HAROLD WALL,
Rt. 1, Buhler, Kansas



Registered Blocky Type Pigs

PETERSON & SONS
Osage City, Kansas

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.

Offering Duroc Fall Boars

Best of breeding and conformation. Registered and Immuned. Shipped on approval. Write for full particulars.

WILLIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

September boars by Knockout. Two extra good October boars by Lo-Down Fancy. Double Immuned. Write for prices.

CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kansas

DUROC QUALITY FALL BOARS

A few good ones. Sired by (The Kansan).

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, Waterville, Kansas

DUROC BOARS ALL AGES

By Red Star and Fancy Cardinal. Choice gilts bred to Top Crown by Crown Prince, Illinois Champion boar. Fall pigs by Top Crown and Orion Reconstruction.

B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

TOP QUALITY DUROCS

Fall boars and gilts. Show winners. Priced reasonable. WILLARD H. WALDO, DeWitt, Neb.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS
All bred gilts sold until June and later farrowing bred to Lo Thickmaster and Super Spot Light. Fall pigs by Proud Cherry Orion and Unecda Broadway. Double Immuned. Registered. Kansas' oldest herd.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Krotz-Swartz Aberdeen-Angus Annual Auction Marysville, Kan., May 13



14 BULLS of strong ages and ready for heavy service. Sons of Ever Prince of Sunbeam, Revolutions Black Prince, Barb Eston 2nd, including Prince Sunflower 44th the 1946 Nebraska champion and Kansas reserve champion. Most of the bulls from both herds have gone to head purebred herds.

We are presenting what we think is the best lot of cattle we have ever offered. They include the entire Swartz show herd and number the best bulls and most promising females presented from both herds.

53 FEMALES—Young cows and heifers are listed, including several near calving to the service of our grand stock bulls. Many daughters of Ever Prince of Sunbeam, Evidence of Strathmore, Revolution's Black Prince and Barb Eston 2nd are included. They are a fine group of open heifers.

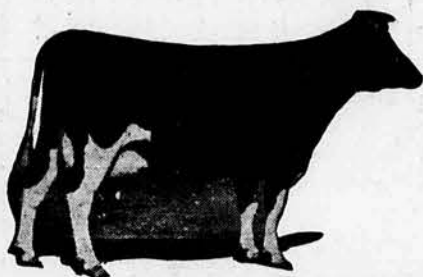
Swartz Brothers are selling a good daughter of Revolutions Black Prince, the proceeds of this heifer will be donated to the Rock Springs Ranch 4-H Club Project.

For catalog, address either

**KROTZ STOCK FARM, Odell, Nebraska
or SUNFLOWER FARMS, Everest, Kansas**

Roy Johnston, auctioneer — Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Complete Holstein Dispersal Dairy Sale



5 miles west of Kansas City, Kan.,
on old Highway 40, known as the
Lone Star Dairy

**Wednesday
May 7**

10 o'clock sharp.
Sale under cover

120 High Producing Holstein Cows and Heifers (purebred but not eligible to register) including

- 60 Cows in production producing from 50 to 70 lbs. per day now.
- 30 Cows to freshen within the next 20 days.
- 25 large Holstein bred heifers, weight 700 to 1,000 lbs.
- 2 purebred registered Holstein bulls outstanding in every respect.
- Nothing but registered bulls have been used since herd was established.

Notice—I have been in the dairy business on this farm for 30 years and have kept nothing but the best. The above herd is built up to one of the best herds in the K. C. milkshed. They carry the right kind of udders, have plenty of size and quality, are bred right and fed right to go into the best herds in the Middle West. If it were not for my health you could not buy this herd at any price.

—NEWTON F. BIGHAM

Also all milkhouse and pasteurizing equipment including—

- 1 bottle washer, soaper type, 1 4-unit DeLaval milking machine
- 1 2½-ton ice machine with 7½ H. P. motor
- 1 bottling machine P-830; 1 Coil Cooler No. 3021 creamery package
- 1 Pasteurizer No. 3259 creamery package; 1 dump filter, 20-gal. motor pump
- 1 10 H. P. steam boiler upright
- 1 Injector atomic boiler pump; 1 Blower-type cooler
- 1 1,600-gal. brine tank.

Everything that does with the best dairy in the Kansas City milkshed. All farm equipment including 2 good trucks, 500 bu. corn, hogs, feeder bunks, etc.

The Lone Star Dairy, Newton F. Bigham, Owner

Auctioneers: Perry Walters, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Geo. Criss, Lawrence, Kan.
Tonganoxie Sale Co., Clerk Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Martin Goering sends check and writes as follows:

"Sold 1 cow for \$500, and several young bulls, and am still receiving inquiries."—Martin Goering, Milking Shorthorn breeder, Moundridge, Kansas.

The NEBRASKA HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' 4-H and bred heifer sale, held at the State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, April 26, averaged \$205 on the heifers for club work, with the bred heifers averaging \$346. Entire offering sold for an average of \$244. Robert Engel, Fremont, had the high-selling bred heifer at \$535. The Norfolk State Hospital, Norfolk, had the top-selling open heifer at \$315. Elmer Dawdy, Salina, sales manager. Bert Powell, auctioneer.

The JONES & RANDALL HAMPSHIRE sale, Bigelow, Mo., April 25, was well attended and buyers made purchases from 4 states. Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas buyers made possible an average of almost \$75 on 19 fall farrowed boars and \$81 on 32 fall farrowed gilts. No effort had been made to have the offering highly fitted and prices paid were for stock offered in just farm condition. Guy E. Jones has been breeding Herefords and Hampshires for many years and just recently his son-in-law, H. F. Randell, entered into a partnership with him. They are well equipped with new hog houses and concrete feeding floors, and more sales are planned in the future.

MID-KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION sale held at Hutchinson, April 19, drew a large crowd despite a severe thunderstorm. Jess Cooper, of McPherson, placed the cattle in the forenoon. The bull champion was placed on Queen's Bell Boy A. G., owned by A. G. Georges, of Fall River. The female champion was consigned by Ralph Poland, of Junction City, on Bandolier's Lucinda 4th. The sale top was reached by J. W. Scott, of Solomon, on Pierce's Eralan Of Sunbeam, going for \$875. Harry Pierce, of Hutchinson, donated a heifer to the Rock Springs Ranch 4-H Club. She was sold during the auction to the Winchester Packing Company and J. S. Dillon & Sons at \$300, then resold to Jess Cooper for \$260. The total proceeds went to the camp fund.

The all-day rain of March 12 kept buyers away from the RENO COUNTY HEREFORD sale held at Hutchinson on that date. And despite hard work on the part of the selling force, weather dampened the enthusiasm of those in attendance. However, the small crowd appreciated fairly well the quality of the offering and the bidding was at times quite spirited. The 46 head sold made a general average of \$229. Very good, considering that no big tops were to be figured in the average. The top female went to Glen Stockman, of Hutchinson, at \$370. The 5 top bulls averaged \$260, with a top of only \$300. The top 5 females averaged \$352, with a top as shown above. Several new buyers, including Mr. Stockman, made original purchases. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer. Consignors were happy over the much needed rain.

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	\$26.50	\$26.00	\$17.65
Hogs	24.85	27.25	14.55
Lambs	23.75	24.00	16.15
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. . .	.22	.24	.23
Eggs, Standards . .	.42	.39½	.33½
Butter-at, No. 1 . .	.57	.63	.45
Wheat, No. 2, Hard .	2.72	2.60½	..
Corn, No. 2, Yellow .	1.75	1.88	..
Oats, No. 2, White .	.96½	.95	..
Barley, No. 2	1.54	1.58	..
Alfalfa, No. 1	35.50	36.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	27.00	26.00	14.00

Dairy CATTLE



Offering Reg. Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two Reg. Three-Star Jersey bulls, both by an Excellent Superior Sire and out of cows with outstanding production records.

Also four top bred heifers to calve this summer. These heifers are sired by a son of an Excellent Superior Sire and out of outstanding cows. The bulls are not related to these heifers.

Write for price and particulars.

JOHN WEIR, Jr., Geuda Springs, Kansas

Do You Know That

Zantha of Oz ★★★★★★

Jerseydom's first and only 7-Star Superior sire was bred in Kansas—at Rotherwood?

ROTHERWOOD—LAND OF OZ
Hutchinson, Kansas

BROOKSIDE JERSEY STOCK FARM

We guarantee to provide Jerseys that will give nourishment for the body; beauty for the eyes; consolation for the mind; rest for the soul; and cash for the pocketbook. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Guaranteed in every way. Reasonable prices.

MARSHALL BROS., Sylvia, Kansas.

Dairy CATTLE



For The First Time

Account reducing size of herd we are offering at private sale registered cows, heifers and bulls of all ages. Suggest early selection to insure opportunity of securing desired foundation Holsteins.

SECURITY BENEFIT ASSN.
Topeka, Kansas

ECONOMICAL FEEDERS

Large feed capacity enables Holsteins to utilize large amounts of home-grown feeds to maintain top production.

FREE They have the capacity for greater Vitamin D intake and convert carotene into more true Vitamin A than do the smaller breeds.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N
OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 1038

OFFERING HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

Born March 8, 1946, whose dam produced as a 2-year-old 10,543 lbs. milk and 374 lbs. fat. Price \$200.

K. W. PHILIPS & SON
Rt. 4 — Manhattan, Kan.

Sunnymede Farm

KING BESSIE JEMIMA BOAST

Senior Sire

PABST BURKE LAD STAR

Junior Sire

NOW AVAILABLE

"KING BESSIE" and "BURKE" Sons

Herd now on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HIGH-PRODUCING HOLSTEINS

80 HEAD—50 Cows and 30 Heifers
Some cows giving as high as 75 pounds daily.
Large cows and of good quality. Write or wire

GIBSON DAIRY
James Gibson, Owner
8001 W. 32nd Ave. Wheat Ridge, Colo.

Holstein Heifers and Bulls

Registered Yearling bulls and heifers and bull calves for sale. Sires five nearest dams average over 500 fat up to 610 with 3.8% test. Dams records up to 601 fat. Quality. Type.

TORRELSON BROS., Everest, Kansas

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

For Sale—4 cows 3 to 7 years old. Bred to Canadian Countryman. Bull calves up to 7 months old.

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.

FOUR HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale—4 Service-age bulls sired by two of the greatest bulls in Kansas. Inquire of

HAROLD SCANLON, Abilene, Kansas

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.

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

Offering REG. GUERNSEY BULL

A good 16 months old son of Meadow Lodge Honesty (first 6 months old Texas 1939 and first three-year-old Kansas Central Show 1942), and out of Jo Mar Fashioner's Queen Sheba (home record first lactation 9884 — 484.8). Sheba sired by Argilla Fashioner with 7 A R daughters.

J. W. WOFFORD
R. F. D., Milford, Kansas

5 miles northwest of Junction City on highway 77

Guernsey Bull for Sale

Ransom Dandy's Demonstrator 356 759, three years old. Dam's three-year record 365 fat in 305 days, twice-a-day milking. Gentle and sure breeder. Farm ¼ mile west of town.

A. W. FRYHOFFER, McLouth, Kansas

Beef CATTLE**TREGO'S HEREFORD
BULL SALE****Monday, May 12
Ogalalla, Nebr.**

50 Head — February, March and April yearlings. Some splendid herd bull prospects included.

Sired by — Domino 402nd, Domino 107th, Aster Real.

**Mrs. May Trego (Owner)
Sutherland, Nebr.**Martin Mathers, Sale Manager
Sutherland, Nebraska
Auctioneer: E. T. Sherlock**Reg. Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

Grandsons and granddaughters of Super Anxiety 5th, No. 2634824. Anxiety Domino No. 4404516, calved Feb. 7, 1945, a good smooth, heavy-boned, deep-bodied proven sire, of quality any one will admire. Other bulls 12 to 15 months old ready for service. Reasonably priced. If interested in young, well-bred stock, either bulls or heifers, write

**ORVILLE L. JENKINS
Emmett, Pott. Co., Kansas**
All-weather road 12 miles north of St. Marys and 1/2 mile east of K63**Top Quality
Top Breeding Herefords**

Good Hereford herd bull prospects. Cows and bred and open heifers, featuring the blood of Beau Zento 32d and WRR Helmsman 94th.

WALNUT HILL HEREFORD RANCH
Great Bend, Kansas**OFFERING WRR
HEREFORD BULLS**

Sired by a son of Royal Domino 102nd and out of cows of equal breeding. 12 to 15 months old and in perfect breeding condition. Priced right.

J. B. PRITCHARD, Dunlap, Kan.**SILVER CUP SPRING
RANCH**

Quality Polled and Horned Hereford bulls for sale. Silver-Domino breeding.

RALPH L. TRAGER, BUCKLIN, KANSAS**FOR SALE REGISTERED
POLLED HEREFORD BULLS**

Serviceable age. Prince Domino and Pawnee Rollo breeding.

WALBERT J. RAVENSTEIN
Belmont, Kansas**CROCKETTS OFFER
REG. SHORTHORNS**

Selected heifers and cows, some with calves at foot sired by College Premier 3d. Some heifers sired by College Premier 3d and bred to Son of Prince, a grandson of Calrossie Prince Peter. Others bred to College Premier 3d. Also good red bulls, one of extra quality two years old, sired by College Premier 3d that we have used a little in our herd. Inspection invited.

R. J. CROCKETT & SONS
Kinsey, Kansas**DUAL-PURPOSE
SHORTHORN BULLS**

10 nice reds and roans. Extra good quality. Seven Polled and 3 horned. All sired by the milking-bred Shorthorn bull Kansadale Footprint No. QMX2254578.

W. G. DAVIS, Haggard (Gray County), Kan.**OFFERING POLLED
SHORTHORN CALVES**

The best we have ever grown. Bulls and heifers. Excellent heads, straight lines and good bone. Mostly reds, few roans. All by Royal Robin 2-D-X2008220.

HARRY BIRD & SONS, Albert, Kansas**Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**

Seven good thick, short legged, nice colored bulls. 10 to 14 months old. Sired by herd bulls of quality and best of bloodlines. Write for description and price.

R. L. BACH, Larned, Kan.

Altho it rained outside, there was nothing damp in the way farmers and breeders competed for fall pigs in the CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, April 12 sale. His third Duroc sale for 1947 finished strong with a general average on 25 fall boars of \$143.20, with a top of \$300. The top was paid by Clarence Maddox, of Waverly, Mo. The gilt average on the 28 sold was \$86.68. The total of the sale on the 44 head was \$6,137.50, a general average of about \$107. Only one pig sold as low as \$70, only 2 sold below \$85, and 21 sold for \$100 or more. It was one of the best sales I have ever attended from the standpoint of level averages. Thirty-nine head went back to Kansas farms. Three went to Iowa, 3 to Nebraska, 1 to Illinois and 4 to Oklahoma. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

THE C. L. WHITE AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL sale held at the fairgrounds in Hutchinson fell on a bad day from the standpoint of weather. In addition, it was held on short notice with hardly time for adequate publicity. However, Mr. White's large circle of friends were apparent both in the arrangements and conduct of the sale as well as in the buying. Fred Williams prepared the catalog and was largely responsible for the successful sale. Other friends prepared the cattle for the best possible presentation on short notice. The 40 head of calves sold separately but were figured as one lot. Only 2 of the bulls were as old as a year. They averaged \$229.96, with a bull top of \$170 and a female top of \$410. The bull went to James L. Struble, of Salina, and the top females to August H. Uphoff, Deerfield. The cattle were well distributed over many parts of the state. The auctioneer was C. L. Davenport, assisted by Frank Mills.

The heavy, state-wide rain of the night before, following several days of drizzles, created an unusually unfavorable situation for the J. J. HARTMAN & SON Poland China sale held near Elmo, April 16. Altho the day was not suitable for field work, odd jobs on farms kept many farmers at home, even tho the side roads had been passable. The offering of fall pigs, boars and gilts, altho not fitted for sale, should have sold for more money and gone into herds and on farms where they are badly needed, at prices more in keeping with the present fat hog market. As it was, prices mostly ranged between \$70 and \$100, with a top of \$155 on boars. Some smaller pigs sold as low as \$60. Had the sale been a little later and the gilts bred, the demand would have been sufficient for better prices. The big sows with unusually large litters of little pigs should have impressed the crowd and resulted in more money. Harve Duncan, of Iowa, was the auctioneer. Not a bit discouraged, Hartman & Son will grow another hundred pigs to sell during the coming season.

Public Sales of Livestock**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
May 12—J. F. McKenny, King City, Mo., and M. L. McCrea, Maysville, Mo. Sale at Maysville, Mo.
May 13—Krotz and Swartz, Marysville, Kansas.**Guernsey Cattle**
June 6—Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.
October 17—Kansas Breeder's State Association, Topeka, Kan.**Hereford Cattle**
May 6—Sunset Farms, Garden Plain and Wichita, Kan.
May 12—Mrs. May Trego, Sutherland, Nebr. Sale at Ogalalla, Nebr.
May 13—Harry H. Smith, Rozel, Kan., and B. L. Meador, Larned, Kan. Sale at Larned, Kan.
October 28—Miller Herefords, St. Marys, Kan.
October 28—L. J. Bodine, Great Bend, Kan.
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 12—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.**Polled Hereford Cattle**
May 28—John Ravenstein & Son, Cleveland, Kan.
November 11—Plain View Farms, Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.**Holstein Cattle**
May 7—Lone Star Dairy, Kansas City, Kan.
May 14—Combined Dispersal and Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kansas. T. Hobart McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kansas.**Jersey Cattle**
May 7—Alex Crowl, Manhattan, Kan.**Shorthorn Cattle**
May 29—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.
May 30-31—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.
October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.**Horses**
May 8—Eylar Farm, Olathe, Kansas.**Sheep—All Breeds**
May 27—Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, Wichita, Kan. Rufus F. Cook, Sec. Treas., Manhattan, Kan.**Export Increases**

More than 60 per cent of the 400-million-bushel export grain goal set last summer had been shipped by the end of January, states the Department of Agriculture.

Exports for the first 7 months exceeded 243 million bushels of grain, mostly wheat and flour. Improvement in transportation may make it possible to ship 100 to 150 million bushels more than the goal.

Beef CATTLE**BEEFMAKER BULLS**

Are Breed Improving Aberdeen-Angus Bulls — Come see the proof—their calves. Herd Battery—Six bulls in use. The top Aberdeen-Angus bloodlines and definitely reproducing their own kind. Comparison is invited with any other cattle. The "Jingle" in your pocket will warm the heart. Use them and prosper. Inquire of C. E. REED, 4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kansas. Telephone 68313 residence; farm 5-3868.

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

Imp. Pittodrie Upright, 1946 Perth Champion, purchased in Scotland at the world's record price of \$62,500. He is generally acknowledged to be the most ideal beef type bull of any breed anywhere.

203 Lots

Although this is a dispersion, all cattle will be fully guaranteed.

**Complete Dispersion of the
Famous Sni-A-Bar Farms
Shorthorn Herd**

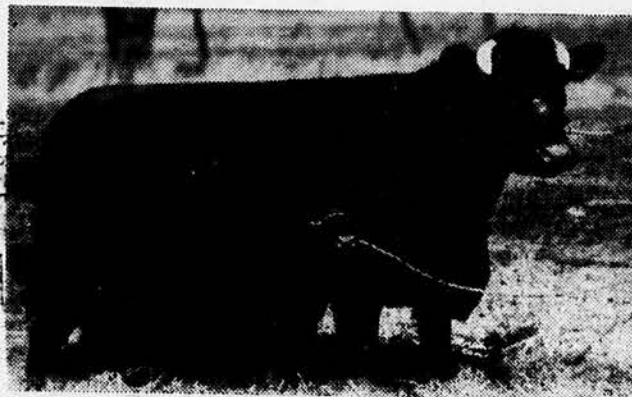
This internationally famous herd owned by Ralph L. Smith will be sold at the

American Royal Building, Kansas City, Missouri**May 30 and 31, 1947**

Only once in a lifetime does there come an opportunity to purchase the best cattle from a herd the members of which even approach in merit of pedigree, conformation and character the excellence of Sni-A-Bar Shorthorns. For almost two score years Sni-A-Bar Farms has been one of the most outstanding sources of what is best in Shorthorn cattle. The herd is now at its peak. Everything sells! 203 lots in all. 23 bulls, including the 1946 Perth supreme champion Imp. Pittodrie Upright that was purchased in Scotland for \$62,500, the 1946 International grand champion Sni-A-Bar Randolph, the 1946 International reserve champion Sni-A-Bar Randolph, and 20 other great bulls. 180 females, including 60 cows with calves at foot by the above named sires; 31 daughters of Edellyn Campeon Mercury, 25 imported females and 47 other royally bred heifers all safely in calf to these world famous sires. The cattle may be inspected prior to the sale at the farm at Grain Valley, Missouri. Plan now to attend this history making event. Catalogs sent only upon request. Write today... address

MERVIN F. AEGERTER, Sale Manager, SEWARD, NEBR.**Tomson Bros.
Sale of Shorthorns**

will be held at our farm 4 miles southwest of

Wakarusa, Kan., Thursday, May 29

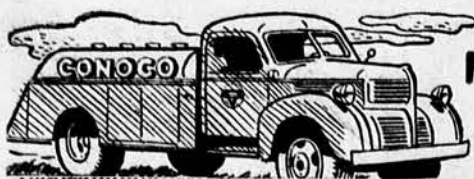
We will sell 20 cows and heifers with calves at foot; 24 bred heifers from choice families; 20 open heifers, close to breeding age; 7 outstanding bulls, including College Premier.

35 are the tops from the Dillard Clark herd that we purchased last fall, 15 of these are daughters of the \$4,000 bull from Edellyn Radiant Command. The balance of the offering have been carefully selected from our own herd. Among them choice daughters of Maxwalton Harvester, Edellyn Royal Favorite and College Premier. The calves at foot are sired by the above named sires, and the bred females carry the service of Edellyn Royal Favorite, Killearn Max 104th and College Premier. Lunch will be served.

Sale begins promptly at 1 p. m.

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.

Auctioneer, J. E. Halsey, Des Moines, Iowa. Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer.



The Tank Truck



How a 20-Acre Garden Became a 535-Acre Farm!

JOE CRISAFULLI started a garden 30 years ago to supply vegetables for his grocery store in Glendive, Montana—and the garden grew till it swallowed up the store! Because Joe found he couldn't keep up with the demand for his superior vegetables, he enlarged his "garden" yearly—and now has 535 acres!

Joe, himself, was too busy working to be included in the picture here, showing his sons Angelo, Frank and Joe, Jr., with one of the family's three tractors. But he wasn't too busy to say that he attributes the long life of all his farm equipment to Conoco lubricants—which he has used continuously for 30 years!



Molecular Research and FARM OILS!



WHAT's molecular research got to do with farm oils? Plenty!—for just such research developed Conoco Nth motor oil! Its remarkable ingredient uses the basic natural force of molecular attraction to bond extra lubricant so closely to metal that working parts of any engine are actually OIL-PLATED! Since OIL-PLATING doesn't all drain down to the crankcase—even overnight—you get extra protection against corrosive wear in standing... against excessive wear in "dry" starting... against undue wear in regular running... and against breakdown—carbon—sludge... caused by wear!

Ask your neighbors who use Nth oil what they think about its benefits! Or call your Conoco Agent for quick delivery of Nth oil to make your big change to an OIL-PLATED engine! Call him today!

General Custer Camped Here!

BACK EAST, the way to brag about an old house is just to say, "George Washington slept here!" J. A. Perry, Jr., who manages the 20 Cattle Company near Forsyth, Montana, has a good western version of that brag. He says of his ranch, "General Custer camped here!"—and he can prove it by the historical marker on the ranch.

That's not Mr. Perry's only brag about the 20 Ranch and its operations, though, for he writes about the tractors he uses: "My Model H is six years old and in that time has only had spark plug changes and a tappet adjustment. It still operates at top efficiency and needs no makeup oil between crankcase drains. My other

tractor equipment is older and, considering its longer use, still operates with a comparable efficiency. I attribute this record to the use of Nth motor oil, Conoco fuels and greases. I particularly like Nth motor oil because... I use less oil and need less repairs than if I were using other oil. I like Conoco pressure lubricant, too, because it has more lasting power than any other grease I have used."

In the picture above, Mr. Perry drives out for a day's work with one of his three tractors.



FRESH SPINACH TIMBALES!

Serves 8 or 10



1 peck of fresh spinach. Cook until tender, about 15 minutes. Drain, add salt, and chop coarsely. Add...

2 tablespoons of melted butter
1-1/2 cups crushed crackers
1 small onion shredded
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 eggs, well-beaten

Mix well and put in ring mold. Set in hot water in oven and bake until firm (about 35 minutes). Remove from ring. Fill center with any vegetable or serve with cheese sauce.

Your recipes are worth money! Send your favorites to: Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Get \$5.00 for each one printed here!

FARM KITCHEN

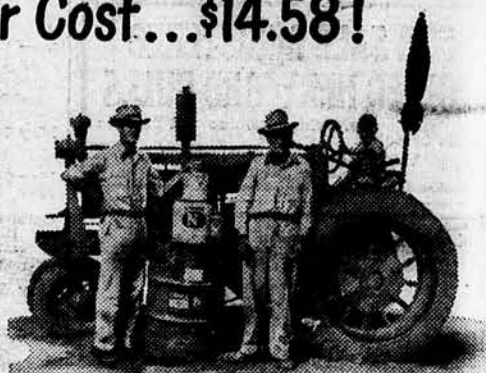
\$5.00 for your favorite recipe!

12-Year Average Repair Cost...\$14.58!

THERE's a real record for other farmers to shoot at! It was set by C. D. Pennington on his 300-acre farm near Haskell, Texas, with a 1934 Farmall F-20 tractor using Conoco products exclusively! Mr. Pennington, seen at right with Conoco Agent Nonnie Phyl of Stamford, Texas, writes about his record-breaking Farmall:

"Until last year this tractor has worked three hundred acres of land, at which time I took on an additional one hundred acres and bought another Farmall starting it out on Conoco Nth motor oil..."

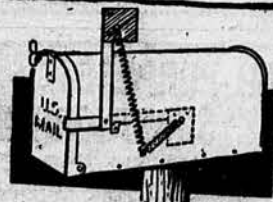
"Any oil that will keep my repairs on one tractor down to an average of \$14.58 for twelve years running is good enough for me."



YOUR CONOCO AGENT

Self-Lowering Flag for Mail Box!

L.W. Banta reports his rural mail carrier out Cottonwood, Texas, way is enthusiastic over the gadget he worked out to lower a flag when letters are placed in the box. The lever arm on the flag hooks into a notch out in the door, and a spring pulls the flag down as the door is opened.



From Great Falls, Montana, comes Warren Venetz's sketch for a practically unbreakable drag-saw handle, made from a discarded horse shoe with cleats filed off.

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!



The Grease Veteran Says:

"HAD an interesting talk with a man I met through our County Agent last week. Called himself a 'farm engineer.' Not an 'agricultural' engineer, mind, but just plain 'farm.' And I wasn't surprised to learn that he had some pretty darned good ideas. Said one thing I've kept in mind to pass on. Said he'd figured

out that most a third of all a machine farmer's expense is his machinery! He broke that down into about half depreciation and half maintenance! Looks to me like a prime argument for good maintenance! And that means good lubrication... the kind that prevents breakdowns, avoids repairs, slows up depreciation, and gives the farmer a chance to make money on his machines instead of losing it!"