KANSAS FARMER

MARCH 1, 1947

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



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CHAMPION FARMERS, and farmers generally, are changing to Firestone Champion Ground Grip tires . . . insisting upon them when they buy new tires . . . specifying them when they order new tractors.

That's because the new Champion cleans up to 100% more effectively; pulls up to 62% more; lasts up to 91% longer. And it rolls more smoothly over highways.

There are sound reasons for this superiority. The curved connected traction bars flare outward from the center, and mud falls freely from the wider shoulder openings. The extra high,

curved, pyramid-like bars cut into the soil with a cleaving action, and because they are connected, the bars take a powerful "center bite" in the heart of the traction zone. Extra height, Triple-Bracing, and buttressing at the base give the traction bars greater strength... lengthen tire life. The curved connected bars are in continuous contact with the highway, insuring a smooth ride.

Insist upon Firestone Champion Ground Grips when you buy new tires, or order a new tractor. They cost no more than ordinary tractor tires.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC

They're called "The Plowing Schogers"—and with plenty of reason. Starting in 1930, Carl Schoger won six consecutive version the National Plowing Match at Wheatland, Illinois. Version and 1931 he won all three National Matches at No 1930 and 1931 he won all three National Matches at Wheatland, Lily Lake, and Troy, Illinois. When he retired Wheatland, Lily Lake, and Troy, Illinois. When he retired Wheatland, Lily Lake, and Troy, Illinois. When he retired wheatland, Lily Lake, and Troy, Illinois. When he retired wheatland, Later fall, Clarence won from competition in 1942, sons Clarence and Harry were wheready to defend the family laurels. Last fall, Clarence won the ready to defend the family laurels. Last fall, Clarence won the shelling. The Schogers farm 39 and they farm it well. Last of the source of corn picking. Carles of the shelling was shelling. The Schogers work on the side custom work on the side

The Schogers farm 393 acres near Plainfield, Illinois—and they farm it well. Last year they found time to do some some work on the side—850 acres of combining and 425 acres of corn picking. Custom baling totaled 25,000 bales, acres of corn picking. Custom baling totaled 25,000 bales. This winter they will do 150,000 bushels of custom corn the shelling. The Schogers know how to keep up farm equipment, and they've always used Firestone Tires. You'll find new Champion Ground Grips on their tractors today.



Flying Farmers

THE Kansas Flying Farmers Club will have its second annual meeting at the Hutchinson municipal airport Wednesday, May 21. Tentative plans for the state-wide convention were made at a meeting of the board of directors last month.

The convention this year will stretch into a 2-day affair. Arrangements are being made for an informal getacquainted gathering the afternoon and evening before the big day. Further plans for this part of the convention will be announced as they are completed.

Registration and the business meeting will be in the morning of May 21. And a program similar but more extensive than last year is promised for the afternoon.

The organization meeting of the group at Hutchinson last year on May 24, attracted thousands of aviation enthusiasts and several hundred personal planes. Personal aviation in Kansas has made strong advances in the last year. An even greater turnout is expected for the second meeting of the club.

The Kansas meeting last year still stands as the largest organization meeting in any state where Flying Farmers have established a club. And the number of state organizations now totals 25.

The first meeting was sponsored by Kansas Farmer. Staff members of this publication derived considerable pleasure in helping to establish the club. Following the organization meeting, club responsibilities were turned over to the board of directors. But Kansas Farmer still is happy to give publicity and assistance to the Flying Farmers. As some members have pointed out, Kansas Farmer is "our stepdaddy."

The Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce co-operated with Kansas Farmer last year in the organization meeting. The chamber is co-operating with the Flying Farmers this year in planning the second annual meeting.

The Kansas club stands head and shoulders higher than other states in national memberships. The 176 members of the Kansas club all are members in the National Flying Farmers' Association. Next highest in the national is Ohio with 111 members, and Washington state is not very far behind Ohio.

To boost the 1947 meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club, a 2-day tour of Eastern Kansas is being planned. This tour will be early in May and will be similar to the tour of Central and Western Kansas last fall. Norman Clothier, director, of Florence, is planning the spring tour. After the fall tour many members demanded another this spring. An attempt will be made to visit sections of the state not reached last fall.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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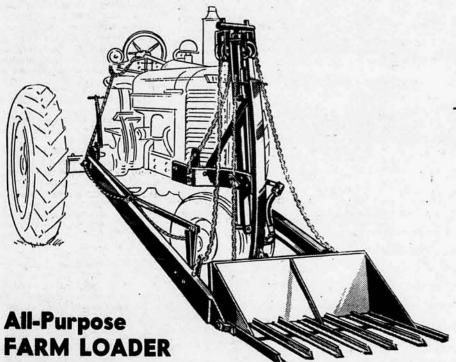
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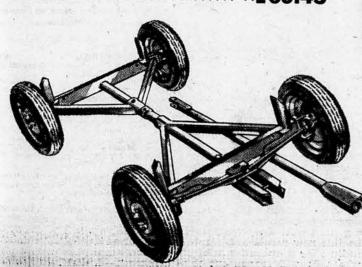
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Wards ALL-STEEL hammermill has new features, new design . . . gives you more for your money! Grinds large quantities with only 2 or 3-plow tractor . . . pays for itself in extra profits to you! See it now!

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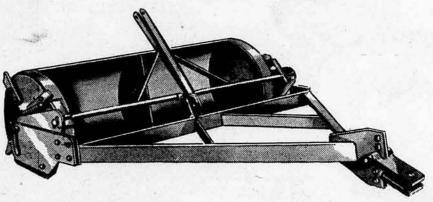
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Wards rugged, all-steel scraper stops digging automatically when full! Has close depth control for partial loads; bulldozes!



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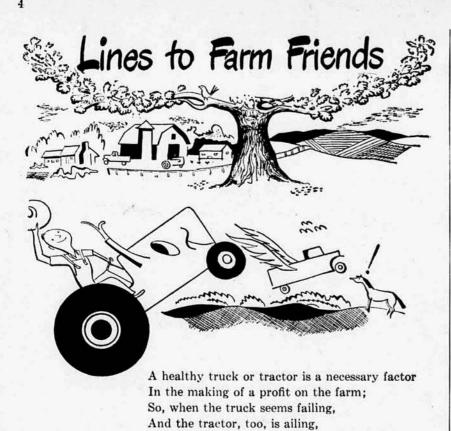


Rubber-tired Farm Truck

700 with tires, tubes

Strength, capacity of Lo-Load Jr. compares with largest models on market . . . yet it's priced LOW at Wards. Has Timken roller bearings for high speed!

Ka



That is something farmers view with real alarm.



There is one thing to remember from October to September, If your truck and tractor you don't want to spoil; And that is simply this: You must never, never miss Making sure that your equipment gets good oil.

Here's an oil that is a beauty, and it's made for heavy duty; It's a trouble-saving oil that's meant for you! In your tractor and your truck It cleans out the engine muck, While it's lubricating right-and longer, too.

> Your dealer knows it well. It's an oil he likes to sell. It's dependable, he knows you will agree. When you've used this oil awhile, You will tell him with a smile: "The oil I want is QUAKER STATE HD!"



MOTOR OIL

FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE



Five-State Farm Forum March 18-19 at Liberal

THE second annual Five-State
Farm Forum will be held at Liberal, March 18 and 19. This sectional meeting will attract farmers and agricultural experts from the 5-state area of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado.

Those attending the first forum a year ago found a similarity of interests. The types and methods of agriculture in this 5-state area change but little when crossing state boundaries.

culture in this 5-state area change but little when crossing state boundaries. This stimulated interest in a continuation of the meetings.

Matters peculiar to that section will be emphasized at the forum. Main themes of the program will be balanced farming, product marketing and home planning.

Principal speakers of the meeting will be Phil Ljundahl, livestock specialist, Kansas State College extension service; A. W. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn., crop analyst; W. R. Nelson, Amarillo, regional director of Department of Interior; H. H. Finnell, Amarillo, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Donald Day, Amarillo, editorial representative of Reader's Digest.

Deferred Plan Saves Feed

HIS land is too valuable for cow THIS land is too valuable for cow herds, according to Ed Richards, Republic county. Two steers can graze on the same pasture it would take for one cow, he says. That is one reason he sold his cows and gradually shifted to a deferred feeding plan.

Where he did have a herd of about 30 cows each year, he now is wintering and feeding twice as many steers. Last year he fed out 65 head. This year he has 75.

has 75.

Mr. Richards moved over to the deferred plan a little at a time. He first decreased his cows from 30 to 20 and handled a few steers along with the calves he raised. After experimenting with the plan 5 or 6 years, he sold the cows because he can make more money from the same available feed when having calves in fall. He gets chean buying calves in fall. He gets cheap gain on these calves by roughing them thru the winter, pasturing them in summer and short feeding them the following fall.

Egg Yield Is High

HIGH-QUALITY chicks plus good management pays off for George Schueman, Brown county. His flock of 250 White Leghorns has been producing at close to a 75 per cent rate this winter.

this winter.

Only ROP males with records of 300 eggs or more are used in the flock. Good housing is provided and the layers are fed the college formula. An automatic waterer heated by electricity insures an adequate supply of warm water for the flock during the coldest weather. This is very important, Mr. Schueman believes.

When the laying house was built, Mr. Schueman made the loft higher than normally found so he could install overhead feed bins. He now has these overhead bins for both grain and mash

overhead bins for both grain and mash and finds that they save considerable time and labor.

Mr. Schueman is another poultryman who believes in starting out each fall with an all-pullet flock. Electric brooders are used for the chicks in the spring. When large enough they are placed in range houses out on clean ground and kept there for the summer.

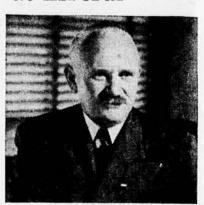
Find Out-State Market

An outside market for 6,800 bushels An outside market for 6,800 bushels of certified Pawnee seed wheat was found thru the Cloud County Certified Seed Growers' Association last year. About 80 per cent of these sales were made to out-of-state buyers. County Agent H. E. Hall reports the net return on the seed was \$2.71 a bushel. Lots of more than 50 bushels sacked brought \$2.75, in bulk \$2.50. Smaller lots brought \$3 a bushel sacked. Advertising costs were 4 cents a bushel.

FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE

FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE

Altho this new association started as a medium for co-operative sales of seed wheat, it will branch out this



H. H. Finnell, Amarillo, Tex., speaker at Liberal, is research specialist in Great Plains area for Soil Conservation Service. Worked 14 years with Oklahoma Experiment Station, 11 of them in Panhandle not far from Liberal. Also worked in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Texas. Subject of talk: "We Don't Want to Conquer the High Plains." the High Plains."



Donald Day, Amarillo, Tex., s at Liberal, onetime editor of west Review, now southwest editorial representative for Reader's Digest, and public relations director for a plow company.



Wesley R. Nelson, speaker at Liberal, westey K. Nelson, speaker at Liberal, is regional director, Bureau of Reclamation, Amarillo, Tex. Subject of talk: "Use of Underground Water in Irrigation." Native of Colorado, he joined the bureau in 1922, was associate engineer during construction of Boulder dam His region included Town. Okto. dam. His region includes Texas, Okla-homa, parts of New Mexico, Colorado

year. They expect to have Neosho and Osage oats, certified atlas and certified seed for other feed crops for sale this year. Of 65 members, 15 consigned seed the first year. The largest consignment was 1,200 bushels, others ranged from 150 bushels up.

The largest shipments went to Illinois, but some Cloud county wheat to Missouri, Colorado and Arkansas.

Pencil Holder

The old cry, "Where is a pencil?" need not trouble you if a flower frog filled with pencils is placed by the telephone or on the desk. A rainbow array of pencils makes an attractive, unique ornament.—I. W. K.

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Millions of men—and their fathers and grandfathers before them—have built their farming careers on the long line of International trucks, tractors and machines that stem from the invention of the McCormick Reaper, 116 years ago. They built soundly for their future.

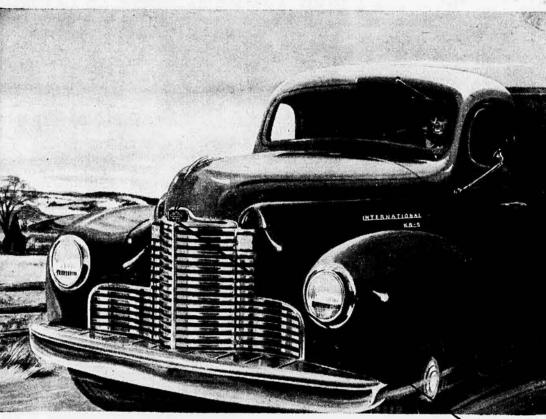
There is always a FUTURE for all men... Build for yours, now—with the help of a greater International Harvester and the leadership of the experienced dealers who serve you under the IH symbol and the Triple Diamond emblem that identifies International Trucks.

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FARMALL* Tractors enter 1947—always the most successful farm tractors in the world. The four Farmalls, A, B, H, and M, with the broad range of

Farmall machines, play a major role in the success story of American farming. Watch for new developments, new surprises, in the Farmall System!

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How About . . .

HOG PRICES?

.. Let's See What Growers Sau

By DICK MANN

Will too many spring pigs spoil the fall market? Kan-sas hog producers must think so, as very little in-crease in farrowing has been planned for this spring.

This spring Mr. Artman has 12 sows for farrowing, less than half he had planned on last fall. "] think prices will hold up thru the marketing period of this spring's crop," says Mr. Artman, "but next fall's pigs will be a gamble." In his belief the early spring pigs will find a better market than late spring pigs. In fact, he believes this will be generally true from now on, as is the case of spring

Milton Haag, Jackson county, normally keeps 12 to 15 sows but is down to 6 now due to a fall sale. He handles purebred Herefords. However, he plans to buy back some sows and hopes to have 15 for spring farrowing. "It looks to me like hog prices could come down some and still show a favorable ratio to feed prices," states Mr. Haag. "I don't see any reason why the hog market won't remain good for at least the next 18 months. Personally, I have every confidence in the future of the purebred Hereford hog business, and am going ahead with my plans with the definite conviction that the future is bright."

That hogs have been good for Mr. Haag in the past is indicated by the fact he now is completing a new farm home that will be a show place in the

Altho he thinks the outlook for hogs is excellent Roy Gilliland, of Jackson county, is cutting down on his hog program and going into the sheep ness. Only a few sows were farrowed on the farm last fall. Twenty sows have been bred for spring farrowing but some of these are to be sold to make more room for the ewe flock. "The reason I am changing over to sheep is not due to price outlook but to my farm setup," states Mr. Gilliland. I believe sheep will better utilize my pasture and will consume less grain." consume less grain."

Mr. Gilliland's farm is all upland and is not a good corn farm. He cut his hog program 2 years ago when there was a ceiling price on hogs and all his corn had to be purchased at a high price.

Looking at the hog situation generally, tho, Mr. Gilliland thinks it should be good for some time. Breeding stock has been depleted greatly during

Liners have experied gives been notation and that

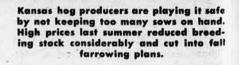
ANSAS hog producers apparently have been paying strict attention to warnings of possible overproduction. In fact, a survey of producers in Northeast Kansas indicates market economists may have done too good a job.

During the war, when the Government called for all-out hog production, farmers responded so enthusiastically Federal planners reversed their stand. This left farmers with a surplus of hogs, a broken market, and criticism for doing what the Government had requested. Now hog producers are looking at things conservatively altho the present corn-hog ratio is very favorable. They are not going overboard on production. Here is a resume of what some of them are doing

and what they think about hog prospects for the next year or so.

Marvin Artman, of Jackson county, had 30 head of sows bred for last fall's pigs. When prices on hogs skyrocketed and weather conditions became unfavorable for feed production, Mr. Artman sent 24 of his 30 head of bred sows to market and, from his personal knowledge, a lot of other farmers in his area did the same thing.

Pigs, in circle below, are be-ing fed for early marketing. Most Kansas farmers seem to believe early pigs, like early lambs, will bring home the best prices.



the last 2 years, and it will take some time to build it up again. He plans to keep

about 6 sows regularly.

About 50 head of bred sows can be found on the farm of Leonard Harden, of Ne-maha county, but they won't be there long. Some 35 or 36 head are to be offered at public sale with only 12 to 15 being kept for farrowing on the farm. "There is a lot of corn in the country," says Mr. Harden, "and I think hog prices will hold up well at least until next November or December. Of course, a lot of farmers

probably will be getting into the hog business because of the favorable condition and there no doubt will be a surplus within a year or so."

Ben Ford and Albert Schmelze, Nemaha county farm partners, are running at a normal clip in the hog program. They had 12 sows farrowing last spring and have 16 for this spring. They believe they will show a good profit on hogs for another year, altho they expect prices to decline some in the fall. "Early spring pigs will have a definite price advantage," they say. Expecting a surplus of hogs by next fall they are planning to reduce their program in the fall, but haven't determined yet just how much they will cut back production.

Right now Ollie Gress, of Nemaha county, is carrying on his hog program at normal levels. He farrowed 9 sows last fall and will have early spring pigs this year from 8 sows. His plans for next fall call for about the same [Continued on Page 30]

Thrifty pigs like these, on well-managed farms, will continue to pay a profit for the man who has a program and sticks with it, think Kansas



Farm Tenancy Is Not a Crime

F. F. A. Boy Defends the Landless Farmer

By JESSE GORMAN

ODAY, in America, we are told Today, in America, we are told that but one family out of 8 lives on a farm. In other words, each average present-day farm family is feeding 7 other families who produce little or none of their own food. Furthermore, we are told that about one fourth of these farm families own their own farms, free of debt, and that all farmers own not more than 42 per all farmers own not more than 42 per cent of the total value of all farms in the nation. Statistics go on to show that nearly one half own no land nor any equity in land. A large percentage own no property other than what can be loaded into a truck and readily moved on to another farm. This, in brief, is a picture of the people who have dedicated themselves to feeding the nation. This is of vital concern to a nation with the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by civilized man. Farm tenancy has been looked upon all farmers own not more than 42 per

Farm tenancy has been looked upon with anxiety by the sociologist, by the politician, and by the press. The wanderings of farm tenants have inspired the Grapes of Wrath and countless lesser literary gems. Altho fiction, these writings have been based on fact. The truckload of meager household furnishings, trailed by a battered jalopy packed with ragged youngsters, has been a familiar sight over the nation. March the first has been a more important deadline to these moving hordes, than March 15 has been Farm tenancy has been looked upon ing hordes, than March 15 has been to others with federal income taxes to pay.

Is This the True Picture?

This is a picture to be viewed with alarm by everyone concerned with the welfare of the nation. But, is this a picture of farm tenancy as a whole? Would outright farm ownership, by whatever means, remedy this situation? Why should farm ownership, of a necessity, be the goal of everyone

ation? Why should farm ownership, of a necessity, be the goal of everyone who wishes to engage in the business of farming? Why should the lack of it be cause for viewing with alarm?

Farm tenancy was a different matter for our forefathers. Land was plentiful and cheap. The price was a little cash plus much hard work and measure equipment. Only the lazy and meager equipment. Only the lazy and accompetent were unable to make pay-ment for the acres they tilled. Land whership was the mark of thrift, competence and industry; tenancy the op-posite. Hence, a traditional stigma was placed on farm tenancy. As a re-sult, men have lived a life of privation, and endless toil that on their death-beds they might leave a deed, un-soiled by most rage, to their delidre. beds they might leave a deed, unsoiled by mortgage, to their children. Those children who, too often, later moved to a city that they might enjoy running water, electric lights, and a movie around the corner. Is it not possible that our farmers of the future are being asked to exchange a decent way of living for a deed to acres someone else might better have owned? Is a deed to some land worth more than a bathtub, electric lights, and an inbathtub, electric lights, and an in-act family circle? What are the hances for both?

Compare Farmer With Merchant

First, let us compare a modern, proessive farmer with a merchant of ig a comparable amount of capital. mericans long have accepted the mer-lant who invested all of his capital stock and equipment. Few have pressed alarm that the merchant did expressed alarm that the merchant did not own the building in which he operated his business. Few small-town merchants occupy buildings with a real estate value greater than that of a good farm. Probably still fewer own equipment and fixtures with a greater value than the value of stock and machinery found on a modern farm. This merchant pays his rent under a long-term lease, lives in a comfortable home, has time to participate in community affairs, and prospers with the imes.

Would anyone advise this merchant reduce the amount and quality of his tures, and move to an unmodern ome, just to make payment on a small

business building? Just for the sake of owning the building in which he operates? Yet, is that not the case where a blanket recommendation of farm ownership is being made for our farmers? Why should not a farmer invest all of his working capital in a good breeding herd, modern machinery, and use it on a large farm that might be owned by someone else? Why should he not invest part of his profshould he not invest part of his profits in non-agricultural stocks and bonds? Does not the wise business man diversify his investments? Let us compare the tenant farmer who operates on an efficient scale, with the farmer who has a smaller farm which he owns and operates.

A recent survey shows that the cost of labor on a 40-acre farm is \$10 an acre, while on a quarter section it is about half that amount. The machin-ery cost an acre on a 57-acre farm is \$4.25 an acre, as compared to \$2.40 on a 180-acre farm. Other costs of production are in proportion between the small and large farms. None of these factors is affected by ownership or factors is lack of it.

True enough, the tenant farmer must share his profits with his landlord, in the form of rent. The owner is allowed to keep his profits, unless he has a mortgage on his farm. The owneroperator may make permanent im provements, which quite often are de provements, which duite often are de-nied the tenant. Quite often, the land-lord is reluctant to make needed im-provements that might not be appre-ciated by the tenant. Many good farms have declined in productivity as a re-sult of this disparity between land-

lord and tenant. Considerable time and money have been lost while landlords searched for good tenants and good tenants looked for good farms to rent.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that about one third of farm tenants in the nation live on one farm but a year at a time, and that 50 million dollars is lost each year by moving alone. If these statistics are correct, it means that one third of our nation's food producers move each year, and lose the price of a heavy cruiser in doing as

cruiser in doing so.

This is the nation's problem. Not whether or not farmers own the farms they operate. Few farmers will move from a place where they can live de-cently, and receive a fair return for their labor. Few landlords will will-ingly sever relations with a tenant mgly sever relations with a tenant whose rent is a reasonable return on their investments in good farms. Capable farmers without farms must team up with owners who have good farms to rent. Right or wrong, men with money to invest will continue to buy farms with the expectation of renting them to men skilled in their operathem to men skilled in their opera-

Farm tenancy, as such, is not a problem. But, improvement of farm tenancy conditions is vitally important to every American citizen. As the nation becomes more industrialized, the number of farmers will become relatively fewer. Farm productivity per man must increase if this nation will continue to be well fed. The past war years have demonstrated that the war years have demonstrated that the American farmer can increase his production with fewer men, and without the benefit of new machinery and equipment. The patriotic response of American farmers has been a bright page in this nation's history. They have worked hours which no labor union would talerate even in your time. They would tolerate even in war time. They have worked under conditions that would have caused a strike in any

A Winner

Jesse Gorman won third place at Manhattan in the state F. F. A. public speaking contest with this speech on farm tenancy. A member of the Shawnee Mission member of the Shawnee Mission F. F. A. Chapter, he enlisted in the Navy immediately after the contest. We selected his speech from all others because it presents a little heard side to the extremely important subject of farm tenancy. His instructor, H. D. Garver, says this of Jess Gorman: "He is an outstanding boy in every respect. He has that stability so needed for success in any walk of life." We believe you will agree with Mr. Garver when you read this fine talk.

other group of workers. This they have done in order to produce food needed so much to help win the war. Yes, they probably will continue to

Yes, they probably will continue to keep on producing food for the starving millions in war-torn countries. Tenants and owner-operators alike responded to the needs of humanity during the trying war years. But, what will be the picture in the years to come? Will young men of farming ability be kept away from farms because they see little chance of acquiring enough capital to buy a farm and operate it while enjoying a living comparable to those engaged in almost any other occupation? Will it be possible for them to invest their available capital in stock and equipment, and use it on a farm they do not own? Can tenant farming become attractive to tenant farming become attractive to these men? What are such requirements?

First of all, it must be recognized that the farm business and the farm home are closely connected. The farm family is a more solid unit of society than is the average town family. Workthan is the average town family. Working hours and working conditions are more affected by such things as the weather and the season. There are no time clocks on the farm. Vacations are few and far between. Therefore, the home part of the rented farm is of first importance. It must be comfortable, modern and attractive, if high-class tenants are to be kept in it. Next, there must be a long-term lease to insure permanency for the tenant farm family. family

Shrubbery may be planted around the doorstep, wallpaper chosen by the family, crop rotations planned to con-serve the soil and increase crop yields, and many other things usually enjoyed by farm owner-operators.

Sudan Grass Strips Saved His Wheat

COMBINATION of summer-fal-A lowing, cowpeas and Sudan grass stripping provides adequate insurance for a good wheat crop in sandy soil for J. A. Fox, Stafford county Milking Shorthorn breeder.

His cowpea rotation provides protection from blowing and increases fertility at the same time. He lists cowfertility at the same time. He lists cowpeas in summer-fallow ground late in June. After harvest he harrows the ground and breaks the ridges about August 15 to 18. When pulling in the ridges, he covers the cowpeas in 2 rows, but leaves a few stems sticking thrue every third row where the front wheels of the tractor run. The cowpeas will grow out again in the third row and provide protection for the new wheat crop against wind erosion in the fall.

This is the third year Mr. Fox has

This is the third year Mr. Fox has used Sudan grass strips to protect wheat. He had a hunch last year that the summer would be dry. He wanted to conserve the moisture in his sumto conserve the moisture in his summer-fallow ground, Instead of planting cowpeas, he listed widely separated rows of Sudan late in June. The rows were 3 drill widths apart. Moisture stored by summer-fallowing helped the Sudan make a quick growth. By wheat-sowing time, the Sudan was several feet high and provided good protection against blowing. Sudan

stripping saved part of his crop last fall. Wind blew out one field of wheat that was not protected. It was resown. A field with Sudan stripping adjoining this field withstood the blow.

Since cowpeas did not figure in the rotation last year, Mr. Fox made up for the soil fertility lag by applying commercial fertilizer. In one patch he put on 100 pounds of 6-30-0. He does not expect wheat to consume all his fertilizer. Some will go into brome grass and sweet clover which he will plant next fall.

He has one patch of brome grass and

plant next fall.

He has one patch of brome grass and sweet clover now that provides good early and late pasture for his cattle. Sudan provides the large part of his summer pasture. His winter feeds come from large acreages of alfalfa and enough atlas to fill his silo.

Mr. Fox's Milking Shouthern bonds

Mr. Fox's Milking Shorthorn herds is one of the best in the state. His 20-cow herd last year averaged 403 pounds. It takes both quality stock and good feed to hit that average.

Good cropping practices are supplying the feed. And imported bulls are helping him maintain the quality of his herd. His present herd sire was brought from Canada. This year he went to England to get two more bulls and several heifers. For a report about his eral heifers. For a report about his trip, please turn to page 29.

Lease Must Protect Both

The farm lease must protect the landlord as well as the tenant. It must be flexible to allow for changing conditions. Above all, the terms agreed ditions. Above all, the terms agreed upon must allow for a just return to the tenant for his labor, and for a reasonable return on the investment by the owner. Responsibilities for both parties must be clearly stated. The responsibility of the owner to provide funds for proper upkeep of the farm and improvements, and the tenant be charged with proper use and care of such improvements. Of course, no written agreement or lease can equal the ten agreement or lease can equal the spirit of the understanding between owner and operator.

Farm tenancy can mean working year after year with modern machines and living in a modern home; or it can and living in a modern home; or it can mean moving each year to another farm for some 2 million families. An intelligent attitude toward landless farmers of ability can provide a stable agriculture for several million farmers of the future. The producer of agricultural products must take his place in society along with the merchant and manufacturer. Grapes of Wrath must take its place among historical novels.

Takes Iodine Out

Iodine stains are removable from washable material. First rub the spot with vaseline, then soak in warm, soapy water for a few hours or until all trace of iodine is gone. It works.—C. C.



Strips of Sudan grass planted last June in summer-fallow ground on the J. A.
Fox farm, Stafford county, saved the fall seeding of wheat. An unprotected acreage of wheat across the fence was blown out and had to be reseeded. Mr. Fox fertilized this wheat with 100 pounds of 6-30-0. Brome grass and sweet clover will follow the crop next fall. "A strand of wire can lift a few

"Don't learn farm-work hazards by accident!"—F. A. C.

pounds. But put a charge of elec-tricity thru that wire and it can move tons."—L. E. S.

N THE Senate this week both Senator Reed and myself voted for the House-sponsored resolution to place a ceiling of \$31,-500,000,000 on the over-all appropriations to be made by this Congress for the fiscal year 1948ending June 30, 1948.

That figure is 6 billion dollars less than President Truman asked in this budget message. The final figure in the limitation resolution may be 5 billion dollars reduction instead of 6 billion. Final votes have not been taken as I write this. Whether 5 or 6 billions, of course, adoption of this resolution is not the final determination as to whether Congress will be able to compel overgrown Government departments and agencies to reduce their spending toward a point the taxpay-

ers can afford to support them. That test will come on the appropriation bills actually passed. The ceiling limitations resolution just establishes a goal which Congress promises to to attain. If it is to be attained, the reductions will have to be made in nearly every department and agency. And whether the reductions are large or small, you may rest assured that the departments and agencies will shout that they are being crippled and that the public interest therefore is bound to suffer.

To make the reductions proposed, it is going to be necessary to get rid of several hundred thousand Federal employes. It is going to be necessary to reduce the asked for appropriations for army and navy between 1 billion and 2 billion dollars. No one is intending to cripple national defense. But according to Congressman Engel, of Michigan, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee of the war department, even if the cut reduced the appropriations for the armed services to 9 billion dollars (the budget recommendation is for more than 11 billions), the army and navy would have available for expenditure during the fiscal year more than 14 billion dollars. That is because of unexpended balances these will have next July 1, when the fiscal year 1947 ends. That ought to be enough.

Senator Byrd, after expenditures, reported to the Senate last week that the armed services still had one million civilian employes January 1 this year, or 2 civilians on their payrolls for every 3 in uniform. There can be some very material reductions there, it seems to me.

One of the next arguments I anticipate will be made by the groups and interests which want to continue Government spending on a monumental scale. It will be that unless all other agencies and departments get at least the funds asked in the President's budget, then the necessary funds will not be provided to make good the promised farm price supports for the years 1947 and 1948.

I do not believe anyone need be misled by that kind of argument. I have been in the Senate of the United States some 28 years. I think I know Congress and how the members of Congress react. Congress has promised that farm prices on major farm commodities (the list of those entitled to protection has been published in the Kansas Farmer) will be supported at not less than 90 per cent of parity for the 2-year period.

And Congress will make whatever appropriations are needed to make good its guaranty. But at the same time I wish to warn farmers that it is not likely that price supports on that same scale will be guaranteed after the 2-year period is ended. Continuation of production of certain farm commodities at near wartime levels, when the wartime market demand for them is over, inevitably would



make for surpluses so large that it would bank-

rupt the Treasury and Country to continue them. These 2 years (1947 and 1948) should be regarded by Government and by farmers themselves as years of adjustment to the peacetime years which—all of us hope—are to follow. And unless there is a high degree of co-operation among farmers and processors and handlers, and farm organizations and Government to make the adjustments, there is going to be plenty of trouble and grief in the years following.

New Fields Opening

KNOW there never will be a dearth of new ideas nor lack of advancement in agriculture. That is an interesting fact to mull over in your mind. There are fresh fields opening up right now as the feelers of science probe into the problems of how to do things better-how to increase production, improve quality, reduce overhead costs, feed more people better. As we make a little head-way here and a little there, still more ideas will be suggested. This constitutes a challenge to those connected with agriculture.

The challenge isn't to farmers and agricultural scientists only. Naturally, the 8 million people who work on farms are most vitally concerned. It is a fact, by the way, that 8 million people working on farms make agriculture the largest single industry in the Nation. Scientists also are sincerely concerned, thousands of them, because they earn their living searching out new things. But there are others just as directly dependent on agriculture.

Here is what I mean: According to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, for every person who tills the soil there is at least one other person who makes his living by processing, wholesaling, transporting and retailing agricultural products. In addition, for every two farmers, there is at least one person who makes his living providing goods and services which farmers buy. Add these three together and you will see that they total up to more than 35 per cent of the Nation's workers. "That's worth thinking about when we relate farm pros-perity to national prosperity," said the Secretary.

One of the newer ideas which will affect all of these folks I have mentioned from farmers on down the line, is improvement in quality. I know that sounds like an old idea. In a measure it is old. very old. A good deal of work has been done to improve quality. We have larger potatoes, apples that catch the eye because of their size and color, eggs that are uniform in weight and appearance You can apply similar descriptions to virtually everything grown on the farm from human food to livestock feed.

But along come the scientists to tell us that pleasing color, size and weight don't necessarily mean that apples, potatoes and eggs are really high quality so far as food value is concerned. One problem they now are working on is the matter of actual food value as compared to apparent food value. In other words, it is the food value inside the egg or potato or apple that counts, instead of what they look like. Vitamin content of butter varies, the same is true of eggs, the scientists point out, depending on the completeness of the ration that the cow or chicken is fed."

That most certainly opens up a new line of

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent thought and research for farmers and everybody else. Not only those concerned with producing, processing, transporting and selling food products, but everybody who buys and eats food, as well. As the educational program goes ahead. informing the buying public there

is a difference in food value between one egg and another, the housewife is going to demand guaranteed products. Good authorities on the subject say that just as surely as we now buy AA, A, B and C eggs, "the day will come when we will buy eggs with a guaranteed vitamin and mineral content." If that is true of eggs it will be just as true with dairy products, fruits, vegetables, meats and grain products.

I am sure farmers and scientists are not going to forget or discard the quality already obtained. They will hold on to good appearance, uniformity, color and taste. Keeping those good points, even bettering them in the future, they will concentrate on increasing the actual food value a product contains.

Now, I am not saying for a minute that farm products lack actual food value. What I am saying is that as good and wholesome as eggs, apples, potatoes and other foods now are, they will be much better in the future. If it is the coming thing to sell guaranteed vitamin content or food value, our farmers will rise to the occasion. And I think to their advantage.

It is going to cost more to produce these guaranteed foods, but they will demand a higher price. And the more quality, the greater the profit should be.

It is obvious where all this quality will get its start. Between scientists and farmers, systems and methods of production will be worked out. Then we go right back to our priceless soil. It will be necessary to make sure that the soil contains the necessary plant foods in a form that growing plants can use. Better crop rotations, improved farming methods, wide use of fertilizers will be essential. As the soil has the available plant foods, all growing crops from grain to rruits will take it up. The well-balanced soil will guarantee the food value of crops used direct. Laboratory methods will be worked out to grade these foods.

Then when it comes to livestock and livestock products, the soil again is the starting point for food quality. First, it must make available to livestock feeds, exactly the elements needed to put high quality into those feeds. From there on it is up to the livestock men to balance rations for their livestock so guaranteed food value will be put into those products. Better methods also must be worked out by carriers, processors and retailers to make sure the quality put into food products on the farm will reach the consumer in the best possible condition.

It looks as if we are to have a better fed Nation in the future. This will be brought about by a lot of study and effort on the part of farmers. And they must be paid for their work. I contend this is a problem that should challenge the best young men and young women to stay on the farm. I know they will find great satisfaction in working out and other new ideas and problems in the line of their advancement.

Athur Capper

Aim to Head Off Foot-and-Mouth Disease

W ASHINGTON, D. C.—Quick passage thru Senate and House of the bill authorizing aid (personnel, materials, money) for Mexico, to fight the foot-and-mouth disease across the border, indicates the very real fear of what introduction of the disease into the United States would be to the livestock and deiry indusdo to the livestock and dairy indus-

The measure as passed does not carry any limitation on the amount of money that may have to be appropriated later. It simply authorizes the

appropriation of such amounts as may be "necessary" for the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the program. Armed with this authority, Secre-

Armed with this authority, secretary of Agriculture Anderson, officially thru the State Department, will negotiate with the Mexican government on what co-operation will be necessary to control, and it is hoped finally to eradicate, the disease.

Then Secretary Anderson will go be-re the House Appropriations Com-Then Secretary Anderson will go before the House Appropriations Committee and request an appropriation. The sum of \$25,000,000 has been suggested, tentatively, in the Department of Agriculture. Some of the southwestern cattlemen predict that if the disease really is to be stamped out, it may take as much as \$100,000,000.

Since 1929 the United States has

been free from the disease. Previous to that, 8 "invasions" have been "re-pelled," thru co-operation of Federal and state governments in carrying out programs of destruction of animals affected.

affected.
Dr. John R. Mohler, for years chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has estimated that the entire cost to the livestock industry and to the Federal and state governments of these 8 outbreaks was close to \$200,000,000.

Foot-and-mouth (still called hoof (Continued on Page 32)

The Cover Picture

EWELL county 4-H Clubbers and extension workers consider Lewis Topliff an ideal member. State and national 4-H Club leaders also thought so when they selected him as the boy winner of the Moses Trophy and a \$200 scholarship at the National 4-H

\$200 scholarship at the National 4-H Club Congress.

The Moses trophies are presented each year, one to a girl and the other to a boy who have shown outstanding leadership in community affairs. Last year a Kansas girl, Mary Arlane Nelson, of Humboldt, won the trophy for girls. This year she is using her scholarship to attend Kansas State College, at Manhattan.

The Lovewell community in northeastern Jewell county, and the 27

at Manhattan.

The Lovewell community in northeastern Jewell county, and the 27 members of the White Rock Valley 4-H Club, could tell best the story about Lewis. Twenty-one times a county champion, 11 years a hardworking club member, always a dependable church and community leader—these are the things the county folks are saying about him. In 1946, he was named state bestgroomed boy at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, and was a winner in the state dairy production contest.

Lewis, who was graduated from Lovewell High School with 4 letters in basketball, football and track, now owns 10 head of purebred Holstein dairy cattle. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Topliff, for many years adult leaders of the White Rock Valley 4-H Club, and has 3 sisters, Mrs. Emory Hobelman, Mary Lou and Donna Marie.

Lewis is a junior leader in his club, head cristed in average and the state of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the state of the base against a sum of the state of the

Donna Marie.

Lewis is a junior leader in his club, has assisted in organization of other clubs, served as 4-H member-manager of the Jewell County Fair. He has helped with club booths, coached livestock judging and demonstration teams, and assisted younger members in choosing projects and keeping records.

His club record shows 4 years in home beautification, and his interest in soil conservation has led him to construct 3 farm ponds on the home farm, terrace 140 acres, and he plans to terrace an additional 160 acres this year.

Leadership is a "natural" to Lewis—awards for himself are not his only goal—he provided transportation.

awards for himself are not his only goal—he provided transportation to club members for chest X-rays, supervised 4-H Sunday programs for 4 years, helped clean up after several county fairs. With such activities he has been faithful, untiring and modest. His habits and accomplishments are of such a high caliber that other boys and girls can well use him as an example. They have been happy to see him win. For Lewis there is no greater honor.

Helps His Pasture

On the land he farms, Orville Childs, Republic county, has 37 acres of native pasture and 2 pastures of brome and alfalfa that total between 60 and 65 acres. He says he can get more from these pastures thru a deferred feeding program than he can by maintaining a beef cow herd.

He sold his cow herd. The last 2 years he has been feeding between 55 and 60 head of heifers on the deferred plan. After inexpensive wintering they graze on pastures that get a head start with no stock on them. The result has been an improvement in the guell has been feeding between 55 and 60 head of height an an improvement in the quality of the

grazing.

Any extra grass he may have is used by a small dairy herd. But he considers the land and pasture too valuable for a beef cow herd.

Easter Favors

Would you like our leaflet on clever Easter favors? How to turn a hard-boiled egg into a funny Easter bonnet, and how to make lovely miniature lady dolls wearing Easter bonnets are two suggestions in the leaflet. By using a few simple supplies and a vivid imagination many clever Easter favors can be made. If you'd like our leaflet, "New Fashions in Easter Favors," please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 2c. Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 2c.

For abundant pastures when summer comes hot



As you probably know, cow population of the U.S. is down, yet human population is growing rapidly. Nutrition authorities see a vital need of more milk for better health . . . a need much greater than today's supply.

That basic fact indicates the wisdom of adequate production to hold the present markets. It means that efficient milk production is the way for you to make your future more secure.

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.

> **Kraft Foods Company** Chapman Dairy Co. Franklin Ice Cream Co. Harding Cream Co.

DIVISIONS OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

SUPPLEMENTARY PASTURES of Sudan grass pay out big in July and August. Put in at least 1/2 acre per cow on fertile soil and you'll get more milk* in the dry summer months than you'd get from these same cows on native pasture. Seed it in time for mid-summer grazing -even as late as mid-June because Sudan grass grows fast. If you can't get domestic seed, don't worry. Trial plantings have shown that imported seed is very good.

*An Illinois dairyman got back \$125 in more milk (at \$3.50 cwt.) from the first two weeks' grazing on Sudan grass planted at a seed and fertilizer cost of \$66.



YOUR PERMANENT PASTURE will stand up better and provide better grazing during droughts if you apply fertilizer early this spring. Have your soil tested now so you'll know what kind and how much fertilizer to get. You can confidently expect several dollars' worth of milk for each dollar spent on fertilizer.

MAKE YOUR FUTURE MORE SECURE WITH

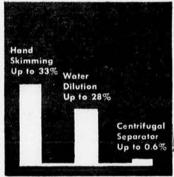


STOP BUTTERFAT LOSSES!

... USE CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATOR URGES AMERICAN BUTTER INSTITUTE



The American Butter Institute strongly urges farmers selling butterfat to do their separating with a good centrifugal cream separator. The purpose of this recommendation is (1) to help the butterfat producer earn more, (2) to eliminate waste and (3) to improve butterfat quality.



The chart at left shows comparative butterfat losses with hand skimming, water dilution and the centrifugal separator as given by the American Butter Institute. In addition to its far cleaner skimming the centrifugal separator produces cream of uniformly higher quality and fresh, warm, sweet skim milk for young stock, pigs and chickens.

EARN MORE WITH A NEW DE LAVAL SEPARATOR -IT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF!

Regardless of size and price, every De Laval Separator kims cleaner, lasts longer, costs less per year of use.

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De Laval	SIZES AND CAPACITIES											
World's	Size	Pounds of Milk Separated Per Hour	Gallons of Milk Separated Per Hour	Amount of Milk Separated in 10 Minutes								
Standard	No. 14	550	64	11 gal.								
Series	No. 18	800	93	16 gal.								
361163	No. 19	1150	134	23 gal.								

There's a De Laval Separator Just Right For You!

X		SIZES AND CAPACITIES											
De Laval Junior	Size	Pounds of Milk Separated - Per Hour	Gallons of Milk Separated Per Hour	Amount of Milk Separated in 10 Minutes	1								
Series (No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	225 300 400 500	26 35 46½ 58	5 gal. 6 gal. 8 gal. 10 gal.									

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY



Can't Beat Home Garden For Vegetable Supply

THERE is no wartime push for high production of vegetables. But continued output on the farms always will pay off if it provides adequate cheap supplies of health-protecting foods.

"The vegetable garden program needs to be a part of every farm family's program," states W. D. Amstein, ex-tension horticulturist, Kansas State College. A carefully planned and maintained home vegetable garden is the best insurance of fresh produce in season and of a surplus for canning, freezing, drying, and brining, thinks Mr.

Nutritious, well-adapted crops are advised. Mr. Amstein urges farmers not to waste too much time or space on luxury or poorly adapted crops. To-matoes, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, root crops, cabbage, and leafy vegetables always will be the types most needed.

To guarantee success, Mr. Amstein suggests giving careful attention to: Fall or early spring preparation of the garden site. Use manure, lime and phosphate as needed. Select a new location if received and phosphate and phosphate as needed. phosphate as needed. Select a new location if necessary to avoid soil-borne diseases. Rotate garden sites. Provide windbreak with trees, shrubs, row crops, or a fence. Arrange for irrigation, if possible. Order seed early.

Use only adapted varieties of vegetables and, where possible, certified seed of disease-resistant strains. Provide an even supply of vegetables by

tables and, where possible, certified seed of disease-resistant strains. Provide an even supply of vegetables by succession plantings. Use thrifty, disease-free, well-grown plants. Arrange for local production of cabbage and tomato plants for early planting.

Use a long-row garden, if possible, to cut down hand hoeing. Prepare a garden plan, then follow it. Buy spray and dust materials early, apply at right time, but don't waste them. Practice rotation of crops within the garden area when possible.

Planting dates: Radishes, spinach, peas, lettuce, turnips—as soon as ground can be worked after February 20. Onion sets, beets, carrots, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage plants—oat planting time, March 10 to 31. Tomato plants, pepper plants, beans (snap), okra—corn planting time, or frost-free date. Squash, sweet potatoes, beans—after soil is warm, week to 10 days after frost-free date.

Here are varieties recommended by Mr. Amstein as doing the best jobs in Kansas:

Mr. Amstein as doing the best jobs in

ASPARAGUS-Mary Washington.

ASPARAGUS—Mary Washington.
BEANS (use disease-free seed)—Lima (bush type), Henderson's improved bush lima, and Fordhook; pole beans—Kentucky wonder: snap—stringless green pod and bountiful; Wax—golden wax, pencil pod wax, and kidney wax (for shelling).

CABBAGE—Yellows resistant golden acre (early), Copenhagen market, Marion market, Get yellows resistant varieties or strains. Chinese cabbage—Wong Bok and Chihli (fall crop).

Chinese cabage—wong box and
(fall crop).

BEETS—Early wonder, Crosby's Egyptian, and Detroit dark red.

CANTALOUPES—Hale's best No. 36, and earts of gold. CARROTS—Chantenay, and Danver's half

CELERY—Golden self-blanching.
SWEET CORN—Golden cross bantam,
Ioana. A blend of hybrids is useful.
COWPEAS—black eye, and Crowder.
CUCUMBERS—Early fortune, Chicago
pickle, and straight eight. Straight eight is
first choice variety.
EGG PLANT—New York improved, and
black beauty.
ENDLYE Proced leaved Peterster.

EGG PLANT—New York improved, and lack beauty,
ENDIVE—Broad-leaved Batavian.
KALE—Scotch curled, and Siberian.
KOHLRABI—Early white Vienna.
LETTUCE—Grand Rapids (leaf), blackbeadd Simpson (leaf), and big Boston
bead).

MUSTARD-Japanese, and southern

MUSTARD—Japanese, and souther curled.

OKRA—Dwarf green, and white velvet.

ONIONS—Multiplier. Onion plants—Bermuda, Spanish. Onion seed and sets—prizetaker, yellow globe Danvers, and riverside sweet Spanish.

PARSNIPS—Hollow crown, and Guern-

sey.
PEAS—Little marvel, and Alaska.
PEPPERS—Sunnybrook, Ruby King, and
California wonder.
POTATOES—Cobbier, warba, or red
warba. Use certified seed.
POTATOES, sweet—Nancy gold, orange
little stem Jersey, and red Bermuda (Western section).
PIMPKINS—Winter luxury, and sugar.

ern section).

PUMPKINS—Winter luxury, and sugar.

RADISHES—Scarlet globe, early French
breakfast, icicle, and Strasburg (summer).

RADISHES, winter—Long black Spanish,
and Chinese rose.

RHUBARB—Linneaus, ruby, and Mc-

Donald.

SPINACH — Bloomsdale long standing, Victoria, king of Denmark. New Zealand variety is drouth resistant.

SQUASH, (summer varieties) — Table queen, white bush, and crook neck, SQUASH, (winter varieties)—Delicious, and Hubbard.

SWISS CHARD (drouth resistant) -

Lucullus.
SOYBEANS (edible)—Bansei.
TOMATOES, (Eastern Kansas adapted)—
Rutgers, Pritchard, bonny best, Stokesdale, and valiant. These are wilt-resistant varieties.

ties.
TOMATOES, (Western Kansas adapted)
—Firesteel and Sloux. Heat-resistant varieties for Central and Western Kansas.
TURNIPS—Purple top globe, and purple

white top.
WATERMELONS—Early Kansas (Reno)
stripe, stone mountain, and Hawksbury
(wilt resistant).

Holds the Soil

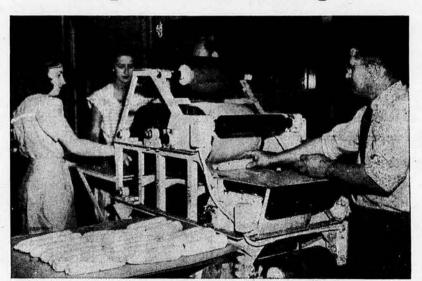
Holds the Soil

Sweet clover protects soil against wind erosion several years after it is plowed under, Bob Krantz, Reno county, found out last year.

After raising several crops of atlas sorgo on a 38-acre field of blow sand, he seeded sweet clover. After using it for both fall and spring pasture, permitting cattle to graze until the end of May, he harvested 3 bushels of seed an acre. He followed the sweet clover with certified Pawnee wheat that made 33 bushels an acre. He put the field back to wheat last fall.

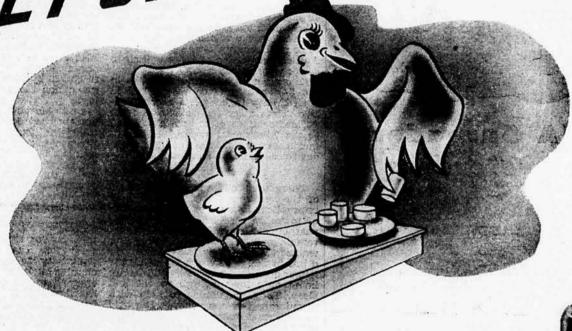
When a 50-mile-an-hour wind hit January 30 this year, he fully expected the wheat to blow out like he had seen it in other years. He couldn't believe his own eyes. The field was setting tight, scarcely a grain of sand was moving. Sweet clover grown 2 years earlier was helping to protect the soil against the wind.

Keeps Corn Fresh Longer



Corn on the cob wrapped in Pliofilm on high-speed machines will keep it fresh 2 weeks after picking, according to food packaging experts in laboratories of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Its shelf life is limited to about 4 days when unhusked and kept at normal store temperature. Wrapping machines now are being developed which can be moved to fields where husks can be removed, corn precooled and sealed in the new transparent wrapper almost immediately.

Plenty of "GET-UP and GRUM"...



Dr. Salsbury's REN-0-5AL

Drinking Water Medicine

Gives Your Chicks FASTER GROWTH,
QUICKER MATURITY, EARLIER EGG PRODUCTION
as Test-Proved, Using Customary Feeds

Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal in the drinking water . . . two tablets to each gallon. Ren-O-Sal helps your chicks grow faster, mature quicker, and go into the laying house sooner. These benefits have been substantiated using customary feeds.

Thousands of poultry raisers say Ren-O-Sal gives their flocks *more benefits* than any other drinking water medicine they've ever used.

Ren-O-Sal's convenience pleases users, too. Just drop handy tablets into the drinking water and mix thoroughly. Safe in any waterer—even metal. Gives you all these benefits, yet costs no more than ordinary drinking water medicines.

So, start your chicks for faster growth and quicker maturity. Get Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal when you get your chicks. Keep your flock on Ren-O-Sal right through their entire growing period. Buy Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores, now.

REN-O-SAL Also Prevents The Spread of CECAL COCCIDIOSIS

Upon the first signs of an outbreak (bloody droppings), give your birds 8 tablets in each gallon of drinking water. So easy to drop in waterer and mix. No complicated handling. Low in cost, too.

Poultry raisers enthusiastically praise Ren-O-Sal's help in preventing cecal coccidiosis losses. Guard your flock profits against needless losses caused by cecal coccidiosis—keep Ren-O-Sal handy at all times.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-Wide Poultry Service

Pleasant Brooder House Disinfecting with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San is so easy and pleasant to use. Gets important disinfecting jobs done without discomfort. Poultry raisers, everywhere, prefer Par-O-San's pleasant, clean smell. Efficient, yet safe ... won't harm even baby chicks, used as directed.



Dr. Salsbury's REN-0-5AL

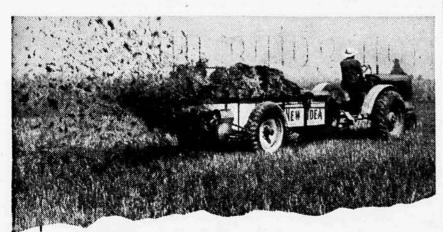
Double-Purpose DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

STIMULATES GROWTH
(2 tablets per gallon)

PREVENTS CECAL COCCIDIOSIS
(8 tablets per gallon)

BUY WHERE YOU SEE THIS EMBLEM

call it an every-day job-or Soil Magic



NEW IDEA Spreaders have the preference



Call it simply spreading manure — or reflect if you wish on nature's magic in converting this common waste material into the

most efficient restorer ever found for renewing humus and plant foods that crop soils need.

One thing is certain, NEW IDEA Spreaders are preferred for the job by a big percentage of the country's best farmers.

The unexcelled ability of these sturdy machines to shred thoroughly, pulverize finely and spread evenly, assures full extraction of fertility value from the manure. And you can be certain always that NEW IDEA's skilled design and quality workmanship bring you easier operation, greater durability and maximum

economy in cost per load handled.

Well balanced two-wheel models A simple inexpensive attachment for both large and small tractors. equips your NEW IDEA Spreader A superb four-wheel model for to apply agricultural lime as well either team or tractor. Ask your as manure. Close-to-ground delivery NEW IDEA dealer about these secures excellent distribution of light draft, rugged, large capacity lime, yet minimizes annoying dust machines. Or write direct for free and waste. circulars.

NEW IDEA

LIME

SPREADING

ATTACHMENT

MODEL 10

Division — The Aviation Corporation Factories: — COLDWATER, O., SANDWICH, ILL.



1,000 Kansas Farmers **Protest School Law**

Ry ED RUPP

DISSATISFACTION with the school reorganization act reorganization act of 1945 boiled over in the statehouse at Topeka, February 17. About 1,000 Kansas farmers and their families jammed the capitol to register a protest against the law and to encourage revision. Representatives of the Kansas Rural School Association voiced sentiments of the

Association voiced sentiments of the group before a joint session of the house-senate education committee.

The association lists membership in 42 counties, representing some 1,515 school districts. For 2 hours speakers from this group voiced their objections to present reorganization proceedings. And only a portion of those willing to speak were called.

One main objection seems to be in the 5-man committee established in each county to complete reorganization. Time after time speakers from various sections of the state objected to the "dictatorial powers" of the 5-man committees. It is taxation without representation, some said.

Road Conditions a Problem

Road Conditions a Problem

There were other objections. Some of the speakers felt consolidation is impractical because of poor condition of township roads. They become impassable at times. When school busses remain on better roads it requires long walks in bad weather, then waiting for a bus in the cold. When traveling the longer distances to school, children are home only long enough to eat and sleep. They are unable to help with morning and evening chores. It would destroy rural culture. It tends to wipe out efforts of 4-H Club and F. F. A.

Others pointed to a class distinction between city and rural school pupils. They said their children are not happy

when attending school in town.

Altho there are some who favor no consolidation, the Kansas Rural School Association as a whole wants only the process of reorganization changed. It wants changes made less rapidly in some cases, but most of all wants residents of each district to have a voice

in the change.

To get a clear picture of the problem, a look should be taken at the Kansas school situation prior to the reorganization act. At that time Kansas had 8.652 local school administrative units. Altho Kansas was 29th in population when compared with other states, she was third in the number of school dis-

Many Schools Were Closed

For several years prior to 1935 the number of closed schools remained fairly constant at about 300. In 1935 there were 500 closed schools and by 1939 the 1,000 mark had been passed. There were 2,000 idle schools in the state in 1943 and about 2,400 last year.

It was this trend which the 1945 legislature faced. And voluntary consolidation was proceeding slowly. Altho 188 additional schools were closed in 1942, there were only 19 voluntary con-

Here is another angle which faced the legislators. Prior to the reorgani-zation act property in the state with a valuation of \$300,000,000 was paying variation of \$300,000,000 was paying very little or no school tax. Some of this still is evident after reorganization is under way. The State Board of Education points to one school district which has a 4½-million dollar valuation and is paying no school tax this

There also was another trend shown in a recent survey made by the State Department of Public Instruction. Out of 38 counties reporting, it was found there were 1,173 one-teacher school-teachers. Of this number 597 held emergency certificates and 51 had college degrees. Of 1,386 teachers in schools with 2 or more teachers, 215 held emer-gency certificates and 330 had college degrees. It tends to show a lack of qualin the teachers of smaller schools.

Such was the nature of the compli-cated problem which faced the 1945 legislature. After 4 years of study of the Kansas school problem, and study-ing similar problems and remedies in other states, the reorganization act

was the result.

The recent demonstration in the statehouse was sufficient to show that reorganization has not gone smoothly

in all counties. An act with such widein all counties. An act with such wide-spread purposes could scarcely be ex-pected to operate smoothly in every corner. Even so, Rep. Edwin F. Abels, Republican caucus leader, says that school reorganization has progressed much more rapidly, and has been ac-cepted by the people far better, than the legislature had anticipated. He does expect some amendments to cor-rect weaknesses. rect weaknesses.

Reorganization apparently has worked well in some places. Jewell county had the second largest number of districts prior to reorganization. There were a total of 162. By the end of 1946 there had been 100 districts dis-

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1946 there had been 100 districts disorganized and the total was expected to be 110 by March 1. With this reorganization there was not one rehearing.

Up to March 1, 1946, reorganization work closed 1,293 districts and the total was about 2,300 at year's end. Prospects are that the total would be nearly 2,800 by March 1 this year. Altho definite figures are not available, tho definite figures are not available, it is estimated that fewer than 1,000 of the districts closed voluntarily have been affected by the reorganization

Many members of the rural school reorganization boards were present at reorganization boards were present at the hearing before the house-senate committee. They had expected an opportunity to answer some of the charges hurled at them, but only those opposed to the present system were heard on that day. There is a possibility that proponents of the present system will be given an opportunity to air their views, too.

Suggest a Board of Review

There are changes which the State Department of Public Instruction would like to see. For instance, they think there should be a state committee or board of some nature to review and approve work done by county committees before the individual cases are appealed to the courts. appealed to the courts.

They also feel that a large portion of

the trouble is in our taxation structure. One suggestion to alleviate this strain is more state aid and a county-wide

school levy.

The Kansas State Board of Agricul-The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, during its annual meeting in January, adopted resolutions favoring a change in the school reorganization system. The resolutions were read at the recent hearing by Herman Praeger, Claffin, member of the board. The board pointed out that in some cases the present law has been used for indiscriminate and wholesale elimination of rural elementary schools. They went criminate and wholesale elimination of rural elementary schools. They went on record that the preservation of as many good and substantial rural schools as possible is essential to the continuance of our present rural life and the future prosperity of this state. The board believes that minimum pupil requirements for rural school should be retained. If a school district meets the minimum student require-

meets the minimum student requirements it should not be consolidated by compulsory order.

Where a rural school district fails to meet minimum requirements, then it should be disorganized by compulsory

BUMPER CROP



Manure Spreaders • Corn Pickers • Husker-Shredders • Wagons Tractor Mowers • Side Delivery Rakes • Hay Loaders • Transplanters Portable Elevators • Hand Corn Shellers

order, the board thinks, but the con-solidation should be in accordance with the vote of the legal electors of such

The board also believes the 5-man reorganization committee should be eliminated and power of consolidation vested in the county superintendent. The county superintendent would be bound to act in accordance with the minimum requirements recommended, and in accordance with the vote of the

people in the school districts affected.
In addition, the board felt districts forced into consolidation without a vote, and if not satisfied, should have a

vote, and if not satisfied, should have a right to a rehearing.

In general the proposals of the State Board of Agriculture are contained in house bill 81 introduced this session of the legislature. Several of the speakers at the protest meeting in the statehouse asked for support of this bill.

Rapid increase in voluntary school closings prior to the reorganization act brought action. Some changes seemed essential also to effect a more even distribution of the tax load for school purposes. A county-wide school-tax levy

tribution of the tax load for school purposes. A county-wide school-tax levy could be expected to cure at least some of the evils in our present system.

Perhaps, as opponents of the reorganization act say, there have been cases of poor judgment on the part of some 5-man boards. A vote by the legal electors of any district certainly is in accordance with our democratic principles of government.

There is no question but that the re-

There is no question but that the ru-ral schools have made an inestimable contribution to our state during their many years of service. At least a beginning has been made

At least a beginning has been made to modernize our school systems over the state. Future action on the part of the legislature must be intended to satisfy the desires of the majority of the people concerned and still retain the good qualities of our rural schools.

Made a Good Farm

Ever since he was a small boy it has been the ambition of Kermit Hayes, Rice county, to own a good modern farm. He now is nearing realization of that dream.

Back in 1943, Mr. Hayes bought a farm that had a run-down farmstead and land that needed lots of soil conservation work done on it. The big old farmhouse was well constructed but had no modern conveniences. Mr. Hayes tore into it, took out nearly every partition, and completely re-arranged the rooms. He now has one of the finest farm homes in the country, completely modern with electricity and a water system.

and a water system.

Fields have been terraced and a good rotation system put into practice. The farmstead itself was subject to flash erosion. The yard has been filled in, the driveway built up and graveled, and landscaping is being worked out. A new barn completes the work done to date but a new and larger laying house will come soon.

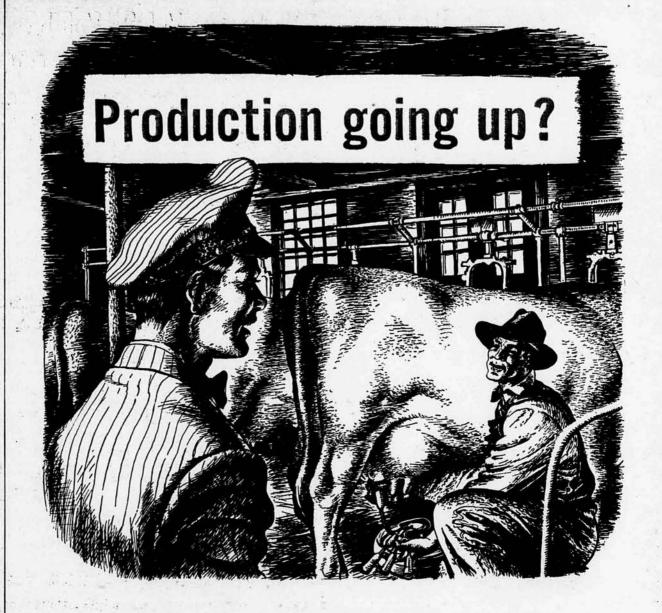
Have Giant Industry

The nation's farm plant now tops to 100-billion-dollar figure. Total the 100-billion-dollar figure. Total value of the U. S. agricultural plant has been placed at 101.5 billion dollars as of January 1, 1946, representing a gain of nearly 12 per cent over a year earlier and about 90 per cent since 1940.

Increase for 1946 over 1945 is due mainly to increased values of physical assets and cash accumulations from large values of higher prices. large-volume sales at higher prices, rather than to physical improvements in farm plants.



You've changed your mind again. Does it work any butter new?"



I t's surprising how much more old Bossy will produce with proper feeding and the best of care

6-Year-Proved ... NOW BETTER THAN EVER!



Fortified Tagolene and Fortified Tagolene Heavy Duty Motor Oils are now improved, dedicated more than ever to the health and efficiency of your engines! Proved in over 6 years of use, they're a finer value today than ever before. Order today!

- **O LAST LONGER**
- MINIMIZE ENGINE WEAR
 - PROTECT BEARINGS
- PROMOTE CLEAN ENGINES
- KEEP PISTONS AND RINGS FREE-ACTING

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEED!



ON THE AIR!





Lloyd Burlingham brings you farm news and weekly SKELLY Agricultural Achieve-ment Awards, every Saturday morning over NBC [at 7:00 A.M. (WMAQ, Chicago, at 6:45 A.M.)

And Alex Dreier presents the first network news commentary of the day, Monday thru Friday, same time, same station.

You'll be surprised, too, how much better your farm equipment will serve you when you follow the advice of your SKELLY Tank Station Salesman or Jobber.

He knows lubricants-so he can help you "feed" your equipment what it needs to step up production. Too, he's always happy to help you—another reason why his services mean so much.

He'll deliver promptly, right to your farm. Remember—all his products carry a money-back guarantee of satisfaction!

Get in Touch with Your

SKELLY

Tank Station Salesman or Jobber Today

Feeding Purebred Duroc Hogs is a champion business with C. R. Smith, Hartford City, Indiana. He won two grand championships at the 1946 National Barrow Show, had 25 winners at the 1946 Indiana State Fair. An outstanding champion in his own right, Smith likes to applaud champions in the world of sport.

"I'm a baseball fan," declares Champion Smith. "And I eat the same breakfast dish that's a favorite of famous players like Bob Feller and Hank Greenberg. I like a big bowl of milk, fruit, and Wheaties, 'Breakfast of Champions'—just about every morning. Mostly because I like the rich whole wheat flavor of Wheaties. But I don't forget their good-for-you nourishment. Guess that's why Wheaties are such a popular training dish of so many baseball champions.'

General Mills, Inc.



50% MORE Wheaties in the Extra-Big-Pak. A Wheaties in the special for farm families. When you try these whole wheat flakes—get the new, large package. Be prepared for Wheaties' second helping flavor.

This is what I think of this raise in taxes, I own 1,280 acres and also lots of livestock but no one comes around and pays my expenses and it's not all cream we receive.

We have 5 miles of dirt roads to drive and on a 2-wheel trailer made of an old for Wheaties' second helping flavor.

This is what I think of this raise in taxes, I own 1,280 acres and also lots of livestock but no one comes around and pays my expenses and it's not all cream we receive.

We have 5 miles a week to take wheels. The taxes were removed from

The Unloading Chute

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

Plenty of Horses

Dear Editor: I read with considerable interest the article in your February I Kansas Farmer, describing the Arabian horses being raised in Kansas.

There is one statement I would like to take issue with. That is mentioning

the horse is only referred to once in the Bible. I made a rather hasty investiga-tion and found the horse is mentioned one connection or another at least

I am not offering this as a particular criticism of Mr. Mann's article but to correct any impression that some peo-ple may get regarding a lack of some-thing in the Bible which we commonly

take for granted.

I did fail to find in the Bible the alleged description of the Arabian horse which was reported to appear in the Bible. It would be interesting to know where this is.—H. C. Wildman, Dubugue Lowe Dubuque, Iowa.

Editor's Note: I think what Mr. Laird meant is that the Arabian horse is the only breed mentioned in the Bible. We haven't found it yet, either. Perhaps one of our readers can help us out.

To Mention a Few

Dear Editor: You sure don't know your Bible as you put in Kansas Farmer that horses were mentioned only once in the Bible. I am sending

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King Solomon had 12,000 horses. Reader.

Disgusted

Dear Editor: When the 1-cent tax on tractor gas was made I thought, and many more, that possibly we farmers living 15 to 25 miles from town might get some graveled roads, as the main roads have been elevated quite a few years. But what is being done in this county and possibly more is widening of a good sanded road. The secondary system isn't going to do people much good who live far out.

As long as there has been a tax on

As long as there has been a tax on gas for road building, it looks like not too much has been accomplished.

The country has too many engineers. One has a road here a while. Then another changes it over there for a while and so on

I'm not a crab head but the way things are run is enough to make any-one disguested.—Gael Beongher, Grin-nell, Kan.

More Men on Payroll

Dear Editor: I see in Kansas Farmer that the state wants to collect more money for gas tax, license tags, drivers license. The way I see it they will just have more men on the payroll and nothing more done in road work. We have our eyes on the workmen on these state highways. Two men with a broom and 2 men carrying a little sand and 2 men ½ gallon of oil fixing little holes in roads. This is done each day. We farmers can work our fool heads off, one man doing the work of 6 of your highway men. And yet the state wants to charge us more and more.

Why doesn't our state see that these men do something for the wages they get? That way we could have more roads for our tax money. It is easy to sit back and figure out how to collect \$1,000,000. But some day it won't come in so easy.

This is what I think of this raise in Dear Editor: I see in Kansas Farmer

in so easy.

This is what I think of this raise in

our son to school. We were promised good roads before they took our home district away from us. I guess they have forgotten it already. Why shouldn't we farmers get mad pretty soon? Why can't we keep some of our tax money at home and make roads in our townships and county? Maybe we would get the benefit from some of our money spent. The big boy thinks he needs a 200-foot road or more to drive on.—E. H. Most, Rawlins Co.

Very Unfair Tax

Dear Editor: What, more gas tax? I realize Kansas needs better rural roads. But by putting more tax on the people who pay a large part of the taxes and then produce enough products to feed two thirds of the people is, I think, very unfair to them, namely the farmers. I have yet to see any road improvements from the 1-cent or more gas tax that have helped farmers.

If this money was spent locally, that

If this money was spent locally, that is on the roads the farmers really use the most, it would be a success. Not otherwise, What the white-collar guys don't get from "cutter there" is a success. don't get from "extra taxes" is put on roads that are already improved, to improve them more so the traveling people can get the benefit, not the farmers hauling produce.—Joe Ne-

What Happened to Money?

Dear Editor: I have read the last two issues of Kansas Farmer concerning the road-building program. I cannot see how the new recommendations by the state chamber would help matters. What has become of the millions of dollars paid in taxes the last few years? Farmers have been promised farm-to-market roads for years but have begun to realize it will never come to pass unless they levy the money in their own township to build the roads.

The average farmer isn't interested The average farmer isn't interested in how many 4-lane highways are built, but would like to see some of the tax money spent on a road which he uses 90 per cent of the time. The only repair work done on the roads in the state are on federal roads which are used more by out-of-state cars than by Kansas drivers.—T. K. Copper, Jr., Nortonville.

School Problem, Too

Dear Editor: In your last few issues Dear Editor: In your last few issues the rural roads came in for a major discussion. To my mind the rural schools and school system are a disturbing factor to be considered. There is no question about the rural schools being depleted and disorganized, but it is small wonder when we consider the changes made in the school laws weak-

ening the rural school grades, and establishing high schools and in 99 cases out of 100 locating these high schools in the cities and small towns.

schools in the cities and small towns.

Now this reorganization is a racket whereby all the rural districts within a radius of 5 to 10 miles of the town are being consolidated with the city schools... Our paper published here in Sedan had an editorial in it a short time ago whooping up a campaign to build some kind of a building program for our city school that would only cost \$80,000. And the most of that was to come from the Government.

There are committees organized in

There are committees organized in both Chautauqua and Montgomery counties working to keep the rural school rural. Sometimes I wonder if this monkeying with our school system hasn't something to do with this youth delinquency we hear about.—Frank Mullendore, Sedan.

Taxes High Enough

Dear Editor: I think our taxes are high enough. There is no work being done on roads.

one day they will start out for work on one side of the county, by the time they get to the place to work the boss will change his mind and decide to go to the other side of the county to work. And by the time they get there, it's time to quit work.

I do think if the people will wait a few years until prices come down, we will be selling wheat for 25c a bushel, hogs down to \$2 a hundred, and cattle down to \$3 a hundred again.

We won't need such good roads then. We will have to stay at home and work hard so we can pay these big taxes.—Joe Gronan, Butler Co.

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Control the Water

Dear Editor: I would like you to bear with me a bit on flood and soil erosion in relation to our road and

highway system.

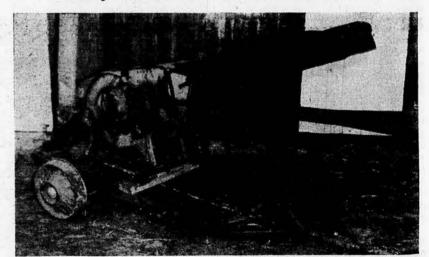
I am not an engineer but a creek bottom farmer, born and reared here. I am also a custom-combine operator and see lots of erosion problems on the

We will start at the place where the water falls as rain. Terracing, strip farming, ponds. Soil conservation. Well and good, now the water is ready. as a rule, for the highway or roadside ditch.

. Here is my idea for better water control and better roads at the same

Take all of the dirt for the road grade from the high side of road, leaving the bar juts and ditches on the upper side to hold water and catch sediment. Build the grade high enough that water will never go over it, thus (Continued on Page 16)

Easy-to-Move Feed Grinder



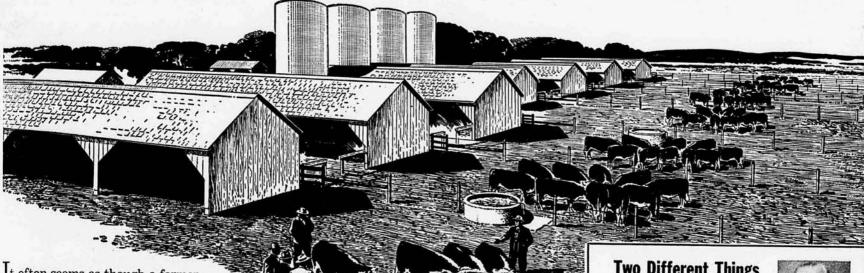
This feed grinder was mounted on a 2-wheel trailer framework to save time and labor on the George Deewall farm, Comanche county.

NE operation in feed grinding and storage has been eliminated by George Deewall, of Comanche county. He mounted his feed grinder on a 2-wheel trailer made of an old auto frame and model-A axle and

the wheels to keep the machine low-With the trailer hooked to his trac

tor, Mr. Deewall can back the feed grinder into any position in the farm lot where storage facilities are available, saving the job of hauling the ground feed and putting it in bins

Are you using these "hired hands"?



experiment stations, to conduct experiments

sponsored by the U.S.D.A. In addition, about

\$12,000,000 is provided by the states to staff and

maintain the stations. Remember, this is your

bank, from which you can make withdrawals of

real value any time you wish. Information is

available on any subject relating to farming or

ranching. Direct your request either to the

Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or to your own state college, state experiment sta-

tion or extension service. If you do not have the

address, ask your county agent or vocational

agriculture teacher. Or write to us at Swift &

Company, Department A-5, Chicago 9, Illinois.

 ${f I}$ t often seems as though a farmer or rancher never has enough help. But did you ever stop to think that there are literally thousands of people who work for you that you seldom, if ever, see?

These unseen "hired hands" are the scien-

tists of agriculture, who work for you the year 'round in agricultural experiment stations of the nation. Their accomplishments are many-and can benefit you directly in proportion to the advantage you take of their services. They've helped increase productivity of the land, helped develop better-yielding crops, better livestock and poultry. Yet, never satisfied that perfection has been reached, the experiment stations continue to explore the possibilities of further aid to agriculture.

The experiment stations in the 48 states are to the business of agriculture what our research laboratories are to Swift & Company. It is in the research laboratory that we put science to work for us, to improve our products and our business. It costs us money—but we consider it money well spent. Farmers and ranchers are indeed fortunate to have much of their research work done for them—and paid for out of public funds derived from taxes.

We like to think of these agricultural experiment stations as a vast bank of valuable scientific knowledge. To maintain the assets of this bank, millions of dollars from this year's \$1,235,-055,000 budget of the United States Department of Agriculture go to the various state

City Cousin is shocked to see How strong a one-wire fence can be...Wheeee!



SIZE OF BUSINESS

by J. L. Tennant Rhode Island State College

A farm business should be large enough to pay operating costs, interest on the investment, and fam-

New England dairy farm, for example, should have at least 18 cows per man; a poultry farm, 1,500 layers; a market-garden farm, 10 acres; a potato farm,

40 acres; and an apple farm, 20 acres.

Doing more business with the same capital investment is one way to lower costs and higher profits. With the larger business, the operator can spend more of his time at productive work. For example, workers on a dairy farm with 9 to 10 cows per man will be just as busy as on a farm with 15 to 18 cows per man. The gross sales and net income on the larger operation will be much higher because more of the time is used in producing milk. Reducing costs power in a stronger costs per unit puts the farm operator in a stronger Ompetitive position.

If more crop land cannot be bought, perhaps it can be rented. Another plan is to check means by which crop production on present acreage can be inreased. Ways to do this include: the use of lime and ertilizer; winter cover crops; higher yielding varies; double cropping; drainage and terracing

Another step toward efficiency is to install modn equipment which enables one person to produce ore per hour. Overhead costs per unit of product h be lowered when each machine is used profitably for as many hours as possible.

Soda Bill Sez: . . . a feller that's wrapped up in himself generally makes a mighty puny package.

A Big Market of Little People

A new outlet for meat has been developed! Hundreds of thousands of "little people" in America, the ba-bies of the nation, are now eating meat. Swift's Meats for Babies and

Juniors are specially prepared for them. These new products give to-day's babies a better chance than ever before for robust health and full physical development.

The better the food, the better the baby! That's why doctors are so enthusiastic about Swift's Meats for Babies. They know that meat provides complete, high-quality proteins, the essential body-builders—iron, the blood-builder—and needed vitamins in natural form. They know, too, that these vital food elements in meat are most important when babies are young—actually building their when babies are young—actually building their bodies. And so, many doctors are recommending Swift's Meats for Babies and Juniors—strained for the very young and diced for older children.

This is but one example of the many ways Swift's research, distribution and promotion contribute to the nation's nutrition and build new markets for the products of your farm and ranch.

Mothers: if you'd like a free copy of a new informative booklet, "Meat in Your Baby's Diet," write Swift & Company, Dept. B-14, Chicago 9, Illinois.

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Two Different Things

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding about two factors which are important in the marketing of livestock— grade and price.



Simply defined, the purpose Simply defined, the purpose of grading is to provide a convenient but necessary means for comparing qualities of the meat animals in a market; or for comparing the animals in one market with those offered for sale in another market. However, grading is not an exact science because it depends to quite an extent on the judgment of the person doing the buying or selling. Grades are standards which take into consideration the sex, weight, quality, conformation and finish of animals.

Now let's have a look at price. Price is not

ity, conformation and finish of animals.

Now, let's have a look at price. Price is not a factor in determining grade. Just because some animals are in a higher grade does not mean that they always will sell for a higher price than animals in a lower grade. For example, it happens at times that a medium grade of cattle sells for as much or more than a good grade. Such a condition may come about when there is a heavy demand for, but only a light supply of, medium cattle; while on the same day a big supply and a light demand of good grade cattle will not bring so high a price.

The same situation may exist in the case of

The same situation may exist in the case of lambs. In communities where racial customs affect eating habits, there are times when carcasses of lightweight, thin, lean lambs sell for as much as the fat, well-finished, choice type. Again the law of supply and demand is in action.

Always remember that price and grade are two different things. Try to think of each separately, and we believe you will have a much clearer and truer picture of grading and marketing of livestock.

P. C. Smith, Vice President In Charge of Beef, Lamb, Veal

Martha Logan's Recipe for BEEF GOULASH

2 pounds beef chuck 1/4 cup flour

3 tablespoons fat

1 ½ cups water 1 tablespoon Worcestershire

cup celery leaves

1 clove garlic

1 teaspoon dry mustard 2 tablespoons chopped

parsley

¼ teaspoon sage

1 teaspoon salt Cut beef into chunks and roll in flour. Melt fat in skillet. Brown meat well. Add remaining ingredients. Cover skillet and slowly for 3½ hours, or until tender. (Yield: 6 servings.)

Things are NOT always as they seem



Which of the two shapes shown at left is the larger? The white one or the black one? The white one certainly appears to be bigger. But actually they are exactly the same size.

the same size.

In the livestock-meat industry, too, things are not always as they seem. For example, sometimes people think of Swift's total profits as being large. Yet the actual fact is that in 1946 dividend payments to shareholders were less than 4% on the shareholders' investment; the company's net earnings from all sources were 1/3¢ per dollar of sales... only a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled. That seems to be doing business on a mighty narrow margin—and it is!

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

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with

PERFECT CIRCLE

PISTON RINGS

A little attention now will help give tired farm vehicles youthful zip for the busy months ahead! And don't forget:

Perfect Circle Piston Rings are world-famous for adding years of service to old engines. They're the perfect way to restore pep and power to cars, trucks and tractors, and help you save on gas and oil consumption, too! Perfect Circles are available at any automotive dealer, implement dealer or garage.

Your Doctor of Motors-that favorite mechanic of yours —will install the rings for you, if you like. He knows Perfect Circle Piston Rings... and recommends them highly.

The Perfect Circle Companies, Hagerstown, Indiana, U. S. A. and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



The PERFECT way to restore power . . . save gas . . . save oil

The Unloading Chute

(Continued from Page 14)

forcing it to go thru culverts and bridges not too large, so the dirt will settle. Also hold the water there long enough for the water below to get out enough for the water below to get out of the way. See each road or highway acting as a retarding dam. Put no bridges except in the main channel of the streams. That, with the slowing down of the water, will open the channels again to new depths.

It will make for quicker getaway of the water. The way things are now the water just starts across the country. The creeks and river channels are filling with soil. When the creek is out here the current is crosswise with channel.

This flood control should be national.

This flood control should be national. It would also provide jobs for the slack time that is sure to come.

I hope that I have made it clear that controlling the water from the start will control it on our major rivers.

I talked to a river and water level reading station attendant in the fall. He agreed readily and added some ideas of his own.—E. M. Boor, Mc-Cune.

Too Much Graft?

Dear Editor: After reading the "Do These Suit You?" I would like to have my say about the roads. The road department says they were mostly made from 1920 to 1930 and were run-down on account of shortage of labor and were restrictions. They were not made war restrictions. They were not made heavy enough to carry the big trucks that have gone over them. Why not keep railroad trucks off our highways

if they can't haul any cheaper? Let them quit, that is what trains are for. The roads were made for people not big business men. Also get rid of 75 per cent of the white-collar work-They get too much of the money

as it is.

There is too much graft between the highway department and the big contractors who build the highways. Why not do a little checking up on them? Some of the blacktop roads won't carry cars let alone heavy trucks. Spend lots, do little, draw good pay, that is their motto. Now the tax we tractor users paid in 1946 wasn't fair to us either. Why didn't they put a big tax on airplanes as well? I'll tell you why. Because the money man uses them and he would holler louder than the little man after 20 years or so of the little man after 20 years or so of Government interference. In our business the state doesn't have to try it too. There are sales every day here. Mostly on account of such things as

Next lay off the 2 cents more for tax on gas. It is too high now and the gas is not as good as before the war. Also more for a license would hit the little man the hardest, as all the items you listed would except the 50 per cent more on heavy trucks, and then the big business men would buy out-of-state tags and gas, also use fuel-oil burners. We have the poorest roads and more graft than any state in the U. S. . . . It not only is the tax we pay on this it is also the upkeep on our cars and trucks over such roads as we have.—Vernon M. Smith, Hartford.

Farmers Don't Like It

DEAR Editor: Recommendations of the state C. of C. lead DEAR Editor: Recommendations of the state C. of C. look like another "Scheme Crop." It's easy for men who do not pay the taxes to think of places to spend the tax after it is collected. The sales tax is yielding more revenue than expected by about 50 per cent. They are spending it all after robbing the elementary schools of practically all the 25 per cent they were to get, at least the country schools. The 1945 legislature drove the country-school children into the town schools, now the 1947 legislature is planning to flood those towns with intoxicating liquor. We farmers don't like it.

1. Passenger cars are paying a high

1. Passenger cars are paying a high gasoline tax now. It should be reduced rather than increased. Gasoline used in other machines and other business causes the roads to be used, so it should

causes the roads to be used, so it should help build the roads.

2. The first car tag should be sufficient for the life of the car. They are figuring nearly \$10,000,000 tax from cars which are a necessity and not a luxury, at least to the farmer, who cannot get along without a car. And they don't intend to spend this tax on the farmers' roads (absolutely unjust). just)

3. No raise in truck licenses. They are a burdensome nuisance now.
4. It costs 10 per cent or more now for a small producer to hire a truck to haul a hog to market. The higher tax would be shifted to the small producer.
5. The first driver's license should

be good for the life of the driver. Why pay \$1 for a nickel's worth of road? 6. Tax all gas the same. This will eliminate the evasion problem. I have little doubt that thousands of gallons of tax-free gas is burned in cars.

of tax-free gas is burned in cars.

7. The less investigating by the legislature the better off the people will be. This is a poor time to spend money and levy higher taxes. But while times are flush they will levy a tax, then when times are hard will break our backs. And the better the road, the faster they drive, and the faster they drive the sooner they wreck. For the superhighway is the place to collide and waste the lives of the people, by heck. When liquor is behind the steering wheel, the car becomes a monster

and waste the lives of the people, by heck. When liquor is behind the steering wheel, the car becomes a monster of steel, that can wreck a school bus, car or truck, or even a train, with the proper luck. The cause of accidents is not eliminated by fine bridges, high grades and straight roads. The cause of accidents can be told in 2 words. "Fast driving."

The lawmakers are riding cars entirely too heavy for taxes, for they are a necessity and no longer a luxury. The road program is tearing up good roads and rebuilding them instead of building more good roads where-they are needed. Here in Butler county they have dug 2 rivers so they might have places to build bridges, and the river as it was had 2 good stone arch bridges that might have lasted 1,000 years.—Wm. Meeks, Butler Co.

Unfair to Farm Children

DEAR Editor: Since the very important question, the rural school problem, is before our legislature at present, and since rural schools are

my pet peeve, I cannot resist airing some of my views and experiences.

I graduated a girl in 1945 and a boy in 1946 from the rural schools of Kansas. And I have been so very disappointed in the foundation they have for

pointed in the foundation they have for entering high school.

I consulted the principals of several high schools in regard to the standard of the rural school graduate, and they inform me it is far below the grade school graduate. It seems to me the farm boy and girl are not given the chance they rate. How could they possibly have under our present rural school setup?

Our pioneer ancestors outlined this

school setup?
Our pioneer ancestors outlined this school system back in horse-and-buggy days and there has been no effort to keep it modern . . .

You will find that a very large number of rural school pupils go thru the grades in a class by themselves. They miss all competition . . . May not even

ave playmates within several years of

their age. .

I have often wondered how many parents ever make any investigation whatsoever as to the standard of work whatsoever as to the standard of work their school is doing. Is the teacher following the course of scudy? Is she presenting the assigned material or leaving out half of it? There is no jurisdiction over her to see that it is done. She is off by herself where there is no check on her work. On the other hand if she runs into difficulties who will help her?

In many instances she soon finds out

In many instances she soon finds out In many instances she soon finds out what the people want, who she must favor in order to keep her job, and she simply doesn't dare retard a pupil. It is all her fault if he can't make his grade. So on he slides. Some of the pretenses made by rural teachers are pitiful. Having worked under these circumstances I know some of the tricks

Yes we have some of our finest people in the teaching profession and half off to them, and some are in the rural schools. But you will find more begin

ners and the older teachers whose qualifications and efficiency will not be accepted by the larger and better set-

accepted by the larger and better set-ups...

I think you will find the biggest argument for keeping the horse-and-buggy school is expressed in the words of the song, "I Love You for Senti-mental Reasons."

mental Reasons."
Grandfather and great-grandfather built the old school and it was good enough for them, so it is good enough for today. Remember folks, these youngsters don't stay youngsters very long. Some day they will figure for themselves. And how are they going to feel over being sent to this type of school instead of one in keeping with the times? Also how would grandfather feel over everything being kept

the times? Also how would grand-father feel over everything being kept up-to-date except our schools? . . . Yes, we do have the problem of transportation to be worked out which presents its headaches. But again we are not driving the horse and buggy today and distance is no item to people who really want to get places. So let's get places with these school youngsters. If we will make the effort to enlist the co-operation of the parents as we are

fighting redistricting, I'm sure we have people who can work this out satisfactorily. What way can a parent spend an hour of his day that will mean as much to his family as meeting a school bus if it is necessary?

Where are we going to draw the line now between the small town and country with our hard-surface roads? Very few are over 30 minutes from town. In fact when we want to shop or go to some entertainment we think nothing of driving 25 to 100 miles. . . If the problem of redistricting is left up to the people to decide, will it be done for the general interest of all concerned and also the future generations? Or will personal prejudice and selfish interests influence their decisions? Would not state legislation or national legislation be the better way to handle such an important subject as "Cur School Systems?"

national legislation be the better way to handle such an important subject as "Our School Systems?"

I wish it were possible for this committee in the legislature to spend one day visiting one-room rural schools and really checking up on things. I'm sure they would go back and the horse-and-buggy school would simply be "tabu."

—Mrs. L. C. Buchman, Burdick.

Shoot at Almost Anything

DEAR Editor: Kansas law requires that hunters get the permission of owners or occupants, along roadways, before they start shooting. Our Fish and Game Commission should be required to put that part of Kansas law on all licenses.

At all hours of day and night, we

At all hours of day and night, we have cars that cruise our country roads with a gunman on each front fender. Because the cars are in motion and hard to catch, the gunners are likely to take shots at almost anything they see, whether or not it is legitimate game. These roadway hunters are a pest at any time and dangerous at night.

To illustrate: Just across the road To illustrate: Just across the road from my house is a double-width gate into a pasture and meadow. One night a car with gunners on the fenders stopped for a shot at a rabbit that was close to the gate. They shot as the rabbit jumped thru the gate. Our milk cows were bunched just beyond the gate and 2 were hit. That the gunners did not intend to hit my cows does not change the fact that they were violating Kansas law by shooting along the road.

Letter to the Governor

As I have no secrets with our governor, here is a copy of a letter to Governor. ernor Carlson:

ernor Carlson:

"Dear Governor Carlson: While your job is to make Kansas a better place for us Kansans to live, please give serious thought to our present curse of too many hunting licenses.

"A dozen and more years ago there were fewer complications, because the license plainly told the holder that he must get written permission before shooting on any land. The present

license is worded to promote the sale of licenses—it states that the ownership of all game is in the state, with the result that I have had license holders argue that they had as much right to hunt on my farm as I have to live on it and pay the taxes.

"Our State Fish and Game Commission gives wide publicity to the fact that it is supported entirely by the sale of licenses.

of licenses

"I believe there are many of us farmers who would much prefer to be taxed for the support of the commission, rather than having them sell so many licenses to irresponsibles who can hunt only as trespassers. I'd very gladly pay taxes for the support of the commission, if they would limit the sale of licenses if they would limit the sale of licenses to those who can show arrangements have been made for a place where their gunning will be legal. Before anyone is allowed to buy a hunting license, he should be required to sign a statement that he has read the Kansas game laws and that he will abide by them.

"Around industrial centers like Cof-

"Around industrial centers, like Coffeyville where many workers get good pay for short hours, there will always be more who want to go hunting than can possibly be accommodated. And it is all wrong for a state commission to be a party to countless violations of our game laws by selling so many liour game laws by selling so many li-censes to those who, because of their numbers, can hunt only by violating Kansas law

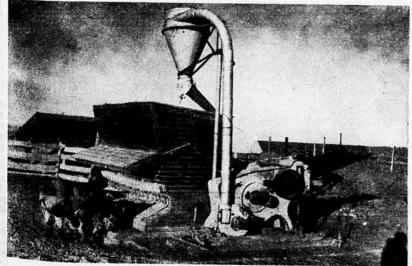
"It would be much more pleasant and less expensive for me to be taxed for the support of our Fish and Game Commission, than for me to try to pro-tect myself from the trespassers to whom the commission has sold licenses. -Cliff Burton, Pecan Valley Farm,

Smoking Comfort MAR 18 is not just a Pipe Dream when your pipe is packed with P.A.



"Prince Albert has been my brand for years," says Earl A. Cargile. "It's one tobacco that's got real, rich flavor-yet P.A. is easy on my tongue. P.A. smokes mild and cool. That crimp cut feature makes the tobacco pack better in my pipe and stay lit longer - so's I don't have to smoke matches.'

Would Rather Haul Dry Feed



Norman Buehler cuts down the work of feeding his hogs by using the feed grinder so the ground feed goes directly into the hog self-feeder, as shown in this picture.

ORMAN BUEHLER, of Scott

than the ground feed," he reports. Where feed has to be taken to the grinder, then hauled to the hogs as ground feed, the Buehler system elimicounty, has an idea which he likes for feeding hogs. He has a feed rinder placed so the ground feed runs rectly into a large self-feeder.

Twould rather haul the dry feed

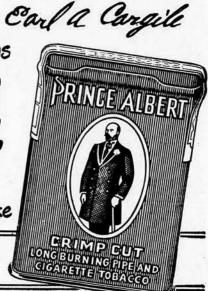
Twould rather haul the dry feed

Two BUEHLER, of Scott than the ground feed, he be taken to the grinder, then hauled to the hogs as ground feed, the Buehler system eliminates one of the 2 jobs. Same plan will work on other farms. for pipes or roll-your owns PRINCE

ALBER

The National Joy Smoke

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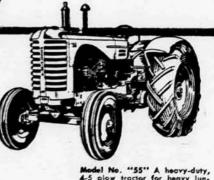
New high compression engines . . . new engineering in the transmission . . . new improvements in design . . all join to give you more lugging power at the drawbar . . more capacity at the belt . . more power to pull you through the tough spots . . . new economy of operation . . . new dependability on every job.

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that does away with "tractor-back".

Look over this great new line of tractors. Talk to your Massey-Harris dealer, You'll join the ever increasing number of farmers who are saying "Make it a Massey-Harris". Although, because of this demand, you may have to wait a bit, a Massey-Harris is well worth waiting for. For complete catalog by mail, address Department 75.

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and install your pump and also your power plant, either elec-tric or motor, completely ready to operate. Write for free Catalog and full particulars, at once,

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Too Cold for Peaches

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WHEN the Missouri River Apple Growers met in St. Joseph for their annual meeting in February, the principal topic of group conversation was whether peaches in this section had been killed. It was pretty generally agreed there would be few, if any, peaches locally this year. The same opinion is voiced by peach growers thruout Kansas. Peaches are not able to withstand such extremely low temperatures as we experienced early in January. in January.

Thermometer readings varied from 18 to 30 degrees below zero over the state. In some places growers have restate. In some places growers have reported that not only were the buds for this year's crop killed but the trees as well. If you have peach trees and have not examined them it might be a good idea to take a look. To make the test, with a pocketknife or the thumbnail pierce thru the outer bark to the cambium layer. This always is a bright green color winter or summer if the tree is alive. If dead the cambium layer will be brown. will be brown.

Crop Once in 5 Years

Crop Once in 5 Years

After having two successive peach crops it is going to be quite disappointing not to have a third. Altho in Northeast Kansas we cannot count on a good peach crop more often than once in 5 years. It is for this reason peach orchards here are not planted extensively on a commercial scale.

Taking the country as a whole, right now there are too many peach trees. And when every section produces abundantly, as they have been doing recently, it makes more peaches than can be consumed without loss to someone. So it may be just as well that some sections may miss out on a crop now and then. But one never wants that section to be his.

Peach production in this country has now reached a record high. This condition probably will not last long. Very soon the pendulum undoubtedly will swing the other way. Too many peaches mean lower prices. And when peach growing is no longer profitable then fewer trees will be planted. Due to the scarcity and high price of nursery trees there are fewer replacements being made now than if conditions were normal.

Unlike most other fruits peaches come into bearing early, reach maxi-

Unlike most other fruits peaches come into bearing early, reach maximum production quickly and then decline rapidly into unprofitable production. So, within a very short time, we could have a shortage of peaches in

this country where now our great prob-

lem is surpluses.

The harvesting period for peaches

extends over quite a period in the United States. In this respect too, it is different from other tree fruits. Beginning very early with peaches from the Southern states, this fruit is on the markets continuously until late sum-mer and fall when the Michigan peaches are harvested.

peaches are harvested.

Peach growers have learned how to extend their local harvests over a longer period, too. This is done by selecting carefully some of the newer varieties that ripen successively. This laudable practice, of course, was not followed when Elberta was virtually the only variety grown.

Fortunately, peach consumption has increased along with stepped-up production. Or could it be the other way around? Has production tried to keep pace with increasing demand? At any rate more peaches are being consumed now than was the case a few years back. Freezer lockers have made a market for peaches that formerly did market for peaches that formerly did not exist. Improved varieties and meth-ods have resulted in more peaches be-ing used for processing by commercial canners.

Apple Growers Elect

The annual meeting of the Missouri River Apple Growers resulted in the election of the following officers: Frank Lehman, of Wathena, president; Hollis Pile, of Oregon, Mo., vice-presi-dent; Arthur O'Connor, of St. Joseph,

dent; Arthur O'Connor, of St. Joseph, secretary-treasurer. County vice-presidents were named for each of the 9 counties represented in the association from the 3 states, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

County vice-presidents are: Earl Nolt, Andrew county, Mo.; A. B. Stannard, Atchison county, Kan.; Kenneth Piepergerdes, Buchanan county, Mo.; Howard Meidinger, Doniphan county, Kan.; Hollis Pile, Jr., Holt county, Mo.; Arthur Young, Livingston county, Mo.; Grove Porter, Otoe county, Neb.; Jervey Brinton, Platte county, Mo.; Hershel Bowers, Richardson county, Neb. George Hunt, of St. Joseph, and George Groh, of Wathena, were reelected to the executive committee for 3-year terms.

3-year terms.

A motion was passed to co-operate again with the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce in the 1947 Apple Blossom Festival. It was voted to enter a float for the queen in the Apple Blossom parade.

Farm "Balance" Their Goal

FIFTY-THREE farm families joined a recently organized Wabaunsee
County Balanced Farming Association, the first of its kind in Kansas.
Purpose of the organization is to work
out a long-time balanced-farming program for each family in the group.
Members of the new association will

Members of the new association will contribute to the cost of hiring an assistant county agent to work directly with them on the balanced-farming plans. James Nielson, of Marysville, has been selected for this position.

Merle W. Converse, Eskridge, has been elected president of the new group.

been elected president of the new group.
Elmer Imthurn, Paxico, is vice-president; A. E. Stuewe, Alma, secretary, and Harold Mertz, Manhattan, and Roland McKnight, Eskridge, directors.

Members of the new association are John Hund and Son, William Lietz and Son, William True, Frank Hund, Glibert Hund and Brother, C. H. Breymeyer, Walter Hund, Clarence F. Hund, Elmer Imthurn, Mark Hund, and Garland Gideon, all of Paxico; Elmer Redmon, Frank Gehrt and Son, Dr. E. B. McKnight, G. J. Mueller and Son, Lester Marten, Bert Stuewe, Freddie A.

McKnight, G. J. Mueller and Son, Lester Marten, Bert Stuewe, Freddie A. Gnadt, Raymond Hasenbank, Victor C. Koenig, Keen Umbehr, C. L. Gnadt, and A. E. Stuewe, all of Alma.
George Hammarlund and Son, L. F. Ungeheuer and A. T. Rezac, St. Marys; Rufus Miller, Howard Hammarlund, Merle Shipp, Frank C. Butefish, Kermit Roth, Kenneth R. Vilander, Elmer Murphy, and William Eddy, Jr., all of Maple Hill; A. A. Schultz, Emmet Furney, and Ross W. Stice, Alta Vista.
Robert T. Hogue, Bert Cripps, H. C. Phillips, James W. McKnight, A. P. Warren and Brother, Gordon H. Wil-

lard, Harper; Theodore E. Stratton and Son, Merle W. Converse, Roland McKnight, C. R. Pontius, and Waldo Stevenson, all of Eskridge.

Clarence R. Baxter, C. T. Kimball, and Mason D. Flora, all of Harveyville; Harold Mertz and Son, Manhattan; De McAninch, Raymond Morton, and Gerhard Hansen, all of Wamego; R. O. Kintz, Burlingame; Dr. Lee R. McComb, Topeka; and Morris Schwalm, Kansas City, Mo.

Nitrogen Helps

Maybe we can buy nitrogen cheaper than we can raise it, Dean Flitch, Cloud county, thinks. Last spring he scattered ammonium nitrate at the scattered ammonium nitrate at the rate of 50 pounds an acre on 9 acres of Boone oats. Ten days later he could see a distinct difference, he reports. The oats produced 30 bushels to the acre. He put some of the same fertilizer on wheat as a test. Altho he did not get to complete the test, he reports the wheat looked much better soon after the fertilizer application.

Handy Records

Handy as a pocket in a shirt is the 1947 Farm and Live Stock Record Book. There is ample space for egg, milk, crop, live-stock and income tax records, also other useful information. For your free copy, please ad-dress Farm Service Editor, Kan-sas Farmer, Topeka.

Until Dinner Is Ready

Promised

Cinnamon from oats hulls, snow-white potato chips, sawdust-derived vitamin tablets, and a "sure-fire" freckle remover are promised by the chemists, says Petroleum News Notes.

No More Blurps

Now they have a small plastic dispenser which fits over the catsup bottle; a finger-operated plunger forces out the catsup. No more spanking the bottle. No more sudden blurps of too much catsup. much catsup.

New motor oils that seem to violate the laws of nature by getting thinner as they grow colder and thicken as they heat have been reported by oil-industry chemists. They are "offshoots" of synthetic rubber and plastic developments.

A self-serving, change-making, coincontrolled gasoline pump that will permit motorists to serve themselves is being tested. But who will check the oil, water and clean the windshield?

There soon will be a self-wringing household mop with a sponge head of neoprene rubber which resists abrasion and is not harmed by grease on the floor. It also may be used on rugs. But you have to push it.

Gas Supply

About 43.7 per cent of U.S. crude-oil production is converted into gasoline.

A new gadget permits checking and inflating a spare tire carried in an automobile trunk without opening the trunk. It is a flexible air line that extends from the spare out thru the side of the trunk and has a valve stem on the end

Oil Champion

Oklahoma became the leading oil-producing state in 1907 and held the record for 21 years. Texas assumed leadership in 1928 and has held it ever

Hope You Find It

A new mildew-proofing compound has been tested—prevents mildew in cellars, on clothes-closet walls, and on leather goods including shoes. Ask your local merchant about it.

Folding Sawhorse

A handy sawhorse that folds in 4 simple operations ready for transport-

A Spring Vacation?

Did you ever yearn for a Did you ever yearn for a spring vacation in some spot where the breezes are balmy, while it is still raw and chilly in this latitude? It's a foregone conclusion you did not get a chance during the war years. Then every form of transportation was taken over by those engaged in putting the finishing touches to our late enemies. It seems almost like the good old days. For instance, it is possible to get accommodations on trains and airplanes again with-

sible to get accommodations on trains and airplanes again without too much red tape. Hotels are crowded it is true, but there are rooms—that is if you put in your order well in advance.

At the moment the best bet is to let some travel agency plan your trip. Usually these "tours" are escorted and your travel worries are at a minimum. During March and April you have a choice of going down to the deep South, California, Florida, or to Mexico. Most of these travel agencies are highly recommended by Kansas Farmer. If you don't find what you want thru the advertising columns of this issue, write our travel editor. You will get immediate information.

ing is being manufactured. Now Dad can take his sawing along when he goes visiting, same as Mother takes her knitting.

Cushloned Dreams

Soft sleeping is promised with a new odorless, dustless, vermin-proof latex pillow made of shredded foam rubber.

Smashproof

Tumblers which are said to be proof against scratching, breaking, denting or chipping are being made from nylon.

An American airline has ordered double-decked "stratocruisers" for over-ocean flying. They are expected to carry 55 passengers, 4 tons of baggage and cargo.

A brushless automobile paint that can be applied with a piece of cheese-cloth has been manufactured in Cali-fornia, it is reported.

Rattle Proofing

Rubber is used in about 265 places in today's new cars.

Grass Farming

About 41 per cent of the total land of the U. S. is used only to graze live-stock. But pasture farming can be very profitable.

Vacation Hope

First reported tourist camp was built on the outskirts of Douglas, Ariz., in 1913. It consisted of 6 board shacks containing bunks and cookstoves. Now there are 20,000 tourist courts across the U. S. ranging from modest cabins to huge motor hotels with swimming pools, playgrounds, dance halls and theaters. Hope you can find a cabin on your vacation.

Permanent writing inks today still contain the tannic acid ingredients originally discovered by the Persians 1,700 years ago, to which are added solvents, waxes and oils. Because of this ancient discovery, Magna Charta, signed in 1215, is still legible.—Petroleum News Notes.

Sniff a Well

In the early days of oil, professional "smellers" claimed they could detect oil just by walking over the land and sniffing.

X-ray Animals

Since animals cannot tell about their aches and pains, X-rays are being used more and more to confirm diagnosis of their ailments.

Rubber jar rings are becoming popular as bracelets in Africa. Natives, unable to get brass wire to make metal adornments, are buying the black and red jar rings by the thousands. Some of the more vain residents wear them on both arms and ankles. That will not cause a shortage in the U.S.

Flying Bananas

Don't be surprised if bananas you buy are marked "air-borne." That is the latest wrinkle in fruit shipments picked in Guatemala for sale in the U.S.

Hopper Heat

Now they have a gadget that takes the temperature of grasshoppers. It may help determine their habits, tell farmers best time to spread hopper

More Demand

The average American today uses as much petroleum every 4 minutes as he used all year in 1859.

Tree-ripened and vine-ripened fruits re going to be more plentiful and are going to be more plentiful and popular, with many growers shipping by air.

All Alike

"What does your husband like best for breakfast?"
"Oh, anything I don't happen to have in the house."—M. F. C.



NO CHAINS TO BREAK

🗶 LIFTS, LOADS

With Fingertip control moves buildings, loads manure. leans. Carries up to 1,600 lbs

SCOOPS, CLEANS An 80° scoop takes care of

ing chores. LEVELS, FILLS

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NO BELTS TO SUP

GATHERS, DUMPS 🛪 Fast on the Hay Field.

Quickly attached, easily op erated.

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No complicated structures here. Saves money and time during haying.

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up foundations — it's easy with FORDRAULIC.

for the standard tractors!

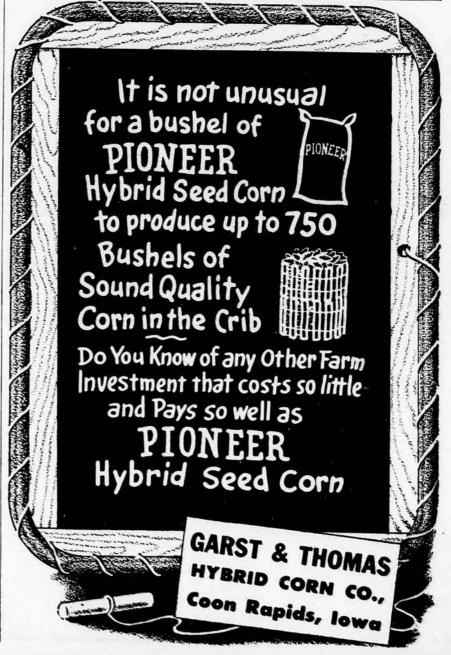
It's another design from the Horn Manufacturing Company, originators of the HORN-DRAULIC LOADER. The HORN-DRAULIC LOADER carrying the standard all the STANDARD MAKES of TRACTORS.

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WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HYDRAULIC LOADERS

SOLD BY BETTER DEALERS EVERYWHERE

HORN MANUFACTURING



For Late Winter Treats, Try These





A combination of applesauce and pineapple is bound to please. Here it is combined in Hawaiian apple pie.

O HAVE a flaky pie crust, do not rub the shortening and flour together. Instead, use a pastry blender or chop with 2 knives and mix only until the fat particles are about the size of

peas. Always handle lightly.

For a timesaver, both in dishwashing and food preparation, keep pie mix on hand for ready use. Mix the salt, shortening and flour together. If lard is used, the mix should be refrigerated. Add water when you're ready to make another pie. Besides saving time, pie mix has another definite advantage-if too much water is added in making the dough, more pie mix can be added instead of flour alone, thus keeping the proportions right.

Hawaiian Apple Pie

Now that pineapple again may be found on the grocer's shelves, it will be seen on the homemaker's pantry shelf. This pie is a combination of pineapple and applesauce, a duo bound to please.

drained 1 cup unsweetened applesauce

1 cup crushed pineapple, drained 1/2 cup sugar teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon cornstarch applesauce 1/2 egg yolks, well beaten

Mix together the fruits, sugar, salt and cornstarch. Cook over direct heat for 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Gradually stir in well-beaten egg yolks and butter and cook for 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool. Turn into a baked pastry shell and cover with meringue.

2 egg whites 2 tablespoons powdered sugar

Have the egg whites at room temperature, add salt and beat until foamy. Add sugar gradually and continue beating until stiff. Pile the meringue lighty on top of pie and bake in a slow oven (325° F.) about 25 minutes or until the top is lightly

Lunch Box Drops

2 squares melted 2 teaspoon salt 2 squares melted 3 teaspoon soda chocolate 1 teaspoon baking powder 1 cup brown sugar 1 cup brown sugar 1 cup sifted flour 1 teaspoon vanilla 1 cup chopped nuts

Cream fat with sugar, add melted chocolate and beaten egg. Sift the dry ingredients together and add to the first mixture alternately with the milk. Add vanilla and nuts. Drop by teaspoons on cooky sheets and bake in a hot oven (425° F.) for about 15 to 20 minutes.—Mrs. S. S., Greenwood county.

Peanut-Cereal Candy

The ready-to-eat cereal in this recipe stretches the candy flavor, making it especially suitable for

1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 cup white strup
1 cup chopped peanuts

Cook sugar, sirup and vinegar to the hard-ball stage, add butter and stir well. Add soda and mix rapidly, followed immediately with the mixture of

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

rice crispies and nuts. Keep stirring with a large spoon, so that sirup coats the peanuts and cereal.

It may be allowed to cool in the same bowl and later broken into uniform pieces. Or it may be pressed into a flat pan and cut into squares when cool.-L. L., Marshall Co.

Delicious Date Pudding

12 cup brown sugar 25 cup sugar 2 cups hot water

Boil in a saucepan. While boiling mix the following ingredients:

1 cup flour 1 cup milk 1 cup dates, chopped 1 teaspoon baking powder 1 cup nut meats

This batter should be as thin as cake batter. Pour this into the pan of boiling sirup and stir. Put into a baking dish and place in a moderately hot oven (375° to 400° F.) and bake for about 30 minutes or until nicely browned. Serve warm with whipped cream. Makes 6 servings.—Mrs. R. F. M., Sedgwick Co.

Meat-Potato Loaf

This is an economical, nourishing one-dish meal in reality. If the meat is ground at the market, it is a quick dish for a busy day.

1 pound ground beef 1 teaspoon salt pepper if desired 1 small onion 1 tablespoon butter

Grind the potatoes and onion together, add the ground meat, the beaten eggs and seasonings. Mix thoroly. Butter a baking dish and pour the remaining butter over top of loaf. Bake for about 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.).—A. B., Washington county.

FAREWELL, WINTER

Farewell, winter, let fall your blind, With happy hearts we humbly gaze Thru darkened lens to dreamlike find, Purple hills and smoky haze.

Bushes tiptilt with crunchy snow Where soon the thrush will gaily ride Curtains, misty gray, swinging low With honking geese that arrow-glide.

The violet you tucked to sleep And marched the daffodil to bed. The saucy jonquil waits to peep, And shake his silken yellow head.

So blow your gale and pipe your horn, The time is short, the days are few When robin comes on April morn' You'll lift the shades and bid adieu.

-Bertha Delaney Miller.

Unusual enough for a company dinner is reversed ham sandwich. Filled between w reversed ham sandwich. Filled between with dressing, it looks good and tastes good.

Ham Sandwich Reversed

Put a tasty dressing between 2 slices of ham and

you will have a "ham sandwich reversed."

1 cup chopped celery
2 cups soft bread crumbs
4 teaspoon mixed dried
herbs
2 large slices ham

Mix all the ingredients except the ham and toss lightly with a fork. Lay 1 slice of the ham in a baking dish, top with the dressing, then with another slice of ham. Roast in a slow oven (325° F.) for about an hour. If the ham is ready-cooked, roast for about 40 minutes only.

Cream together the sugar and fat, add the mo-lasses and mix well. Then add the lightly beaten eggs and thoroly mix. Add the sifted dry ingredients alternately with the hot water in which the soda has been added. Raisins may or may not be added. Mix well and pour into a buttered loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 45 minutes. This will make about 8 servings.—E. C., Shawnee county.

Raisin Cobbler

14 cup sugar 1 tablespoon butter 1 teaspoon vanilla 4 cups boiling water

Combine the above ingredients and cook to a medium sirup. Make the following batter while sirup is boiling:

1 tablespoon butter, melted 1/3 cup sugar

2 teaspoons baking powder ½ cup milk 1 cup flour

Drop batter by spoonfuls into a buttered baking dish and pour sirup over the top. Bake in a moderate oven (375° to 400° F.) until the cobbler is baked thru and brown on top. The batter will rise to the top and brown.—Mrs. O. Y., Labette Co.

Oyster-Celery Soup

Dice the celery rather fine, using leaves also and cook until tender. Heat milk just to boiling point, add celery, salt and oysters and bring to boiling point but do not boil. Add butter and serve at once.-Mrs. F. W. L., Jackson Co.

Hominy Louisiana

1 onion, minced
2 tablespoons fat
2½ cups cooked tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
2½ cup grated cheese

Mince onion and brown in fat. Add tomatoes, salt, pepper and sugar. Cook slowly until most or liquid has evaporated. Drain hominy and add with cheese to other ingredients. Heat and stir well.-Mrs. R. L., Mebranita.

Sedgwick County Chorus Organized



The Sedgwick County Chorus, composed of members of home demonstration units.

ANOTHER of the activities undertaken by Sedgwick county rural women is a farm chorus. In September all interested women met together and organized a chorus which sings for community affairs. They sang at the Sedgwick County Farm Bureau annual meeting on December 5. During the year they have offered America the Beautiful, This Is My Country, Mother Goose Suite, The Green Cathedral and Jingle Bells.

Many of the women have taught music or sung in other groups and this gives them an opportunity to keep up with their music. Mrs. Alma Sapp, instructor for Friends University Down-Town Studio in Wichita, is their director. Pictured are the women who attended the organizational meeting:

Ruth Starke, Hazelle Grulke, La-Vora Foltz, Betty Lockett, Leola Mor-

rison, Daisy Melick, Jean Brawner, Betty Shaffer, Ruby Allen, Bess Hoffman, Lula Maye Bachelder, Abbie Booth, Maxine Schaper, Sue Fauss, Sue Tjaden, Vivian Buxton, Myrtle Johnson, Wanda Stephens, Thelma Scott, Anna Crider, Theda Stunkel, Edythe Blumenshine, Lora Holtke, Cressie Dear, Mary Dye.

Laura Willison, home demonstration agent; Juanita Butler, assistant home demonstration agent; Shirley Leach, Ada Blair, Ruth Kerley, Ellen Pile, Ora Thrift, Dottie Warne, Francis Winter, Romena Bowman, Delora Kahl, Mardell Berry, Altha Hayden, Sara Brink, Margaret Headik, Ruby Kerwin, Melba Kahl, Myrtle Robets, Alice Taylor Kahl, Alice Taylor, Bernice Lehman, Helejane Spurrier, Sibyl Carey and Irene Laughlin, accompanist for the county chorus.

News to You?

Uneven floors cause as much wear on the rug as does the heavy traffic. Pads for wool rugs are a money-saver in the long run. Laid beneath the rug with their waffle surface against the floor, they act as sound deadener, insulator, shock absorber, life-lengthener and a source of a luxurious feel under foot,

To dislodge gum on fabric stiffen it with ice, then crumble the hardened gum out of the cloth. If the gum proves stubborn, soak it in carbon tetrachloride, turpentine or kerosene. To prevent spotting, wash in soapy water, especially if kerosene is used.

Does the faucet at the sink drip with an annoying sound? To silence it temporarily tie a string to the faucet and let the end trail into the sink.

Cornmeal will not lump if a little cold water is added before it is poured into boiling water.

For that yellow stain in the bath-tub caused by certain chemicals in water, try rubbing it with a cloth dampened with vinegar. It may take a bit of soaking and even more rub-bing than ordinary, but plenty of elbow grease will do the job.

For a room with heavy traffic, buy a flat-woven rug instead of one with a pile. This type is becoming quite Popular, is less expensive and looks

better longer, especially if there are children in the family.

To mend a soft leather jacket a sewing machine may be used if the stitch is lengthened and a heavy needle is used. Scuffing of the leather may be guarded against by putting paper on the underside as you stitch.

When buying new aluminum pots and pans now that they are again available, remember that light weight sheet aluminum is less expensive, lighter to handle, but that it is less durable than the heavy cast aluminum pans. It will scorch easier, bend under less pressure and will have to be replaced sooner.

If you find that a cleaning fluid leaves leather gloves hard and dry, try adding a little paraffin to the cleaning fluid. Shave about 3 table-spoons of it into a quart of non-inflammable cleaning fluid. When it is dissolved, immerse the gloves in the mixture. Rinse in the same mixture then smooth out to dry. When they are dry you can give them a soft luster by rubbing with a very soft cloth.

Vegetables and fruits canned in glass jars will fade and deteriorate if stored in the light. An old window shade can be fastened in front of such a shelf to keep the light out, and the shade can then be raised or lowered to get the jars off the shelf.



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Almost no flower grows easier, or produces more blooms than the lovely REGAL LILY—favorite of all lilies. Its graceful, pure white flowers, tinged lightly with lilac on the outside and yellow on the inside are an inspiring sight in the garden for weeks. With up to 50 blooms on a single plant, it's no wonder they are called the "Aristocrat of All Garden Flowers." And they are easy to grow—will withstand any heat or cold—and always bloom.

Of course, I can't send you 5 top size bulbs for this price, but one will be a big bulb, sure to bloom profusely this year, and worth 3 times the price of all. The other four will be smaller. Best value I have ever

offered. Will bloom in your garden for years to come. Send 10c today. Get this big value, and my catalog and Seed Sense, too.

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Henry Field, 1741 tlm St., Shenandoah, lowed Dear Henry: Send me your 5 famous Regal Lily bulbs (75c value). Also, send your 1947 catalog and "Seed Sense" Magazine. I have enclosed a dime to help with the mailing.

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9199—All-around frock! Good lines and easy to sew—this frock goes anywhere. In cottons for at home, in crepes and sheers for teas and bridges. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 36, 3¼ yds. 39-in material.

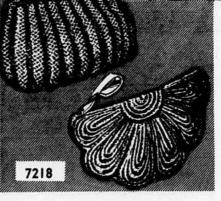














9257—Softly flattering—frock has the new slimming side-swept hip-yoke and soft gathers at the shoulders. Glamorize it with embroidery or keep it sleek and untrimmed. Sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16, 314 yds. 39-in. material. Embroidery transfer included.

9382—Teen-agers' delight! This dreamy date dress with full push-up sleeves makes little of your middle with a wide belt. Jr. Miss sizes 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 takes 3 yds. 39-in. fabric.

7218—So smart and roomy too! Crocheted bags add elegance to your wardrobe. Fan purse done in corde or four strand cotton; the other, cordette or

straw material. Pattern has directions for bags and lining.

9210—Every teen-ager wants one, any teen-ager can make one. Only two main parts. Teen-age sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12 requires 2¾ yds. 39-in. material.

677—Combine crochet and embroidery when making this old-fashioned girl. Pattern has transfer of a 6x20, two 5x14½-inch motifs. Crochet directions.

Twenty-five cents for each dress pattern. Twenty cents for each needlework pattern. Send orders to Kansas Farmer, Pattern Department, Topeka.

Rural Women Display Year's Activities



The Lincoln Goodwill Unit won a blue ribbon for this booth showing an ideal reading center.

UNNEY county rural women from 17 home demonstration units met for their annual achievement day recently. It was a dinner and a showing of their activities for the past year.

Mrs. Faith Stone, home demonstration agent, says "It was a grand event and the best achievement day ever held in Finney county." Finney county.

Finney county."

Out of a total of 317 county members, 225 guests registered and wore tiny favors bearing their names. Mrs. Victor Hafiich, county unit chairman, was in charge of registration. Eleven of the units set up display booths, illustrating some one of the club's activities during the past year. Mrs. C. J. Davis, from the Friendly Friend unit, was in charge of placing and arranging the booths in the Sunday school classrooms of the Presbyterian church in Garden City.

Winnie Condit and Mrs. Ernest

church in Garden City.

Winnie Condit and Mrs. Ernest Proudfit were the 2 local judges. They scored the booths as follows: Grand champion award was given the Friendly Friend unit, which showed the method of washing and blocking a sweater; prize was \$2 paid by the county advisory committee. Blueribbon winners were: Lincoln Goodwill unit, for a reading center; Happy Homemakers, washing woolens; Sequoyah, window treatment; Sunflower, textile painting. Each unit was awarded \$1.

Red-ribbon winners were: Banner

awarded \$1.

Red-ribbon winners were: Banner unit for a booth showing the best method of wrapping an overseas gift package, Loyalty unit for a booth on good posture, Beacon Light on overseas gift packages. White-ribbon awards were: Pleasant Valley on cheese cookery; Harmony unit, blood bank, cancer control and Girl Scout work; Progressive unit, bathroom before and after remodeling.

Mrs. Ralph Greathouse, a member



The Sequoyah Progressive Unit booth shows what can be done for window decoration. It's a blue ribbon winner.

of the Pleasant Valley group, was in charge of the kitchen committee, as-sisted by Mrs. Ralph Gross, Mrs. Chet Wright and Mrs. M. J. Joyce. Each

Wright and Mrs. M. J. Joyce. Each Wright and Mrs. M. J. Joyce. Each member attending brought food from home and they served the following menu during the noon hour: Apple cider, chicken timbales with cheese sauce, sliced tomatoes, potato salad, green beans, hot rolls, jelly, butter and relishes, pecan pie with hot coffee. Organization was perfect for the day—the nutrition leaders of the 17 units served the meal and cleared the tables. Mrs. George Louth and Mrs. Temple McQuirk decorated the tables. So that the women could attend the afternoon session, they employed three 4-H Club girls, Betty Calhoun, Doris Davis and Betty Jo Baker to wash the dishes.

Davis and Betty Jo Baker to wash the dishes.

Then the afternoon program began under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. K. Dunnavant, with group singing led by Mrs. Lyn Russell with Mrs. F. E. Cooper at the piano. Gertrude Lienkaemper, of the home economics faculty of Kansas State College, addressed the women on historic costumes. She tied in the 1946 fashions with historic modes by use of slides. Later in the afternoon, recognition was made to the 10 units which met the standard of excellence, quite a notable achievement for a unit. Each of the following was awarded a box of chocolates: Sunflower, Banner, Beacon Light, Sequoyah, Friendly Friend, Happy Homemakers, Better Homes, Essex, Harmony and Pleasant Valley.

As a suggestion for future work, Mildred Hope, Finney county Red Cross secretary, told the group about the home-nursing courses which would be available to them. Mrs. E. E. Jones, registered nurse of Holcomb, is the instructor.

registered nurse of Holcomb, is the instructor.

Mrs. Faith Stone reviewed the 1947 plans and thus ended the Finney county achievement day for 1946.

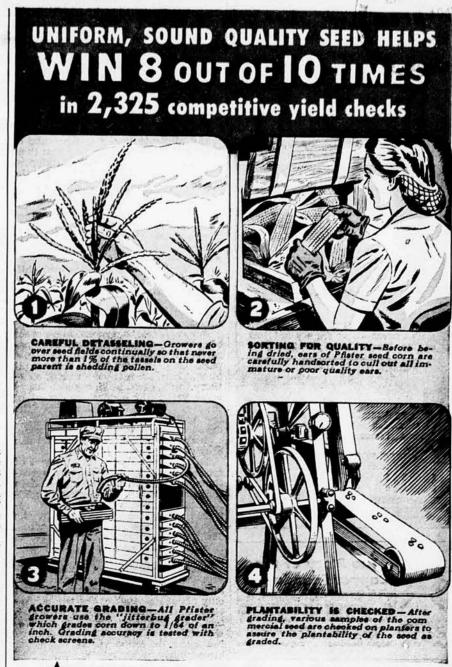
Home Is the Key

Contrary to popular belief, rural areas have a higher rate of juvenile delinquency than cities, states Mrs. Vivian Briggs, Kansas State College extension specialist in family living. "The home is the cradle of human personality," says Mrs. Briggs. "From a warm, loving, stable family, the child learns that people are friendly, worthwhile, and to be depended upon. If the family is cold, despairing, or neglectful, the child learns distrust, hostility, or downright hatred of people.

"We never grow so old that at some time we do not find ourselves wishing for that comfortable feeling of belonging, the feeling of security we had as children in our parents' home."

Streamline the Bathtub

In modernizing the bathroom, an in-expensive note is to lower the old tub by cutting off the legs and enclosing it with composition board. Paint it with enamel and it will look better and saves cleaning underneath.



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Naturally, any one brand of hybrid corn cannot win all the time, but when Pfister Hybrids win 8 out of every 10 yield checks, that is mighty conclusive proof of superiority. Figures based on 2,325 competitive yield checks made over a period of 8 years in 9 states show that Pfister Hybrids actually win 83.13% of the time. In the few cases where Pfisters do

ally win 83.13% of the time. In the few cases where Pfisters do not win, they lose by an average of less than 5.5 bu. per acre. Remember, it costs you just as much to plant, grow and harvest a "fair-to-middling" hybrid as it does a winning hybrid. And, every extra bushel of shelled corn is extra profit . . . clear profit! Your opportunity for making extra profit is better when you ask your Pfister Dealer to help you select the hybrids that are WINNING 8 out of 10 TIMES in your locality. Call him today! Call him today!





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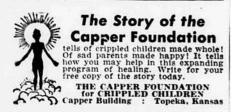
Including Old Natchez, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Gulf Coast to Biloxi and Bellingrath Gardens — down one way and back another. Leaves March 7, 14, 21 and 28.

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Including Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Tijuana and Carlsbad Caverns. Leaves March 1, 15, 29; April

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Please send free booklet, "Permanent Farm Repairs."

Capper Foundation Prepares To Care for Larger Numbers

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

Having done your part in the March of Dimes to fight polio, please don't forget one thing more. Infantile paralysis is only one of many ailments that leave a wake of little cripples who must be given their chance to live normal lives. A crippled child is a crippled child whatever the cause may be. cause may be.

If, under the right conditions, the

child can be cured or greatly improved, treatment should be provided when it will do the most good. This is true whether the child is a victim of polio or one of many other crippling

Of the scores of handicapped cnudren appealing to the Capper Foundation last year, only about 10 per cent were polio victims. The handicaps of the other 90 per cent came from more than a dozen different causes.

For example, there were more cases of spastic paralysis than infantile paralysis. The spastics were, for the most injured at Of the scores of handicapped chil-

ralysis. The spastics were for the most part, children who were injured at birth. There are many degrees of spasticity. Some were incurable, but a large per cent yield to treatment of the right kind. Almost invariably the treatment of a spastic child is a long, drawn-out procedure involving more expense than the average parents can bear alone.

There were about as many cases of crossed eyes requiring delicate operations as there were polio cases. Then the number of children with malthe number of children with malformed teeth—those sometimes referred to as being "crippled in the face"—far exceeded the polio cases. Their treatment, too, is expensive, as it calls for the care of a good orthodontist for 1½ to 2 years.

But the care of religion most is reached.

But the cases of polio, spastic paralysis, crossed eyes, and malformed teeth all added together constituted only about one half of the whole. The other half included children with club feet, knock-knees, bowlegs, harelip, cleft palate, osteomyelitis, curvature of the spine, defective vision, dislocated hip and other deformities.

We expect from now on to treat

handicapped children in larger numbers than ever before. In addition to those who will be sent to approved hospitals in various parts of the country as in the past, we shall be prepared in a few months to accept chil-



Before Alverta, a Kansas schoolgirl, came to the Capper Foundation, she had been treated erroneously for "osteomyelitis." Our doctor found the "osteomyelitis." Our doctor found the real trouble was curvature of the spine. After two operations, her mother reports Alverta "looks and feels good." Following the years of suffering, Alverta will at last be "like other girls."

dren in our convalescent home for

dren in our convalescent home for crippled children here in Topeka.

This newly established home will be staffed with well-trained persons prepared to render about any service calculated to put the handicapped child in better condition to live a normal

Be sure to keep the Capper Founda-tion on your list of deserving charities. Your dimes and dollars will be grate-

Many farsighted persons are help-Many farsighted persons are helping to make possible an ever-expanding program for the handicapped of the future by naming the Capper Foundation in their wills. This practice is to be commended. When you make your next contribution, ask for our booklet, "The Story of the Capper Foundation." It contains suggestions on making bequests and other convenient ways of giving to the fund used to help handicapped children of every description.—The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Doctors Have the Key

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE second National Conference on Rural Health, with att Rural Health, with attendance of about 400, met at Chicago, February 7 and 8. Many physicians were present. But the larger share were representatives of Granges, Farmers Union, Farm Bureau and similar organizations. The conference was freed. ganizations. The conference was frank, and free expression was the order of the meeting. Round-table discussions were a feature of more than usual interest, and when later summed up will present some definite conclusions.

The Chicago meeting was sponsored.

present some definite conclusions.

The Chicago meeting was sponsored by the American Medical Association, but by no means controlled. There were many discussants, both lay and professional. The leader came frankly to the front with the statement that public health demands a bigger place.

One layman critic said that some medical societies fight for privilege rather than progress. A doctor from "out west" recommended that young doctors be required to give 3 to 5 years general practice before resident training is begun. He also suggested the "rough and ready" aid of certain individuals in a community, with definite aptitude, to be trained for emergencies. This will remind old physicians of the aptitude, to be trained for emergencies.
This will remind old physicians of the days when medical students of aptitude could go out to practice, before graduation, on a certificate from the County Medical Society.

A Farm Bureau man went to bat for the helpful certainst and a woman

the helpful osteopath, and a woman member saw possibilities in the Cadet Nurses. The church was no small factor in the group. Every doctor with training recognizes the psychosomatic, and these pastors were not slow in claiming a major interest as those who can thereby do much for a sound basis of

From Utah a physician reported that the activities of the Mormon church will provide hospital facilities at stra-

will provide hospital facilities at strategic points in the near future. Also that the Utah Medical Service Bureau includes virtually all physicians.

Admitting that the doctor holds the key, the fact undoubtedly remains that he must adjust it to fit all doors. Right now the doctors present the key of prepaid health insurance. Will it unlock the many doors of American life? With interest now at boiling point our M. D.'s are wise enough to realize that a key that does not work in Rural Health will soon be replaced by one more promising. more promising.

For breaks in linoleum, melt sealing wax, rub it into the breaks and smooth it out. After it is cool, paint original color, apply a coating of wax.—L. W.

Homes for Birds

Jenny and Johnny Wren will soon be looking for a place to set up housekeeping, as will many other of our bird friends. Their worth cannot be estimated in the thousands of dollars they save in destroying garden and field insect pests. Let's make a safe place for the birds to nest. Our leaflet, "Homes for Birds," has many suggestions with illustrations for building houses for birds common to this section of the country. Please address Uncle Cordy, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the leaf-lef. Price 3c let. Price 3c.



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memoranes, and lets you rest at night.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Here Are Swedish Foods Readers Have Requested

FOLLOWING the story on Swedish Christmas, which appeared in the December 21, Kansas Farmer, readers have written in for recipes of some of the Swedish foods mentioned in the story.

With the aid of Ida Hildibrand, Mc-Pherson county home demonstration agent, we compiled several Swedish meat dish recipes, which appear here:

Hog's Head-Cheese (Prass-Sylta)

Split hog head in two. Clean well and soak in cold water overnight. Cook the head with 4 or 5 pounds of veal. Season with a couple of bay leaves. Take out veal when tender. Either pick the meat to pieces or put thru a coarse meat chopper. Add ½ cup of caraway seeds, ½ cup crushed allspice, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and place in colander lined with a cloth and the skin of the head. Place a lid over meat and place a weight on the top. After the head-cheese is pressed, keep it in a strong brine.

Potato Sausage (Potatiskorf)

Two pounds pork, 2 pounds beef, 4 cups potatoes, 2 cups milk (boiled), 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper. Grind the pork and beef, and mash the potatoes. Cool the milk. Mix well and put in casings. When prepared to serve, boil 20 minutes in water and serve

Another recipe says: 2 pounds lean pork butts or pork sausage, % to 1½ pounds raw peeled potatoes. Grind meat and potatoes in food chopper, add salt, pepper, and onion to taste. Mix thoroly and fill casings, not too full or they will burst in cooking. Bake in oven until brown, or cover with cold water and boil slowly % to 1 hour. Adding an onion to the water improves the flavor.

Most cooks boil it. Then many brown it in the skillet. Some roast it with vegetables as described above, using some liquid for the vegetables, of course.

Liver Sausage (Gryn Korf)

Small soupbone or beef heart, 1 pound liver, 1 pound crushed barley, a few cara-away seeds, 1 large onion, 1 pound pork butt, salt and pepper, a few whole peppers and allegate.

Put soupbone, pork butt, onion, caraway,

whole pepper, and whole allspice on and cook until meat is done. Then put meat and boiled liver thru a food chopper. Strain stock and pour over barley. Steep one hour. Then mix meat and barley. Put in pans to cool. Slice and fry in butter or bacon drippings as you would mush or scrapple.

Brine for curing meat and pork. Large cuts: Combine % cup salt, (do not use iodized or free-flowing), % cup sugar and % tablespoon saltpeter; rub the surface of the meat with mixture and set in a cool place overnight. The next day place the meat in a wooden or stone crock or jar and cover with brine. Weight down with a plate and cover with a thick cloth to prevent evaporation. Turn the meat several times while curing. Ham will require about 3 weeks if it is to be well cured. Soak meat in cold water to remove excess salt before cooking. Small cuts: For tongue, etc., 4 teaspoons sugar and 2 teaspoons saltpeter; rub the meat with the mixture and set in a cool place for 24 hours. Heat 2 quarts water with 1% cups fine pure salt and pour over the meat. Set in a cool place for 3 or 4 days, when meat should be sufficiently cured.

Cooked Pork Sausage

Cooked Pork Sausage

Use 5½ pounds boneless pork, 1 pound 2 ounces boneless beef, 1¾ pounds finely diced fat pork, salt, pepper, ginger, scalded

milk.

Cut all the meat into pieces and run thru a grinder 4 times. Add cold milk gradually while kneading the meat. Knead ½ hour, add diced fat and knead another ½ hour. The mixture should have the consistency of thick mush and be rather highly seasoned. Stuff into casings, tie into 10-inch lengths, prick well, and lay carefully into a pork stock such as that left from cooking head-cheese. Cook gently 10 minutes, turn into crocks and cover with the stock. Melt good cooking fat or lard and put on top. Set in a cool place.

cooking fat or lard and put on top. Set in a cool place.

The sausages will keep 5 to 6 weeks if the fat on top is not disturbed. When the sausage is to be served, cook in the stock about 20 minutes, brown whole or cut into pieces, and baste with cream. Serve with boiled potatoes.

If only a part of the sausages are to be used at a time, remove the fat on top, melt and again pour over the sausages which remain.

Each Calf Clears \$70 Thru Deferred Feeding

WHERE large, cheap pastures are not available, deferred feeding of steers is one of the safest beef programs, M. B. Johnson, Republic county, believes.

He bought 30 head of Texas calves November 4, 1945, and fed them on the deferred plan until last December 9. After losing one steer, he still made a net gain of nearly \$70 a calf.

The 30 calves weighed 13,690 pounds and cost him \$2,129.92. Total feed, vaccination and other expenses cost him \$4,034.37 and the steers brought \$8,263.93 when sold. The selling weight was 31,100 pounds for 29 head.

Roughing them thru the first winter, his steers consumed 25 tons of alfalfa hay and received 5 pounds of corn and one half pound of soybean cake a day. After 120 days on this feed, the steers were put on pasture from the third week in April until August 15. Pasture costs amounted to \$9.50 a head.

For 40 days after coming off pasture, Mr. Johnson fed chopped green corn fodder and gradually got the steers accustomed to corncob meal. Green corn fodder chopped once a day kept the steers from shrinking when coming off pasture, he says. About November 1 they were ready for a change over to full feeding. He increased the corncob meal and for the fodder sub-

"You haven't got a wife?—then who tells you what to do?"

stituted one half pound of cotton seed cake and between 3 and 4 pounds of alfalfa hay a day for each steer. With a relatively small amount of

With a relatively small amount of grain being consumed by the steers over a year's time, the average weight gain was more than 1½ pounds a day.

Mr. Johnson thinks enough of the plan that he bought 50 more calves last fall that are being handled in the same manner, except that he had a trench silo full of atlas ensilage for winter feeding.

Good Tomato Crop

There is a lot of work in maintaining a truck garden, but the dollar re-turn per acre is good, according to Ben Klaassen, Marion county. A natural pond near one corner of a field leaves a small acreage of ground in an un-handy location for ordinary cropping. But it is ideal for a garden.

A windmill and pump keep the pond filled, and Mr. Klaassen uses a small rotary pump to lift stored water from the pond to the large variety of vegetables and berries in the garden.

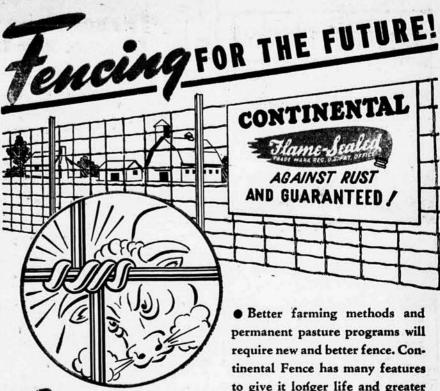
Tomatoes were the big-income crop last summer. Mr. Klaassen calls his garden plot one eighth of an agree but

garden plot one eighth of an acre, but tomatoes actually required a small por-tion of the ground. About a half dozen tion of the ground. About a half dozen rows nearly 100 feet long produced \$100 in tomato sales besides those used by his family. Afternoon shade is important in raising good tomatoes, he says. It helps to keep them from splitting open. He provides shade by planting several rows of corn between the tomato rows and along the west side.

Helps Peach Trees

Promising new control methods for nematodes causing rootknot, a wide-spread pest of peach-tree plantings, has been announced by the U. S. Bu-reau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agri-

reau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.
Use of chloropicrin as a fumigant to kill the pests, and growing cover crops resistant to rootknot proved beneficial in experimental tests.
Fumigation permits young trees to form healthy root systems. Combined with cover crops resistant to rootknot, it will greatly increase vigor of trees and their production.



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The special construction of the PIONEER KNOT makes Continental Fence semi-flexible. It "gives" under pressure, then springs back straight.

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The Building Plan Service, the Grass-land Farming Man-ual, and the 1947 Farm and Livestock Record Book will help you plan farm im provements. Write today.

to give it longer life and greater strength. It is made of copper steel wire that carries a heavy, uniform zinc coating, FLAME-SEALED for extra protection against rust. Continental Fence with the PIONEER KNOT is semi-flexible to withstand crowding of livestock without folding or buckling of the stay wires. This knot will not unwrap and actually tightens under strain. Only Continental FLAME-SEALED Fence with the PIONEER KNOT can give you all these advantages.



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ith the Help of GOOD FENCES

Corn yielded only 30 bushels per acre hen we moved on this farm 19 years ago. ut after fencing the farm with woven ire, adding clover pasture to the rotation, ire, adding clover pasture to the foration, id stocking the farm, crop yields began improve. Last year, corn averaged well zer 60 bushels per acre. The extra live-ock we can now raise brings in a good come, too.

We have found that rotated clover paswe have found that rotated clover pasure and plenty of livestock is a practical ay to build up the soil — and it helps cut own on fertilizer expense. All this would impossible without good fences."

We like RED BRAND-it lasts!"

On our farm, we have seen Red Brand ve longer service than others. That's why e like Red Brand — it lasts!"

EYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.



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Reduce loss from weather—fire—mold
Green, high protein hay increases milk
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The Johnson Right-Angle Gear Drive gives you water when you need it. Pro-vides water for thirsty crops on thouvides water for thirsty crops on thousands of farms throughout the nation ... on farms just like yours, bringing water from below your land, 300 feet or more. The Johnson Right-Angle Drive is not a pump ... it is installed between the turbine pump and the power unit. Can be connected to your farm tractor or stationary engine, using either gasoline, natural gas, butane or diesel fuel. Types and sizes to meet the needs of any acreage, large or small. It's economical and efficient ... operates dependably under varied and unusual conditions in all climates. Low cost irrigation is possible on every farm. Don't delay.

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Please send Free Folder - "Low Cost Water or Irrigation."

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Blue Stem Ranchers **Devise Safe Beef Plan**

AFTER many years in the cattle business, Mike and Brady Meldrum, of Cowley county, have perfected a safe method of beef production in good Flint Hills style. Near the Okla-

in good Flint Hills style. Near the Oklahoma border, their ranch home is set in a landscape of hills and trees. But most of the 4,000 acres of pasture belonging to the Meldrum ranch is high in the treeless hills west of the home. There was a time, the brothers recall, when they bought between 4,000 and 6,000 head of steers a year from the south. After a grazing period in their own pastures, and others they could rent, the steers were shipped to market. Today, the Meldrum ranch pastures about 1,500 head of steers annually. They pasture only the yearlings they can feed on their bluestem grass.

grass.

With their present method of running beef cattle, the element of chance has been largely removed. Along with their many years of buying and feeding, they acquired a long list of business acquaintances. In place of buying the steers outright, they now work on an agreement basis with southern producers. The steers are figured at a normal price when shipped north. The freight is split with the producers. The Meldrum brothers receive rent for the pasture, then the profit or loss is divided after the steers are sold.

Have Improved Pastures

Along with perfecting a plan of operation, the Meldrum brothers also have improved their pastures. Since the pastures are quite high in elevation, they experience little fly trouble. To insure a minimum of flies they have removed the few trees that grew on the high plains, thus destroying breeding places for flies. It also eliminates

barren spots caused by milling cattle.

One of their pastures includes 1,200 acres of bluestem. They have constructed 7 ponds in it. Another 1,120-acre area has 4 ponds. One of these ponds covers between 5 and 7 acres. Some of the ponds have been stocked for private fishing. Other wild game finds a haven in the area. Even a few prairie chicken will fly up from the grass as you drive thru.

Besides using care not to run too many steers on the grass, they feed mineral and salt at the north end of the pasture. Southern cattle have a tendency to graze toward the south,

the pasture. Southern cattle have a tendency to graze toward the south, returning to their homes. The salt at the north end of the pasture draws them the opposite direction. A mixture of 1 part lime, 1 part bonemeal and 2 parts of salt is fed.

Reduces Shipping Fever

When drouthy cattle are received, they go into an 80-acre dry patch for a short time. Here they begin on limited amounts of water until they become accustomed to a plentiful supply. Soda water also is used for cattle when first received. It cuts down on shipping fever.

A glimpse at the gain records on the Meldrum cattle show they have easy picking when they get to the Southern Kansas ranch. They average an easy Annas ranch. They average an easy 2 pounds during the grazing season. And, it is not uncommon for steers to gain 3 pounds a day the first 60 days after they get their first taste of Flint Hills bluestem.

"A little skidding can go a long way."—F. S. C.

Good Breeding Increased Production

Dan Wohlgemuth, who operates the Lynn-Lee dairy in Marion county, had a herd average of 325

county, had a herd average of 325 pounds of butterfat in 1945 from his registered Guernseys. But he was not satisfied with that production figure. He sold much of his mature stock and milked 16 cows last year, but only 5 of them were mature cows.

Here is what happened. Out of 25 female Guernseys, 18 are from the same sire. One of these heifers produced enough milk in the first 115 days of lactation to clear \$105 above feed costs. "You can't tell me you can't improve your herd with good breeding," Mr. Wohlgemuth says. That is his opinion in face of the fact that he his opinion in face of the fact that he did not have a single cow test below 275 pounds of butterfat in 1945.

His milk cows get 8 pounds of grain a day, 4 at each feeding. His grain

consists of 1 part oats to 2 parts of ear corn which is ground. This was sup-plemented with soybean meal before his cows were turned on wheat last

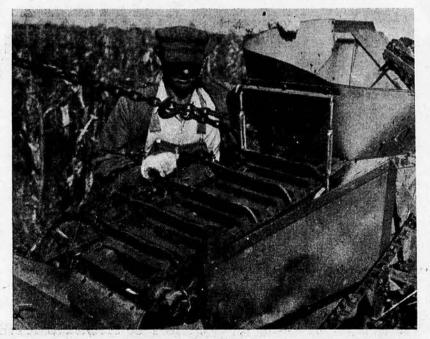
spring.

In addition to grain, his herd is provided with good pasture. His cows get a taste of wheat pasture early in the spring. Thru the summer his Guernseys range on Sudan and alfalfa pasture. To eliminate bloating on alfalfa, the cows are kept in a lot to eat dry hay until the dew has disappeared from the alfalfa.

Better Animal Stake

When staking out an animal to graze, we find a half-inch rod bent arch-shaped, better than a stake for the rope can't twist around the arch, nor injure the animal.—Mrs. L. R. E.

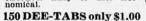
Keeps Ears Straight



Maybe you would like to add this "invention" to your corn picker to keep the ears running straight as they travel down the elevator. All parts on this one, including gear wheels, came from discarded machinery, with the flaps made of helting. This device replaced a "shoot surrangement that came on the picker.

Give Your Chicks DEE-TABS For Better Health

This superior type disinfectant, helps keep baby chicks' drinking water sanitary, promotes better health and helps reduce early chick losses. Safe, effective. Easy to use. Economical.





For LICE Use Easthills Louse Powder to get rid of these pests in a hurry. Sifter top makes it easy to use. Safe, effective. Also for combating bedbugs, roaches and other household insects. 12 oz. carton only 65c

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on Jayhawk (not tractor) carry the load. Jayhawk
elevates automatically, carries, dumps from any
height to 21 feet. Steel construction. Attaches
with one bolt-on or off in 2 minutes. Only \$285
complete with rubber
tires and all attachments for any truck
or row crop tractor,
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You simply guide the BREADY Garden Tractor through the toughest gardening jobs. BREADY's big 1½ H.P. motor plus patented "front-hitch" gives power and traction to spare. Attachments hitched on in a jiffy. Turns "on a dime." Uses only 1 gallon of gas in 5 hours.

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GARDEN TRACTOR SALES COMPANY

Banker Sets Example With Good Pastures

T IS not unusual to see several sacks of sweet clover seed in the lobby of the Uniontown bank in Bourbon county. Ask banker Curtis Holt about it and he will tell you he is promoting it. But he raises it, too. He uses it extensively on his own dairy farm a half wile west of town. T IS not unusual to see several sacks

This dairy farm includes 77 acres and usually supports a herd of about 12 Jersey cows. Last fall Mr. Holt had

12 Jersey cows. Last fall Mr. Holt had only 8, all registered. He had sold 5 grade cows. But he expects to build back up to 12 with his registered stock.

There is good reason why Mr. Holt is promoting sweet clover. He has experienced what it will do in a good pasture program. And good pasture means bigger milk checks. Yes, even bankers like to see checks come in.

Sweet clover is basic in his rotation program, designed largely for pasture.

Sweet clover is basic in his rotation program, designed largely for pasture. The first year he plants sweet clover and oats as a cover. The second year he seeds rye with the sweet clover and the third year he plows the rye under for corn. This small amount of corn is the only field on his farm subject to erosion.

to erosion.

Sweet clover, oats and rye, along with 11 acres of a brome and alfalfa mixture planted 2 years ago, kept his herd in pasture all last summer when others started feeding hay in August.

The brome-alfalfa mixture was given a boost with 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate last fall and Mr. Holt expects to fertilize it again this spring with a similar application.

He got 2 months of excellent graz-He got 2 months of excellent grazing from his rye pasture last fall. It was sown September 17. It did more than save hay and ensilage. While on rye pasture his cows would eat only two thirds as much grain as he thought they should. But, they just did not want any more grain, he pointed out. There is about 10 acres of wasteland on his farm. Mr. Holt has plans for it, too. It is too rough to cultivate. He is going to seed it to brome.

Here is what good pasture has done

going to seed it to brome.

Here is what good pasture has done for his herd: In the last 10 years his herd average has never been below 350 pounds of butterfat. Four years it exceeded 400. One cow that averaged 705 pounds helped during those years. But without that cow he knows his average last year was more than 350 pounds. It had to be estimated because the association was without a tester after June. June.

It may be the lazy way to farm, Mr. Holt says. But he is sure it is the best way. It is less work. There is a minimum of erosion and his soil is gaining in fertility. And his cows account for a good acre return.

Good Layers Will Pay the Way

WITH a flock of about 500 layers, Edwin R. Funk, Marion county, expects to pay for a new \$1,500 laying house in 2 seasons. The new laying house is 24 by 60 feet, with walls built of a new concrete-tile ma-

He had the new house ready for use last year and started with a flock of 150 White Leghorns and 350 Austra-Whites. The best months during the season his layers showed a net return of \$150 for eggs alone. That was his return after all feed costs had been subtracted. subtracted.

subtracted.

He started the laying season last fall with a flock of 575 White Leghorns that were laying 60 to 85 eggs a day during September. They were hatched the third week of March.

Altho Mr. Funk keeps more than the recommended number of hens in his new laying house, he is careful to keep the house sanitary. He uses droppings pits, but still cleans thoroly several pits, but still cleans thoroly several times in the fall when penning the pul-lets in the house. Giving pullets clean surroundings in fall before cold

weather comes helps them get started

weather comes helps them get started laying, he believes.

He culls several times during the laying season and expects to reduce the size of his flock. Culling out the loafers will save feed and keep expenses down, he says.

A quality market for his eggs is helping Mr. Funk pay for the new house in 2 seasons. A little extra care pays him from 4 to 6 cents a dozen above market price for his eggs. About 95 per cent of the eggs he sells are grade A. To maintain this high percentage during the year, he keeps his flock in the laying house thruout the season. The eggs are gathered at least twice each day and are permitted to cool before crating.

Grade A eggs must be clean. Mr. Funk's young sons, Virgil, 9, and Loren, 8, are helpers in this portion of the program. One of their after-school jobs is cleaning eggs.

As materials become available, Mr. Funk is installing electric lights with a time clock and a water system for

Funk is installing electric lights with a time clock and a water system for his poultry house.

Most Entries From Kansas For Chicken-of-Tomorrow

THE second phase of a 3-year Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest gets under way in Kansas the week of March 16 to 22. It ends the week of June 11.

All poultry breeders in Kansas, including 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America, are eligible for the contest. Chicks entered in the contest must be hatched the week of March 16 to 22. Contestants may start with any number between 50 and 300 identified chicks for each entry. All

BOFF'S BAKERY

"This pie will make a hit with your husband—his mather always buys them here!"

chicks entered must be identified by a toe mark or by using numbered wing bands.

At the end of 12 weeks, or on a designated date to be fixed later, 15 cockerels must be selected from each entry and shipped to a designated processing plant. The best 12 birds of the 15 will constitute an entry.

The top 5 winning entries in Kansas will be eligible for the regional contest, and regional winners will compete in the national contest. The final national winner next year will be awarded a prize of \$5,000. Contestants must compete 2 out of the 2 wars to be eligible.

prize of \$5,000. Contestants must compete 2 out of the 3 years to be eligible for the \$5,000.

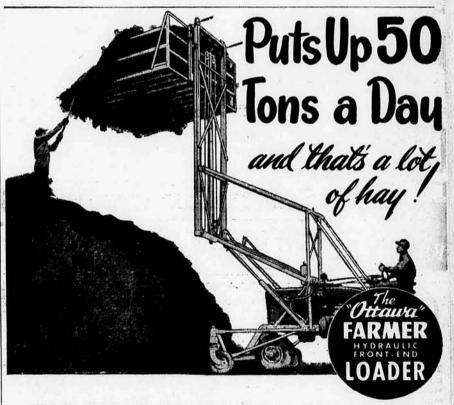
The Kansas Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest is held under auspices of the Kansas Poultry Industry Council. Last year Kansas had the largest number of entries to complete the contest of any of the 33 states reporting.

Complete information on the contest may be obtained by writing L. F. Payne, Chairman, Kansas State Contest Committee, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Varied Uses for Tape

A roll of adhesive tape kept close at hand saves time and steps. Use it to mend the torn overshoe, the cracked window shade, or that leaky hot-water bottle. If no cork is available for the catsup bottle, place a circle of adhesive tape over the top letting it come well down over the edges, then dip in melted paraffin,—Mrs. C. C.



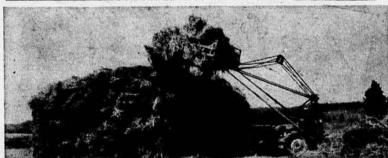


EDGAR HARRISON of Newell, South Dakota, had to make hay—lots of it—in fact between 400 and 500 tons of the finest hay in South Dakota. Mr. Harrison made up his mind in a hurry. He ordered an Ottawa HAYSTACKING attachment for his Ottawa Farmer loader.

With the help of one other man and the Ottawa Loader with haystacking attachment, he raked and stacked this fine hay crop in less than 10 days at the rate of 50 tons a day. Fine stacks 23 feet high. He saved his hay, time and labor. "Ed" was so happy with its performance he has kindly permitted us to reproduce his enthusiastic report in this advertisement.

In the complete, guaranteed Ottawa line there is a loader and many attachments, including the haystacker, that fits the needs of every farm. Write today for free illustrated folder of the Ottawa line and year around attachments. Write to Dept. K. 3.

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with HYDRAULIC FARMHAND TRACTOR LOADER POWER

- Does 6 Men's Work
- Stacks Hay 21 feet High
- Picks Up Straw After
- Loads Bundles
- Lifts 3,000 fbs.
- Plows Roads
- Opens Stacks
- 7 Years Old: NONE WORN OUT

Convert your tractor to an all purpose power unit. Do your haying and harvesting and many other big hard

Hydraulic Farmhand picks up hay from windrows at 10 miles or faster per hour; builds big stacks with a 21 foot lift; loads half ton of hay at a time on stack or rack. Farmhand alone can keep a threshing rig busy; loads bundle wagon in 5 minutes, or hauls to rig direct. In winter it opens stacks, plows roads, shovels snow. Many farms have eliminated need for 6 men for searched work.

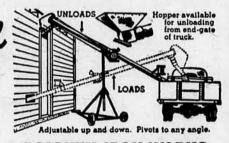
sonal work.
Wherever you can take a tractor, you can benefit from the mighty power of the Hydraulic Farmhand. One good man's wages for 2 months pays for a Hydraulic Farmhand; then it works free for many years. Investigate "one man haying and harvesting" today. Send card for illustrated folder and name of nearest dealer.

THE HYDRAULIC FARM HAND

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO. HOPKINS, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.

BALDWIN PORTABLE ADJUSTABLE LOADER

Loads, transfers any small grain . . . truck to bin, bin to truck, ground to truck, at low cost. Light weight Simple design; no gears. Electric motor or 4 HP gasoline engine; smut treatment tank optional. Long trouble-free life; soon pays for itself.



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Buy United States Savings Bonds



The first and foremost requirement of a good corn crop, is the planting of good seed.

When you plant the famous Kansas grown, White Hybrids K-2234 and K-2275—you start

Remember, they're Certified—which means they're dependable and assure you better yields and bigger profits.

Get Right . . . Plant White . . . Hybrids K-2234 and K-2275 . . . and you'll be satisfied. See your local dealer for seed sources.

THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN.



Rabbits Earn \$72 a Month

Provide an Interesting and Profitable Side Line

BEING lonely during the war when her husband was working in town, led Mrs. Albert Young, of Rice county, into a profitable side line to their farm enterprise. She has gone into the Angora rabbit business. She started her rabbit side line in April, 1945, with 5 senior does, a buck, and 3 juniors. Now she has 92 rabbits.

Before the war Angora wool was

juniors. Now she has 92 rabbits.

Before the war Angora wool was shipped to the United States from England and France, But recently the raising of Angora rabbits has been developing rapidly in the United States. For instance, when Mrs. Young joined the Salt City Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Club in December, 1945, there was only one other member who had Angoras. Now there are 14, all but 2 of whom got their first breeding stock

Angoras. Now there are 14, all but 2 of whom got their first breeding stock from Mrs. Young.

It is said that a living may be made from 500 rabbits and it is a business that can be entered on a small scale before plunging.

Angora rabbits are raised mainly for their wool, which is said to be 8 times warmer and much lighter in weight than sheep's wool.

Mrs. Young reports that there are 4 grades of wool and the price ranges from \$3 a pound for mats, to \$14.50 for plucked wool. The best grade of sheared wool brings \$11 a pound and must average 2½ inches in length. That 2 inches or shorter brings \$9 a pound, while baby wool brings \$6 a That 2 inches or shorter brings \$9 a pound, while baby wool brings \$6 a pound. She sells to the Angora Coperative at Palmer Lake, Colo. This organization has more than 2,000 members and is growing at the rate of 50 new members a month. The co-op purchased more than \$150,000 worth of Angora wool in its area during 1945.

Mixed With Sheep Wool

Angora wool is mixed with sheep wool for many manufacturing uses but is used straight for baby garments. There is no present market for pelts, but Mrs. Young finds additional profit in selling dressed rabbits for meat. Dressed Angoras weigh about 3 pounds and sell for 50 cents a pound. When asked whether she plucks or shears the wool, Mrs. Young said she has tried both methods. Right now she is shearing and reports that it takes

has tried both methods. Right how she is shearing, and reports that it takes her about 10 minutes to shear each rabbit. The wool grows at the rate of an inch each month and the rabbits are sheared every 3 months. Each one produces from 12 to 16 ounces of wool a year, says Mrs. Young. They produce more and better wool if raised singly but require more work, so Mrs. Young raises most of hers in colonies.

Mr. Young builds the hutches. Cost of individual hutches has run the Youngs \$2 a rabbit, while the colony hutches are slightly cheaper. Single

hutches are about 3 feet square with wire flooring. Nail kegs are used for

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nests.

The Angoras on the Young farm are culled carefully. Those that do not produce 3 ounces of sheared wool or 2 ounces of plucked wool at a time are sold for meat.

What do these rabbits eat and how much? Mrs. Young feeds 2 ounces of whole wheat and oats a rabbit each morning and a handful of chopped alfalfa at night. Angoras require more protein than any other rabbit for maximum wool production, so she adds soybean pellets to the ration when they are available. If unobtainable, she uses ordinary commercial cattle concentrates. She also buys stock salt, uses ordinary commercial cattle con-centrates. She also buys stock salt, cuts it up into small blocks, and suspends these small blocks by wire in the hutches.

Beat Poultry Profit

Beat Poultry Profit

Comparing her rabbits to poultry from the standpoint of income, Mrs. Young finds the rabbits more profitable for the number raised. Her 92 rabbits for the first 10 months last year brought her an income of \$727, or an average of \$72 a month. The total came from the sale of breeders, wool and meat. Registered bucks for breeding sell for from \$10 to \$25, as do registered does. Mrs. Young to date has been selling young breeding stock for from \$7 to \$8, with an occasional sale running up to \$10 and \$11.

She has not yet attempted to commercialize on the manure, which is said to be equal to sheep manure for fertilizer. Many breeders, she says, sack the manure and sell it for garden fertilizer. She is considering this possibility.

Not only do the rabbits make money, Not only do the rabbits make money, says Mrs. Young, but working with them is interesting and fun. She also likes the social contacts thru her membership in the rabbit and cavy breeders club. This fall she exhibited her Angoras at the Kansas State Fair and won 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, and a fourth, plus one special award.

It seems that rapid expansion of the business might flood the wool market, but Mrs. Young is not worried about

but Mrs. Young is not worried about competition in this country. Manu-facturers apparently cannot get enough wool to meet the demand, she says, as individual production is so small. Breeders are worried, however, over resumption of imports from Europe. Attempts have been made to get an import duty placed on the wool, but so far the Government has refused to hamper imports.

to hamper imports.
Raising Angoras apparently is "catching on" in Kansas and may prove an interesting and profitable hobby for many Kansas farmers.

A Manure Problem Ends

DISPOSAL, of manure around a

DISPOSAL, of manure around a dairy where grade-A milk is produced is a major problem. Here is the story of how one dairy solved it.

B. C. Unruh and Sons, of Barton county, milk 50 head of Holsteins a day and their milking parlor accommodates 20 cows at a time. Running this many cows thru the barn twice a day makes manure disposal a real job.

The Unruhs did not like the idea of liming for 2 reasons. First, because it takes lots of work, and second, because it makes the floors slick when wet.

They finally ran a waterpipe along

it makes the floors slick when wet.

They finally ran a waterpipe along the feed manger the full length of the parlor. This pipe is fastened to the manger about 10 or 12 inches above the floor just ahead of the cows and has jets every 18 inches.

When this sprinkling system is turned on it washes out the stanchions and floods down the gutters, taking the manure and urine outside and into a concrete liquid manure pit 8 feet by

a concrete liquid manure pit 8 feet by 16 feet and 8½ feet deep. This tank will handle all the manure over a 2-

will handle all the manure over a 2-month period.

Every 2 months the liquid manure is pumped out with an ordinary sewage pump, thru a pipe over the lot fence, and into a special tank set on the back of a truck. This tank has a 4-inch opening. The truck is driven out over the field and, when the valve is open, spreads the manure over a strip 4 feet wide.

The entire process requires no hand.

The entire process requires no hand, fied!"-K. R. B.

labor, is quick, and hauling and spreading can be done more at the convenience of the operator. Lots at the Unruh farm are poorly drained. Under the old methods, manure had to be hauled out every few days and it was all by hand labor. Now this time can be used for other purposes. other purposes.

Sixty acres of the crop land on the farm now is terraced and a 10-month pasture program has been worked out using 2 lots of Sudan seeded 2 months apart, balbo rye, and sweet clover. There is no permanent pasture on the farm.

The first lot of Sudan is seeded early in May for June and July pasture. The second lot is seeded in July for August and September pasture. The sweet clover then fills in between the rye and

Some intermediate wheatgrass is being considered to further supplement temporary pasturage. Under the pres-ent program, however, the cows have some kind of pasture all year except for January and February.

Glad He's Gone

Boss—"Young man, do you have references from your last job?" Sam—"Yes, sir. Here's the letter. It

"To whom it may concern. We had Sam Jones working for us 8 weeks and we can truthfully say we are satis-

Imports Shorthorns From England

LEVEN head of English-bred Milking Shorthorns are destined for the Joe A. Fox farm, in Stafford county. They are expected to arrive in about 90 days. After several weeks in England buying cattle for his herd, Mr. Fox landed in New York harbor February 18, and stopped in at the Kansas Farmer office on his way home. LEVEN head of English-bred

home.

This valuable cargo will consist of 9 females and 2 bulls selected from the best herds in England, herds that have been built up by individual families for several generations.

Mr. Fox purchased 2 granddaughters and a grandson of Knells Elliot Fernleaf 2nd, who was the Dairy Shorthorn world champion butterfat cow. She averaged 15,786 pounds of milk in 9 lactations, a total of 142,081% pounds of milk and 5,351 pounds of butterfat.

Two other females are out of a full

of butterfat.

Two other females are out of a full sister to Hastoe Barrington 30th, the top Milking Shorthorn in Canada. One of these is Hastoe Barrington 56th, who produced 8,000 pounds of milk her first lactation and was first-prize winner at the Hertfordshire Show at Watford last summer. "She is the prettiest cow I ever saw," Mr. Fox says.

says.

Two years ago Mr. Fox paid a top price of \$7,100 for his herd sire, Neraclam Sir Charlie, a son of Hastoe Barrington 30th. It is indicative of the quality in the cattle he purchased.

The second bull he purchased is Hastoe Barrington Duke, a son of Hastoe

Barrington Duchess 22nd. This cow in 5 lactations gave 72,978 pounds of milk. In her last lactation of 377 days she produced 25,100 pounds of milk that tested 3.9. It was the top record for England and Wales in 1945.

Altho Mr. Fox had a herd average of 192 pounds of butterfet last ways here.

403 pounds of butterfat last year, he hopes to improve with these new additions to his herd. Besides more milk he expects these imported cattle to improve the general udder conformi-ties in his herd.

ties in his herd.

Mr. Fox was in England during the recent cold wave and coal shortage that threatened the present government. Suffering was evident, but he reports the English people have a remarkable stamina to resist these trials. He noticed, too, that the people in general are careful not to complain about their condition when they know a stranger from another country is in their group. They retain much natheir group. They retain much na tional pride.

It seemed to Mr. Fox that the ever-

It seemed to Mr. Fox that the everpresent shortage of food was worse
than the coal shortage and cold wave.
One family with whom he had dinner
pooled their meat points to cover a
2-month supply for the one meal.
We know nothing about shortages,
Mr. Fox says, when comparing their
lot with ours. He was most grateful
for their hospitality. In fact, upon arriving in this country he purchased a
number of packages of canned and dehydrated foods to send back to them.
They included butter, cheese, chocolate, powdered eggs and dried peas.

Madrid Sweet Clover Helps Purse and Soil

THERE is more to sweet clover than meets the eye. Ask A. S. Neel, Rice county, about it. He was one of the first farmers in the county to produce certified Madrid sweet clover and has

had encouraging results.

Here is one story Mr. Neel does not like to tell. He is afraid no one will believe him. His first seeding of Madrid

like to tell. He is afraid no one will believe him. His first seeding of Madrid 4 years ago was in a 10-acre field. It produced at the rate of 10 bushels an acre. For that crop he received 20 cents a pound for certified seed. A little arithmetic will show an acre return of \$120, and that does not include the soil-building return.

Madrid makes excellent pasture, too, he points out. In the spring of 1945 he seeded 69 acres. The following spring, March 25, 1946, he put 135 head of steers on the clover. They were weighed and turned on the pasture full so there would be no danger of bloat. Early in June he took the steers off and weighed them again. They had gained an average of 1¾ pounds a day. At 15 cents a pound for beef, he figured the clover pasture was worth \$1,593. Actually the steers brought 21 cents a pound when sold.

But that was only part of the return when sold.

But that was only part of the return from this 69-acre field. After harvest was over he combined 19,510 pounds of seed, which graded out 18,910 pounds worth 25 cents a pound and 700 pounds of second-grade seed worth 20 cents. Total return was more than \$50 an acre each year.

And where does he go from there?

Mr. Neel follows with wheat. But he does not plow the soil. Just before sowing he goes over it lightly with a disk

"Well, you're lucky there isn't a little girl with a doll carriage in your house!"

one-way plow, which will lessen the burning tendency in wheat. A common objection to sweet clover

A common objection to sweet clover from the standpoint of the renter is that land is taken out of production one year while waiting for the second-year crop. But Mr. Neel has an angle for the landowner, too. He arranged to put 18 acres of rented ground in Madrid sweet clover, giving the owner one third of the seed when harvested the second year.

The first year there was no cash re-

the second year.

The first year there was no cash return. The average wheat yield is listed at 15 bushels. Had it been in wheat that year, the landowner would have received 5 bushels an acre as his share and the price was \$1.47, or \$132.30. The second year the price of wheat was \$1.87 a bushel. Figuring average yield again the landowner would have received \$168.30. For 2 years his return from wheat would have been \$300.60 from those 18 acres. from those 18 acres.

Paid to Do It

Paid to Do It

But instead of receiving a total of \$300.60 had the land been in wheat, the owner collected \$483 as his share of the certified Madrid sweet clover when a seed crop was harvested the second year. Not only was his cash return higher, but he also stands a better chance of larger wheat production following the soil-building crop.

Mr. Neel works 1,000 acres of farm land and is seeding 120 acres of Madrid sweet clover each spring. He has not used a nurse crop but this year expects to try wide-spaced oats as cover.

To get full use of sweet clover pasture, Mr. Neel feeds steers on the deferred plan. Much of the pasture for these steers is on ground away from the home place. Sweet clover growing on land close to his home is pastured by a dairy herd. A combination of the two seems ideal for his plan.

This young farmer has demonstrated that Madrid sweet clover pays off in cash returns. More than that, his soil fertility is higher, which means better grain crops, and there is less danger

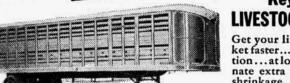
cash returns. More than that, his soil fertility is higher, which means better grain crops, and there is less danger from wind and water erosion.

Boosts Oats Yield

A combination of sweet clover and A combination of sweet clover and Neosho oats did wonders last year for Art Tonn, Reno county. He was able to get 20 bushels of certified Neosho seed and sowed it into 16 acres where sweet clover had been grown. That was thin seeding, a bushel and a peck to the acre. But the oats produced 79.6 bushels to the acre by weight. He found a ready market for the seed oats as you might guess.



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How About Hog Prices?

[Continued from Page 6]

number of sows, but he is prepared to cut his program down if the situation develops into a probable hog surplus.

Some increase in hogs this spring can be found on the farm of Clem Wempe, of Nemaha county, but it isn't due to price outlook. Mr. Wempe had some disease troubles last year and only had 2 litters of fall pigs. This spring he will have 6 or 8 litters. How well he can whip his disease problem will deter-

whip his disease problem will determine his future course rather than the price situation, he reports.

"Not one out of 5 farmers in my neighborhood has a hog on the place," reports Carl Argabright, of Brown county. "I think the market for last reports Carl Argabright, or Brown county. "I think the market for last fall's pigs will be definitely good and I'm expecting a good market for early spring pigs this year. Maybe there will be a surplus but there is no evidence of increase in my area. Those who were out of the hog business the last year or so are staying out, and those staying in are working on a normal program. If other states are following the same program apparent in my neighborhood there won't be any surplus." A slight increase has been planned for the Argabright farm this spring. Eight sows were farrowed last spring and 6 last fall. This spring there will be 10 sows farrowing.

The Man Who Gets Hurt

The Man Who Gets Hurt

The Man Who Gets Hurt

A normal hog program year in and year out is followed by Fred Marsh, of Doniphan county, who figures on 50 to 55 pigs each fall and spring. "All the signs point to a big increase in hog production this year," states Mr. Marsh, "but I hope it doesn't occur. All of us would be better off if we adopted a normal program to fit our farms and then stayed with it year after year. It's the fellow who jumps in and out who generally gets hurt in the hog business." Mr. Marsh has noticed no particular increase of hog production in his own county.

his own county.

The number of sows farrowing spring The number of sows farrowing spring and fall hasn't been changed on the Homer Jacobson farm, Brown county, for 3 years. He plans on an average of 9 sows each time and tries not to vary. Because his program is fixed at 9 sows he doesn't plan any increase or cuts in the next year or so. "I do think hog prices will go down about next November but hogs still will be profitable," thinks Mr. Jacobson. He reports several of his neighbors have been buying and feeding shoats, but he has not seen any increase in the number of sows for spring farrow. spring farrow.

spring farrow.

George and John Schueman, Brown county, farm in partnership and also have their hog program pretty well fixed on a certain number. They plan for 25 sows each fall and spring, or 50 sows for the year, as that is about the number they are able to care for. "We may be increasing our hog program a little right now but we're not going to increase it much," says George Schue-

man. "I have talked to quite a number of farmers, however, who have saved additional sows for farrowing this

spring. If this is going on all over we could have a surplus of hogs next fall."

Three extra gilts were held over from fall for farrowing this spring, reports Albert Brockhoff, of Brown county.

Mr. Brockhoff normally handles 7 sows for early spring pige and farmers on the straight of for early spring pigs and figures on marketing them at around 300 pounds in 7 months. He is one of the top hog feeders in Kansas. "I expect to see the feeders in Kansas. "I expect to see the highest hog prices yet by April of this year," says Mr. Brockhoff. "Recent marketings of hogs have been way below last year, which means hogs are going to be in demand. Of course, things may be different by next winter. My program, however, will continue at normal levels."

Will Buy Feeder Pigs

Luther Brockhoff, Brown county, a

Luther Brockhoff, Brown county, a nephew of Albert, sold off all his breeding stock last spring. From now on he is buying feeder pigs as they work out better in his farm program. Right now he has more pigs than he normally would have if he had stayed with sows and litters. Due to the change in his program he cannot predict whether his program will be increased or cut back. His plans now are to buy and feed according to his feed situation on the farm and the market outlook at the time he buys.

Floyd Seyb, of Jefferson county, has been on his farm only about a year so doesn't know yet for sure just what a normal program would be for him. Right now he has a few sows for spring litters and about 30 shoats he is feeding out. "However, I think hog profits are a cinch for the next 18 months because everything points that way," he reports. Mr. Seyb has an ideal stock farm and raises a lot of feed. His plans now are to keep a few sows on hand all the time and change his feeder pig program to fit current price conditions. "I do think hog numbers are on the increase. The reason the increase is not noticeable is that it is occurring on a small scale on a lot of farms. The big hog men are riding along about normal but thousands of little farmers are adding from 1 to 3 sows or keeping 2 or 3 where they didn't have any previously. When all of these are added together that's where your surplus will be found."

Whether or not Mr. Seyb is right all indications point to the fact that Kansas hog producers are not a to the fact that Kansas hog producers are not a to the fact that Kansas hog producers are not a that Kansas hog producers are not a the fact that Kansas hog producers are not a the fact that Kansas hog producers are not the fact that Kansas hog producers are not to the fact that Kansas hog producers are not the fact that Kansas hog producers are not

Whether or not Mr. Seyb is right all indications point to the fact that Kansas hog producers are not going to get hurt very badly if hog prices go down. They are playing things close and will be in a good position come what may.

"You can't go broke making a profit." Well, how about selling scrap iron to the enemy?—W. K.

This Sweet Clover Made Huge Difference

T IS easy to find sweet clover en-IT IS easy to find sweet clover en-thusiasts over the state. But diffi-

thusiasts over the state. But difficult to find one more enthusiastic than E. H. Skupa, Republic county.

Mr. Skupa has been using sweet clover in rotation since 1939. He felt it was doing the ground some good, but never had an opportunity to check it. In the spring of 1944 he seeded an 18-acre field that had not been seeded to clover before. Oats was used as a cover crop.

crop.
Using a whirlwind seeder, Mr. Skupa says he didn't crank hard enough.
There were alternate strips of sweet clover and oats together and strips of oats alone. The oats that year yielded 14 bushels to the acre.

Altho the clover grew in definite strips, he let it stand the second year. The following spring, in 1946, Mr. Skupa again seeded the field to oats.

Skupa again seeded the field to oats.
The clover reseeded itself and the strips still were apparent.
This may be one for Ripley, but here it is: The field looked like it had a series of dead furrows in it. Neighbors asked whether Mr. Skupa had replanted some strips of oats. There was a definite difference in supergrape even from the nce in appearance even from the

Here was Mr. Skupa's chance to check the value of sweet clover as a soil builder. He took samples of the

oats, selecting the plants from 10-rod rows where the sweet clover was growing and other samples where there was no sweet clover. Yield measures showed the oats in sweet clover ground made 69.6 bushels. Where there was no clover it made 13.9 bushels. Yield on the whole field was 40 bushels. Mr. Skupa still is strong for sweet clover.



"Please, dear-will you stop inter rupting my eche?"

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Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have a load of whiteface steers that weigh between 500 and 600 pounds. I have corn and hay enough to feed these steers for 5 months. What do you think the price of fed steers will be at that time?—J. C.

Prices of grain fed steers have de-

Prices of grain fed steers have declined considerably since late last fall and further declines are expected this spring. During the summer months, prices probably will level out at the lower level and hold fairly steady. Even with these declines prices will still be sufficiently high for a favorable return on home-grown feeds provided the steers were bought right last fall. On January 1, it is estimated that 2 per cent more cattle were on feed than a year earlier and the largest number on record except for 1943. Cattle feeding this year has been characterized by short feeding and quick turnover. As long as feeders continue to turn cattle quickly, marketings will be large. Heavy receipts during the next few weeks will cause some further price declines in prices of fed cattle this spring but will prevent overloading the summer market.

I have 20 head of nice whiteface calves about 7 months old. Should I sell them now or wait until the pasture season starts?—G. N.

The market for stocker calves probably will be steady to strong from now until grass time. There is a good chance for higher prices just as the grazing season starts. Many cattle that ordinarily wintered in the Great Plains area moved directly into the Corn Belt last fall so they will not be available to fill pastures this spring. Also, the embargo on Mexican cattle has shut off this source of supply of pasture cattle. this source of supply of pasture cattle. Profits in grazing have been good in recent years. These factors indicate good market for cattle to go on grass

Would it be safe to buy young cattle now to hold a year or so?—A. R.

No. We have gone thru a period of 8 years in which, if a farmer bought cattle and "held" for a year or so, he would make a profit because the general trend of prices was upward from one year to the next. But the peak in fat cattle prices was reached last fall and the peak in stocker cattle prices. fat cattle prices was reached last fall and the peak in stocker cattle prices probably will be reached this spring. The general trend of prices over the next few years will be downward. The chances of profits from buying cattle and "holding" for a year or so are slim in a down market. Efficient production and marketing programs will be essential for profits over the next several years.

What will the level of Kansas turkey prices be in the next few months—B. W.

The Government-support plan for The Government-support plan for turkeys was announced February 11, and is to extend to June 30, 1947. The program is designed to reflect a national average live weight price of 27.9 cents a pound to the producer at the farm. The support prices vary by areas and by classes of birds. They range from 21 cents for old toms (producer price) to 41.75 cents for grade-A young hen turkeys (New York dressed under 16 pounds).

The program provides for the pur-

under 16 pounds).

The program provides for the purchase of turkeys stored before and after the effective date of the program. All sales to the Government of turkeys dressed and stored before the effective date must be accompanied by a certificate that they are producer owned These stocks will not be purchased after March 31, 1947. Sales by vendors to the Government of turkeys stored after the effective date of the announcement of the plan must be accompanied by a certification that producers were paid the announced support prices.

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Head Off Foot-and-Mouth Disease

(Continued from Page 8)

and-mouth by cattlemen) disease is caused by a virus so infective it will cause the disease in dilutions as great as 1 to 10,000,000. Practically all cloven-hoofed animals, including deer and other wild animals, are suscep-

Until the outbreak in Mexico last fall, the North American continent was free of the disease. It is prevalent in all South America except Venezuela and Colombia; over all Europe except possibly the Scandinavian peninsula; over practically all Asia; all of Africa except Union of South Africa; Australia and New Zealand also are free from it.

Governments of the United States and Mexico have had for years a sanitary embargo against entrance of animals from infected countries. But naimals from infected countries. But in October, 1945, a shipment of 130 head of Zebu bulls entered Mexico from Brazil. Incidentally, these were purchased by United States citizens doing business in Mexico. Bulls could be purchased for \$300 in Brazil, attain "Mexican citizenship" with 60 days' residence, and be free to enter the United States, where they brought from \$5,000 to \$20,000 apiece. Crossed with American breeds, they reproduce animals resistant to heat.

Our government promptly protested the acceptance of this shipment as a violation of the sanitary treaty, but the protest was ignored by the then secretary of agriculture of Mexico. Eighteen of these bulls are known to have been sold in the United States.

Last March the United States again protested when it was learned a second and larger shipment was being

protested when it was learned a second and larger shipment was being prepared in Brazil. Protest went unheeded. Secretary Anderson slapped an embargo on shipment of cattle across the border in late May.

Cattle Came to U. S.

Cattle Came to U. S.

In July at a meeting of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission in Los Angeles, it was agreed that these bulls either would be returned to Brazil or slaughtered and shipped to Europe for relief purposes. However, the Mexican authorities allowed 327 of them to be transferred to ranches in the Veracruz area last September. At the height of the meat shortage in the United States, Secretary Anderson lifted the embargo, on October 18, and 151,000 cattle came into the United States. Soon after the second shipment of bulls arrived in Veracruz, the disease broke out, but our government disease broke out, but our government was not informed until December 18. The border again was closed.

The border again was closed.

Conferences between officials of the two countries in January resulted in tentative agreements being reached, and in Secretary Anderson asking legislation to make these agreements effective. The two governments are to co-operate thru the U. S. providing scientific, technical and financial assistance to Mexico to carry out this general program:

1. Sending to Mexico promptly essential equipment—from rubber boots to disinfectant—and personnel.

2. Utmost control to prevent movement of susceptible animals out of Zone 1, the infected area. This is a strip about 300 miles long and 180 miles wide from Veracruz to the Valley of Mexico (City of Mexico), in which there are more than 1,000,000 cattle, including some 70,000 dairy cows President Almena of Mexico has

which there are more than 1,000,000 cattle, including some 70,000 dairy cows. President Almena of Mexico has thrown a guard of soldiers around the entire area; he also sent troops to Matamoros, across from Brownsville, Tex., to return to the Veracruz zone some 50 Brazilian bulls being held there to slip across into the United States, disregarding an injunction obtained by the American owners.

3. In Zone 1, immediate destruction

3. In Zone 1, immediate destruction

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of susceptible animals now infected or exposed on the premises, followed by thoro disinfection. Other animals in this zone are to be slaughtered for consumption in orderly fashion, at about 3 times the normal slaughter rate. The meat is to be sold at 75 per cent below regular prices, if the United States agrees to pay indemnities to the owners, or perhaps to pay half, and lend the other half to the Mexican government. This detail has not been entirely worked out. But Raymond of susceptible animals now infected or entirely worked out. But Raymond Bell, one of the biggest ranchers in Mexico, assured the congressional committees that the Mexican government is ready to enter into such an agreement.

4. Immediate destruction of wild ruminants and wild swine in Zone 1

ruminants and wild swine in Zone 1 and adjacent territory.

5. Steps to be taken immediately to establish a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research and operations organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds and personnel.

providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds and personnel.

6. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside Zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds and flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine, be adopted and applied in all instances. And the border quarantine will be maintained, also. Included in the program is a wild animal-tight fence along the 1,950-mile-long border.

So far there have been no reports of the disease within 350 miles of the border. But it can travel rapidly. The 1914 outbreak in the United States spread quickly over 22 states, clear to the eastern seaboard, as the result of a trainload of cattle with the disease reaching. Chicago and from there seatered every direction before the

a trainload of cattle with the disease reaching Chicago and from there scattered every direction, before the presence of the disease was known.

Interesting sidelight on the present situation, as reported to the congressional committees, is the danger of tourists spreading the disease. It seems that American tourists in Mexico have an overwhelming curiosity to see what cattle with the disease look like. And they carry away the virus on their shoes. One of them returning on an airplane—well, the B. A. I. man before the Senate committee shuddered at the possibility. dered at the possibility.

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listed, and cultivated 3 times. It had not been manured, but a commercial fertilizer, analysis 12-12-8, was used. On May 18, DeKalb hybrid seed corn, variety 825, was drilled in rows 40 inches apart, and the field irrigated. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the average yield for all corn grown in Kansas last year at 21 bushels an acre. By comparison, the 123 Kansas farmers who entered the DeKalb competition averaged 82.6 bushels an acre on their selected 5-acre contest plots.



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S. R. White, of Spencer Chemical Co.

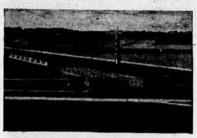
Long a familiar figure in the fertilizer industry, S. R. White, of Columbia, has joined the Spencer Chemical Company whose principal manufacturing plant is at Pittsburg, Kan. Mr. White will contact the various sales outlets for Spencer products in both Kansas and Missouri.

The great new Spencer Jayhawk Works at Pittsburg is strategically located to serve all America with nitrogen fertilizer in the not distant future. During the war, the plant was used in the manufacture of ordnance and its record in achievement was one of the best in the country. That the ability and resources of the company will be turned over to industry and agriculture is a matter of pride to all interests in the Midwest.

Mr. White was born at Richmond, Mo., but got most of his schooling in

Mr. White was born at Richmond, Mo., but got most of his schooling in Pittsburg which will continue to be his base of operations. He is married and has a daughter 6 years old.

Ready to Serve



New plant serves farmers.

It seemingly is impossible to satiate the farm market with new equipment. At least that is the experience of the Horn Manufacturing Company, Ft. Dodge, Ia. This company has just moved into its new plant which was erected during the past year. The new buildings have cost around \$500,000. Principal products of the company which are sold in Kansas as well as all over the United States are hydraulic loaders, grain scoops, buck rakes, bull-dozer blades, wagon boxes, tractor seats and many other items.

At the moment the firm employs 450 persons. It was established originally in 1909 by Paul Horn and is now operated by his 4 sons, all of whom are officers and directors.

Helped Alfalfa

Clarence Latta, of the Runnymede community, is convinced that either chiseling or phosphorus fertilizer or a combination of the two greatly increased his yield of alfalfa seed. A part of Mr. Latta's alfalfa field has produced a very light crop of hay the last 3 years. A phosphorus plot was established on this strip by the county agent in 1945 and the phosphorus did not appear to increase the yield. Mr. Latta decided that fall to run a chisel thru this portion of the field. He applied phosphorus fertilizer with oats in the spring of 1946 and harvested a crop of oats. The alfalfa continued to grow and produced a heavier seed crop than the portion of the field that has been producing a good crop of hay. Clarence Latta, of the Runnymede

producing a good crop of hay.

A hard-pan or plow-sole layer has been located a few inches below the surface in several Harper county alfalfa fields. It may be possible that the chisel broke up this layer.

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Strawberry Plants—Certified. The best new land grown. Blakemore, Aroma, Dunlap, Klondike, Falrmore and Missionary, 100—\$1.00: 500—\$4.50: 1000—\$8.50. Premier, 100—\$1.25: 500—\$5.50: 1000—\$8.50. Premier, 100—\$1.25: 500—\$5.50: 1000—\$10.50. Everbearing Strawberries—large thrifty plants will bear this year—Mastodon and Gem. 25—\$1.00: 100—\$2.50: 200—\$4.50. New Streamliner and Brune's Marvel, 25—\$1.75: 100—\$5.50: 200—\$10.50. Special offer 6 Rhubarb, 25 Asparagus and 100 Blakemore strawberries, all \$2.00. Everything postpald. Packed in damp moss. Labeled true to name, Full count and satisfaction guaranteed. Grapes, Boysenberries, Raspberries, etc. Catalog free, Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Oklahoma.

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ostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage—rsey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Ffat tech, Copenhagen Market, 200—75c; 300—00: 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. Onions—Crystal ax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 500—01: 1,000—\$1.75; 2,000—\$3.00. All Postpaid, tisfaction guaranteed, Culver Plant Farms, Pleasant, Texas.

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March 15 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, March 8

Each Cow Gets Right Feed

Several Ideas Make Dairying Easier

Some unusual ideas in management have been worked out by Phil Stucky, young Reno county dairyman. Like many dairymen, he has his ground feed in overhead bins that feed down by gravity to his feed room. But here the similarity ends. Where most dairymen mix all their feed together for the cows, Mr. Stucky has 3 separate bins. One contains bran and shorts 50-50, or mill run; the second contains ground oats and barley, corn or maize, whichever of the last 3 are available. In any event the oats make up 60 to 65 per cent of this mixture. The third bin contains protein. Mr. Stucky's favorite formula on this is 2 sacks of soybeans, 2 sacks of cottonseed and 1 sack of linseed, ground and mixed, plus a sack of ground feed in overhead bins that feed seed, ground and mixed, plus a sack of salt and some mineral.

The reason for dividing his feeds in this manner, says Mr. Stucky, is that

this manner, says Mr. Stucky, is that he can feed each cow to her individual needs. For instance, cows coming fresh are put on the bran for 10 days before freshening and kept on this feed for 10 days to 2 weeks after freshening. Then the grains, and later the protein, are added gradually until the cow is on full feed. Handling the feed in this manner on freshening cows keeps their udders from caking, he finds. The bran is a good conditioner and the cows come back on feed in better condition than when all feeds are mixed together.

Any time during the year when a cow goes off production for any reason, Mr. Stucky takes away her grain and protein and sticks to a bran diet until she snaps out of it.

Feeds Hay Twice a Day

Another unusual management idea is his handling of alfalfa hay. Choice hay is fed twice daily in the milking parlor and the cows get all they will eat. Stemmy hay not cleaned up is forked thru a door leading into the loafing shed part of the barn, where the cows can run back to it when in the lot. If the hay still is not cleaned up, it is then given to the calves. Arrangement of the barn makes transferring the hay from one place to another possible with a minimum of labor.

Mr. Stucky has a cooler in his milk room and found that it was quite a task to lift cans of milk high enough to empty them into the cooler. To off-set this handicap he built a small platform behind the cooler and 12 inches above the floor. Now, he says, a 12-year-old boy can pour the milk into the

cooler.

One problem that may bother lots of dairymen is handling the milk cans after they are filled. On bad weather days Mr. Stucky doesn't like to leave them outdoors to wait for the route man. If the cans are left inside the milk-room door those working in the room often gets blasts of cold air or dirt when the route man carries out the cans. He solved this by building a small, entranceway, separated from small entranceway, separated from the milk room by a door. Now, full cans of milk are rolled into the entranceway out of the way, yet pro-tected from weather, until they are picked up. This small area also serves

as temporary storage for many other things useful to the dairyman so they do not clutter up the milk room. A built-in storage cabinet for drugs and other dairy sundries also was installed back of the cooler. An enclosed areaway between the milk room and barn later will become an office for all records and bookwork done on the farm.

A concrete apron around the lot side of the barn, also leads to bunks and drink water tank, so cows can eat and drink in comfort

Part of the Stucky barn lot is on a slope. He utilized this fact to construct a cheap loading and unloading dock. He cut away part of the slope and put in a retaining wall up to truckbed height. Now all he has to do to load or unload cattle or machinery is to back the truck up to the retaining wall.

Just Adds Fresh Straw

Full use is made of straw produced on the farm. Across the north end of the lot Mr. Stucky set out a windbreak. Just south of this windbreak he has 3 large stacks of straw stored in corn cribbing. This straw is used to bed down the cows around the stacks. hed down the cows around the stacks. His dairy cows stay out of doors 75 per cent of the winter nights, Mr. Stucky reports. As a result they are healthier and the work of keeping the barn clean is lessened. The job of hauling away the manure and straw also is reduced. The method used is somewhat similar to a built-up litter in the reduced. The method used is somewhat similar to a built-up litter in the poultry house, as fresh straw is added to the bedding-down area thruout the winter. Then, in the spring, it is not a difficult matter to scoop it up and take it out to the fields.

Full use is made of temporary pasture on the farm. Such pasture includes Sudan grass, a mixture of rye and oats cross-drilled, and brome grass. This fall at one time Mr. Stucky had 38 head on 5 acres of the oats-rye mixture. mixture.

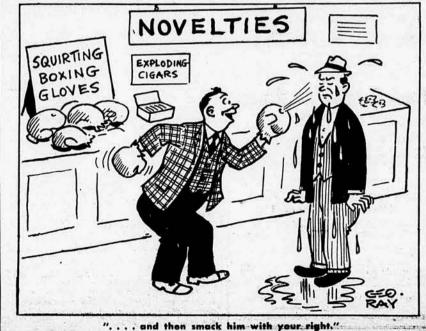
Alfalfa yields on an established field were greatly boosted by a light application of manure and drilled-in phosphorus. This treatment was given a 23-acre field of alfalfa 2 years ago. This season the hay crop was just short of 3 tons an acre

Has High Production Record

The test of any program on the dairy farm is proved at the milk pail. Mr. Stucky started with grade Holstein cows and a purebred sire. His sires were raised from purchased bull calves. Until recently, when he started switching his herd over to purebreds, he never had paid \$100 for a single animal. Yet his herd has a production record for the last 4 years averaging 411 pounds of butterfat.

Starting with grade cows and bull calves is the poor man's way of getting into the dairy business, says Mr. Stucky. You have only to visit his farm and see the beautiful home and fine farm buildings to know that he has

and see the beautiful nome and fine farm buildings to know that he has made an outstanding success of his program. His reason for changing to purebreds now is that purebreds will give him a better outlet for his surplus cattle.



Early Days in Kansas

About 1854, a party of surveyors came from Nebraska to Atchison came from Nebraska to Atchison county, Kansas, to finish their job of surveying. Here they found a good spring on the bank of a stream called Camp creek and camped indefinitely. Trees and brush were so thick settlers hid their horses there. Free-state men took horses from pro-slavery men, proslavery men took horses from free-state men, and some fellows stole horses from anyone and everyone. This went so far the settlers organized what they chose to call a vigilance committee under leadership of Asey B., to put an end to such practices. They gained their objective—horse stealing was "put down" and 2 or 3 fellows were hanged.

Then a dapper, young county attor-

were hanged.

Then a dapper, young county attorney had Asey arrested "for organizing a mob." When the case came up for trial, 50 men rode up to the courthouse, tied their horses and entered the building. The case was thrown out of court.

The radical element talked of "stringing up the attorney" but the conserva-

ing up the attorney" but the conserva-tives won—he was young and didn't know better.

So the vigilance committee continued for example:

for example:

A stranger rode up to Jake G., caring for his stock on the prairie, and asked who "that" horse belonged to. Jake said she belonged to a Bill M., and a few days later she was stolen. The vigilance committee went to Jake and gave him a trial. He proved to their satisfaction he was not the thief but he was fined for giving information. The horse was located and sold and the selling price deducted from the fine.

There were 2 stores in Atchison at

There were 2 stores in Atchison at that time and the nearest post office was at Kickapoo. Once my father went was at kickapoo. Once my father went for his mail and stepped outside to read the New York Tribune, a free-state paper. Of course it was noticed and he was "branded" a free-state man. A crowd gathered and a fellow with a rope in his hands said he had come to

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features and price.
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JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor MIKE WILSON, Fieldman. Icasas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas to hang such fellows as that. A man stepped outside and told the crowd he saw no harm in father and would stand by him—and slipped him a gun, father was not armed.

Soon one slipped away then another until father and his friend were alone—father concluded to leave town. They rode together to the outskirts.

These are only a few of father's experiences, others are as interesting and varied—but they give us an idea of life then—that we may have what we enjoy now.—C. G. H., Atchison Co.

Going Back Home

Oh, I just had to ask. "Do you remember the old mulberry tree?"

This question directed to a near rela-

tive home on a short visit.

The mulberry tree was a very attractive tree to mother's 5 healthy children tive tree to mother's 5 healthy children years ago, as it really had especially nice mulberries that ripened about the same time wild strawberries are ripe. "Why," we both exclaimed, "couldn't we have mulberries like those, instead of the flat, tasteless things called mulberries we now see, and won't eat?"

Continuing our reminiscences "Do

berries we now see, and won't eat?"
Continuing our reminiscences, "Do you remember when we were down near this mulberry tree and Ponto, the family dog, found something under a big, flat rock, and on raising the rock, we found to our horror, a mother skunk and her family of young ones?
"Ponto proceeded to attack the skunk, tried to shake the life out of it, but the poor pooch gave up. He got deathly sick and we were all so well scented when we arrived back at the house, mother would have nothing to do with those berries."

It is perfectly grand, tho, to go back

It is perfectly grand, tho, to go back for a visit at the childhood home where mother and father reared us. Our old home was taken as a claim in 1857 by grandfather, so no one, except us and the Indians, have ever lived there. The house is in the middle of the form the Indians, have ever lived there. The house is in the middle of the farm, a precaution taken by early settlers to be sure all livestock would not be too near the neighbors, as fencing was a problem those days.

From the years of 1925 on down to the present, grandchildren gather in about once each year and have a time.

about once each year and have a time. Soon, tho, as time flies on visits like these end and we must each go to his own place of abode. But taking with us the memory still of the old lilac bush, the Blush roses brought here in 1860 but are just as sweet and beautiful as youth itself. Oh, yes, the old mulberry tree is dead and left not even a trace; only the memory and it seems to grow brighter with the years.—E. C.

A Lasting Friendship

We had moved from Cowley county

We had moved from Cowley county to Chase county to be in a Friends settlement. I was 10 years old and had been going to school a month or so when one day there was a timid knock on the door. The teacher answered the door and found a very frail little girl with the quaintest little dinner pail and a book. The teacher told her to go to the back of the room to hang up her wraps and put up her dinner pail. She started back and just then some one snickered and then the whole school laughed out loud. The girl was so frightened she stopped dead still and looked as if she might leave. I motioned for her to come and sit with me and my little sister, as I felt so sorry for her as it was a large school and every seat was full.

At recess some of the pupils said to me that the little girl is a foreigner, and maybe I had better not sit with her. But she had to have some place to sit. We sat together as long as we attended school. She had typhoid fever in the summer and was not strong enough to come at the first of the term. We didn't finish the 8th grade as we had to go out to work, but we worked together a lot—always together if possible. We always exchanged gifts at Christmas and our birthdays. When I married, she was my bridesmaid and the man she married 5 weeks later was best man. They went to Oklahoma and we stayed in Chase county. We both raised families and for awhile we just wrote occasional letters, but when our children were grown, we began to send gifts on birthday and Christmas anniversaries. They came all the way from Oklahoma to help us celebrate our golden wedding. They now have passed on. A rich satisfaction is that I received the loveliest letter from her oldest daughter wanting me to write to her, so I feel as if the friendship is still lasting in another generation after oldest daughter wanting me to write to her, so I feel as if the friendship is still lasting in another generation after 65 years.—A. J. R.

Morris County Hereford Breeders Association Spring Sale Sale at Council Grove Sales Pavilion

CAS - KINSON Council Grove, Kansas, Monday, March 10 Show 10:00 A. M.—Sale 1:30 P. M.

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Harry Lee, Council Grove
Wayne H. Ward, Elmdale
V. E. Schoof, Council Grove
Al G. Schuetz, Mercler
C. M. Haun, White City
Mr. & Mrs. Miles True, Dwight
Norton Sauders, Miller
g bulls suitable for ten registered and

Selling are 31 bulls, serviceable age and young bulls suitable for top registered and commercial herds, 19 females, bred and open. Tops from same herds that produce the state sale tops. Outstanding 4-H and FFA prospects. All offerings have been carefully selected. Popular Hereford bloodlines and the best Hereford type. For Catalog Write

FRANK MANNING, President
Morris County Hereford Breeders Assn.
Council Grove, Kansas
Auctioneer—Freddie Chandler.
NOTE: Jones Bros., Detroit, Kansas, Sale March 11. FRANK MANNING, President

Saline County Hereford

Breeders Combination Sale

Salina, Kansas, Saturday, March 29

Consignors

Roy E. Dillard J. H. Moore, Jr. CK Ranch . H. Banker Herman Miller Tom Madden W. W. Yost

61 HEAD from leading herds of the county and of strictly top quality and breeding. Featuring the blood of such great sires as CK King Domino 8th, Royal Dundy 7th, CK Colonel D 1st, Anxiety Mischief 14th, CK Creator, CK Domino 8th, Royal Dundy 7th.

32 BULLS—chosen for quality and suited to the needs of farmers, ranchmen and to head registered herds.

29 FEMALES—a great selection of bred and open heifers and some cows with calves at foot.

For Catalog or Other Information Write

ROY E. DILLARD, Rt. 3, SALINA, KANSAS tioneer—Chas. Corkle. Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

NCK HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SHOW and SALE

Tuesday, April 1, Concordia, Kansas

Show at 9 A. M.—Sale at 12.30 P. M.

Judge: Prof. F. W. Bell, Kansas State College.

An even better offering than in our last fall sale. 30 bulls all over 1 year old. 28 females, open heifers, bred heifers. Consigned by 27 of the leading breeders of North Central Kansas. Sale Catalogs Available From

Dr. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kansas. See next issue of Kansas Farmer for list of consignors.

-Col. Guy E. Pettit, Bloomfield, Iowa.

PROVEN HERD SIRE FOR SALE

Adv. A. Domino 76th

Advance A. Domino 2988475 Lady Mischief 20th 2722682

A. Dom 140th 2416655 Miss Adv. Dom 66th On Dom Jr 2d 1873689 L. Misc 16th 2191085

Advance A. Domino 76th. was bred by Fred C. DeBerrard, of Kremmeling, Colorado. He was purchased and formerly used in the Gordon & Hamilton herd of Horton, Kansas. He is the sire of the champion female at the 1946 Kansas Hereford Show and sale held in Hutchinson. Many of his daughters and cows bred to him have been purchased by some of the leading breeders of the country. He is the sire of females that have been fitted and shown and were grand champions at several of the Eastern State Fairs. Advance A. Domino 76th. is an outstanding breeding bull, but we only maintain a small breeding herd and we have used him as long as is advisable. We would also spare a few young heifers bred to him.

John Spencer, Whiting, Kansas



MID-KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SHOW AND SALE

Show at 9:00 a. m. Sale at 1:00 p. m.

Tuesday, April 1, 1947, Salina, Kansas

67 HEAD of royally-bred cattle. 30 PICKED BULLS. 37 SELECTED FE-MALES. Shorthorns from some of the state's outstanding herds. 25 CONSIGNORS. See next issue for names of consignors. For Catalog or other information address

MERVIN F. AEGERTER, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebraska. Salina Chamber of Commerce Offers \$200.00 in Prize Money.

Banquet 7 p. m. Lamer Hotel Evening of March 31. Make Reservations With Arthur Nelson, New Cambria, Kansas Joneers—Bert Powell, Frank Mills. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Fa

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers

JANSONIOUS Quality Herefords Since 1916



Tuesday, March 25 At Sale Pavilion Phillipsburg, Kansas 60 HEAD

18 Yearling Bulls and Bull Calves. Sired by Advance Model, 2894785.

9 Yearling Bulls by Domestic Lamplighter 23rd, 3737511.

3 Yearling Bulls by Baca Realistic 2nd, 4071326.

7 Yearling Bulls by Reals Prince 48th.

17 Yearling Heifers Sired by Advance Model, Domestic Lamplighter 23rd, and Beauty Mischief 20th.

13 Heifer Calves Sired by Advance Model.

We Consider Many of These Bulls and Females of Good Herd Building Material.

For Catalog and Information Write

JANSONIOUS BROTHERS, PRAIRIE VIEW, KANSAS



Jones Hereford Farm Production Sale

Will Be Held at Dickinson County Sales Pavilion on U. S. Highway 40.

Abilene, Kansas Tuesday, March 11

Beginning at 1 o'Clock

Herd Established 1928

BULLS

21 FEMALES

30 HEAD

Our proved herd sire, grandson of WHR Royal Domino 45th, features the bull offering. He sells. One son of CK Challenger D. 6th and 8 bulls of WHR breeding sell.

The females are the best we have yet produced.

11 COWS AND HEIFERS, all bred to our new herd bull, a son of WHR

Stanway 31st.

10 OPEN HEIFERS, sired by our oldest WHR herd bull. We sold two heifers at the consignment Abilene sale last December. Each winning first in class and one was Reserve Champion female of the show. All females are calfhood vaccinated. For Catalog Address

Jones Hereford Farm, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Auctioneer: Freddie Chandler. Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.
NOTE: Morris County Hereford Sale March 10

Love Thy Neighbor

We'd Like to Meet You and Know You, Neighbor

Yearling Polled Hereford Bulls and Heifers For Sale

Fred W. Lamb & Sons

Macksville, Stafford County, Kansas

CONTINUE YOUR U. S. SAVINGS BOND PURCHASES FOR YOUR COUNTRY, FOR YOURSELF!

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman, Musectah, Kansas.

J. L. NELSON, Guernsey breeder of Wichita, reports the recent purchase of a half interest in the Guernsey bull, St. Albans Grandee Actor Lad. This bull was Missouri state champion in his class, and his dam has an AR record of 16,466 pounds of milk and 808 pounds of fat, class BB.

SUTOR FARMS annual Hereford production sale, held at Zurich on February 18, was well attended. Fifty-five lot were offered. The 35 bulls averaged \$251, top selling bull going to Victor Ordway, of Plainville, for \$840. The female average on 20 lots was \$255. N. L. Dinges, of Hays, purchased the top selling female for \$350, The general average of the 55 lots sold was \$255. Freddle Chandler was the auctioneer.

ETHYLEDALE FARM reports a great year for Hampshire hog improvement, production and sales. It was a good season for boars and now at this early date every bred gilt that could be spared has found a new home. "A wonderful crop of fall pigs, 100 of them sired by various herd sires that represent many different lines of the most popular breeding," says DALE SCHEEL, owner and manager of this well-known Kansas herd.

February 11 ALBERT F. JOHANNES, Duroc breeder of Marysville, and V. F. BLANKE, of Bremen, Spotted Poland breeder, held a joint sale of bred gilts at the Marysville sale pavilion. The top price Duroc bred gilt was purchased by Highland Farms, Peoria, Ill., for \$200. The 37 Durocs sold for an average of \$130. The top selling Spotted Poland gilt went for \$175, to Clarence Higgens, of Burchard, Nebr. The 25 Spotted Polands sold for an average of \$130. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

THE MID-KANSAS SHORTHORN ASSO-CIATION, with headquarters at Salina, is one of the most active and quickest growing live-stock association ever to be organized in the state. Organized about a year ago it has already attracted many of the best Shornhorn breeders in other sections of the territory. It has enlisted the help and co-operation of the Salina Chamber of Commerce in a financial way and other ways calculated to bring strength to Saline county as a leading Shorthorn center.

O'BRYAN RANCH, Hattville, demonstrated again the popularity of their production Hampshire hogs in their February 5 sale. Thirty-seven bred gilts brought an average price of \$236, and 20 uncataloged gilts averaged \$146. The top gilt sold for \$580, going to Arile Hill, of Brookings, S. D. Second top went to G. E. Hall, Midland, Tex. W. H. Way, of Fowler, took 2 head at \$500 each and several others at prices a trifle lower. The offering was well distributed over Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma and Illinois.

KANSAS DUROC BREEDERS sale held at the Topeka Fairgrounds, February 8, despite zero weather was a decided success. Top price paid for boars \$115, by W. S. Wehe, of Topeka Yern V. Albrecht, of Smith Center, took the top bred gilt at \$265. Average on the fall boars was \$75.50. Bred gilts made an average of \$156. The sale was not largely attended on account of cold, snowy and windy weather. But was very successfully managed by John O. Miller, Agricultural Agent of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS DUBOC ASSOCIATION held their annual sale at the Belleville fairgrounds, February 15. Roy Moore, of
Jamestown, paid \$250 for the top fall boar consigned by Ralph Schulte, of Little River. The top
bred gilt was purchased by Carl Beyer, of Belleville, at \$250. This gilt was also consigned by
Ralph Schulte. The bred gilts made a general
average of \$141. The sale was well attended and
the weather ideal. This offering was well fitted
and the local demand was good. Gus Heidebrecht
and Mike Wilson sold the offering.

The February 10, KANSAS-OKIAHOMA HEREFORD sale held at Blackwell, Okla., was attended by about 3,000 people. Sixty-eight cattle were sold for a general average price of \$233.75. The bulls averaged \$217.37 with a top of \$405. The buyer was J. R. Bell, of Braman, Okla. The females averaged \$254.50 with the top going to Estella Salyer, of Ashland, at \$400. The weather was cold but clear. Local demand was good and prices satisfactory, altho parts of the offering not well fitted lowered the general average. W. H. Heldenbrand was the auctioneer.

EANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual Hereford sale in
Hutchinson, on February 14, where 79 head were
sold and all stayed in Kansas. Spencer & Son, of
Cottonwood Falls, took the top bull at \$2,000. E.
B. Toll, Hereford breeder of Salina, purchased
the top female at \$1,000. The bulls made an
average of \$451 a head. Females averaged \$385.
General average of the 79 head sold was \$418.
The sale was well attended by breeders through
the entire state. The weather was excellent, this
being an important factor in making the sale a
success.

Success.

J. J. HAETMAN, of Elmo, is one of the oldest and most successful Poland China breeders in Kansas. The herd was established 47 years ago and has been in existence ever since. Annual visits to the farm convince one of the progress that has been made, especially during the last several years from the standpoint of producing a large type, and at the same time with all the quality of the old-time Poland China with the 5 white points. It has taken years and some experimentation to accomplish this. I have nover known a herd with stronger legs, heavier bone and deeper bodies. Eight hundred-pound sows with wonderful teat development, smooth and with all the quality to be desired in a hog. The principal herd boar General Ike, now weighs 1,100 pounds and carries his weight like a pig. This great sire and a son of Atomic Bomb out of a Midwest dam, with the line of Elmo Valley sows make up the herd that produces what is known as the Hartman-type Poland.

Dairy CATTLE

Fall Sales Are Now Over PHILLIPS OFFER SERVICEABLE AGE

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

Rt. 4. K. W. PHILLIPS & SONS
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS - THE LABOR SAVERS

FREE illustrated Mark Incelling Strong Mark Incelling Strong Mark Incelling Strong Mark Incelling Mark Incellin

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N , OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Verment • Bex 1938

Sunnymede Farm
KING BESSIE JEMIMA BOAST
Sondor Sire
PABST BURKE LAD STAR Munior Sire
NOW AVAILABLE
"KING BESSIE" and "BURKE" Sons
Herd now on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Frieslan Improvement Test.
C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN HERD
REDUCTION SALE

Private Treaty
25 HEAD purebred but not eligible to record.
Foundation females from Missouri State
School, last two bulls from same herd.
15 Bred Helfers starting to freshen soon.
10 Yearling unbred helfers.
Good Holstein type and colors.
C. H. STANFORD & SON
ADMIRE, (Lyon County), KANSAS

One Holstein-Friesian Bull

Caived first of September. Eligible to register, Good milking dam. Sire from famous herd of Parsons Sanitorium. Price \$55. E. C. LAMASTER, HALLOWELL, KANSAS.

Smoky Valley Holsteins

Carnation Country in the for sale.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only Hol-stein 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.

REG. AYRSHIRES

Cows with records up to 12,348 lbs. of milk 483 lbs. of fat. Her dam approved produce 100,006 lbs. milk and 5,732 lbs. fat. Cow bred to son of Woodhall Rose Jim, doubl approved. Also choice bull calves.

A. F. NEUFELDT & SON, INMAN, KAN.

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE
PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST
OF GRAZERS, Write for literature or names
of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock
for sale. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN.,
260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

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



Reg. Jersey Bulls

V. A. McQUEEN
Stockton, Kans

4 Young Reg. Jersey Cows
Three are in heavy production. One will be fresh
in about 30 days. All are bred, two of them to
Zanthra of Oz., the Seven-Star Superior sire.
Price of all four \$900. Phone 17F11.
ELTON W. YOUNG, CHENEY, KANSAS

Beef CATTLE

SUGAR LOAF SHORTHORN FARM

Offers the best bull ever produced on the farm, a 22-months-old white 1700 pound son of Edellyn Desier 1978823 (bred by Thos. E. Wilson). Will also sell Edellyn Desier and a choice 11-months-old red bull calf. Prices in line with quality.

H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS.

LACYS' SHORTHORNS
For Sale, two October yearling buils, one red and
one roan, Sired by Augusta's Frince. Also two
January Yearlings.
E. C. LACY & GLEN LACY & SON
MILTONVALE, KANSAS

HERMAN POPP, of Haven, Duroc breeder, writes as follows: "The two ad-vertisements run for me in recent issues of Kansas Farmer brought me more than 30 inquiries from all over the state, and I am happy to say that I sold 29 bred gilts—all I had for sale."

Beef CATTLE

FIFTH DRAFT SALE Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle at Hamilton, Mo. April 15

6i Exceptionally Good Heifers, bred to our great bulls, Elleenmere 487th, En-vious of Hamilton, Bell Boy W. 28th, Envious Burgess H. 3 Daughters "487th" to be sold with privilege of mating to any of our herd sires.

11 Choice Young Bulls—7 sons of "487th," 4 sons of "Bell Boy,"

For catalog write Aberdeen-Angus Journal, Webster City, Iowa.

PENNEY and JAMES

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



Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

FOR SALE

HEAD, registered cows (mostly Wheatd breeding), bred to calve this spring to
2 service of Faidley's Bandolier 17th.,
randson of Bandolier of Apoka 3), out of
granddaughter of Blackeap Revolution
m. Also bred and open heifers. Write HARVEY HALL, Pierceville, Kan.

Laflin's Registered

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle lling at auction at farm February 18, 1947. Registered Angus Helfers and 5 Registered

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebraska.

FICKEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS

earling bulls sired by Bell Boy H. P. by Beloy A. and Applewood Bandoller 114th, son pplewood Bandoller 3rd. Write HOWARD L. FICKEN, BISON, KANSAS

Marshall County Hereford Show and Sale Marysville, Kansas Monday, March 3

45 GOOD BULLS 25 RICHLY BRED FEMALES

Elmer E. Peterson, Sec. Marysville, Kansas Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer.



See Our Hereford Consignment

Reno Co. Hereford Sale South Wichita Sale Barn

Wednesday, March 12

5 TOPS—3 Serviceable Bulls, 1 Extra Choice Bred Heifer, 1 Selected Open Heifer. All sired by **Deiford R. Domino** and out of ows that produce winning calves at state tirs and fat stock shows. Bulls and females or sale at the farm

EARL HANES, Castleton, Kansas.

Registered Hereford Bulls

omino breeding, 8 to 17 months of age. Herd election invited. Priced right. E. H. ERICKSON, OLSBURG, KANSAS

Reg. Hereford Cattle Frices for all purses.
SHAWNEE CATTLE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas

HAZELETT-BRED HEREFORD BULLS head. 2 and coming 2-year-old. Thrifty—un-mpered—priced moderately! Sired by Lassie's ne 8th, who has 9 top-crosses of merits of reg-ry. Dams by Beau Blanco 2nd. Both sires bred late Robt, Hazelett. P. F. HANSEN, HILLSBORO, KANSAS

RIFFELS' POLLED HEREFORDS



Thomas Andrews, secretary of the NE-BRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, reports plenty doing among the breeders of his state. The association finds ready buyers for good cattle in Nebraska and other states, including Kansas, This association holds one or more combination sales each year and has adopted the policy of invitting consignments of good cattle from Kansas breeders. Many of the good breeders in North Central Kansas have developed good herds from foundation stock bought in Nebraska, Mr. Andrews owns and operates a herd at Cambridge, Kan.

EARL HANES, of Castleton, has one of the strong herds of registered Hereford cattle in his part of the state. Mr. Hames believes that cows good enough to grow herd bulls should be capable of producing prize-winning steers, so he tests his cows by their ability to do this very thing. In 1944, a steer from his herd won the Kansas State Fair 4-H championship. In 1944, another calf from his herd was grand champion at both Kansas State Fair and the Wichita Fat Stock Show in 4-H. And in 1946, his calf was State Fair grand champion. The shows were good and there was plenty of competition.

good and there was plenty of competition.

The H. E. HOLLIDAY AND SON and ROY KELLER combination Spotted Poland China bred sow sale, held at Topeka fair grounds, February 5, was a great success. The offering was of fine quality and presented in condition for future usefulness. Forty-five head were sold at a general average of \$116. Females averaged \$142.50 with a top of \$165, paid by W. F. Weller, of Americus. The second of \$157.50 was paid by J. A. Nell, of Topeka. Of the 45 head sold 45 stayed in Kansas. The fall hoars averaged \$61.50. John Peck, of Topeka, took the top at \$102.50. About 300 attended. Bert Powell did the selling.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

March 7-8.—Heart of America Breeders' Sale,
Kansas City, Mo. L. M. Thornton, Secretary 2825 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
March 16.—Sunnyland Farms, Avilla, Mo.
March 15.—Reed Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan.
April 14.—Johnston Brothers, Belton, Mo.
April 15.—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
April 19.—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson,
Kan. Locke Hershberger, Manager, Little
River, Kan.
March 18-19-20.—National sale and show, Union
Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Frank Richards,
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock
Yards, Secretary, Chicago 9, Ill.
April 21.—W. C. Jackson, Phillipsburg, Kan.
Guernsey Cattle

Guernsey Cattle

April 17—E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan. May 2—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Associa-tion, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secre-tary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

March 3—Marshall County Hereford Breeders,
Marysville, Kan. Elmer E. Peterson, secretary, Marysville, Kan.
March 10—Morris County Hereford Breeders,
Council Grove, Kan.
March 11—Jones Hereford Farm, Detroit, Kan.
Sale at Abilene, Kan.
March 12—Reno County Hereford Breeders Bale,
Hutchinson, Kan. Paul Hayes, Sales Manager.

Hutchinson, Kan. Paul Hayes, Sales Maliager.

March 21—Lull and Diehl Dispersion, Smith
Center, Kan.

March 25—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
Sale at Phillipsburg, Kan.

March 28—Roth and Herman, at the Vic Roth
Ranch, Hays, Kan.

March 29—Saline County Hereford Breeders,
Salina, Kan. Roy Dillard.

April 1—North Central Kansas Hereford Association, Belleville, Kan. Dr. George Wreath,
Secretary.

April 1—Melleville, Kan. Dr. George Mannester Secretary.

April 18—Western Republican Valley Breeders' Association, Benkelman, Nebr. Leo Barnell, Secretary, Benkelman, Nebr.

May 6—Sunset Farms, Garden Plain and Wichita, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

March 19—Arabee Farms, Topeka, Kan. Elmer Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 1—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Salina, Kan. Mervin F. Aegerter, Manager, Seward, Nebr.
April 17—Nebraska Shorthorn Association, Horned and Polled Cattle, Fairbury, Nebr., Thos. Andrews, Secretary and Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.
May 30—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

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

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

April 17—Nebraska Shorthorn Association, Horned and Polled Cattle, Fairbury, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Secretary and Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.

Duroc Hogs

March 3-Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. April 12-Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

March 1—Kansas Hampshire Hog Breeders Sale, Seneca, Kan. Lawrence Alwin, Sales Manager.
March 20—W. D. Earnst & Son, Sunnyland
Farm, Avilla, Mo.
April 19—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

April 16-J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered: Wash M ass ...

	Ago	Ago	Ago
Steers, Fed	\$25.00	\$23,00	\$17.65
Hogs	27.35		14.55
Lambs		22.75	16.25
Iens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.18	.16	.24
eggs, Standards	.371	.37	.33
Butterfat, No. 1		.57	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard		2.21	1.7234
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.36	1.55	
Dats, No. 2, White	.88	.891	6
Barley, No. 2		1.23	1.42%
Malfa, No. 1		30.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	21.00	22.00	15.00

ROTH & HERMAN HEREFORD SALE



At the Vic Roth Ranch

March 28, 1947

At 1 o'Clock, 2 Miles West and 11/2 Miles North of

Hays, Kansas

58 LOTS-16 BULLS AND 42 OPEN HEIFERS

Bulls are sired by WHR Onward Flash the 1st., and Royal G. Domino, son of WHR Royal Domino 45th. The 42 open heifers are 2 years old and all sell open and are of real Prince Domino bloodlines. These cattle are all young cattle of very good quality and type and are of foundation caliber.

All cattle are tested for Tb, and Bang's.

For Catalog Write Vic Roth, Box 3, Hays, Kansas

Auctioneer-Freddie Chandler.

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer.

We Welcome You to Our

HEREFORD Dispersal SALE



FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1947

Begin at 12 o'Clock Sharp. Sale to Be Held Under Cover at the Farm 2 Miles East of

SMITH CENTER, KANSAS

On Highway 36

62 COWS—25 CALVES AT FOOT—7 BRED HEIFERS
31 OPEN HEIFERS—12 YOUNG BULLS—2 HERD BULLS

Please examine the pedigrees herewith of our two herd sires. WHR Royal Domino C was one of the top bulls in the WHR sale in 1943. He was purchased by Rancho Sacatal for famous WHR Register of Merit bulls as grandsires. His sire was used by WHR Ranch until his death.

where Royal Domino 102d 2537439 WHR Royal Domino C. 3637427, No. 420 Calved May 9, 1942 Breeder Wyo. Hereford Ranch WHR Worthy Maid 40th 2587756

WHR Princeps Domino 46th

2344349 Princeps Domino 41st 3781183, No. I. 76 D Calved Jan. 23, 1943 Breeder Lull & Diehl Smith Center, Kansas Anxiety Lass 3025802

Prince Domino C. 1565007 WHR Belle Onward 1759029

Super Superior 3d 1770000 WHR Nina Domino 1980779

WHR Royal Domino 2d 1849068 Brands Pride 32d

(Beau Beauty 5th 2245233

Lady Domino 1776349

Prince Domino 4th 1480000 Lady Aster 41st 1300218 Prince Domino Jr. 1448381 WHR Perfect Maid 1145097 Super Superior 1770000 Miss Gudgell 2d 1308518 Young Prince Dom. 1480001 Brands Bon Girl 19th 1483093 Prince Domino C. 1565007 Belle Domino 4th 1014781 Onward's Pride 1883991 Brands Lucy 8th 1317770 Foster Anxiety 1832d 1938338 Lady Domino 5th 1622751 Thelma 674202 e bulls which did so much for

25 FEMALES

Anxiety Lass 3023802 (Lady Domino 1776349 Carl Domino 5th 1622751 Theima 674202

Princeps Domino 41st is by WHR Princeps Domino 48th, the bulls which did so much for the improvement of J. J. Moxley, of Council Grove, Kansas, His stre WHR Royal Domino the 2nd., and grandsire Prince Domino C., have the distinction of being the two highest buils in the Register of Merit ever developed at WHR. Princeps Domino 41st., is especially low set, deep, thick and mellow with a strong head. He is a natural and easy fleshing buil. The 12 young bulls, eight of which are sired by WHR Craftsman 28th, the buil that made so much bulls have not been picked over, they are our entire crop. The 29 Open Heifers are very uniform and of excellent quality. They will speak for themselves. The cows are the ones we have retained in the herd with the idea in mind of building one of the top Hereford breeding herds in the country.

For Catalog and Information Regarding This Dispersal Contact

LULL & DIEHL, Owners, SMITH CENTER, KANSAS

Freddie Chandler.

Mike Wilson for Kan-

RENO HEREFORD CONSIGNMENT SALE 20 BULLS 45 HEAD

Bulls of Breeding Age, Open and Bred Heifers, Not Fampered or Fitted.

March 12, 1947, at 1:00 o'Clock

Leading Bloodlines of the State From Outstanding Herds of Reno County.

To Be Held at Central Livestock Sale Pavilion At S. W. Edge of Hutchinson, Kansas

Sale Committee: Paul Hayes, Joe Redd, D. R. Fesler. Auctioneer-Harold Tone



1,000 Bales a Day!

Oscar Seeliger believes in doing things the big way on his 400 acres near Stillwater, Oklahoma. He writes: "I operate two International tractors . . . and an International pick-up baler . . . and during the summer months I bale approximately 30,000 bales of hay... Many days I have baled as high as 1,000 bales per day and in order to do this . . . it is essential that I use gasoline that has plenty of power and a motor oil that will not fail to give my equipment the lubrication it demands. . . . I buy

gasoline that has plenty of power and a motor oil that will not fail to give my equipment the lubrication it demands.... I buy Conoco products because I get excellent results by using them. I especially prefer Conoco Nth motor oil.... Another very good reason I buy Conoco products is... the extraordinary service rendered me by your local Conoco Agent Bob Powell...."

25 Years a Conoco User!



Here's a letter that should be of interest to every farmer. It's from Ernest D. Little of Marshall, Missouri, who writes: "Have a farm of 300 acres... on the Missouri River bottoms... Amafirm believerin Conoco products, having used....

Conoco products exclusively for 25 years.
... I like Conoco products... because of my low operations cost in running my machinery. The oils and greases give such good lubrication and have the ability to wear a long time... My 1935 International W30 tractor which I use for all my work... is still using the original bearings that it came out with 11 years ago... ample proof that Conoco products are quality products and will do the job for any farmer... and at low cost in repairs and maintenance operation..."

Gen'l Forrest-Molecules-and Oil!

General Bedford Forrest once said the winning army is the one that "gits thar fustest with the mostest." And how that maxim does apply to motor oil! Yet, important as getting motor oil to the right place at the right time in the right amount may be, it's just as important to keep it there! And keeping motor oil in the right place at all times has been a preoccupation of Conoco scientists for years! In Conoco Nth motor oil, it looks like they have that problem licked.

For after years of research in the laboratory, on the testing stand and at the proving ground, Conoco chemists and engineers have developed an oil that utilizes Nature's own basic force of molecular attraction to fasten lubricant directly to metal! In fact, so close is the bond between molecules of metal in your engine and the molecules of Nth oil's special lubricating ingredient, that cylinder walls and other engine parts are actually OIL-PLATED!

Because OIL-PLATING is attracted and held to engine parts by molecular force, it just can't all drain down to the crankcase when your engine's idle—just can't leave your engine exposed to the excessive wear of those first "dry" starts... nor the persistent wear of hardest day-in-day-out operation! That's why Nth oil protects from the results of excessive wear: undue carbon and sludge... poor fuel economy... early breakdowns and frequent repairs!

Ask Your Conoco Agent to show you his simple demonstration of Conoco OIL-PLATING—or ask any of your neighbors who use Nth oil what they think of its practical day-to-day results. You'll want to try Conoco Nth motor oil in your own tractor—truck—car. Just call your Conoco Agent—there's no obligation. Continental Oil Company

Deep-Well Pump Sets 11-Year Record!

Here's a record any engine manufacturer would be proud to claim! It's in a letter from A. H. Hemme, who farms 303 acres of rice land near Stuttgart, Arkansas. He writes: "For eleven years I operated a P30 McCormick-Deering power unit on a deep well pump for irrigating my rice fields. This unit often ran for ten days continually using Conoco oil and fuel..."

"I operate one McCormick-Deering 10-29 tractor and one McCormick W30 tractor in addition to a Studebaker car, Studebaker pick-up and .:. International truck. I use Conoco products exclusively, including Conoco Nth motor oil, Conoco N-tane gasoline, Conoco tractor fuel... and the complete line of Conoco greases. I operate my tractors 150 hours between oil changes and seldom have to add make-up oil ... which certainly means economical operation."



Your Conoco Agent

"We Like His Service!"

So writes Martin Krugmann of Conoco Agent Bob Holle, of Clinton, Iowa—and the Krugmanns really must like Bob's service, for he's been serving them for years now, with Conoco Nth motor oil and transmission oil, Conoco greases, and Conoco fuels—including Conoco tractor fuel and, lately, Conoco N-tane, the wonderful new-day gasoline that's long on zing and short on ping!

The Grease Veteran Says:



"Had a talk with a farmer a while back who wanted to know why he couldn't use just one grease for every grease-lubricated part. 'After all,' he pointed out, 'I

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don't need a half-dozen different kinds of oil!" It looked like he had something there—until I showed him a thing or two on his own tractor. Here, for example, was a front-wheel bearing that carried very little load—but when the tractor hit rough go-

ing, the shock loads on that bearing were actually greater than the whole weight of the tractor! That part needed a grease able to stand up to shock and not pack down hard after a few days of work. Then here's a steering mechanism right out in the open—and the grease it needs is one that won't wash off the first time it rains. Then here's another part—but he saw my point, I think. He knows now you've got to study the conditions a part works in before you decide what grease to use—and if in doubt, get expert advice from your supplier."

Cows' Tails "Clipped" to Prevent Switching!



Margaret Will of Vesper, Kansas, devised the means shown here for preventing cows from switching their tails during milking. Battery clips, light chains and a wire clothes line are all the materials required.

The sketch at right, showing a neat, attractive gate latch made from a discarded door hinge, was sent in by David Slaughterbeck of Van Buren, Ohio.



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DOLLAR AN IDEA! Ideas are worth money. Send your original ideas to The Tank Truck in care of this paper—and get a dollar for every one that's printed.