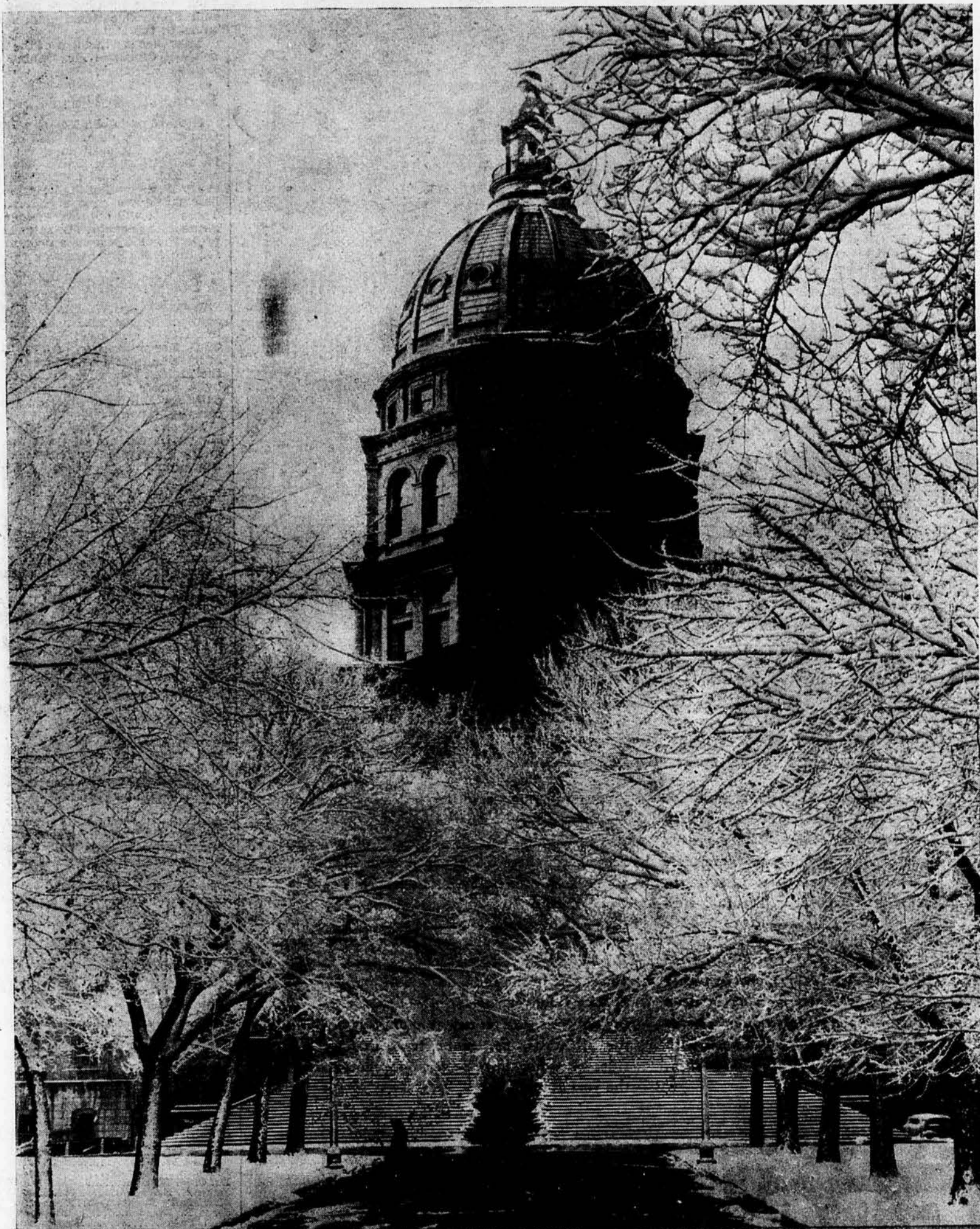


KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

MARCH 15, 1947



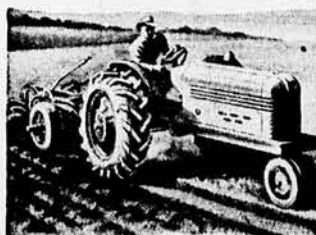
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Statehouse at Topeka—Farm Bills Are in the Hopper . . . See Page 4

WHY GOOD YEAR O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD

**gives more traction—longer, even wear
— self-cleans without shearing off soil:**

Goodyear open center gives each lug a BITE EDGE (A), so entire lug (B) cuts in full depth and length, takes firm grip, pulls full and even, comes out sharp and clean. Tires with connected lugs (dotted lines, C) have no point of penetration in traction zone to start grip and pull, and so slip more, causing lugs to cup out and wear rapidly. But the Goodyear tread — o-p-e-n at the center — is always deep-biting, self-cleans without shearing off soil, is so designed that at least 4 lugs are always in the ground to grip and pull. And because all Goodyear lugs are the same length, evenly spaced, Sure-Grips pull evenly, wear longer, ride smoother in the field and on the highway.



**Pulls better in the field
Rides smoother on the highway
Lasts longer through the years—**

GOODYEAR'S

PROVED O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD

WHEREVER and whenever you work a tractor, you get more traction and faster going with Goodyear's open center Sure-Grips. That's *proved* by impartial farm tests — and *confirmed* by farmers who have used various tractor tires. Like E. R. Gordon who farms 220 acres near Trenton, New Jersey. He says:

"For all-purpose farming you can't beat Sure-Grip tractor tires. They outhaul and outperform by plenty the other tires I've used. When plowing in deep loam with two 14-inch bottoms, open center Goodyears give me all the grip and pull I need, with traction to spare. They don't slip like other tires. Working Goodyears, I work faster."

And more than that, Sure-Grips last longer, wear slowly and evenly, ride with far less jounce and jar on pavement. The diagram above explains the reasons for these Goodyear superiorities — reasons which help reveal why, in a recent national survey, 7 out of every 10 farmers voted open center tractor tires as their *first choice*!

Remember — you can't change your mind when you're out in the field. So be sure before you start. Specify Goodyear open center Sure-Grips in replacing old tires, and on new tractors. Then you'll have the PROVED open center tread that pulls better, rides smoother, lasts longer, does more work faster the year round!

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOOD YEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Worth More

All types of livestock and poultry in Kansas, except sheep and lambs on feed, showed declines in numbers on January 1, 1947, from a year earlier. But total value of \$405,186,000 was second only to 1919.

Win Leadership Honors

Donna Gies, Shawnee county, and Joe Dauber, Russell county, are winners of the Kansas 4-H leadership and service recognition awards given by Radio Station WIBW, Topeka. They each receive \$250 college scholarships and \$100 educational and speaking tours in the state.

Miss Gies is a member of the Tecumseh 4-H Club and Mr. Dauber of the Bunker Hill Club.

Better Hogs Ahead

Richard and John Young and Elmer Olandt, 4-H Club members of Washington county, each purchased a registered gilt at the Duroc Jersey consignment sale held in Belleville, February 15. Several of the 4-H Club members now have good registered gilts. These gilts will improve the quality of swine in the county. The sow and litter project should also be a profitable one for the 4-H Club members this year.

A State Record

J. L. Nelson, Wichita, has made a state champion record on his registered Guernsey cow, Lila's Lady of C. D. Her production of 8,470 pounds of milk and 451 pounds of butterfat is the highest record in the state made by a junior 2-year-old milked twice daily for 305 days while on test and carrying a calf.

The sire of this cow, Meadow Lodge King's Baron, has this one daughter in the Performance Register of The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

No More Struggling

There will be no more struggling with boilers of hot water in the milk room for Louis Mischler, Osborne county dairyman. He is installing an electric automatic hot-water heater to handle the big job of keeping dairy utensils clean. "For years," says Mr. Mischler, "I have heated water in boilers and had all that extra work to do. From now on I'm going to let electricity do the job."

Mr. Mischler has 70 head of Milking Shorthorns and has one of the largest milking herds in the Osborne area.

Improve Packaging

A new process packages frozen foods in cellophane, producing in one minute 40 or more transparent bags sealed and ready to catch the eye of the shopping housewife.

This development is regarded as a significant advance in the mechanization trend of the frozen food industry. The machine automatically forms cellophane bags, fills them with frozen products, exhausts most of the air from them, and heat-seals the bags, all in one operation. Hands do not touch the food at any step.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas
Vol. 84, No. 6

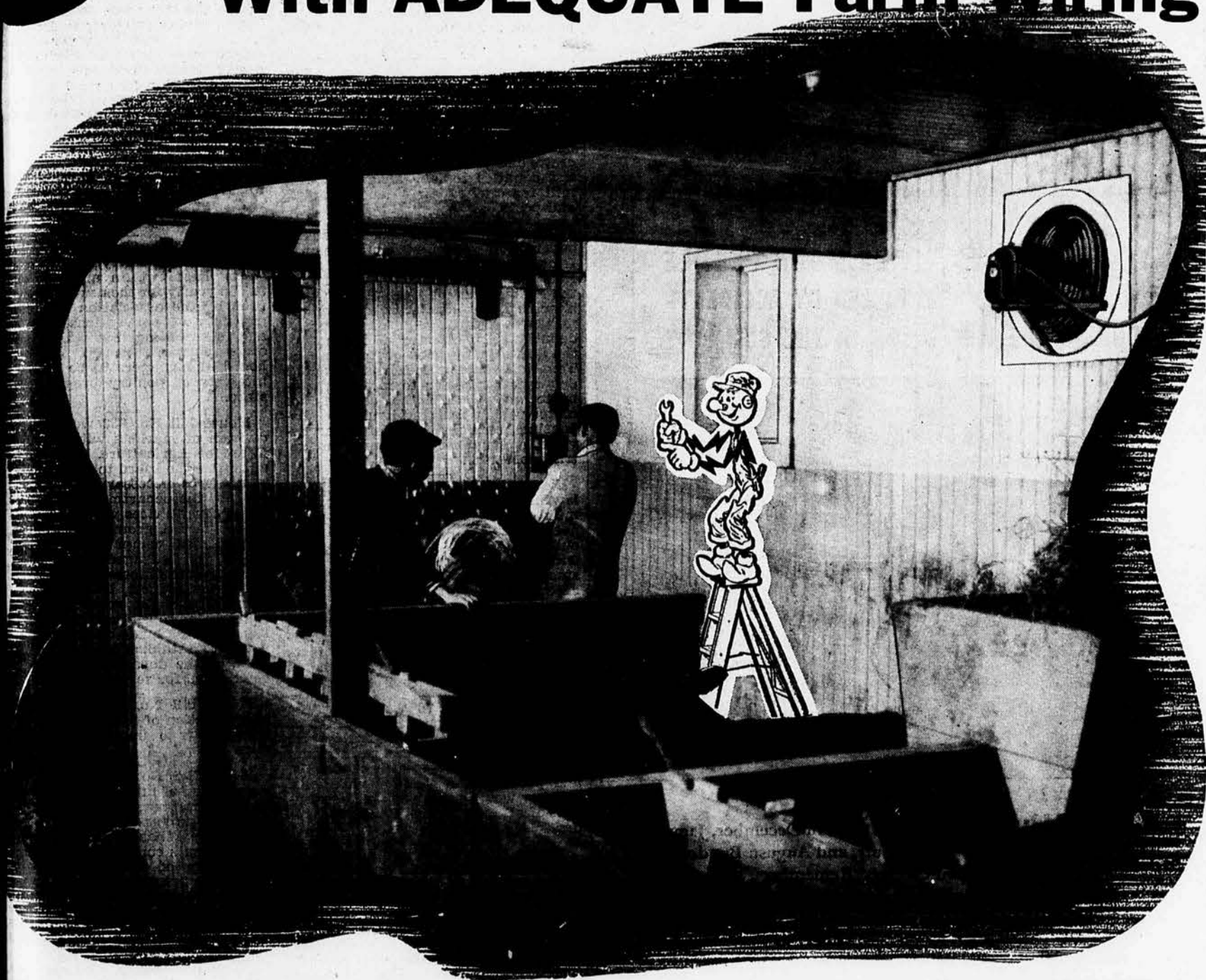
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Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents.

Electricity Serves You Better With ADEQUATE Farm Wiring



Your Key to Better Electric Living . . . Increased Farm Profits!

EACH of the thousands of Kansas farmers, who will soon enjoy the advantages of Electric service, should begin planning his farm electrification with an adequate wiring system. The wiring system on your farm is the foundation of everything electrical. The economical and efficient operation of every motor, heater and other electrical appliances depends on the right size wires, the correct number of circuits and outlets, and the right size switches which you install.

Adequate wiring insures you thrifty and efficient use

of your electric service, and dependable, economical operation of the new and modern electric home appliances and farm equipment that opens the way to **BETTER LIVING** and **INCREASED PROFITS** for you.

For information on proper and ADEQUATE wiring for your farm and home, see your local electrical contractor for the type of electrical wiring you should have. Material shortages may delay this realization for weeks or months—but an ADEQUATELY-WIRED, ALL-ELECTRIC farm and home is WORTH WAITING FOR!

A TIMELY MESSAGE FROM THE

ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF KANSAS

PIONEERS IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

CENTRAL KANSAS POWER CO.
EASTERN KANSAS UTILITIES, INC.
EMPIRE DISTRICT ELECTRIC CO.
THE INLAND UTILITIES COMPANY

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
THE KANSAS ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY
KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

THE KANSAS POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY
WESTERN LIGHT & TELEPHONE CO.
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*All-Electric
Service
is worth
waiting
for!*



Quiz: ARE MORE PEOPLE
KILLED BY ACCIDENTS
DURING THE WINTER OR IN THE SUMMER?



THE ANSWER IS: You are just a bit safer in December, January, and February than you are in June, July, and August. But don't let that happy thought make you careless! Remember . . . always . . . that many deaths and crippling, painful accidents *can* be avoided by using ordinary common sense! Phillips Petroleum Company and your own Phillips 66 Distributor urge you to drive with caution . . . work and play safely . . . help cut down the grim toll of unnecessary deaths and injuries, every month of the year!

At this season (when the weather is likely to be unpleasant!) you will particularly appreciate the prompt, efficient service of your Phillips Distributor. Just call him up when you need gasoline, motor oil, fuel oil, or any of the other products he carries. You can be sure that everything bearing the Phillips name has been tested for quality and for dependability.

You can rely on Phillips 66 Gasoline to help your truck develop smooth, steady power! This particular blend of gasoline has been developed . . . scientifically . . . for *all-round* use. It has been tested . . . *practically* . . . in day-in-day-out driving, in thousands of trucks, tractors and cars. Ask for Phillips 66 Gasoline.



**FREE. Send for your
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This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

"FOR GOOD SERVICE...PHILLIPS 66"

Farm Bills Introduced

WITH the 1947 Kansas legislative session more than half completed, the many farm bills scheduled for consideration are still in the embryo stage.

Only one farm bill had been passed by both houses by February 27. This was Senate bill No. 76, which calls for an appropriation of \$55,500 for the next 2 years to be used in reimbursing counties for bounties on coyotes and wolves.

A House bill, No. 146, would allow county commissioners to pay a bounty of not less than \$4 on coyotes and wolves. The old bounty was \$1. The new law, if passed, also would provide bounties of 10 cents each on gophers, crows and jackrabbits, and would permit counties to levy an additional 1 mill for eradication of such animals and pests.

Senate bill No. 25 would transfer supervision of weights and measures from Kansas University to the State Board of Agriculture. Under this law the State Board of Agriculture would appoint a state dealer of weights and measures and the required number of deputies. The director of revenue of the State Commission of Revenue and Taxation would be authorized to act as deputy state sealer to measure, calibrate and certify the capacity of motor-vehicle fuel and liquid fuel-dispensing pumps, meters or other devices, and vehicle tanks used in fuel transportation.

Senate bill No. 39 would make it unlawful to barter, offer for sale or sell milk or products of milk from cows not negatively passing yearly tuberculin and Bang's tests in accordance with regulations of the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner. In the case of Bang's, milk from untested cows could be sold if labeled as untested but would require pasteurization before being sold for human consumption. Cows reacting from tests would have to be removed from herds and kept separated from other cattle.

House bill No. 70 would regulate distribution, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded agriculture chemicals; would require registration and examination of such materials, and provide penalties for violations. The law would cover sale and distribution of all insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and herbicides.

House bill No. 80 would empower the state entomologists and their authorized deputies to annually inspect all grounds within the state where nursery stock is grown. Certificates of inspection would be issued where no injurious insects or diseases were found. It would be unlawful for any person to sell nursery stock from any grounds or lands without a valid certificate of inspection.

House bill No. 117 would authorize county commissioners to co-operate with landowners in treatment and eradication of weeds not labeled by legislative action as noxious. Chemicals, labor, equipment and machinery used shall be supplied to the landowner by the county at actual cost of materials or operation of machinery and equipment.

House bill No. 119 would make it possible for a majority (instead of 70 per cent) of qualified owners of irrigable lands in a proposed irrigation district to make application for organization, establishment and authority to incorporate an irrigation district.

House bill No. 155 would require any person engaging in the operation of a disposal plant for dead livestock to first obtain a license from the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner and permits for each substation, places of transfer, and vehicles used in transporting dead animals. The law also would make it a misdemeanor subject to fine to place any dead animals or domestic fowls (or parts thereof) or to knowingly allow them to remain in any well, spring, brook, branch, river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field or meadow.

House bill No. 159 calls for appropriation of \$15,000 in 1948 and \$15,000 in 1949 to the state entomological commission for protecting the agricul-

tural, horticultural and apary interests of the state against injurious insects and plant diseases, and to prevent further introduction of same from outside the state.

House bill No. 153 would require a person picking up a stray farm animal to report to the sheriff of the county in which the stray was found within 24 hours, giving full description of animal. The sheriff then would be required to publish 3 weekly notices of description. If owner of stray does not claim it within 22 days from date of first publication, sheriff would be required to publish 3 notices advertising sale of the animal at public auction giving time and place. Such sale to be not less than 30 days from first publication of sale. Owner could reclaim up to day of sale upon proof of ownership and payment of costs and any damages caused by stray.

House bill No. 220 would legalize the Kansas State Poultry Association as a state institution and appropriate \$1,500 yearly for the next 2 years to be used by the association in defraying expenses of conventions, publishing and distributing reports, and such other purposes as deemed by the board of managers to be to the best interests of poultry progress in the state.

House bill No. 252 would create a division of markets within the State Board of Agriculture. The bill would authorize the board to adopt rules and regulations necessary to set up and operate the department. Grading and inspection services would be available to any person, group of persons, partnership, firm, company, corporation or association engaged in production, marketing or processing of farm products upon request, if the director of markets thought such service warranted. Appropriations totaling \$26,890 would be made during the next 2 years to establish and begin operations of the department. Fees would be charged for services.

House bill No. 286 would call for appropriation of \$2,500 yearly for the next 2 years to support a Kansas State Corn Show.

House Bill No. 302 would create a state board of milk control, composed of the secretaries of the state boards of agriculture and health, with the attorney general as a third member. The board of milk control would formulate a program of co-operation between the other 2 boards, arrange for exchange of information and joint surveys. It would have power over and above either of the other boards in cases of disputes or failure of either board to comply with the state laws.

Expand Spray Program

Fifteen additional power spraying machines, for use in livestock insect and weed-control work, have been placed on loan in Kansas by the War Department. Kansas now has 74 such machines on loan, reports Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, Kansas State College.

Power sprayers in Kansas have increased from 3 in the fall of 1943 to 255 machines now in use. Ninety-five counties have had cattle-grub programs this winter and more than 750,000 cattle were sprayed for lice and grubs, and 1,356,000 head for flies during 1946.

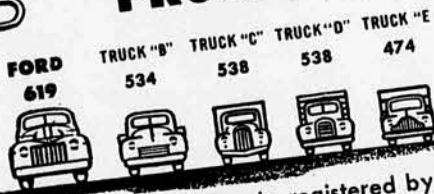


"Her thoughts were always tender—
legal tender!"

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FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER!

PROOF!



From every 1,000 new trucks registered by each of the five leaders between 1928 and 1941, above are the numbers of trucks surviving at the time of the latest national count of official registration figures.

PROOF!



Registrations show that the average age of all Ford Trucks now in use is 9 years.*

PROOF!



7 out of 11 Ford Trucks built since 1928 are still on the job.*

* Based on the latest available national count of official registration figures at the time this advertisement was prepared.

90 ⁶ H.P.
YOUR PICK OF POWER
100 ⁸ H.P.



—and **ONLY Ford** gives you **ALL** these long-life features!

Your choice of two great engines —the 100-H.P. V-8 or the 90-H.P. Six • Extra-capacity oil pump, with full pressure oiling • Ignition system weather-proofed • Easy, rolling-contact steering gear • Directed-flow crankcase ventilation • Flightlight 4-ring oil-saving pistons • Full-floating or ¾-floating axles, with shafts bearing no weight-load. More than fifty such vital endurance features add extra value to the new Ford Trucks. More than 100 body-chassis combinations to choose from. Let your Ford Dealer show you.

MORE FORD TRUCKS IN USE TODAY THAN ANY OTHER MAKE



Farming has changed more in the last 46 years than in the previous 1,900 years, states Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, Manhattan.

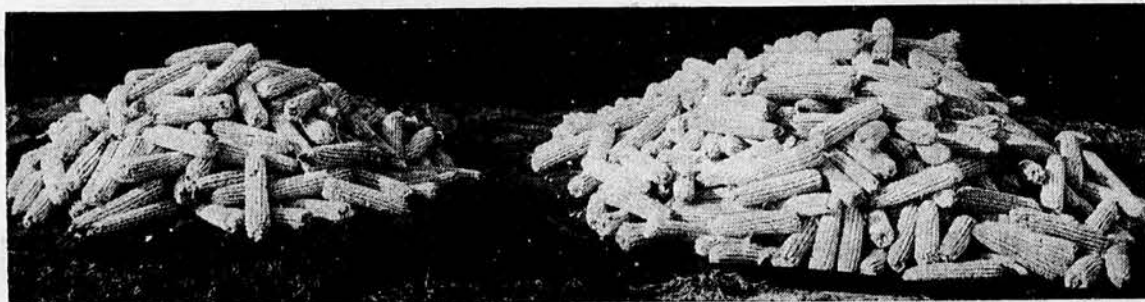
FARMING problems and farming methods have changed more in the last 46 years than in the previous 1,900 years, believes Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College. President Eisenhower puts it this way: "If a farmer living in 1900 could have suddenly been put back to the time of Christ, he would have felt more at home on the farm than if he were thrust suddenly into the 1946 farming picture."

"There isn't a thing we do on the farm now that we did 40 years ago," adds L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College extension agronomist. "Motive power for farm work, varieties of crops, soil-fertility problems, and soil-conservation problems all have changed. There is no reason why Kansas farmers today should practice obsolete things. They must change and keep changing with the times."

This rapid speed-up and change on the farm never was better illustrated than by a Kansas farmer, who recently said: "I can remember when I worked long hours and had to really hustle to husk 60 bushels of corn in a day. This year my brother and I harvested more than 900 bushels in 9 hours with a 2-row corn picker."

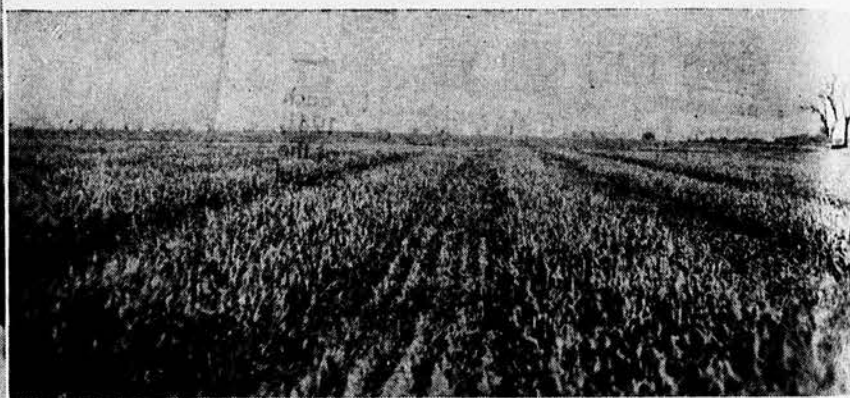
Marching ever westward at a steady pace thru-out the history of the United States has been the soil-fertility problem. Forty-six years ago, the period used by President Eisenhower for comparison, Southern Illinois was just waking up to the fact it had a soil-fertility problem. By 1922 Eastern Kansas had reached the same point in soil depletion. Today Central Kansas is facing a soil-fertility problem of about the same severity as that reached in Eastern Kansas by 1922.

Continuous cropping of corn at the Manhattan experiment station has produced a 34-year average yield of 16.1 bushels. Growing corn in a 16-year rotation, using alfalfa 4 years, has produced a 34-year average yield of 27.7 bushels.



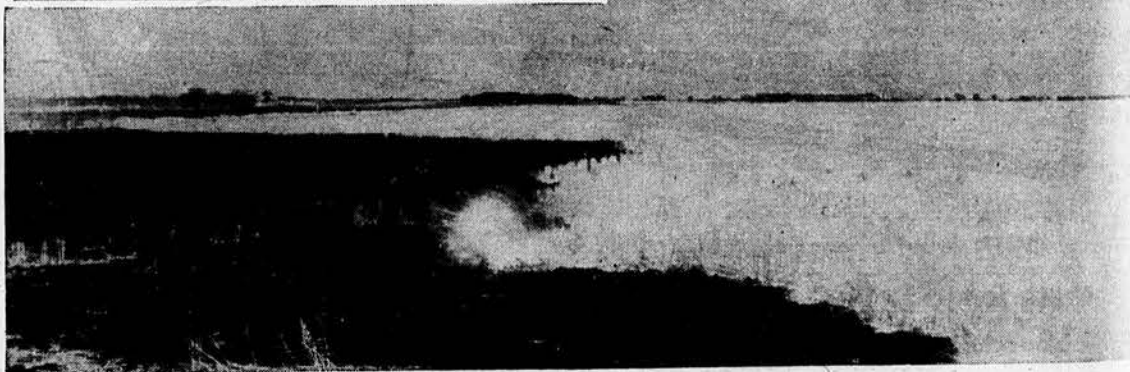
Sure, Farming Has Changed!

By DICK MANN



Phosphate has become a limiting factor in Kansas in production of several grain crops. Note difference in this field of wheat where phosphate was used in strips.

The fertility problem has moved westward. So Kansas farm income will depend more and more each year on use of fertilizers and crop rotations.



Man has depleted the soil of organic matter and nitrogen accumulated by nature thru millions of years, states Mr. Willoughby. This depletion can be figured at the rate of 1 per cent for each year of cultivation. In other words, land cultivated for 50 years now has about 50 per cent of its original fertility.

Organic matter and nitrogen are basic in soil fertility, specialists point out. Organic matter supplies nitrogen, which is the basis of all proteins later produced in crops, milk, eggs and meats. All of these proteins are derived from nitrogen liberated thru decay and decomposition of organic matter in the soil.

Organic matter in the soil wastes away at the rate of 1 per cent for each year of cultivation. Burning of crop residues, as shown here, speeds destruction of soil fertility by eliminating organic matter.

Decomposition also liberates potash, iron, and other plant foods. And it liberates the weak acids that dissolve out minerals in the parent rock materials in the soil. The amount of organic matter in the soil determines the availability of all plant food materials necessary for production.

Some of the problems now confronting Kansas farmers are as follows: Certain areas of the state are deficient in lime or calcium, brought about by cropping and leaching. Gradually more and more surface soil in Kansas is becoming deficient in lime. Sooner or later it may be necessary to apply lime in many areas not now deficient.

Most soils of Kansas show a deficiency in phosphorus as compared to strictly "fertile soils." Under virgin soil conditions there was enough available phosphorus for high crop yields. With a decrease of organic matter and drainage by cropping, phosphorus now is a limiting factor in production of alfalfa, clovers, wheat and oats, and winter barley.

Lime and phosphorus [Continued on Page 3]

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

THERE is a lot more involved in the pending loan to Greece than the one fourth to one third of a billion dollars—a "loan" which, of course, is not likely ever to be repaid—that the United States is asked to contribute to that unhappy country.

Britain has been sustaining the governments—the nations—of Greece and Turkey, to protect herself against the Russian march toward control of Western, as well as Central, Europe. Also to protect her interest in the oil-rich Middle East.

Turkey and Greece are the keys to the Eastern Mediterranean, to the Dardanelles, and to the oil field Iraq and Iran.

Russian domination of Turkey and Greece also would mean, in time, that Italy would come within the Russian orbit. After that, France and Spain; North Africa and Gibraltar. Britain in effect has served notice on the United States that it is up to us to take her place in the Mediterranean. Our Government has been asked to take over the financial support of Greece and Turkey. Also, London has informed Washington that because of the shortage of manpower in England—and for other cogent reasons—Britain must withdraw her military forces from this area.

Unless the United States is willing to see Soviet Russia move in to fill the vacuum left when Britain moves out, it is up to the United States to move into the Mediterranean with military force as well as with financial support. That, bluntly, is what Britain has checked up to the United States. Support of Greece, then Turkey, will be only a starting point, altho this may not be sufficiently emphasized from official quarters during the preliminary statements and discussions of the proposed loan to Greece.

There will be Iraq, and Iran, and Palestine, that also will fall to the United States as part of the responsibility for assuming world leadership.

So far as I know, there have been no proposals that we take over the affairs of India and Burma. Britain has announced she will move out of India not later than 1948.

The big four meeting of foreign ministers at Moscow has become in fact the meeting of the big two. The big two are the United States and Russia. Britain, paralyzed with shortage of manpower and shortage of cash, must call both of these home to survive at all, Washington has been informed. France is sitting on the brink of an explosion. The French government exists today by sufferance of French communists, who follow the Kremlin party line.

That we will be called upon soon to take a larger share in the occupation of Germany seems a certainty. If Britain cannot carry the load in Greece, it is difficult to see how she can continue to help feed and also help police Germany. And there again, when the time comes, it will be checked to the United States to take over, or allow Soviet Russia to move into the zone now occupied jointly by Britain and the United States.

Altho I doubt whether it generally is realized over the country, so far as Europe, North Africa and the Middle East are concerned, it looks as if the United States is on the march to replace the British Empire with an American Empire.

It may be that this step is inescapable; has been in the making ever since we intervened in World

War II; became inevitable when we intervened in World War II.

Policing even that much of the world is going to put a heavy strain upon our own people. It will call for heavy expenditures of funds. It will call for a considerably larger military force, I am constrained to believe, than most Americans have been expecting with the cessation of hostilities. And it will postpone, perhaps for a long time, the tax reductions and debt reduction which we had hoped to put into effect this year.

I don't like the prospect, to put it mildly.

A Promising Start

I HOPE this farming season will be the best of a series of good ones, from the production and price standpoints. If that is the case some new records will have to be established. The 1947 goals ask for another year of top production. This is the sixth time in a row our Government has made such a request. New records would not be surprising in view of what farmers already have accomplished.

If total crop production this year does establish a new record it must beat only the 1946 figures. Because last year, according to official Government reports, aggregate crop production reached an all-time high. It exceeded the earlier peak in 1942 by 2 per cent.

To me it is interesting to note exactly where this production came. New records were made with corn, wheat, potatoes, rice, soybeans, tobacco, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and truck crops. Near records were made with oats, peanuts and grapes.

Above average production was seen in hay, sorghum grain, sugar beets, sugar cane, dry peas, sweet potatoes, apples, prunes, apricots, and popcorn. Below average production was measured in cotton, cottonseed, rye, barley, flaxseed, buckwheat, dry beans, pecans, broomcorn and maple products.

Now, it is impossible for anyone to tell ahead of time what the season will bring. No one can accurately predict what crop yields will be. Yet scientists say the outcome of crop yields even this early can be more than "merely guessed at." Department of Agriculture folks here in Washington say that right now physical conditions affecting 1947 crop prospects are fully as promising as those preceding any of the recent record crop years. They base their judgment on these points:

Fall and early winter conditions were favorable. Crops in 1946—the country over—were harvested early and fields could be prepared for fall and spring planting. Quality seeds are in ample supply. More commercial fertilizers will be provided. More farm machinery will be available. Soil moisture is generally adequate. They count in everything from the amount of snow in the mountains—for irrigation purposes—to the number of farm laborers.

Word from out home in Kansas is equally encouraging. Subsoil moisture is reported good to excellent. Topsoil moisture is fair, but that has held wheat back about right. Conditions have been comparable to the fall of 1930 and spring of 1931,

when Kansas produced 251 million bushels of wheat. As of December 1, 1946, Kansas was in line to produce her second largest wheat crop, an estimated 240 million bushels for 1947. Conditions are reported little changed up to this time.

Naturally, we all will watch the season as it develops, hoping for the best. I am sure every farmer is aware of the fact that recent crop records have been due in some measure to much better than usual weather. Will good conditions hold another year? No one can tell. But it is heartening to start the season with such promising outlook. It encourages one to go ahead with full production—keeping the good of the soil in mind. Also keeping an eye on the question of how long top production will be in demand.

I said weather was somewhat responsible for record crop yields during the war years and since. I think the major part of it, however, is due to the men behind crop production. They know how to farm better, use proved varieties of crops, depend on tried crop rotations and fertilizer combinations. Great progress has been made along these lines. And with power farming equipment, it is a fact farmers are not so nearly at the mercy of the weather as in the old days.

How about the farms that have made these tremendous production records? As to size, they have grown larger with the coming of power equipment. I think that was a natural trend. A tractor can handle more land than a team of horses. That means one family can farm more acres. Yet that doesn't mean that all farms must be larger. It doesn't mean record yields wouldn't have been made on more smaller farms. Many families want comparatively small farms. And manufacturers have developed farm equipment that will fit almost any number of acres a family wishes to handle.

Since the trend started toward larger farms, here is the score to date: Now, more than half of the farm land in the U. S. is in farms of more than 500 acres, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out, compared to only one third in 1920. Farms of more than 1,000 acres now account for 40 per cent of the farm land compared with less than 25 per cent 25 years ago. In Kansas and other Midwest states, one fifth of the farm land is in farms of more than 1,000 acres. Many of them run up to 5,000 acres. The number of these farms counts up to one third more now than in 1920.

But don't count out the smaller, family-size farm. Those of 100 to 260 acres. One third of all farm land still is in this class. And I will not be surprised if there is a big increase in the number of smaller farms in the coming years. I think there should be. It seems to me it would be a healthy thing for this country. Efficiency of production promises a good living on fewer acres. As I have mentioned, everything from quality seed to the right size power farming equipment is working in favor of making a living on the family-size farm. I think you will witness a turning back to the land in the not too distant future.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Look at Uncle Sam's Buying and Selling

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings the last 2 weeks before the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture have focused attention on buying and selling activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Occasion for the hearings is the fact that the CCC's authority to function as a Government agency expires next June 30, unless renewed by Congress.

Inasmuch as the CCC is the logical agency to handle the farm price support programs of Government for the 2 years following the "cessation of hostilities" proclamation of December 31, Congress will enact the bill extending its life for at least 18 months, probably for 2 years.

Question raised on buying and sell-

ing of farm commodities goes to the heart of the conflict between private enterprise and Government in the field of world and domestic trade. Over much of the rest of the world, Government agencies handle export and import trade; handling exports and imports, Governments find it then necessary also to take over control, if not actual handling, of domestic trade.

The grain trade, and wool merchandisers, see in the extension of wartime operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation a strong possibility that

its buying and selling operations for grain exports (and its wool-buying operations) would tend to supplant Government operations for private operations in these fields.

The magnitude of the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation the last few years is not generally known. In answer to questions by members of the Agriculture Committee in the Senate hearings, it was brought out that during the last 5 years the CCC has handled business of a total volume of 30 billion (30,000 million) dollars.

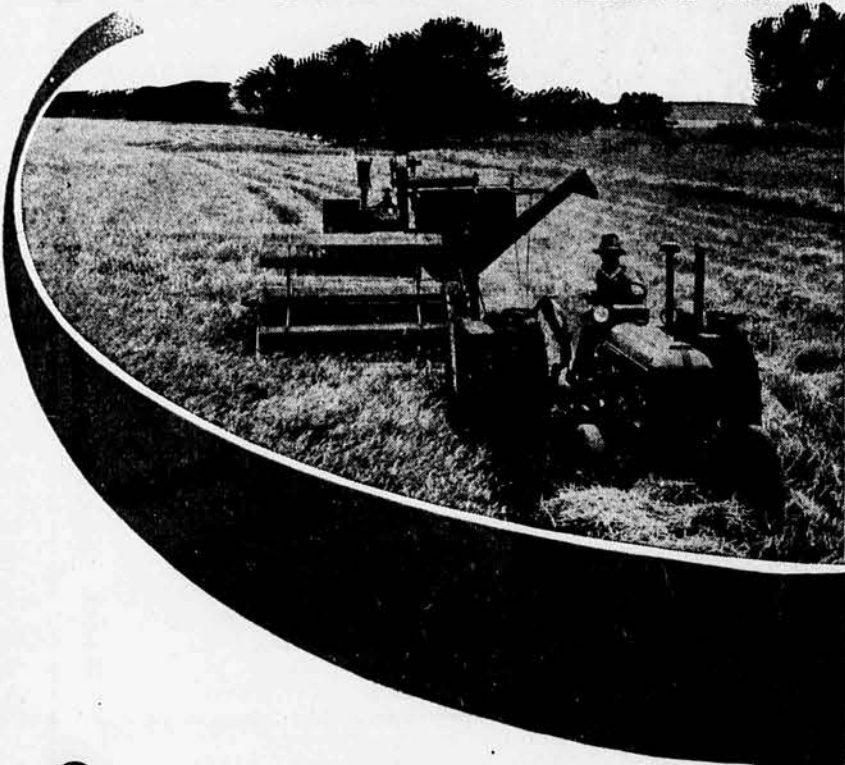
"In other words, this corporation is just about the biggest corporation in the country, handling more business considerably than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, pointed out.

Incidentally, if the Commodity Credit Corporation were to close out as of today, its operations would show a net profit of several hundred million dollars. Its prospective losses on wheat and cotton and other commodity loans in the late thirties have been turned into a profit thru the high prices resulting from the world-wide demand for foodstuffs and other products of the farm.

On the other hand, the RFC, if closed (Continued on Page 32)

Today as for 25 years

Blazing the Trail to a Better Combine Harvest



Until Case came out with the "prairie" combine in 1922 it had never been practical . . . few even thought it possible . . . to harvest grain from the standing stalk anywhere east of the Rockies. The success and popularity of that Case combine marked the birth and set the pattern of combine harvesting as we know it today.

Into that early combine went all the experience of 80 years in threshing, separating and cleaning all kinds of seeds and grains in all the corners of the earth. Today, as then, the capacity of a combine, its ability to cope with difficult conditions, and the percentage of the crop that it saves, all depend on those same three things—threshing, separating and cleaning.

Where farmers have used combines longest and know them best . . . where grain of tough varieties or in tough condition has to be harvested . . . where fine, light seeds or fragile beans or peas present their special problems . . . in fact, wherever demands on a combine are most exacting, there the 6-foot Case "A" commands the highest respect.

To save your crops more surely, handle your harvest more swiftly, plan now to have a Case combine. Count on Case ENDURANCE for low upkeep and extra years of combine life.



CASE



While production is in full swing on the "A" combine, thousands of farmers want them. See your Case dealer. Write for combine catalog; also mention size and type of tractor, implements, hay machines, etc., you may need. Ask for free booklet "Advanced Farm Practices" and new soil conservation booklet "Strips and Curves." J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-47, Racine, Wis.

More Farms Get Electricity

Just Any Kind of Wiring Won't Do the Job

MORE than twice as many Kansas farm homes will be reached with electricity during 1947 as were added during 1946, according to H. S. Heinrichs, director of rural industrial development for the Kansas Power Company. Mr. Heinrichs was including all new customers to be serviced by utilities and co-ops.

Altho everything is being done to extend lines and hook up new farms, it will be a minimum of 3 years before all those now applying for rural electrification can be serviced, he says.

Electrical supplies and equipment are still in tight supply and, of course, there is a greater demand for extended service than at any time in history. To make matters worse, old established lines are overloaded and heavier lines are having to be installed in many instances.

Mr. Heinrichs explained that in one county serviced by his company, the load has doubled in the last 12 months. In one community the load has increased in volume 10 times over what it was 12 years ago.

All of this delays to some extent the expansion of new lines. But expansion is being speeded up, which will be good news to many farm communities.

While waiting for electricity to reach your farm, there is something that you could be doing to save you money and trouble later. That job is planning your wiring system so it will do the work you want it to do.

"Too many people," says Mr. Heinrichs, "fail to do enough planning in advance, and then when electricity arrives either get a poor job of wiring or one that isn't adequate."

Should Last a Lifetime

The basic wiring job should last the lifetime of the buildings, says Mr. Heinrichs. The goal of every farmer installing electricity should be to "wire for life."

How should this planning be done? we asked. First, said Mr. Heinrichs, a farmer should make as complete a list as possible of all electrical uses he plans for each building and turn this list over to the electrician who will do the job. This gives the electrician a chance to plan the shortest possible lines, best arrangements of outlets, and the right size wire for each job.

Having a definite plan for the entire farmstead wiring job means that the service pole can be located correctly. But neither the service pole nor any farmstead wiring should be done, says Mr. Heinrichs, until you know where the main line will enter your property. Unless this point is known, all of your building connections may be put in the wrong locations.

It probably isn't possible for a farmer to anticipate every future use he will make of his electricity. But if the basic wiring job is done right the system can be changed or expanded later with a minimum of cost.

In order to insure a good job of wiring, says Mr. Heinrichs, it is best to

hire an electrician who has made a study of rural installations. They are considerably different than industrial wiring.

An automatic circuit breaker instead of a fuse box offers many advantages, states Mr. Heinrichs, and costs only about 10 per cent more. With this installation, when a load gets too heavy for a line the automatic circuit breaker kicks off. Instead of hunting a fuse, all the farmer has to do is flip the switch to full off position, then turn it back on. If the line has cleared, service is resumed. If not, the switch keeps kicking off until the line is clear.

Importance of having the right size wire for the various lines cannot be overemphasized, states Mr. Heinrichs. A single line 15 feet long that is too small for the job asked of it can cost a farmer \$3.60 a year in lost current, plus an unknown number of blown fuses and inconvenience. On the other hand, it is a waste to put in larger wire than needed. If your electrician knows in advance what will be required of each line he can install the size that will give the most service at the least cost.

Are You Right-Handed?

Little things are important, too. Your electrician should know whether each outlet will more often serve a left- or right-handed person. If your outlets for work equipment are installed for a right-handed person and you happen to be left-handed, you may be standing in your own light while working or have to battle the cords that are always in the way. This is especially true for the farm woman.

You may be able to save money by assisting an electrician, but doing your own wiring alone is dangerous, says Mr. Heinrichs. The mistakes you make may cost considerably more than the hire of an electrician, besides endangering your family and buildings due to fire hazards from faulty installations.

For complete information on how to plan your farmstead system, and how to know whether you are getting a good job of wiring, write to Kansas Farmer Service Editor, Topeka, and ask for Kansas State College Extension Bulletin 63, revised. It is entitled "Wiring the Farmstead," and is well illustrated with pictures and drawings of all the important things you need to know.

May Harm Seed

Where sweet clover seed is threshed when pods are dry and mature, little further treatment is needed, state U. S. D. A. plant specialists. Some farmers feed the threshed seed back thru the machine a second time, using a cylinder closed down so that hulls will be taken off without cracking the seeds.

Plant specialists report that where hulls have been removed in threshing operations further scarifying may actually harm germination of the seed.

A Long Water System

Services Home, Chicken House, Stock Tanks. Is Good Fire Protection.

WHAT may be the longest farm water system in Kansas is claimed by Frank Magette, Mitchell county farmer. He pumps water 260 rods from the well to the house by use of an electric motor.

Getting an automatic water system sufficient for the home and for livestock has been a long process, but the Magettes have had some kind of water system since 1917.

In the early period of the system water was pumped from the well to a cistern near the house thru a rubber hose on top the ground, then hand pumped from the cistern into a large tank in the house. "When I was a boy my Saturday morning job was pumping water into the reserve tank," recalls Mr. Magette. Altho it was hard work it beat carrying the water nearly a mile.

The present system utilizes a large reservoir near the barns. Water is pumped into this reservoir and from there to the house, stock

tanks, and into the chicken house.

Mr. Magette has learned a trick in watering livestock. He uses small tanks with float valves and says they never freeze over in winter like large tanks and he doesn't need a water heater. By using small tanks the cattle keep fresh water coming in at more frequent intervals and this prevents freezing over.

The Magette water system prevented at least one disastrous fire on the farm. The fire occurred in a new brooder house that had been brought up near the barns for conditioning just before putting in the chicks. A defective oil heater started a fire in the brooder but it was quickly extinguished with a stream of water. The new brooder had cost between \$200 and \$250 and sustained only slight damage. Had plenty of water not been available Mr. Magette would have lost the brooder, and the fire might have spread to other farm buildings.

Flying Farmers

A STATE-WIDE map of farm airstrips will be one direct result of the 1947 meeting of the Kansas Flying Farmers Club at Hutchinson, May 21. This map has been in the minds of the executive committee since the last meeting. Drawings of some of these airports have been received, but the job will be completed at the annual meeting.

Here is the way it will work. As Flying Farmers register for the annual meeting, they will be given an opportunity to locate their own airstrips on a large map of the state. At the same time pilots will be asked to jot down an accurate description of their strip, definitely locating it relative to near-by towns.

Ellis Dinsmore, director of the club from Clay Center, will be in charge of registration and of the map-making job. After it is printed, this map will be handy to own. It will break the ice for a lot of new flying friends over the state.

In the last year Al Ward has found being president of the Kansas club brings a lot of requests for personal appearances. His calendar has been loaded. Several cities over the state have asked for his help in planning and promoting flying clubs and airports. In addition he has attended a number of airport dedications in the last year, and has joined a lot of aviation booster trips. He says he hasn't been able to fill all requests but somehow will get around to them.

Returning home from a meeting of the board of directors at Hutchinson last month, Mr. Ward and Lloyd Chance, Liberal, were invited to attend a luncheon at St. John. They expected to visit with just a few pilots and aviation enthusiasts. Actually there were 31 present. It looks like things will be buzzing around St. John this spring and summer. Three new Flying Farmer members from St. John joined the club. They are Floyd Firebaugh, Milton Rusco and Norman J. Batchman.

Pilots appreciate a friendly welcome when stopping for gas and weather information. And many air-men have come to expect just that when stopping at Larned. Flying Farmers depend on a cheery word and smile from Virginia Lupfer, airport secretary. But it is more than just her ability to make flyers feel at home. Every day she picks up accurate weather reports by short wave and posts them for the convenience of pilots. Miss Lupfer holds a private ticket and is a member of the active Larned Aviation Association. Whether or not they need gas, a number of pilots when flying that way stop at Larned just to say hello.

Maybe he isn't the sharpest pilot in the state, but we nominate Harry Stevens, Hutchinson, as the most persistent. Mr. Stevens just recently received his private pilot's license. How long has he been a student? With a chuckle he admits he has been at it since 1927.

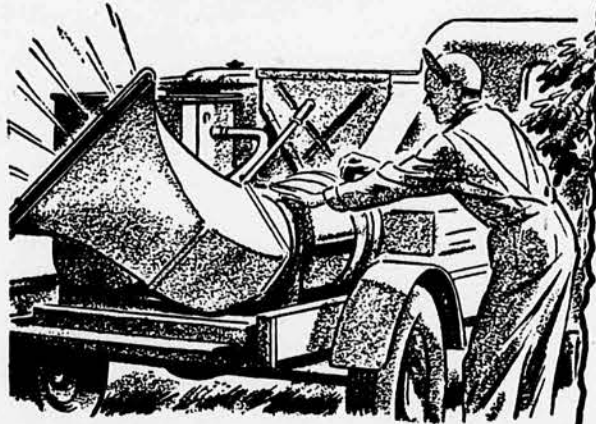
Mr. Stevens is chairman of the state chamber of commerce aviation committee and has been a real friend to the Flying Farmers Club in its first year. He has been working hard to get necessary bills to the legislature so Kansas can assume its rightful position in the aviation picture.

No, we never get too old to learn. Ralph Bowlby, Ellis county rancher, is well past 60 but is on his way to a private license. About 6 months ago he made up his mind to learn to fly, to own a plane and to have a landing strip on his ranch. He is on his way. He recently completed his first solo flight. You can't keep a Kansan down.

"Agricultural research benefits everyone. This is not always apparent at first glance. Sometimes it is not true at all for the first few years after a discovery is made or a process is perfected. But knowledge, like water, is difficult to dam up. It eventually flows over and reaches every crevice of our national life, bringing its benefits to all who wish to use it."—A. R. A.

THE MODERN FARMER

New Type Sprayer-Duster



Tested extensively in New England and the Middle East for insect and fungus control, this high-velocity blower has been especially designed for applying DDT and other insecticides, either as dusts or concentrated sprays. This new high-pressure unit gives quick coverage of largest trees... it will treat ten acres or more per hour... can be adjusted to desired degree of agitation depending on foliage... and, designed for flexibility, it is satisfactory for most purposes in forest, orchard or field crop work.

New Livestock Spray

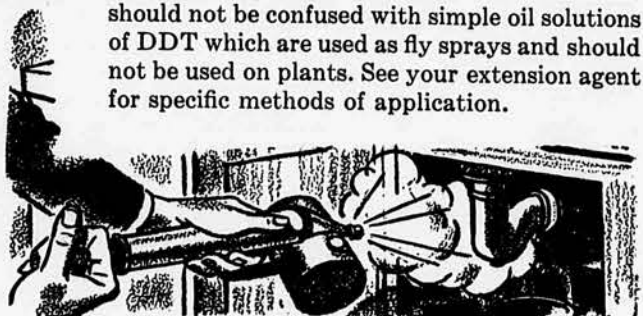
Cities Service has developed an effective space "Livestock Spray" for use against stable or barn flies, horn flies, mosquitoes and other insects affecting livestock. It is non-poisonous and will not burn or blister when used as directed. "Cities Service Livestock Spray"



should always be applied through a good hand or machine sprayer. Order "Livestock Spray" from your local Cities Service Farm Representative.

Handy Insecticide for Home Use

Stop flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches... help make your home comfortable and sanitary with "Cities Service Insect Spray" containing 1% DDT. It has a pleasant odor and it will not stain fabrics when used as directed. Keep the gallon container available for ready use. Order from your Cities Service Farm Representative.



NEW DEVELOPMENTS in entomology promise improved insect control in the future. Especially interesting are the wider uses of the aerosol method of dispersing insecticides—both the liquefied gas and the so-called fogs which are generated mechanically or with the aid of heat.

As a result of newly developed spray distributors, the application of liquid insecticides from the air is becoming more practical. For the control of certain insects, as little as one half gallon of a suitable concentration of one of the new insecticides will give effective control on an area as large as an acre.

Best of all, research is providing more effective and wider use for DDT and other new insecticides. There is no question that modern research as practiced by the Agricultural Research Administration of the U.S.D.A. and applied by modern farmers, is gradually reducing America's vast insect tolls, recently estimated at \$250 million annually for mosquitoes... \$100 million for corn-ear worms... and \$150 million for the cattle grub, to name a few. *Be wise—modernize.*

How to Use DDT on Potatoes



Results will be influenced by the type and condition of your equipment. When Department of Agriculture instructions have been carefully observed, yields increased as high as 73%! Used as a dust, wettable powder, or oil emulsion, DDT experiments indicate that, for aphid control, a dust contain-

ing 1.75 lbs. of actual DDT per acre, and an oil emulsion spray containing 0.5 lb. of DDT per acre are most effective. Oil emulsions should not be confused with simple oil solutions of DDT which are used as fly sprays and should not be used on plants. See your extension agent for specific methods of application.

Cities Service means Great Service

— ALL THE WAY FROM THE REFINERY TO YOUR FARM



It Pays to Keep Farm Engines

BEFORE

Valve from a popular make car engine after 17,000 miles' service with "just any" oil. Note how stem surface is covered with deposits that waste fuel, oil and power—increase risk of wear—result in costly repair bills!

AFTER

Same valve after 2,000 miles' additional service—this time with New Mobil-oil. See how amazing cleaning properties have helped remove deposits for smoother, more economical operation—better protection against wear.



YOUR Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man offers you a complete program to cut farm machine maintenance costs. He starts by analyzing your equipment, recommends the correct oil or grease for every part of each machine. And he's

able to serve you with a complete line of top-quality products. His factory-tested methods help reduce maintenance time, expense—keep farm engines at full power! His service costs nothing, saves a lot of time and money.

For Tractor, Truck or Car
Change to



Mobiloil
The All-Purpose Engine Oil

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A PRODUCT FOR EVERY FARM NEED

MOBILGAS—For powerful, thrifty performance in your tractor.

MOBILGREASE—A type for every grease lubrication problem.

MOBILGAS GEAR OIL—Premium quality—made in correct grades for cold or hot weather operation.

POWERFUEL—Quick-starting, clean-burning, economical.

MOBILCOTE 270—Protects against rust and corrosion. Easy to apply.



Mobilgas-Mobiloil

Can Produce More

Cecil A. Jones, Washington county farmer, near Hanover, carried out 7 major soil- and water-conservation practices on his farms in 1946, under provisions of the Agricultural Conservation program. Mr. Jones recently reported on his practices to his county ACA committee on the work he had done. He said he has built up the fertility of his soil for greater production, established a sod on land that was too steep to cultivate, and took additional steps to protect the cropland from erosion.

Jones applied superphosphate to sweet clover, established a stand of brome grass on 21 acres having more than a 6 per cent slope, contoured intertilled crops on 48 acres, contoured 57 acres of drilled crops, established 17,500 square feet of sod waterway, harvested 1,200 pounds of alfalfa seed from 20 acres, and built 1,500 feet of terraces. The yields on the contoured field were reported to be much better than those on similar fields not farmed on the contour.

Mr. Jones intends to carry out additional conservation practices in 1947. He will sign a 1947 Farm Plan as soon as the county office has it ready. The Washington county ACA committee will set aside practice payment funds to assist Mr. Jones with his work.

County ACA committees report they are in position to assist farmers with practices in 1947.

Study Egg Markets

An egg-production and price-support program for 1948 received attention of Kansas poultry producers, processors, and hatcherymen March 10, at a meeting in Wichita. The meeting was called by the state PMA committee.

Egg production per capita during the last 2 years has averaged one third higher than prewar, while domestic consumption has averaged one sixth higher, states Karl Shoemaker, Kansas State College extension marketing specialist. Mr. Shoemaker says there is a possibility egg production will be maintained at a high level by price supports, and that cost to the Government until December 31, 1948, may be very high.

It is hoped Kansas poultrymen and others interested in this industry can formulate a Kansas policy as a basis for future programs.

Rebuilds Poor Soil

Sweet clover will do wonders for soil, George C. Hyde, Wilson county, has found. Twelve years ago he bought 80 acres of very poor ground. Today, Mr. Hyde says he will pit it against much bottom land.

Sweet clover figured strongly in his crop rotation the last 12 years. He starts the legume in the spring with oats or wheat. The following year, he plants maize or corn. Small grain follows the row crop. After another year of row crop, he puts the ground into sweet clover again with the succeeding small grain.

Will it produce? As a test, Mr. Hyde has used no legume in a 4-acre patch. There is no difference in the soils except for the crops that have been produced on them. The small patch will not produce half as much as the other acreage, Mr. Hyde says.

Plan Army Week

Stating that "A strong America is a peaceful America," the War Department has asked for designation of Monday, April 7, as Army Day, and for April 6 to April 12 as Army Week.

Purpose of the observation is to honor America's soldiers, living and dead; to call attention to the new peacetime pattern of national defense now being developed; to make the public aware of the Army's assignments both at home and abroad; to explain the need for a well-trained, sufficient army of volunteers; and to bring the people and their army closer together in our national community.

In addition to national radio and advertising programs and army demonstrations, local groups will foster many types of local observances.

Try 2,4-D to Weed Wheat

Might Double Yields in Wet Years, Scientists Say

THE selective herbicide 2,4-D, known to the public for the last 2 years as a lawn weed killer that does not harm grass, now is being recommended for killing weeds in some field crops. Weed-control specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and state experiment stations are suggesting its use in wheat, oats, barley, and sugar cane.

Tests of considerable scale make these field results with 2,4-D a most promising means of increasing farm efficiency. In the Red River Valley in North Dakota, for example, wheat fields badly infested with wild mustard, an annual weed, treated with 2,4-D produced 10 to 15 more bushels of wheat an acre than adjoining untreated fields. In Louisiana, where alligator weed, an amphibious plant, spreads from the bayous to the cane fields, farmers are using the chemical in combating the pest that has choked out many fields. Previously, flame cultivators gave the only means of control, as cultivation by plowing merely spreads it. The chemical treatment appears just as effective as flame, and is cheaper.

L. W. Kephart, weed specialist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, says that chemical weed killing is not new—it has been possible previously to kill all plants in a treated area. But with the coming of 2,4-D, as a selective herbicide, there is opportunity for wider use of chemicals as weed killers. Farmers previously used chemicals as a last resort because they killed out all vegetation and often made the land unfit for cropping for 1 to 3 years. In contrast, 2,4-D may be applied on some crops while the crops are growing without harming them.

Expect to Find More Uses

More use is expected for 2,4-D with small grains because they are widely grown, and because annual weeds present a problem to great numbers of farmers, especially in the belt extending from Maine to North Dakota, south to Iowa and Maryland, and in the humid regions of the Pacific Northwest. Even farmers in the dry-land area of the Wheat Belt (Western Kansas northward) might double wheat yields in wet years, as weeds are bad when moisture conditions are good. It is found that 2,4-D controls the weeds when they are treated early. In moderately dry to drouth years, treatment might be uneconomical.

In 24 Western and North Central states, weed-control districts functioning under state authority and sponsored by state experiment station and U. S. D. A. weed specialists are laying plans for an active chemical weed-killing campaign this spring. A North Central regional meeting recently was held at Des Moines, Ia. The Western regional meeting was held February 6 and 7 at Portland, Ore. Eleven Northeastern states planned to set up organization procedures for weed districts when they met at Ithaca, N. Y., February 18 and 19.

Delegates to the Des Moines meet-

ing generally agreed that sodium or amine salt of 2,4-D could be used in destroying susceptible annual weeds growing in wheat, oats, and barley; that the ester forms (alcohol base) of 2,4-D, often more effective with stubborn weeds than sodium salts, might be used in controlling broad-leaved shrubs and weeds on right-of-ways by railroads, state highway departments, and power companies; that sodium salt of 2,4-D is useful to prevent seed formation of bindweed, Canada thistle, and certain other deep-rooted perennials—the so-called noxious weeds. They recommended also that spraying of poison ivy be confined to early summer when the plant is making its first growth. All weeds are most susceptible when making rapid growth. Experimental results with the deep-rooted perennials still are inconclusive as to whether repeated treatments will completely eradicate these meanest of weed pests. It is known, however, that annual treatments will keep them under control.

Mr. Kephart advises that farmers who intend using 2,4-D obtain information from their county agricultural agents as to local conditions, especially those that may influence time and manner of application.

Cost About \$1 an Acre

Experiments during the last 2 years show that 1 to 1½ pounds of 2,4-D to the acre dissolved in 100 to 125 gallons of water or applied in a dust is sufficient to control annual weeds in small grains. At current prices, the 2,4-D will cost less than \$1 an acre. If home-owned spraying equipment is available, total cost of the chemical and its application should run less than \$3 an acre.

Remember, 2,4-D will kill many valuable plants. When it is being applied, especially as a dust, care should be taken to prevent drift.

For this reason, it now appears, application as a spray or dust with airplanes will be practical only where no trees, shrubs and susceptible crops are near by. In the Plains region where wheat adjoins more wheat or pasture, airplane application may be feasible. For ground spraying, which will be necessary in most areas, the best equipment, authorities say, is a specially designed sprayer with a 40-foot boom. It can be operated by tractor power at 8 to 10 miles an hour.

Scientists in the bureau responsible for basic research on the hormonelike substances first started working with chemical plant growth regulators, of which 2,4-D is one of several hundred, a little more than 10 years ago. At first they were interested primarily in those that increased growth. Some, including 2,4-D, apparently stimulated some plants too much, causing them to use up food reserves and die.

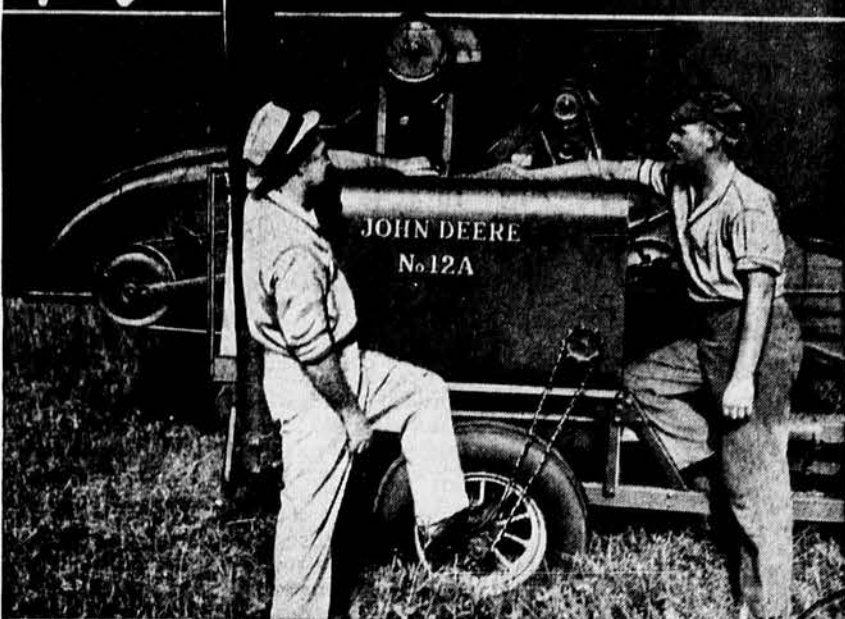
At the beginning of the war, however, attention was centered on plant growth regulators as plant killers. As a result of the early work the bureau announced the feasibility of using 2,4-D as a selective weed killer in the summer of 1944.

Made to Her Liking



Helene Hickert, Cheyenne county farm operator, had this dining-room suite handmade to her liking. The table top is one solid piece of white oak. Note shelf arrangement at both sides of the chest of drawers, and individual benches rather than chairs around the table.

"You just can't beat this combine, Bill!"

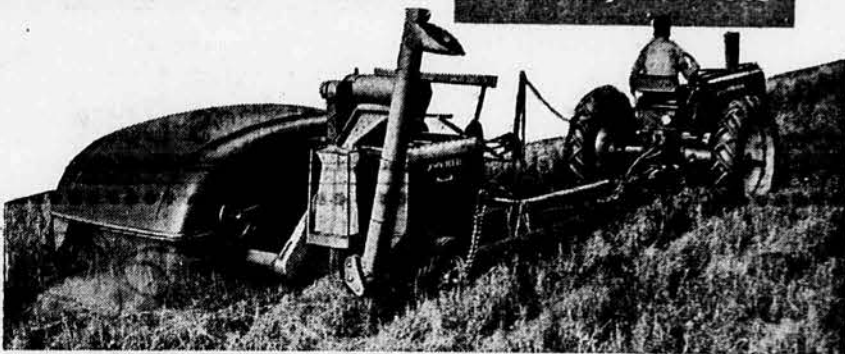
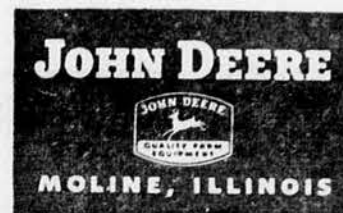


IN everything that counts in good combine performance, "You just can't beat the John Deere No. 12-A Six-Foot, Full-Width, Straight-Through Combine". Its well-balanced design puts it ahead of the field—offers you more value for your money.

Surplus capacity for saving more grain or seed in all crop conditions . . . easy adaptability for successfully harvesting all combineable crops . . . exceptional simplicity for ease of operation . . . light weight for low power require-

ments . . . lasting strength for field dependability and low operating cost—these all-important No. 12-A advantages are your assurance of combine harvesting at its best.

See your John Deere dealer for further information. A free 4-color folder will be mailed upon request.



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SKYLINE ROUGHAGE AND GRAIN BLOWER



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SKYLINE DOUBLE DUTY GRINDER

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Important to cost control is versatile labor-saving machinery. Single-purpose equipment is rapidly giving way to more modern devices designed for varied use. Skyline equipment fits this need because it's engineered to serve more than one purpose.

The new "90" Skyline Hydraulic Loader will dig, scoop, rake, bulldoze and stack. The Harvester will cut and shred ensilage from row crop or forage, and by adding feed chute, will make portable grinder. The Four-Wheel All-Steel Trailer will do dozens of year-round farm jobs without attachments. The Blower handles grain, hay or ensilage in stride.

The Trailer will also serve as manure spreader by adding attachments. The Grinder, grinds, chops, shreds, fills silos.

Write For Literature 347



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Manufacturers of Farm Machinery
1521 McLEAN BLVD. WICHITA, KANSAS

Shortage of Trees, Too

40 Million Acres Still to Be Planted

SEEDLINGS and transplants for planting land on farms under the State-Federal co-operative program, as well as that of the Soil Conservation Service, will be inadequate to meet the larger demand thru 1947 and possibly longer. This depends on how rapidly the nurseries can be restored, and how good the seed crop proves to be this year and next. Reduction of tree output in the 70 state-operated forest nurseries in 42 states and two territories is the result of a severe cut in available labor during the war, and the very short crop of forest tree seeds. During the war, the seedbed area in the nurseries was radically reduced, and a number of nurseries were closed entirely. Under the best conditions, at least 2 years is required to bring a nursery back into production. But 1944 and 1945 were not good seed years. This will retard the comeback in seedling production.

Cheaper Planting May Come

Forest Service estimates from state reports that about 63 million seedlings and transplants were produced at the state nurseries in 1945, 38 million of which went to farmers. The probable demand for farm plantings would require 125 million young trees. If seedlings were available, the planting rate would again be upward after a decline during the war period. In 1942 there were 74,218,500 seedlings distributed from the state nurseries, while in 1944 the total fell to 37,980,000. Other factors which affect the upswing in tree planting are the higher cost of planting stock and the high cost of labor. The cost of growing seedlings, owing partly to the drop in volume, increased threefold from 1941 to 1945. Cheaper planting may become possible thru wider use of machinery to supplant hand labor in both the nursery and in field planting. Costs also would be reduced by larger volume production.

Funds Provided by Law

Federal aid funds for forest plantings on farms come from two existing laws—the Clark-McNary Act and Norris-Doxey Act. Taken together, they provide the Federal aid equal to 50 per cent of the actual net state expenditures on the one hand, and 100 per cent of any money which farmers actually pay out for seedlings purchased from state nurseries on the other.

During the 20 years the farm forest planting service under these laws has been effective, co-operative planting stock has been distributed for about one million acres. It is estimated that 40 million acres on farms still need to

be planted. If the job could be finished in 40 years, it would mean making each future year's work equal 20 years of past performance. Naturally this would call for a corresponding increase in state nursery facilities. In practice, however, no definite goal has been established and one cannot be set easily because of the uncertainty in seed crops.

Farm areas ordinarily included in probable forest tree plantings are woodlots not naturally restocked, poor cropland more suitable for trees, poor pasture, abandoned farm land, and shelterbelts to halt wind erosion.

The Soil Conservation Service has been co-operating in farm forest planting for some time. SCS maintains 21 nurseries, mostly in the eastern states, and it is said their output for 1946 reached 20 million seedlings. However, there is a backlog of demands amounting to about 200 million trees. With a supply equal only to a tenth of the demand, the emphasis will be placed on speeding up production and with main reliance on state nurseries in the future.

Distributed at Less Than Cost

Besides the special program of SCS, trees are distributed to farmers at less than cost under State-Federal aid from the following states, with the number of nurseries in each:

Five nurseries in Wisconsin; 4 each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Michigan; 3 in Indiana; 2 in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Georgia, North Carolina and Illinois; and one each in Idaho, Montana, Kansas, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, W. Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, and Ohio.

Farmers and the public in general are more forest-minded than ever. The Forest Service staff finds that interest is increasing in the replanting and management of farm forests and woodlots, while the organized conservation of timber resources is receiving attention. Those attitudes stem from at least four major reasons:

(1) The huge use of wood products during the war which took a heavy toll of available supplies and threatened future supplies also; (2) development of new uses for wood and wood derivatives by chemical research; (3) the widespread housing shortage; and (4) the need for forest growth to conserve water and soil resources, and to reduce spring flood damage and to check wind and water erosion.

Guernsey Breeders Win High Honors

SEVERAL Kansas Guernsey breeders have received recognition from the American Guernsey Cattle Club for high-producing cows in their herds.

Frederick E. Kissinger, Ottawa, is credited with owning the Guernsey state yearly production leader for 1946. She is junior 3-year-old Springdale Margie, which produced 11,166 pounds of milk and 528 pounds of butterfat. She had the highest record in the 365-day division carrying a calf for 200 days.

W. G. Ransom, Ransomville, owns the Guernsey with the highest state yearly production record in the 365-day division carrying a calf less than 200 days. This cow is Ransom Phyllis Patricia, which produced 13,286 pounds of milk and 568 pounds of butterfat, starting test as a 7-year-old.

H. D. Hyer, Olathe, made the highest state yearly production record in the 305-day division, twice-a-day milking, with 5-year-old Rose King's Butterfat. She produced 10,684 pounds of milk and 530 pounds of butterfat.

E. M. Beachy, Hutchinson, took top state honors in the Herd Improvement Register Division with 6-year-old Beachy Farm Topsy, which produced 12,050 pounds of milk and 592 pounds of butterfat. She was milked 1,095 times while on test.

Other animals winning state recognition in the 305-day division (cows milked twice daily) are: Vansdale

Crusader's Gretta, owned by Keith W. VanHorn, Sabetha; Vansdale Crusader's Julia, owned by Keith VanHorn, and Ransom Fayette's Frankie, owned by W. G. Ransom, Ransomville.

Additional honors in the Herd Improvement Register Division are: Beachy Farm Dairymaid, M. M. Beachy, Hutchinson; Albans Valbrooks, Delcia, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Bublitz, Olathe; Kanstacol Fashioner's Brenda, Kansas State College, and Iris of Elgercon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Bublitz.



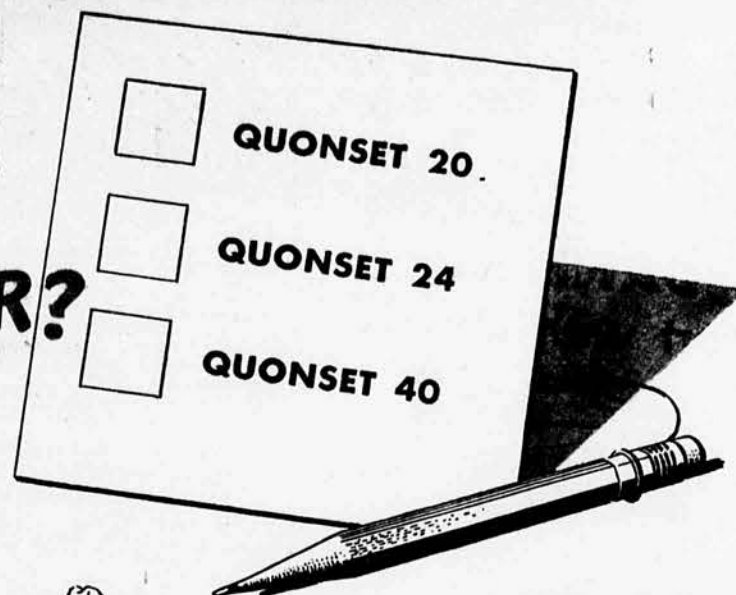
"Sorry—she just went home to YOU!"

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tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! It tells how you may help in this expanding program of healing. Write for your free copy of the story today.
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WHICH Quonset* ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE FOR?



Here are their platforms and qualifications:



Quonset 20 War veteran with a great service record. Won military commendation for ease and speed of erection, utility and strength. Claims "without fear of successful contradiction" to be the world's most versatile building. All-steel, and 20 feet wide. Length variable, in 12-foot extensions. Walk door, two windows and ventilating louvers in end walls standard; side-wall windows also available.



Quonset 24 A vote for the Quonset 24 is a vote for finer farm buildings. It stands for better storage space for animals, vehicles, tools . . . and *keeps* on standing for years and years. Very adaptable to changing needs. Width, 24 feet; length to suit, in 12-foot sections, with choice of open front, solid panel or sliding door in each section. Standard end wall is solid, but end-wall door and window are available.



Quonset 40 The people's choice for a building that's big in everything but cost. Length is variable, in 20-foot extensions; width is 40 feet. That leaves a big, clear-span interior that can be partitioned in any way you like, if you like. Big free-sliding door, four windows and ventilating louvers in each end panel are standard; side-wall windows available. What a buy for a barn!



*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Whichever way you vote -

You Get a Strong, Sturdy, Fire-Resistant Farm Building

You really can't go wrong with a Quonset—any Quonset. All three share the sturdiness, the fire-resistance and the permanence of all-steel construction. And all three bring you the simplicity and flexibility of Stran-Steel framing, with its exclusive nailing groove for attaching other materials. Quonsets go up in a hurry, and won't sag, warp or rot or be bothered by termites. See your local Quonset dealer for full details, or write for his name if you don't know it.

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Here's the Recipe- For PROFITABLE poultry raising

DANNEN Start with DANNEN Chick Starter



To give your baby chicks a safe start. Available in mash, or **CHICK-ETS**... a new different, better chick starter that's beak size for little biddies.

FOLLOW THE DANNEN COMPLETE FEEDING PROGRAM

DANNEN CHICK GROWER. Feed from 7th to 14th week to grow 'em fast.

DANNEN PULLET BOOSTER. Feed from the 14th to 21st week to boost pullets along to early egg production.

DANNEN EGG FEED. Use from 21st week on to get pullets into full production. It helps them lay lots of eggs through the winter.

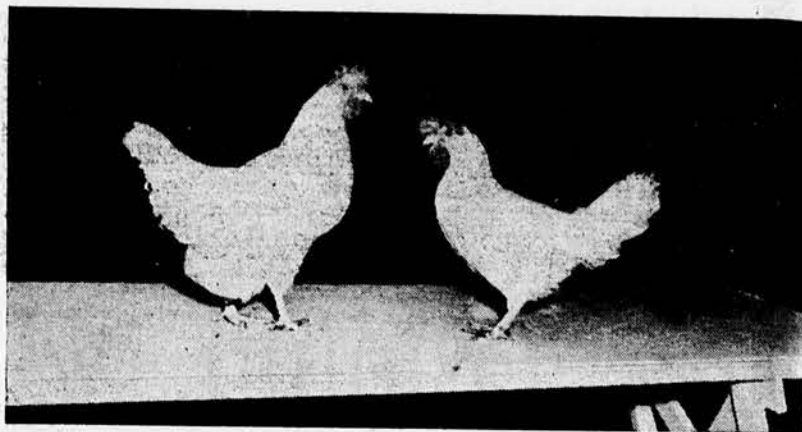
EASTHILLS DEE-TABS. A superior type drinking water disinfectant. 150 DEE-TABS cost just \$1.00.



SEE YOUR LOCAL
DANNEN DEALER

Test Hybrids and Leghorns

Results Indicate Poultry Changes Are Coming



The new Hy-Line pullets are larger and deeper bodied than the large-size Leghorns, as shown in this comparison of 2 pullets the same age. The Hy-Line, on the left, weighed about 1 pound heavier than the Leghorn at the time this picture was taken.

HYBRID chickens, new in Kansas, are being tested on 4 Sedgwick county farms against the top Leghorns produced by the J. O. Coombs & Son Hatchery. The Coombs Hatchery is Kansas distributor for Hy-Line hybrids.

Each of the 4 farmers was given 150 hybrid and 150 Leghorn pullets 3 weeks old. The Hy-Lines are the new hybrid produced along the same general principles as used by hybrid seed corn producers, and are the result of crossing 4 inbred lines. The Leghorns used in the tests are from 2 unrelated, non-inbred lines whose egg breeding are the finest produced by the Coombs Hatchery for production and egg size.

Comparisons are being made between the hybrids and Leghorns on egg production, livability, egg size, growth, and feed consumption.

Raised Under Same Conditions

All the chicks, Leghorns and hybrids were mixed together in the same brooders and raised under identical conditions. When put into laying houses on the farms last fall, they were divided and put in separate compartments in the same laying houses. They are getting identical feed and all other management practices are the same for both Leghorns and hybrids. Each of the 4 farmers, however, is using his own feeding and management practices, so conditions are not identical on all farms. Thus, the chickens are being handled under average farm conditions.

Reporting on the experiment at the time the birds entered the laying houses, Eustace Coombs stated: "The hybrid pullets averaged about one half pound more in weight than our largest strain Leghorns."

In tests made last year the hybrids were less susceptible to slumps in egg production. They seemed to lay steadily thruout the winter regardless of weather or diseases.

What Egg Records Show

Comparison between hybrids and Leghorns for the first 4 months of this laying season (average of all tests) showed Hy-Lines had produced 82.18 eggs to the pullet and the Leghorns 71.07. These figures were based on dividing total number of eggs per month by the average number of layers. On a hen-housed basis the Hy-Lines produced 75.74 eggs on an average for the 4 months compared to 67.26 for the Leghorns. In per cent of production, Hy-Lines had 67.3 production while the Leghorns had 58 per cent. During the 4 months each hybrid pullet consumed 35.42 pounds of feed while each Leghorn consumed 33.47 pounds. Hybrid eggs averaged from 1 to 1½ ounces heavier to the dozen.

On one farm where conditions are optimum, hybrids had an average production for the 4 months of 96.3 eggs compared to 93.7 eggs for the Leghorns. On another farm the hybrids produced only 48.8 eggs each for the 4-month period, but the Leghorns in the same house produced only 27.4 eggs.

This goes to prove, states Mr. Coombs, that no matter how good the chicks they will not produce well except under good management. He believes that management and feeding are responsible for 75 per cent of the production in a poultry flock, with

chick quality counting for the other 25 per cent.

Hybrid chicks look somewhat like Austra-Whites when 1 day old, white with a few black spots. As they grow, they develop rust-colored feathers about the neck, which can be seen when observed at close range. When fully developed they are about 1 pound heavier than the largest strain Leghorns and are broader breasted, which makes them better market birds, says Mr. Coombs. Hy-Lines have yellow legs and skin.

Mr. Coombs advises starting all pullets each season, whether hybrids or purebreds, because of disease risks, higher hen mortality, and a normal loss in production of about 40 eggs a bird.

Mr. Coombs is not sure just what effect hybrids will have on the poultry business in Kansas but is sure they will force some changes. Right now only one company has hybrids on the market but other companies are developing them. And the situation eventually will be similar to that of hybrid corn, Mr. Coombs believes.

Advantages of hybrids, thinks Mr. Coombs, are that they are of more uniform breeding than is possible in the case of purebreds, they take the breeding problem off the hands of the hatchery, are more steady layers, and produce larger, more uniform eggs.

Next year the Coombs Hatchery will continue testing Hy-Lines in competition with Leghorns and other breeds.

Vocational Contest

The 24th annual state high school Vocational Agriculture Judging and Farm Mechanics Contest will be held at Kansas State College, April 28 and 29. The 19th annual program of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America will be held in conjunction.

Judging teams will compete in poultry judging, crops, dairy, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and commercial grading of crops. Young mechanics will compete in 7 farm mechanics contests.

Future farmers will hold educational meetings, elect officers and State Farmer candidates, and hold their annual public speaking contest.

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Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin Formalized
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FREE descriptive booklets. WRITE to Animal Industry Division, Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit 32, Michigan

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

IDEAS

from a neighbor's farm

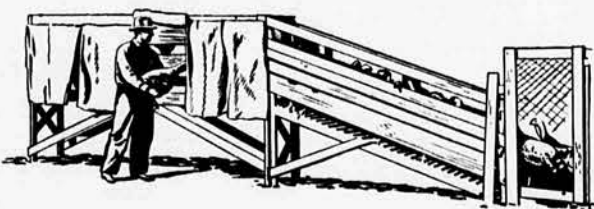
Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.

Tree Pruning by Air Power

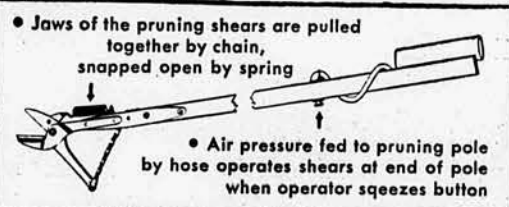
Built by David Wheatley on his ranch at Napa, California, this traveling pruning tower practically doubles orchard coverage per working day. Small gasoline engine mounted on old auto chassis does double job: (1) propels tower through orchard and (2) operates air compressor which powers pruning shears. The tower is driven, braked and steered from platform, by means of upright rods connected with chassis below. (Note steering wheel at front of tower.) Workmen on platform prune two opposite trees along row at each stop. In addition to power-operated pruning shears they use long-handled saws and hand clippers.



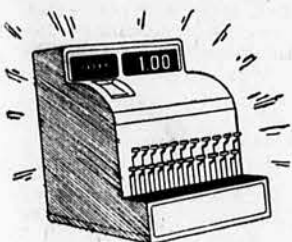
Turkey-Catching Made Easy



Details of this device were worked out at the Agricultural Experiment Station of Texas A. & M. College. Turkeys are herded up chute into pen. Side of pen where man stands is open, but sacks hung from top make turkeys think this is solid wall. 4-in. board across top of opening is used with hens or small turkeys, removed when working mature toms. 1 x 1-in. strip on front edge of floor helps prevent turkeys slipping out. Both chute and pen are 18-in. wide (pen can well be wider) and allow 34-in. head clearance for turkeys. Chute is 7 3/4 ft. long. Pen is 10 ft. long and stands 34-in. off ground. "Ceilings" of both chute and pen are covered with slats so the turkeys cannot poke their heads out.



Here's What Happens to a Dollar spent at Safeway



Producers, we believe, will be interested in this breakdown of the Safeway Sales Dollar. The total of all dollars received from sales by Safeway Stores in 1945 is represented in the single dollar:

100 00/100 cents

80 88/100 cents

10 73/100 cents

5 74/100 cents

1 19/100 cents

The Dollar taken in by Safeway

Paid out to Farmers and other suppliers of goods

Paid out in Salaries, wages and bonuses

Paid out for Operating supplies and other expenses

Paid out for all Local, State and Federal taxes

77/100 of a cent Profit for stockholders and surplus; 61/100 of a cent set aside to cover Depreciation; 8/100 of a cent paid out as compensation to elected Officers.

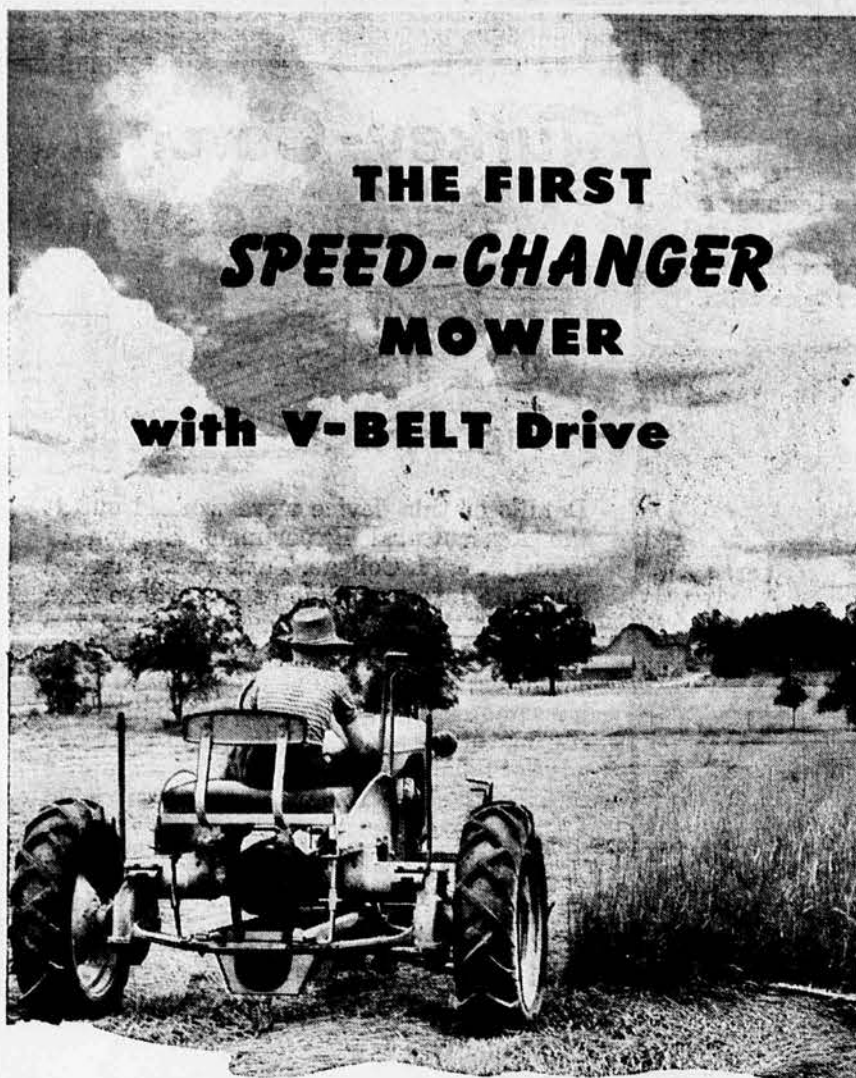
- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

SAFEGWAY—the neighborhood grocery stores

Improves Range Pasture for Cattle Feeding



This self-clearing harrow has been demonstrated by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, as an aid to eradicating sagebrush and preparing timber pasture for seeding to grass; also to cover broadcast seed. Harrow is constructed of 4-inch pipe or well casing 8 to 10 feet long. 1-inch steel bars are inserted through pipe and welded in place approximately one foot apart, extending out 6 inches from sides of pipe. Spiral arrangement causes pipe to rotate and clear itself. Ends of bars, or "teeth," should be sharpened before insertion in pipe (old auto or mowing machine axles make good teeth). Pipes spaced 16 inches apart are attached to an evener. Use of 6-inch length of 5/8-inch chain with swivel allows pipe to rotate freely.



THE FIRST SPEED-CHANGER MOWER with V-BELT Drive

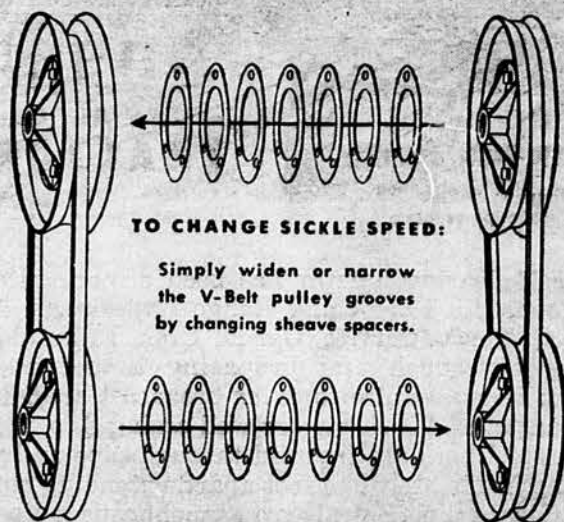
Variable-speed V-Belt drives on the famous All-Crop Harvester led the way to faster, cleaner harvesting. Now ... Allis-Chalmers applies the same principle to the tractor mower.

You can select any tractor speed . . . low, second or high. Set your throttle at the desired notch. Whatever the speed or condition of the crop, the V-Belt Drive gives you just the right sickle speed, synchronized to the rate of travel.

The speed-governed sickle glides through tough, tangled crops with a smooth action in contrast to clattering chain drives. You can mow *faster* — catching the hay at its protein peak during early blossoming. It's *safer* too. If an obstruction stops the sickle, the V-Belt slips harmlessly. New-type "pressed steel" sickle guards are tougher and stand more punishment than malleable guards.



Originated by Allis-Chalmers, the V-Belt Drive brings a new standard of performance and greater comfort to the family farm. Be sure the mower you buy has this feature.



TO CHANGE SICKLE SPEED:

Simply widen or narrow the V-Belt pulley grooves by changing sheave spacers.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

ON THE AIR EVERY SATURDAY — NBC — FULL NETWORK
The National Farm and Home Hour

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.

Need Driveways, Too

Dear Editor: I have read with much interest the road discussions. Don't forget the driveways at the farmsteads or we may have to stay home after all.—Bert Lockhart, Bern.

Paid \$2,000 Taxes

Dear Editor: Somebody made a mistake in my letter, which you printed in the February 15 issue of Kansas Farmer. You reported me as saying I paid \$200 tax altogether last year. It should have been \$2,000.—H. L. Austin, South Haven.

Hard Roads Are Fine

Dear Editor: I read your article on roads and taxes. Hard roads are fine this day and age. There is a lot of tax money raised. There are 2 elements in Kansas that get a good share of the taxes, and there are a few that do not pay a cent of tax to help support what they stand for. So stop and do some thinking as to who stands the largest share of taxes. Do a little feeling around. This is supposed to be a free country.—H. L. Smith, Mound Valley.

Gas Tax Unfair

Dear Editor: My idea about raising road tax out here in Kansas is to tax the land owned by insurance companies and landholders who do not work the farm themselves. I am not in favor of taxing landholders out of their holdings. There are too many who do not produce anything on the land but high rent and hog the tenant out of what he raises. . . . If they don't work the farm, tax them so high they will have to sell, but take the tax off tractor fuel. It is unfair.—Wm. M. Newlin, Lawrence.

Just Another Tax Graft

Dear Editor: This from a Texan who was a Kansan 40 years ago, and why? 1. In Texas we are refunded gasoline tax that is used in tractors, yet have a vastly superior road system, 100 per cent better than in Kansas. Last year that extra 1-cent gas tax "graft" on my tractor fuel cost me \$43 on my Kansas farm operations near Sedgwick, Kan.

2. We have no Texas 2 per cent sales tax. We collect and send to Topeka hundreds of dollars of 2 per cent sales tax, from our Kansas citrus fruit customers, and would like to see some evidence of that money being used efficiently or reducing other taxes to the extent that was promised. It has proved to be just another tax graft.

3. We have no Texas income tax, and don't need it. It looks to me like Kansas should show where all that extra money is used. Looks like a lot of "graft" there, too.

Also in Texas we have homestead exemption from certain state taxes on farm homes.

Is that the reason why Kansas population is decreasing, and Texas population is increasing? That ought not to be so, and won't be so when you clean up in Kansas.

Whenever you get rid of a lot of graft in Kansas, I might consider coming back to Kansas.—Earl G. Clark, Mission, Tex.

Very Little Complaint

Dear Editor: I wish to give you my experience while I was on the township board as trustee. The first 2 years I was on we were unable to do any graveling. It happened that 2 new members were elected on the township board at the beginning of the first year we began graveling.

The first mile the farmers paid about one third of the expense. After this mile was completed other farmers began to offer us more to the mile to gravel roads.

We could not keep peace with the farmers, but we continued to gravel the roads in turn as our money lasted. At the expiration of my 6 years, a new township board was elected. They continued graveling as the old board had done.

During the 6 years the two township boards (the old and the new one) graveled 22 miles. And also repaired a number of places. . . .

We have two county roads—one on township line. . . . And one running thru the center (from east to west), making it a total of 17 miles of county roads.

We started to gravel at the county roads and worked toward the center of the township, where the population was the greatest. We built one road across the township. I believe in about 2 more years every farmer will be on an all-weather road. We had very little complaining among the people in that setup. The farmers gave an average of almost \$200 a mile.

The farmers would not exchange their graveled roads for the old dirt ones. Without the generosity of the farmers this could not be done. . . . As for the county road system, it does not seem to me it would be satisfactory or practical, as equitable distribution could not be made.

This being the largest county in the state having a large road mileage, the administration by the county might be more expensive. It might be a source of more politics. I do not see why other townships can not do as Pleasant township has done.—E. C. Sipe, Augusta.

Need More Farms

Dear Editor: In all the billions of words written about reconversion, I have seen almost nothing about the problem of making room for more farmers on the farm. Many experienced men want to and must return to the farms.

Some older farmers will retire for a well-deserved rest. Some will make room for their sons on their home farms. But this is not enough. There must be a real concrete effort to encourage family-size farms.

Out here in the western part of the state extra-large farms are the rule, and tend to get larger all the time. Population is decreasing, country schools are closing, empty farm homes are deteriorating. Few big farmers will quit of their own accord, as long as they are making money off the other fellow's labor. Yet, as a rule, a big farmer aims at quantity production, which results in low production per acre.

An excellent example is found right here on this farm. It is a 2-section farm which is planted entirely in wheat and harvested once every 2 years. One spring it received a hail which totally ruined the crop. Next fall it was planted too late for early grazing, and the drought and cold then made later grazing impossible. In short, this land, which is only a small part of that farmed by a large operator, has given no returns for 3 years.

My Conscience

The country schoolhouse is fleeing,
Lawmakers are talking it o'er,
Children should go to the city
If we don't have five pupils or more.

I learned my know-how in the country,
Never was brought into court
For being a juvenile delinquent.
Work was a healthier sport.

Let this be the time for conversion,
But not of our little old schools.
Let's spend more time on the bad ones.
But force no more to break rules.

Not one lawmaker would care
To wait for a bus in the cold,
So down with such corporal punishment,
For my son is just six years old.

I went to the polls last November,
The first time I ever did try
To help keep our state democratic,
Is our freedom of schools doomed to die?

It seems I'm just not poetic,
My conscience is driving me on,
To make amends for that ballot
I marked my little X on.
—Mrs. I. Glenn, LeCompton, Kan.

Just across the road is another farm of only one section. But its owner-operator lives there. This farm received the same ruinous hail that spring. But its owner replanted in corn on 160 acres, and gathered a good yield. On another 160, he planted wheat in August, and had some wheat grazing for his herd of about 20 head of dairy cattle, which also "market" his corn. The other half section of land is rough, and is chiefly in buffalo grass for summer pasture. A few acres of it grows bundle feed for his cows. This farmer also has a large flock of hens, and grows much of his food and meat. His children attend the local school. He and his wife attend the local farm meetings.

How different, how much better it would be if every tillable section here in Sherman county had a similar farm family on it! Smaller acreages are, of course, sufficient in Eastern Kansas to support a family, and larger acreage is needed where much of the land is suitable only for grazing.

But what is to be done to encourage "family-size farms?" There is a definite limit to farm acreage. Every big farmer who expands pushes little farmers into town. Shall we put a graduated tax upon the use of land by one man? Shall we appeal to the big land owners to rent lands to returning veterans? Shall we continue to support the F. S. A. programs, and enlarge them? I would like to know of definite measures to return thousands of farms to the farm families who can operate them. During the year of 1947, this must be done.—R. C., Sherman Co.

Don't Make Taxes Worse!

Dear Editor: Have been reading about the condition of Kansas roads and also the Chamber of Commerce ways of raising funds. Would like to say, speaking from a small man's viewpoint, that taxes are high enough now without making them worse. Their idea of motorists paying 40 to 50 dollars a year is all right if you have money. Personally, my car isn't worth much more than that, and I see a lot more of them.

My road here in Bourbon county hasn't been graded for 6 years that I know of, and I don't know how long before that. I already pay high taxes for a rough, brushy 80 acres. Higher taxes won't get my road fixed and not many others unless you're a brother or relation to a county commissioner. On about a mile of pavement they've already spent enough to fix 20 miles of good roads at different times and haven't got any pavement either.

Whenever the county or state come out for more taxes on this and that, that means we'll always be paying those taxes and nothing ever gets paid

"Since war begins in the minds of men, peace also must begin in the minds and hearts of men."—L. E. S.

Farm Children on Honor Roll

DEAR Editor: I have just read the article, "Unfair to Farm Children," by Mrs. L. C. Buchman, of Burdick, in our March 1 Kansas Farmer. Since she has aired some of her views and experiences I am going to take time to send you my views and experiences.

I spent my school years in town, graduating from both grade and high schools. I think I am safe in saying the majority on our honor roll were the boys and girls who graduated from a rural school.

It is true that some children have to go thru grades without any competition. But if you just stop and think the rural teacher has more time to help each child. In town the teacher has a class of about 15 to 19 and she doesn't have time to help every child with his problems.

If the parents would just stop and think, the rural teacher has had to pass an examination the same as any town teacher. The county superintendent sends every teacher an outline of work for every grade. When that work is completed an outline of their work is sent back to the county superintendent. The county superintendent also visits the rural and town schools to see whether they are doing the work. So I am sure no one can find fault with the rural teachers.

for. A good deal like toll bridges. A while back they were going to condemn ground for an airport here. They weren't going to buy at the farmer's price. It's pretty easy to sit in an office and figure how to make taxes, but put those same guys out on a 75-cent-an-hour job, and they will starve to death without any credit. I'll invite anyone to come down my road and if they don't break a spring it isn't the car's fault or driver's either. If anyone feels that this is a heavenly place to live they can buy my place and start paying those kinds of taxes.

Whenever you chase the small man out of your community you haven't got very much left. The big fellows leave then because they can't get anyone to make their living for them.—Merle Cooper, Fort Scott.

May Be Big Burden

Dear Editor: In my article of February 1 in Kansas Farmer there was an error which should be corrected. My letter should have read: "Those using other fuel, or power fuel, which is 60 per cent gasoline, pay no tax." You printed it that they paid 1 cent a gallon tax.

As to the Chamber of Commerce propositions for raising more money for road purposes, they are far too high. We may before long have another depression and money hard to obtain. So, all these big increases in taxes or levies may be a big burden. So many farmers here have donated 50 per cent, or half, toward graveling roads. Now should they again shoulder another big tax so out-of-state motorists can ride over fine super-highways? What we need is more gravel or other cheaper material for roads that benefit rural areas.—John Eklund, Chanute.

Schools First!

Dear Editor: I am not in favor of any raise in taxes at the present time for highway building. Our property taxes already are too high, and will have to be raised some more if we keep our schools going. Why not try to figure out a tax that will help give our children a better education instead of a smoother road for tourists to travel around Kansas?—Louis R. Maxwell, Mound Valley, Kan.

Why?

Dear Editor: Kansas has a lot of rural high schools taking in a few miles of district making a levy high tax 5 to 7 mills and more. And those that live beyond the district can send their children to some high school not paying a cent. This surely is unfair. Why doesn't everybody pay high school tax?—A. R. Warner, Kingman Co.

Some Crust

Mary—"Where is the paper plate I gave you with the pie?"
Bill—"Oh, I thought that was part of the crust."—J. M.

As for the rural teacher favoring certain children to keep her job, the same thing happens in the town school.

I have a boy who will start to school in another year, and I am hoping he can go to a rural school and have some of the advantages that I missed.

If the people would just stop to think of the things they are throwing away when they get rid of our rural schools. Just what will our 4-H Clubs do? Are you thinking about the education that you and your children are getting from your rural parent-teacher meeting?

Do the parents not realize that when they do away with rural schools and send their children to town, they will not be home to help with the chores?

With rural schools most children have time to get their lessons in school. In town they are so rushed that they have to take their lessons home. I know.

I wonder whether Mrs. Buchman stops to think that some people would have to drive 13 to 18 miles and when it comes down to that you haven't all day, and you have all day to drive 25 to 100 miles to shop.

I am sure that if the committee in the legislature could spend a day in a rural school and a day in a town school they would forget about tabuing the horse and buggy school.—Mrs. H. L. Brown, South Haven, Kan.

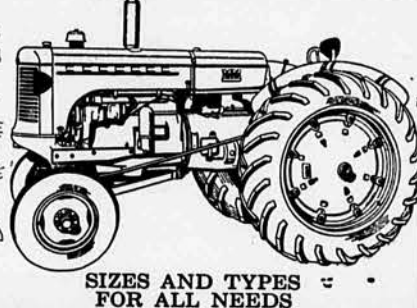
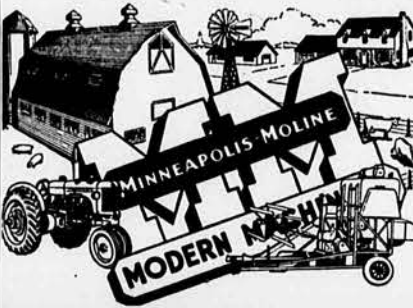
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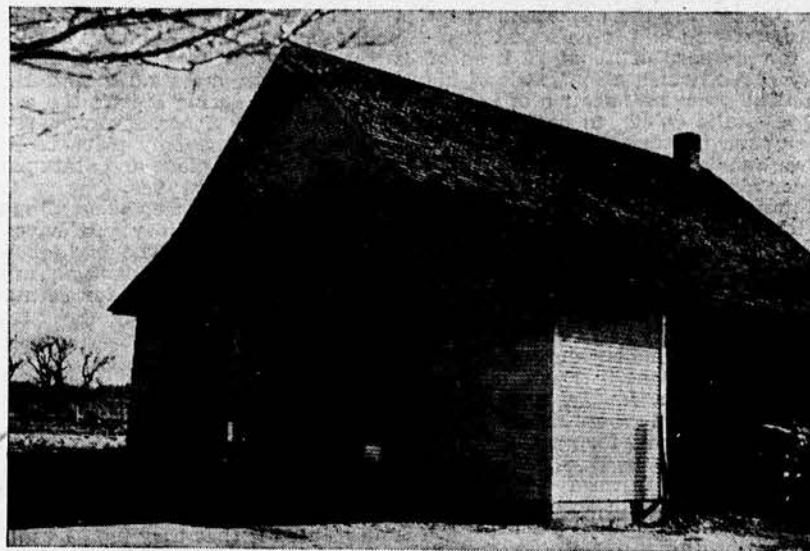
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Town

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Mexicans Work Hard

Difference in Language Doesn't Bother



This former school building now is used as a bunkhouse for Mexican beet workers on the farm of Irving Brownlee, Pawnee county. Mrs. Brownlee does all the cooking for the workers.

FARM wives who have cooked for harvest crews can sympathize with Mrs. Irving Brownlee, of Pawnee county.

Last April the Brownlees hired 5 Mexican Nationals to work in their sugar beets, but found they lost a lot of time in the field when they had to stop to get their own meals. So Mrs. Brownlee took on the job of feeding them and was still at it in December. During one 25-day period she had 16 men. You ought to hear her tell about the quantities of food those men consume.

The Brownlees bought an abandoned schoolhouse and fixed it up as a bunkhouse for the men. Mrs. Brownlee does the cooking in her kitchen and the men carry the food out to the bunkhouse. They do wash their own dishes.

Biggest problem has been to satisfy the Mexican's hunger for meat and sugar. "They evidently were starved for those 2 things," she reports. Sugar, of course, has been the biggest problem. Mrs. Brownlee has to sweeten everything herself to see that all the men get their share and she uses sirup to a large extent.

To answer the meat problem the Brownlees have butchered a hog, a

beef, an unknown quantity of chickens, and quite a number of rabbits. Cooking oatmeal by the bucketful is a common morning chore.

Altho the job is a hard one Mrs. Brownlee says it is cheaper than to supply the food and let the men do the cooking, because they get in more field work and there is less food waste.

Only an occasional worker can speak English but the Brownlees find the difference in languages no handicap. They have learned enough Spanish to help breach the gap. But Mr. Brownlee says he could take a crew and get along fine if no one could understand the others. He just shows them what he wants done and they do it.

Several of the younger Mexican youths have almost become members of the family. One 26-year-old has especially captured their fancy. "We would like to keep him and give him an education in our schools, then send him back to Mexico to work with his people," says Mrs. Brownlee.

Mr. Brownlee finds the Mexican workers very easy to get along with and that they are good workers. "They are just like any other humans," he reports. "They respond to kindness and attention."

We Need More Nurses

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

OF VITAL importance to the family life of each one of you was the second National Conference on Rural Health at Chicago, February 7 and 8. Your Health editor represented Kansas Farmer there. That the 400 present included a good showing of physicians was natural enough since

the conference was sponsored by the American Medical Association. But don't think for a minute that the A. M. A. tried to control. There were three times as many farmers there, both men and women. National and state Grange leaders had prominent places on the program, the Farm Bureau Federation was strong as also were the National Farmers' Union, the Parent-Teacher Association, the American Hospital Association, and various colleges and universities. Such opportunities, giving full and free expression to all, pave the way to a basis for the provision of sound medical service for rural communities.

Prominent among the women on the program were Mrs. Paul Palmer, of Missouri; Mrs. Roy C. Weagly, of Maryland; and Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, chairman of the special committee on "nursing needs." These 3 women evidently realized the need of nurses for service and also for instruction. That the public health nurse must be made available for rural work is even more urgent in its need than that of the

practical nurse for bedside service. Good words were given also for the experiment that brought forth the cadet nurse. High school and college girls must be interested in the potentialities of nursing service as a career.

Nursing presents a field of boundless possibilities. Ambitious young girls should be encouraged to look forward to it as a profession ranking with art, law, medicine and teaching. It offers reasonable remuneration, high social standing, and the satisfaction of being in a profession rather than a job. Most public health nurses are concerned with all family and community health problems, and are responsible for the physical and mental welfare of all ages from birth to death, a tremendous scope!

April 20 to 26 is Public Health Nursing Week. We suggest that our readers interest schools, churches, clubs and other groups in its observance. Incidentally let us bear in mind that both boys and girls may be candidates, for the male nurse is of great importance in modern medicine.

Inquiries about the special week may be addressed to Jean Henderson, Office of Health Information, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Easier Nailing

Here are 2 tips on driving nails in dry native lumber. Lubricate nails with beeswax or transmission grease. Beeswax can be inserted into the hammer handle by drilling a hole in the grip, then dipping tip of nail into the hole. Splitting can be reduced by blunting the tip of the nail and driving it in with light blows.



Dr. Lerrigo

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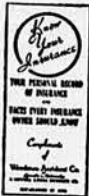
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The Tractor of the Future

ULTIMATELY the all-purpose farm tractor will be a two-way machine having the same speeds forward and reverse. This is the opinion of a group of agricultural engineers and some farmers expressed to Arthur W. Turner, assistant chief in charge of agricultural engineering research in the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. In general those consultants said that such a tractor has a real place in modern farming.

Based on the judgment of the group, which included leading engineers and machine designers in the farm equipment field, numerous considerations were recently outlined by Mr. Turner as involved in the design of a practical two-way farm tractor. Such a power unit should have all the functional machines mounted on it and these should be interchangeable, perhaps thru a power hoist attached to and operated by the engine. It should be designed as an all-around mobile unit for field and farm work and farm-to-market transportation. Safety, flexibility, convenience, and power must be combined in any such innovation in farm tractors, Mr. Turner advises.

Among special problems in designing such a machine would be proper tread and clearance for easy steering and minimum crop damage; suitable location for the engine, fuel tank and radiator, as well as for the operator and his control mechanism, and attention to gear behavior and stresses during the reverse operation of the tractor.

The idea of the two-way tractor is now new, the Department of Agriculture engineer pointed out. It has been considered by a good many engineers.

Examples of close-coupled load-distributed power units already in the implement field include the self-propelled combine, the cotton-picker, and green-crop harvester.

Try Breeding Change

To make possible earlier than normal seasonal lamb production, U. S. D. A. is experimenting with estrogenic hormones on ewes to stimulate breeding at off seasons of the year. Some progress is being made but experiments are not complete. Similar tests are being made with goats to stimulate late winter milk flow.

Saves Hauling Water

A new water system will be installed in the E. D. Metcalf farm home, Mitchell county, this spring and the Metcalfs are really looking forward to this added convenience. In order to have a bathroom in the house Mr. Metcalf is building a small addition onto the main house structure. Ditches for the water system will be dug by the contractor, says Mr. Metcalf.

An electric pump to water the Metcalf turkey flock has been one of the biggest labor-savers Mr. Metcalf has found. His flock consumes 400 gallons of water a day. "I would have to haul water 3 miles if it wasn't for that pump," states Mr. Metcalf.

"If the land—in the U. S.—were divided each person would have 3½ acres. We must protect and nourish it."—J. C. Nesbitt.

Sunflower May Be Cash Crop

AFTER spending years trying to eradicate the sunflower, farmers in this state may, in the near future, be planting and cultivating these former weeds, some varieties of which produce valuable edible oil and livestock meal.

As a result of the experimental growing of 100 acres of sunflowers in Platt county, Ill., the crop has been revealed as the source of an oil superior to olive or cottonseed oil, and the meal, testing 53 per cent protein, has untold possibilities as a food for both human and animal use, it is said.

The experiment, using seed of the dwarf sunrise variety of sunflower, was carried on to see whether the crop would exceed the value of the same acreage in soybeans. Seeds were sown

in 40-inch rows with a corn planter. One early cultivation was followed by a second after the crop was up.

On October 25 the crop was harvested with one of the new Massey-Harris straight-thru Clipper combines. The field yielded 1,600 pounds of seed an acre and brought 14½ cents a pound. With minor changes in cultivation it is believed the yield could be boosted to a ton of seed an acre.

Sunflower oil and meal in the past have not been too desirable because of rancidity brought about thru processing. A new solvent process for removing the oil overcomes this handicap and adds to the future promise of this new cash crop. Oil-bearing sunflowers will grow anywhere in the Corn Belt, it is claimed.



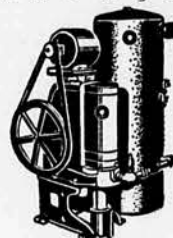
Harvesting sunflowers in Platt county, Ill., for valuable edible oil and meal. Experimenters testing this new crop predict that it may have a higher cash crop value in the Corn Belt than soybeans.

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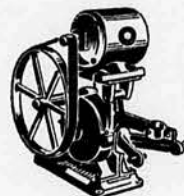
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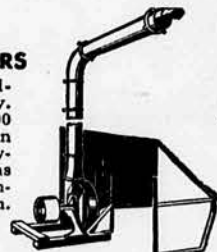
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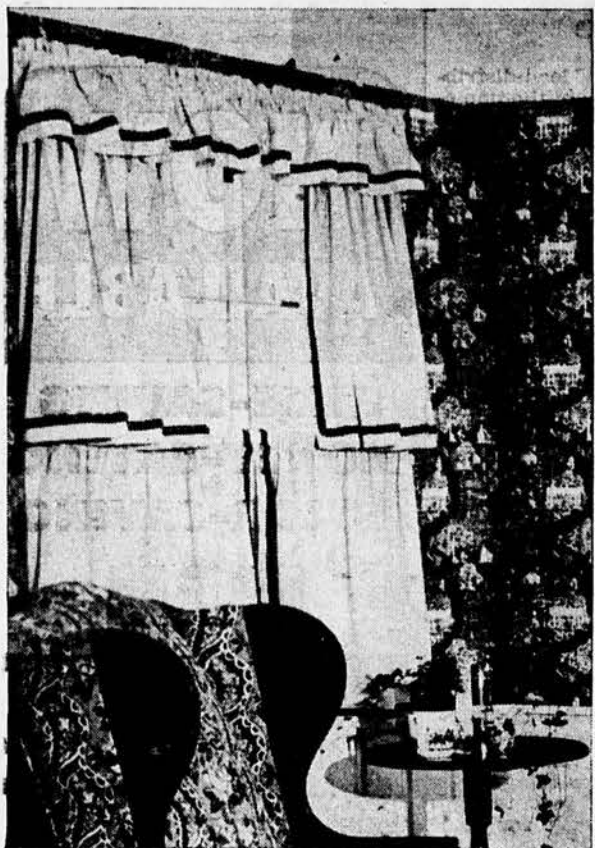
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Windows Are the Eyes of Your House

By FLORENCE McKINNEY



Window curtains serve as contrast with the highly figured wallpaper. One rod fastened to sash allows curtain to raise when window is opened.

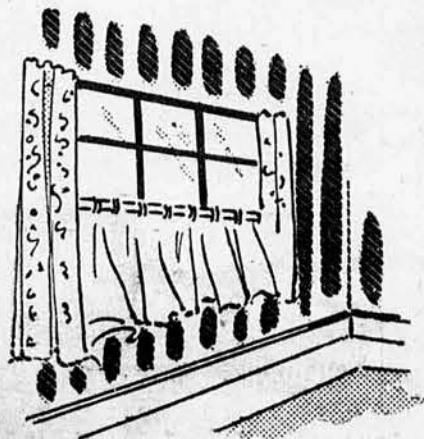
WINDOWS attract attention from both outside and inside—they are the eyes of your house. Nothing intrigues a dyed-in-the-wool homemaker like a prospective change of window curtains. They give any house atmosphere . . . its dressed-up look. And, considering the money spent, there is nothing that will brighten a room, give it a fresh look, as much as colorful, gay curtains and draperies.

Variety of materials—and there are plenty on the market now—gives the homemaker innumerable choices. That is, if she does not stick to traditional curtain material alone. Homespun in a wide variety of design and color is suitable for either side curtains or draperies, then chintz, unbleached muslin, dimity, eyelet embroidery, all these and more, in addition to the customary curtain materials.

Tinting and dyeing of both old and new fabrics are ways of introducing a tailor-made color scheme. It's nice to change the color scheme according to season.

First, take a long, critical look at the windows. Are they tall and narrow, short and wide, or too small? They can have their figures changed, their outlines transformed, all by the clever use of fabric and color. Rules have been laid down for making the short, chubby woman look lean and fashionable—just so, rules are made to do as well by your windows.

A horizontal line across the top shortens and widens the effect of a too tall, too narrow window. If you have this kind to contend with, make a colored valance or cornice across the top, make short curtains and draperies. Full length to the floor will



Dainty white curtains, soft in texture, are suitable in a bay window. Here, too, there is decided contrast between wall and window in texture and color.



Chintz or many other printed cottons can be used successfully in informal rooms. Here it is used also for a dressing table flounce.

At left: Lower sash curtain is hung by large rings on rod.

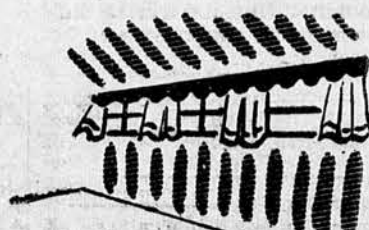
At right: Suitable for the very short window.

give too much height. But a reminder—curtains should be either long or short—halfway between the sill and the floor is taboo.

If your tall, narrow window in the kitchen has a view, frame it with fabric covering the woodwork. Ruffles at top and middle are joined by a narrow strip of material running the length of the window at either side and shirred tightly by the rod at top. To fill this pretty frame, set house plants on the sill and sash. A 4- or 5-inch ruffle of the same material around a wall shelf near by will help make the kitchen decoration seem as one.

A full curtain is not necessary for a short window. To make an old-fashioned window look modern, move the hardware up and out. Draperies hung over the wall and woodwork instead of the window glass will serve 2 purposes, it will let in more light and modernize the general effect.

[Continued on Page 21]



For St. Patrick's Party



Make sandwiches in shapes—high hats, shamrocks and pipes.

NO MATTER what kind of bread one uses, appropriate sandwiches can be made by combining 2 kinds and cutting them into suitable pipe and shamrock shapes. The young folks will love them for a holiday party. We offer 2 bread recipes which should lend variety to the sandwiches. With a thin, sharp knife, trim into holiday shapes without use of a special cutter.

Quick Nut Bread

1/2 cup shortening	3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup sugar	1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup corn sirup	1/2 cup milk
1 egg	1 cup chopped nuts
3 cups enriched sifted flour	

Cream together the shortening and sugar. Add sirup and mix thoroly. Add egg, beating well. Sift together the sifted flour, baking powder and salt. Add to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Add nuts. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 1 1/4 hours. Yields 1 loaf.

Whole Wheat Bread

2 1/2 cups milk	4 tablespoons brown sugar
2 cakes compressed or granular yeast	3 teaspoons salt
7 cups sifted hard whole wheat flour	3 tablespoons fat

Scald the milk. Remove 1/2 cup of the milk and when lukewarm, add to the yeast. To the remaining hot liquid add the sugar, salt and fat. When lukewarm, add the softened yeast and flour and mix until a dough is formed. Knead gently on a lightly floured board until smooth and elastic, place in a greased bowl, rub a little fat over the top of the dough and cover. Allow to rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Knead very lightly and let rise until almost double in bulk. Punch down, cut and mold the dough into loaves, place in greased pans, again rub lightly with melted fat and cover. Let rise until nearly double in bulk. Bake pound loaves for 50 to 60 minutes in a moderately hot oven (385° F.) for 15 minutes, then lower to 350° F.

Windows Are Eyes of House

(Continued from Page 20)

Combinations of plain and print materials are much smarter than print alone. Dye plain material to match the background of the print. Use the print for a valance and a border on the bottom of the plain curtain.

For that tiny, high window over a fireplace or on a stairway landing don't lessen the size of the window with heavy curtains that shut out the light. Make a frame out of heavy cardboard or wallboard, covered with a gay print. Potted plants on such window sills will add all the decoration needed. Or glass shelves against the window sills on which are placed bright pieces of glassware, will add the decorative note.

For small, narrow windows in a dark room, here again the problem is to trim the window without cutting out the light and the view. A shirred strip about 6 inches wide at the top of pastel color or printed chintz may be hung across the top of the window, and somewhat narrower strips down the sides. These strips may be stitched to cotton tape or cardboard and thumbtacked to the window facing.

A large bay window may be a bit old-fashioned but can be turned into a small conservatory if one uses ingenuity. Potted plants may be placed on glass shelves all across the windows. Paper or paint the ceiling and walls in the bay a different color than the remainder of the room. Hang fluffy Priscilla curtains, of either white or dainty color, across the entire window width.

Occasionally 2 windows side by side have a little space between them. To modernize and give a unified effect, treat them as one large window. Hang draperies or curtains on the 2 outer sides but not between the windows. For the between-the-windows space, hang potted vines, philodendron or ivy on the wall or woodwork. Thus you have sunlight and view retained.

For general rules to govern type of materials, remember that a small room may be made to seem larger by

using small figures or plain material. Use either curtains or draperies, not both, in the small room. Otherwise the effect will be heavy. Occasionally a room may be very large. To make it seem smaller and cozier, use bold-figured material for window trimming or wallpaper. The most important rule for using figured material is that large designs belong in large rooms, medium-size patterns in medium-size rooms and small patterns in small rooms. A large pattern will seem to fill up a room as much as a large piece of furniture.

When a living and dining room are separated by a wide archway, the rooms will seem larger if the same wall and drapery treatment is used for both. For the sunny side of the house, cool colors, such as green, gray, blue and blue-violet, will counteract the sun's brilliance. In cold, cheerless rooms, all tones of yellow, red, rust, brown, gold and wine should be favored. Light, clear yellows are the nearest approach to sunlight and may well be used for the windows in dark hallways and poorly lighted windows.

Jigsaw Game

Because it is made of easily accessible materials to be found in every home this is an especially good game to have on hand for parties. All of us have an accumulation of greeting cards, especially after Christmas. Cut away the printed words and cut the pictures into irregular shapes, jigsaw style. Place each puzzle in a separate envelope.

The whole group of guests may be divided into 2 teams or each individual may compete for a prize. If individuals compete for a prize, the winner, of course, would be the guest finishing her puzzle in the shortest time. A growing potted plant, a bit of philodendron or ivy will make an acceptable prize. A booby prize of an inexpensive puzzle or trick game novelty will create laughs.—C. W. W.



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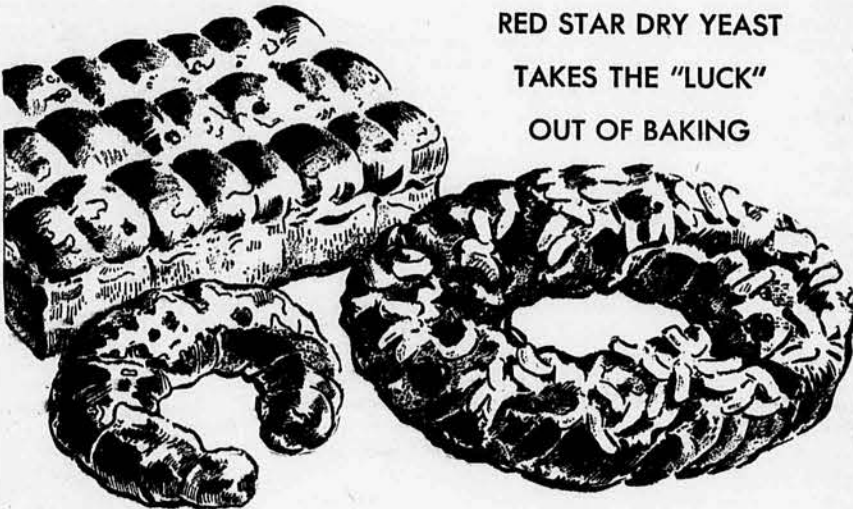
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Keeps in the cupboard

She Made It Herself



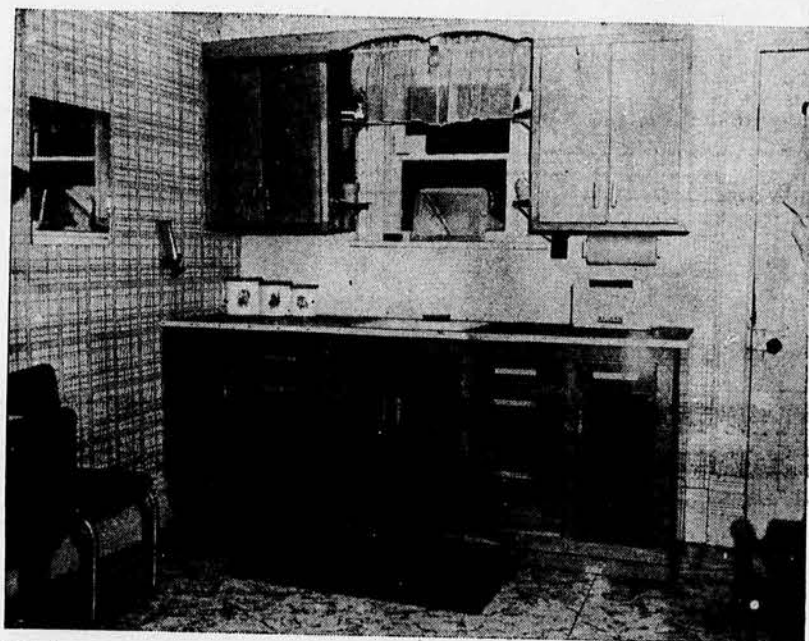
Mrs. Kork borrowed an electric saw and made the desk herself from foot lumber.

IT IS one thing to find a convenient desk in a kitchen-dining room but it's another thing to find one a homemaker built herself. Mrs. Boyd Kork, of Jewell county, built her 6-drawer desk from foot lumber. She borrowed an electric saw from a carpenter and bravely set out to have a desk. The lumber turned out to be so green that after she had it completed, she found it necessary to take it apart and put it together again. She estimates that the total cost of the desk alone was \$13.

Above the desk and across the end of the Kork kitchen are attractive

storage cupboards. These she did not build herself, nor did she undertake the sinks and adjoining cupboards. They came knocked down, grooved with hinges and handles. She put natural finish on all the pine wood, 3 coats of natural varnish, with plenty of sandpapering between coats.

The unusual feature about these built-ins is that they are portable for a purpose. If the family moves, they may be moved without destroying any part of them. This is important for renters. They have plasterboard backs with two-by-fours attached, thru which screws fasten them to the wall.



This built-in cupboard is portable, important from the point of view of renters.

Notes to the Overweight

DESPITE all the advice on dieting to reduce weight offered thruout the years, many overweights still have mistaken notions about foods that should or should not be eaten. Many a too-fat person avoids potatoes and bread like the plague, yet eats pie for dessert. Or refuses to drink milk because someone said it was fattening, but indulges in soft drinks or nibbles on nuts or other tidbits between meals.

A person starting on a reducing diet must consider 2 major facts if she does an effective job of cutting down the poundage. First there must be a knowledge of the caloric value of common foods, and second she must know something of the nutritive value of them as well.

For those who seriously desire to pare off some excess and unwanted pounds, build the daily diet around this basic plan: Skim milk, 1 pint; egg cooked without fat; lean meat or fish; a potato cooked without fat of any kind; vegetables such as asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, greens of all kinds, squash, tomato, turnips, all of them served without butter or cream; fresh fruits without sugar, cream or pastry or fruit canned without sugar; and small servings of bread or cereals.

To do a good job the following must be avoided: Fats of all kinds, fried foods, gravies or rich dressings, pies, cake, cookies, rich desserts and nuts, candies, jellies and marmalades.

The overweight folks must remember that their bodies require the same types of foods as the lean folks, but they must avoid the extra foods which offer calories yet have little nutritive value. They may eat 3 meals a day but no snacks between meals. A loss of 1 or 2 pounds a week is plenty—too rapid reducing causes serious nutritional deficiencies, wrinkled skin and flabby muscles. Do it gradually, slowly but steadily. It may be necessary to continue it for a long time.

Easter Party Help

There's a suggestion for entertainment at an Easter party in our new leaflet, "You Can Make It Parties." Clever suggestions for other parties are also given. A copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

A Country Woman's Journal

By MARY SCOTT HAIR

"I do not see the dust upon the floor
For a gay spring wind is knocking at
my door.
Nor do I see the marks upon the pane
But I see a snowy dogwood down the
lane!"

—Mary Elizabeth Mahnkey

For the life of me I do not know what gave me spring fever . . . maybe it was trying to see thru dirty windows when it was too cold outside to wash them. Or it could have been the hyacinth bulbs coming up on the south side of the neighbor's house down the road. The seed catalog added fuel to the fire, and so did the pretty beach scene my sister sent from Florida. It's a similar sequence of events that gives most of us the gardening urge.

First thing I knew I was feeling sorry for myself and wishing a thousand impossible things! What to do about it . . . sit by the fire and moan or bundle up and go for a walk? There's a difference in "taking a walk" like you take an aspirin for a headache, and "going for a walk." I decided I'd go for a walk.

My favorite road is the one that goes up the creek and past the millpond. There's a little strip of land that juts out into the water and no matter what the season, this bit of land is my favorite rendezvous. Many times, when things go wrong, it is comforting just to quietly think about the red-winged blackbirds that nest there in the summertime, the masses of wild roses and later the purple joe pye weed that make this little bit of land a small paradise.

All thru winter when the earth is sleeping, my marshy bit of land is very bare and almost dreary. The dried, brown grass crackles underfoot, bushes stand bare and scraggy. The giant sycamore points its branches up-

ward like bony fingers in an attitude of prayer, as if imploring the powers that be to again clothe it in garments of green. The only loud sound is the woodpecker's drum. And small sounds come from waves lapping the shore as they are blown in by a brisk south wind.

If there are signs of spring anywhere, I told myself, they will be in evidence up on the millpond. And so I bundled up like I was going on a polar expedition and started out . . . to look for Spring.

When I turned up the creek road I saw two little boys walking along leisurely, throwing rocks and enjoying life. I soon caught up with them for I was going some place.

Bobbie, 11, hailed me with, "Where ya' goin' in such a hurry?"

"To find Spring. Want to come along?"

"Sure," Gary 7, accepted eagerly. "We ain't goin' noplase anyway, are we Bobbie. Might just as well go with you. Where do you think you'll find Spring?"

I told them about my favorite place in the millpond and before we knew it we were climbing the fence and talking about the woodpecker's drum in the locust trees. I pointed out some apartment houses in a limb of the tree with openings neatly spaced, one right under the other.

We watched a school of little fishes. The water was so clear and blue and the wind made the prettiest ripples. A little farther on we found two big mud-turtles and 15 little ones, all dead in a huddle. There were 7 little ones in a ring around one of the big turtles. The boys kept talking about them and wondering what happened. Finally Gary decided for all of us, "I guess they just got out of the water and died!"

Spring had not come to our marshy paradise for even the pussy willows were asleep and the buds showed no signs of opening. There were no tender little plants blooming down under the brown grass. The ground hog must have been right after all!

When our roads parted, coming back, I told my companions "Let me know if you find Spring. If you see a robin or a bluebird or find a Johnny-jump-up, then you've found Spring."

Quite late in the evening I answered a knock at the door to find my small companions, a bit tired and weary, bearing the enthusiastic news, "Mis' Hair we saw a robin . . . we found Spring for you!" Blessings on little boys who go looking for Spring!

Our big barn on the hillside is only a quarter of a mile from the power line, but various shortages and so on made it impossible to have electricity. Finally the light poles were placed, wire strung and it was an event of much importance when the lights came on the first time! The sheep were frightened and tried to get out of the barn, the chickens thought it was a new day, got down off the perches and started scratching. Only the cows remained calm and went on munching the hay that was heaped high in the mangers.

So many of you readers write that you enjoy the little poems and bits of verse I use in my Journal. One reader expresses it this way, "They are like roses on a hat" and I love that! A very dear friend, Mary Elizabeth Mahnkey, of Kirbyville, Mo., sent me several little poems to use from time to time and I'm using the first one as a Journal heading this time. Mrs. Mahnkey's poems are about things we are all familiar with, for she, too, has been a country woman all of her life.

Another poet who writes with a great deal of understanding for things rural is John Masfield. My favorite poem, I think, is from his book The Country Scene and is called "Lambing." Here are the first two lines:

"In iron midnight in the downland fold
The shepherd with a lantern tends his ewes."

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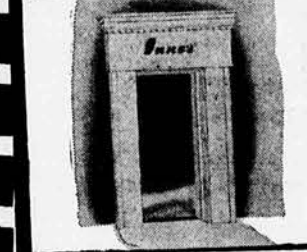
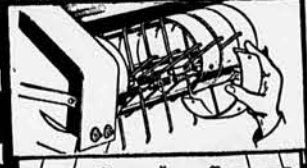
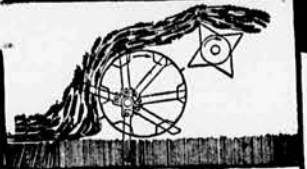
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Hand watering was the only weapon against dry spells when Mr. and Mrs. Treaster tried to surround their home with trees. Hundreds of barrels of water were hauled from near-by ponds by this determined couple, shown here as they went about the daily task.

TOUGH weather of the early 30's reduced many areas of Western and Central Kansas to a treeless plain. That didn't alter the determination of the more hardy Kansas farmers to make their farmsteads attractive places to live—come drouth, pestilence, or what have you.

Among those who refused to become discouraged during those trying years were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Treaster, living 12 miles southwest of Beloit.

The Treasters wanted trees around their modern farm buildings—trees that would break the wide stretches of rolling wheat land which they farmed. Many of the native trees on the farm had died, and most of the fruit trees in 2 orchards had been killed by drouth. Selecting Chinese elm for its rapid-growing characteristics, Mr. and Mrs. Treaster planted 90 around the house and barns. That was the signal for a pitched battle against almost every adversity imaginable. It lasted 12 years.

Tough on Little Elms

The little elms had just begun to get a good start when the black blizzards began to sweep across the rolling Kansas terrain. Drouth caused one after another of the precious trees to wither and die. Laborious, tedious hauling of water from a pond nearly a quarter of a mile away permitted many of the trees to hang to a precarious existence. Even cistern water, greatly needed for household use, went to satisfy thirsty rootlets that beauty might be preserved. By 2's and 3's elms that fell victims to the searing heat and dry weather were replaced.

Then, 4 years later, nature threw another weapon into the fray. Beetles, long gray ones, with voracious appetites and tremendous capacities, swarmed in by the millions. The invasion was reminiscent of the grasshopper plagues of pioneer days.

There seemed to be no successful method of combating these insects. The Treasters desperately tried first one so-called remedy and then another. They sprayed with chemicals, they covered the trees with burlap sacks, they knocked the beetles off with brooms and sticks. But the bugs only swarmed the thicker and chewed the harder.

Oil Killed the Trees

Day after day the fight went on, with husband and wife struggling until exhausted trying to save the trees. Limbs held a pitiful scattering of ragged leaves, and the work of years was near to being wiped out. Crankcase oil was poured around the bottom of the trees to kill the beetles as they were knocked to the ground. Millions perished in the oil mass, but this step proved as detrimental to the trees as the beetles. Many trees died from oil seeping around the trunk and roots. More replacements were ordered and planted to fill the ranks of elms that gave way to the crawling hordes.

Then the beetles left as quickly as they appeared.

A year later came still another form of pestilence—the grasshoppers. They were hungry, too. This time the fight, lasting several weeks, was a little less one-sided. Poison bait saved the trees; but morning after morning the Treasters were out of bed at 4 o'clock to scatter the lethal mixture before the hoppers awoke to sit down to breakfast. The trees were saved once more, with only a few giving way to the insects.

"Many times it is the invisible that gives the visible expression. Wind makes the trees sway. Thoughts are no less powerful."
A. F. P.



Dozens of trees surround the W. H. Treaster home in the Hopewell community, 12 miles southwest of Beloit. The landscaping was the result of a 15-year battle against drouth and insects.

Then, in 1936, came the opportunity to have shelterbelts planted on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Treaster were quick in applying for the belts. One was extended for a quarter of a mile east of the house, another for a thousand feet to the west and north as a windbreak for the farm.

Welcomed as a fine opportunity to turn the farm into a pretty, tree-dotted landscape, the shelterbelts nevertheless meant more work. Constant cultivation was necessary to preserve moisture and keep down weeds.

Weather became a friend instead of a foe after 1936, and the outlook grew encouraging. Given a more than even chance, the trees grew and prospered, but not without frequent watering during dry intervals.

By 1942 the battle was won. The elms matured into large, well-formed trees, providing shade and landscaped beauty.

Years of Experience Teach Good Farming

IT TAKES more than plowing, sowing and harvesting to raise good crops year after year. That is the opinion of Charles Anderson, Edwards county, who has been on his own farm since 1920. He was reared on a farm a short distance from his present home, so his term of experience in wheat raising is longer than 26 years.

In the early 30's Mr. Anderson started to terrace some of his land. He is credited with building the first terraces in the county. Today he has 350 acres protected by terraces and nearly all of the 800 acres he farms is worked on the contour. There is no doubt about it, Mr. Anderson says, there is a difference in yield year after year. But to him the big difference is in saving the soil. It is not quite as easy to farm on the contour, but at least there are no gullies and washes, he reports.

One way to make contour farming easier, Mr. Anderson advises, is to work out the wide places first. Then all the turning can be done on solid ground. He does not like to see freshly worked ground packed down by tractor and implements.

Years of experience have taught him several tricks of the trade. He does not adhere to one method of working the ground. He alternates plowing, listing and onewaying the ground. It keeps the ground more uniform, he says. But whichever way he works the ground, he likes to get it done early. The sooner straw is mixed with the ground, the quicker it will decay and improve the texture of the soil. Some years, also, they are exceptions, he reports early cultivation will double yields.

Ask Mr. Anderson what he thinks of burning stubble and you get a quick

Mr. and Mrs. Treaster have this year retired from the farm after 4 decades of tilling the home place. The farm they are leaving is as pleasant a spot as you'll want to see, with buildings surrounded by scores of large, well-formed elms. Green, well-nourished shelterbelts stretch across the landscape. Only a few years ago the scene was marked with heaps of wind-blown dirt along fences and miles of gnarled, leafless hedge, which, hardy as it was, couldn't hold out against the black blizzards.

No one can appreciate the beauty of trees as the Treasters do. They made those elms what they are today.

"We will need 55 per cent more milk by 1950 than that used in 1940."—J. B. Fitch.

reply. You may get a better crop the first year after burning stubble, he says, but after that it will go down. More than that, land where stubble has been burned is the first to blow.

When it comes to varieties, Mr. Anderson carries his eggs in several baskets. This year he put out Wichita, Comanche, Early Blackhull and Chiefkan. Farming large acreages, he likes a mixture of early and late maturing grains. It lengthens the harvest season.

All these practices, along with a summer-fallow plan that keeps one fourth to one third of his ground idle each year, add up to high annual averages. And he is conserving his soil.

Announce Final Goals

Increased production goals in 1947 over 1946 on several farm crops and products have been outlined in final U. S. D. A. goals for Kansas.

Boosts have been asked for on oats, sorghums, tame hay, flaxseed, and sugar beets among farm crops and for total milk production, production per cow, and for numbers of milk cows on farms. An increase of 8 per cent in number of bee colonies also is urged.

The increases asked for would amount to 2 per cent on oats, 15 per cent on sorghums, 15 per cent on tame hay, 46 per cent on flaxseed, 25 per cent on sugar beets, 4 per cent on total milk production, 2 per cent on production per cow, and 2 per cent in cow numbers.

A reduction of 12 per cent in planted acreage is asked for on Irish potatoes, a reduction of 7 per cent in chickens raised, and a reduction of 6 per cent in number of beef cows on farms.

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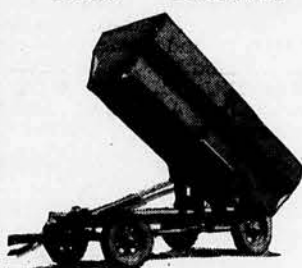
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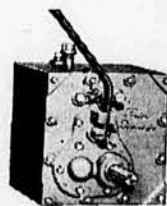


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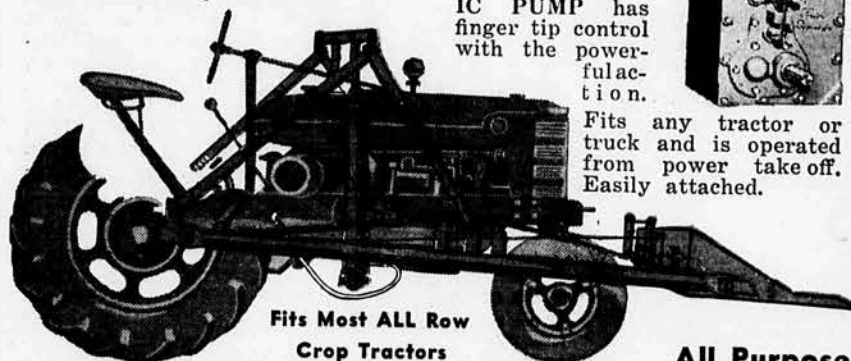
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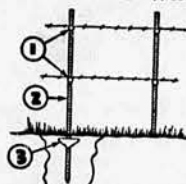
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"Oh, Alice! Send Junior and Buddy down here immediately!"

DEMAND FOR MEAT

The per capita consumption of meat in the United States has varied from year to year with a high of 163 pounds in 1908 and a low of 116 pounds in 1935. Obviously it would be helpful to livestock producers if it could be determined just how much meat the consuming public wants and is willing to pay a reasonable price to get.

It does not seem probable, however, that an exact and stable figure exists. Demand varies from time to time and an amount of meat which might be adequate at one time might be too much or too little at another time.

Research reveals there is a close association between the total amount of money which people receive (the national income) and the amount of money which they will pay for meat. On an average they will spend for meat about 5 to 6% of their income. The percentage is highest in years of low income—when most of their money has to be spent for essentials—and lowest in years of high income when luxuries get a larger portion. In 1941—before rationing and ceiling prices interfered with freedom of markets—the national income was approximately 97 billion dollars and people spent 5.7% of their income for meat. In 1908 when their income was only about 20 billion dollars they spent 6.75% for meat. Of course the 5.7% in 1941 meant very much larger expenditures in actual dollars than did the 6.75% in 1908 but because of the huge variations in national income the percentage comparison gives the best indication of what to expect.

A study of the past makes it evident that the livestock and meat industry—producers, packers and retailers—can do themselves the most good by cooperating actively and effectively, first in promoting greater appreciation of the importance of meat in the diet, and second, in building good will for themselves and their product. The advertising done by the retailers and meat packers is directed toward the first objective. The second objective depends on the degree of understanding, respect and cooperation existing among the retailers, packers and producers. No one of them can continuously benefit at the expense of others. If one benefits, all benefit. They are like three men in a boat.

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Apricot Is a Rare Sight

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FOLKS in Kansas hesitate to set out apricot trees because promising crops are so often killed by late frosts in the spring. But it is doubtful whether this happens to apricots any more than it does to peaches. Yet, here in Northeast Kansas there are hundreds of peach trees while an apricot tree is a rare sight.

This is more especially true since the Armistice Day freeze of 1940. Before that catastrophic date there were quite a few back-yard apricot trees of enormous size that bore tremendous crops in favorable years. These fine old trees are now no more and few of them have been replaced. This spring would be a good time to plant 2 or 3 apricots around the house and hope to be lucky enough to get an occasional crop of this truly delicious fruit.

Frost being the chief limiting factor in the production of apricots it is interesting to know the approximate temperatures which they are likely to endure for 30 minutes or less without being killed. These are given as follows: Bud closed but showing color, 27 to 30 degrees F.; in full bloom, 28 to 31 degrees F.; after fruit has set, 30 to 31 degrees F.

Promising New Variety

There is a new variety of apricot called Sun Glo, just recently introduced, that seems to be arousing great interest the country over. It is said to have a skin as waxy and bright as an apple's. It colors early and evenly into a solid, deep glowing orange and attains this color while still firm enough for shipping. It blooms early and heavily and an outstanding attribute is that it survived a 20-below zero temperature and produced its unusual fruit.

This new variety sprang from a seed planted in the back yard of Otto H. Heider, veteran Entiat Valley rancher at 1,900 feet elevation. It was planted by chance and raised in a haphazard fashion for 15 years. For the first few years it had no care. "Sometimes we walked around it and sometimes we walked over it," said Mr. Heider. Commercial potentialities of the new fruit were discovered only 4 years ago when Mr. Heider began hauling apricots to a cannery.

Introduced Sun Glo

The man who, perhaps, has had more to do with introducing Sun Glo to the public than anyone else is W. D. Plough, of Wenatchee, Wash. Incidentally, it was Mr. Plough's grandfather, Henry H. Plough, who is said to have planted the first apple trees in Kansas. Originally a New Yorker, he came to Kansas in 1856 or 1857 and homesteaded a claim near Osawatimie. It was here that he planted some Jonathans and King of Thompson county. For protection of his holdings against outlaw bands that were raiding the settlers, Plough joined up with John Brown for a time but did not go with him to Harpers Ferry. He later returned to New York state.

Did They Mean Apple?

When that board of wise scholars translated the Bible for King James they unwittingly used the word apple when it probably should have been apricot. For it is now known that the climate of Palestine is not suited to the culture of our common apple (*Malus sylvestris*). And most authorities agree that the apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) is the fruit referred to in the Garden of Eden myth and other Biblical passages where mention is made of "golden apples."

The apricot is a native fruit in such places as Armenia, Arabia and the higher regions of Central Asia. It is largely cultivated in China and Japan and the mountains west of Peking are covered with a natural growth of apricots. Many of the varieties found listed in the nursery catalogs reflect their Asiatic origin in such names as Manchurian, Zun, and Chinese Golden.

Yes, California Leads

It is not definitely known just when the apricot was introduced into this country, but it probably was by the Mission Fathers for in 1792 Vancouver found it at the Santa Clara Mission in California. Today the apricot is grown in all parts of the world where the peach will survive. In this country the principal apricot producing states are

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and New York. However, 90 to 95 per cent of the commercial production is in California, where it is grown in every county except 6 and these are in the high Sierras.

Boost Strawberry Planting

In an effort to stimulate a lagging industry the Wathena Booster's Club will put into operation this spring a plan which is designed to encourage youths to set out strawberry patches. If the boys and girls around Wathena do not respond it will not be because of lack of sincere backing for, according to reports, the club will do almost everything except pick the berries. The project is available to young folks 12 years old and older.

Land will be provided for the entrants without charge, and the club will finance the purchase of the plants if necessary. It will even have the ground prepared for setting the plants. All entrants will be given a trip to the American Royal Live Stock Show in

*"I eat my peas with honey,
I've done it all my life.
It makes the peas taste funny
But it keeps them on the knife."
—National Beekeepers.*

Kansas City with expenses paid by the club. What more could be desired for an ideal set-up? But the patches have to be cultivated, and hoeing means wearisome, back-breaking toil and that is something else again. It will be interesting to observe the response that will be given to this worthy project.

Attended New York Meeting

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Triplett, of Troy, attended the 43rd annual meeting of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association in New York, the week of February 17. Mr. Triplett represented the Triplett Produce Co., widely known fruit buyers and shippers. Fruit and vegetable men from all parts of the United States and Canada to the number of 2,438 went to New York for this meeting.

This was the largest attendance ever experienced in the almost half-century history of the organization. It was said to have been a great meeting, not only in point of attendance but in actual ac-

*Whenever the government pays
the bill, it is your money that is
being spent.*

complishment for the welfare of the industry. One of the entertainment features long to be remembered was a boat trip up the Hudson river as far as the George Washington bridge, returning along the Jersey side, past the Statue of Liberty and up the East river to the Navy Yard.

Old Apples Taste Good

A news item of interest to apple growers concerns a recent message sent by Admiral Byrd from the USS Mount Olympus. According to the radiogram, a box of apples from the Winchester, Va., orchards of Senator Harry F. Byrd and his brother, Thomas B. Byrd, left at the south pole camp at Little America in 1933 was found to be in good edible condition. Admiral Byrd said in his message that the apples which had been buried under snow for 14 years were "full of juice and looked and tasted just like baked apples."

May Fight Frost Threat

Something new in frost prevention is the use of radiant energy. Dr. A. W. Farrall, Michigan State College engineer, is conducting some interesting experiments in fighting frost with infrared rays.

"It's an Ill Wind"

July 7, 1947, should not worry Dean Flitch, of Cloud county. But when July 7, 1948, rolls around he had better keep his fingers crossed tightly.

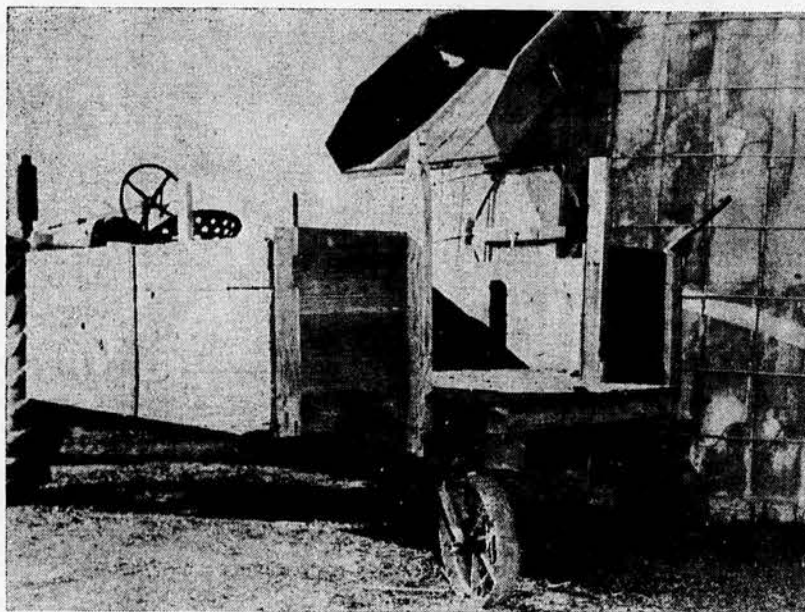
A high wind ripped a shed from the east side of his barn July 7, 1944. Two years later to the day, July 7, 1946, another high wind came along and demolished the rest of the barn. This winter he built a new barn, using as much of the old lumber as possible.

Maybe the wind will leave him alone from now on.

Buy Forest Preserve

Purchase of 111,444 additional acres of forest land in 22 states has been announced by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Total cost was \$536,582, averaging \$4.88 an acre. It was the first big addition to the forest preserve since 1943. The area will be run on a multiple use basis, timber cutting, watershed protection, and recreation. Most of the land was in North Carolina, Missouri, Minnesota and Arkansas.

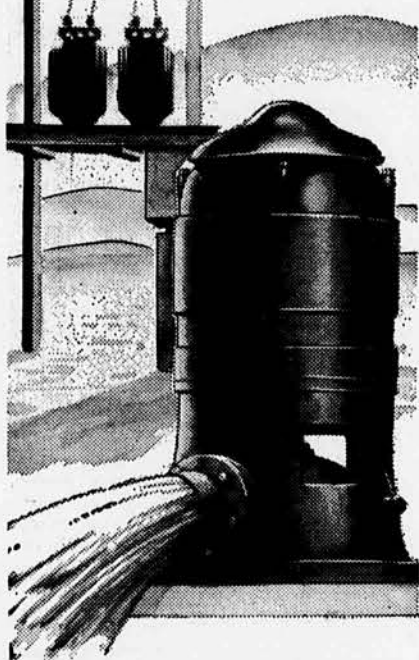
Feed Cart That's Just Right



A HANDY, 2-wheel, trailer-type feed cart that "will go anywhere in the feed lot in any kind of weather," has been designed and built by S. E. Tibbins, Marion county.

The chassis consists of two 4-by-6's running lengthwise. The front ends of these 4-by-6's are equipped with large eyelets that match similar eyelets on the drawbar of the tractor. When coupled, the eyelets are placed in line and a bar run thru them. The bar is held in place by cotter keys. This hookup allows the trailer hookup to float horizontally to prevent cramping on turns. The 2 wheels supporting the trailer at the back are from a hay sweep, or "Go Devil." Wheels are spaced at the outside of the frame to help balance weight and to prevent mud clogging in between.

Offering DECADES OF SERVICE



For well over forty years Johnston Deep Well Turbine Pumps have been lifting water for farm and ranch owners. Today thousands are installed and working. Some are just starting their service. Some have been serving for years, some for decades. Johnston service is an old story to farmers. That is why you find so many Johnstons working for farmers. See your nearest Johnston dealer, or write direct.

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Just Count Them

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Back to Work

Business and industry have hired 20 million demobilized war workers and 10,500,000 men and women released from the armed services. With jobs they provide a huge market for farm products.

Action Demanded

Prompt action to remove Communists from government posts is urged by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. "National security demands prompt, altho carefully considered action," the report states.

Quicker Butter

A machine said to manufacture butter by a continuous process—cream in one end, butter out the other—at less than half the usual cost, is being hailed in Canada as one of the most important technical advances in dairy processing, reports the U. S. D. A. Known as the Fritz butter-making machine, it was invented in Germany, and has been claimed by Canada as a war reparations item. Is said to produce up to 4,000 pounds of butter an hour.

Saves Turkeys

Tests indicate that penicillin is highly effective in saving turkeys that have become infected with the swine-erysipelas organism, to which turkeys as well as hogs are susceptible. The infection in turkeys usually attacks the flock just before marketing, when the birds are most valuable. Its use, injected into the wattles, reduces losses to 10 per cent. Dr. C. G. Grey, Bureau of Animal Industry, made the experiments.

New Record

Official figures show livestock on U. S. farms January 1, 1947, valued at \$11,252,000,000. This beats all previous records, and is 25 per cent ahead of 1946.

Milk Shortage?

Programs were started early this winter to try out use of non-fat dry milk in school-lunch programs, where supplies of fresh milk are not available. Test started in 4 schools in each of 8 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, Louisiana and South Carolina. Success is reported. States are expanding their programs. Same plan has been offered in 8 more states—Colorado, Kansas, North Carolina,

Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. If this state is short of whole milk, looks as if we need more dairy cows.

A Long Fence

Foot-and-mouth disease scare brings out the fact there are 225 miles of fencing along the Mexican-United States boundary. Bureau of Animal Industry judges this is about one eighth of the full distance of the boundary line. Part of it was built years ago for tick control. Fence to stop all wild-animal movement, hogs and cattle, probably would cost 5 million dollars.

Need More

The 1946 production of 119.7 billion pounds of milk was 1½ per cent smaller than in 1945 but ahead of all other years. Yet the U. S. still has milk-shortage areas.

Most Chickens

Leading chicken county in the U. S. is Sonoma county, California, says the U. S. census. Score there, 3,833,407 chickens on farms January 1, 1945. Of 10 leading chicken-raising counties, 3 are in California, 3 in New Jersey, 3 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in Massachusetts.

How It Spreads

Animals are the chief means of spreading foot-and-mouth disease, says U. S. D. A. Next most common carriers of infection are persons who visit infected premises. Third source of danger is infected vehicles, and products of various kinds, including garbage that contains fresh meat.

Good Slogan

Now they are saying that SCS stands for "sound common sense." Not a bad slogan for the Soil Conservation Service. No farm can afford to lose the productive layer of topsoil.

Need Bee Help

Uncle Sam is asking for 6 per cent increase in the number of colonies of bees. Need for honey to help the sugar supply is one reason. Main reason is making up loss of bumblebees and other pollinating insects with honeybees. Insecticides and clean cultivation have destroyed homes and prevented natural increase of earth-dwelling insects that pollinated fruits, vegetables and field crops.

Feather Wigs

Now they are making brushes and wigs from chicken feathers; shotgun shells from casein, the wrapper pasted with adhesive made from casein, and the wads made from wheat straw. Hand-knit neckties and soft gloves are made from three fourths Zealon (corn kernel protein) and one fourth wool.

Corn Harvester Does Extra Job



Cut-off corn harvester offers new advantages. The work of this new 2-row corn harvester, which mounts on the larger Farmall tractors, is (1) to cut the stalks; (2) snap and husk the ears, and deliver them to the wagon; and (3) to shred the cut stalks and deliver them to the ground as the outfit moves thru the field. Advantages: (1) Reduces shelled corn loss in the field; (2) reduces ear corn loss; (3) shredding stalks eliminates 95 per cent of corn borers; (4) shredding stalks facilitates plowing and restores humus to the soil; (5) shredded fodder can be raked up for use as bedding or roughage feed for livestock. The cut-off corn harvester is one of the most advanced recent equipment developments for farming. This machine is prominently featured in International Harvester Company's farm equipment for postwar.

rain

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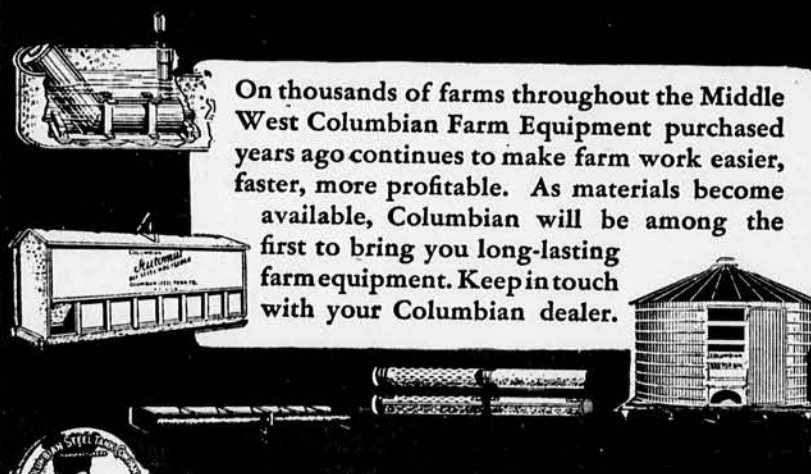
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On thousands of farms throughout the Middle West Columbian Farm Equipment purchased years ago continues to make farm work easier, faster, more profitable. As materials become available, Columbian will be among the first to bring you long-lasting farm equipment. Keep in touch with your Columbian dealer.



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

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

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Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back. When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

4-H Camp Makes Headway

Valuable Donations Made by Club Boosters



The State 4-H Camp calf donated by T. T. Riordan, Solomon banker, to the Willing Willowdallers' Club, of Dickinson, and sold at the Fat Stock Show in Wichita for the benefit of the camp fund. The calf was purchased by Safeway Stores for 52½ cents a pound, thus swelling the fund by some \$500. Left to right, Eugene Hartenstein, 4-H member; Guy Steele, Farm Market Relations; J. W. Gadwood, district manager, Safeway, Wichita; Hal D. Bray, division public relations director, Safeway Stores, Kansas City.

DEVELOPMENT of the State 4-H Club Camp, at Rock Springs Ranch, is making headway. Following the donation made by T. T. Riordan, Solomon banker, of the first Shorthorn steer, other donations have been listed as follows:

C. E. Reed, Wichita Angus breeder, donated a calf which is a brother to the grand champion at the Fat Stock Show in 1945. This calf is being fed by Margaret Beavers of the Humboldt 4-H Club in Geary county.

V. L. Bauersfeld, Wichita Nehi Bottling Company, donated a Hereford calf which will be fed by a Sedgwick county 4-H Club.

R. C. Hotchkiss, Butler county farmer and Shorthorn breeder, do-

and all 25 riding horses are at the camp.

Club members are hoping to start construction of some important projects at the camp in the near future, and such donations and sale of livestock for the benefit of the camp will help materially.

The camp closed a very successful season, with 71 counties represented by campers and delegates. A total of 2,267 were in attendance during the regular camping season.

Expects \$1 a Bird

The honeymoon is over for turkey growers, believes E. D. Metcalf, Mitchell county, who has been raising 4,000 birds a year for market.

"Feed is the highest now it has ever been in history," says Mr. Metcalf, "and we have lost the Government market for the big ones."

With present feed costs and a reduced market next year Mr. Metcalf predicts that growers can expect to clear about \$1 a bird. His flock is being reduced from 4,000 to about 2,500. "If other growers will cut down their flocks, and storage birds move well, we may have a better market than I anticipate," says Mr. Metcalf. "But right now I am operating with the hope that I can clear \$1 a bird."

Better Fertilizers

Fertilizer companies are putting more plant food in their product now, state U. S. D. A. soil chemists. Commercial mixed fertilizer offered to the farmer in 1945 had 56 per cent higher plant food content than similar fertilizers sold in 1900, it is claimed.

Further use of higher analysis phosphate materials are expected to be of much future economic advantage in large areas of the country.



State 4-H Camp, at Rock Springs Ranch, got a special boost when Palomino breeders announced plans to donate all riding horses. Here C. L. Huxman, Sublette, president of the Palomino Horse Exhibitors of Kansas, presents Coldwater Gold Star, a 2-year-old filly, to J. Harold Johnson, state club leader, for camp use.



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Fewer parts, lower upkeep, longer life. No cables, clutches, gears, chains, belts! No part mounted above tractor. Tested to 2850 pounds. Detaches in 3 minutes. Automatic load leveling device prevents spilling. Single oversize cylinder attached to drawbar beneath tractor assures balanced operation—has piston and rings, no cup leathers. No other loader can claim all these advantages. Hydraulic pumps available.

Base price \$240 complete with combination manure fork and dirt scoop. Bulldozer \$50; sweeper \$60. Free literature. Write today.

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Allen 4-H Members Start Big Program



Laverne Lassman, Allen county 4-H Club member, looks over 3 registered Duroc Jersey gilts he raised. The first gilts from a progressive pig program in that county, one of them was selected for Henry Ericson, another 4-H member. One gilt from his first litter will go to another club member next year.

A PIG project for 4-H Club members in Allen county is in its second year. It is doing its share to assure good breeding stock for tomorrow's farmers in that area.

A year ago D. A. McDonald, of the Iola Milling Company, financed the first registered Duroc Jersey gilt in the program. The pig went to Laverne Lassman, 19, Humboldt. His name was selected from a long list of applicants. The first litter of 8 pigs included 3 gilts and 5 barrows. The second was evenly divided, 4 barrows and 4 gilts. According to the rules of the program, he must give a gilt from the first litter to another 4-H'er.

Henry Ericson, Savonburg, was selected by a committee on the basis of his 4-H record to receive the gilt from the Lassman litter. The gilt was selected in mid-December by Ed Ronick, adult adviser in the program, and Merle Mueller, president of the 4-H council.

Next year another gilt will be selected from the first litter Ericson raises and presented to a third 4-H member. Laverne Lassman says he will raise 3 litters next fall and maybe more the following spring.

The program is putting Allen county 4-H members in the hog business.

Washouts Filled In

Terracing and contouring do make a difference, according to the Edlund brothers, Carl, Alfred and Alvin, who farm 900 acres in northern Edwards county. The Edlunds raise about 600 acres of wheat a year.

They first started terracing their ground in 1931, using a oneway disk and moldboard plow. They now have 160 acres protected by terraces and farm all their ground along contour lines. There was a time when washouts and big ditches appeared in the fields after rains, according to Alvin. They are not bothered with them anymore. They are all filled in, he says.

It may not make an immediate increase in yield to terrace or farm on the contour, but over a period of years, Edlund brothers are certain it will make a difference. Not only is the topsoil kept in place, but it helps to conserve moisture.

They also conserve moisture by summer-fallowing. Some of their ground lies fallow every third year, other every fourth year.

On 600 acres their average last summer was 18 bushels of wheat to the acre. Twenty acres of Comanche made 41 bushels. They had 300 acres of Comanche wheat last year. It makes good winter pasture for feeder cattle. About 70 acres of Pawnee wheat was put out last fall. They are satisfied that it too is a good wheat in their community.

By using good varieties and following proved cultivation practices, Edlund brothers expect good average yields year after year.

Thin Stand for More Seed

A thin stand of alfalfa will produce more seed than a thick stand, Clarence Quinn, Ottawa county dairyman, believes.

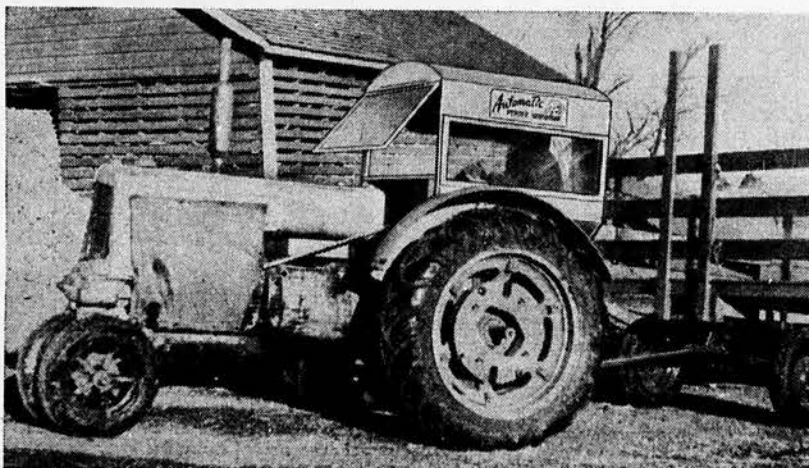
Two years ago he seeded oats into a thin stand of alfalfa after disking. He intended to cut the crop for hay, but it was short, so he pastured it. Last year he disked again and seeded oats in the alfalfa. After cutting the first crop for hay, the second crop of alfalfa came out and looked good for seed. It was. It made 4 bushels to the acre.

The alfalfa stand was so thin it grew in clumps, Mr. Quinn says, but it was seed from the ground up.

Preserves Oilcloth

When sewing oilcloth lay a strip of paper on top of the cloth before sewing and sew thru the paper. This will prevent the oilcloth from peeling or cracking.—L. H. M.

Protection From Weather



Comfort and convenience for the farmer are claimed for this new aluminum Tractorkab, developed by the Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Company, Pender, Neb. It is readily adaptable to most leading tractor makes.

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15 DAYS IN FLORIDA
\$248⁰⁰ and Up

Including Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Silver Springs, Palm Beach, Tarpon Springs, Lake Wales, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Miami, Miami Beach, and Side Trip to Glorious Havana. Leaves every Saturday.

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\$355⁰⁰ and Up

Including Mexico City, Toluca, Xochimilco, Cuernavaca, Orizaba or Acapulco. Leaves every Saturday.

GARDEN CLUB PILGRIMAGE
10 Days \$145⁰⁰ and Up

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

15 DAYS IN CALIFORNIA
\$239⁰⁰ and Up

Including Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Tijuana and Carlsbad Caverns. Leaves March 1, 15, 29; April 12, 26.

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Properly fed, healthy chicks can multiply hatching weight 20 times in their first eight weeks. Make sure your chicks get plenty of Gooch's Best Starting Feed... and you're on your way to poultry success.

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PAPER LABEL

Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have some old cows in my herd that have bad teeth and should be culled out. When would be the most profitable time this summer or fall to market them?—A. K.

From a price standpoint the earlier this summer you can get these cows on the market the better price you will receive. Prices of cows usually reach a seasonal peak in April or May and then decline rather sharply, particularly after June. This year at least the usual amount of seasonal price decline is expected. Against the probability of price declines after April or May, you should also take into account possible weight gains on grass which might more than offset price declines during late spring and early summer.

I have a nice lot of hogs weighing around 160 pounds. What would you consider the best time to sell?—C. N.

With present favorable feeding ratios, hogs can be profitably fed to heavy weights. Hog prices are expected to hold up well from now until September. There may be some slight seasonal weakness during late April and May, but the summer market is expected to be strong. Heading for a summer market would seem fully justified on the basis of present price prospects and considering the favorable feeding ratios.

I have a good-sized quantity of wheat stored on my farm. When, in your estimation, would be the best time to sell the wheat? What is the price outlook for the 1947 crop?—P. B.

After the very sharp advance which has occurred in wheat prices during the last 6 weeks, it is reasonable to expect some weakness at least temporarily in the future quotations for July and September delivery. Normally such weakness would also be reflected in quotations for March and May deliveries and prices of cash wheat. However, the export demand for wheat is so great and the need for food so acute that prices of cash wheat may remain relatively strong and could even go higher.

Despite the prospects for a record crop of hard winter wheat in the Southwest, it is probable that prices for the 1947 crop will be reasonably satisfactory. The Government is committed to make loans on wheat at 90 per cent of parity. On the basis of the February parity price, this would mean a loan rate on farms of \$1.75 or \$1.76 as the United States average. On the basis of past relationships, this would mean a Kansas City price in the neighborhood of \$1.90. Prices at harvest time will not go much below the basis of the loan except possibly for a temporary period. It would seem that this would place a rather firm floor under the 1947 crop regardless of the size of the crop. The extent to which actual market prices will remain above this loan

basis will be determined largely by the prospective demand for wheat for shipment abroad.

What is your opinion regarding the corn market? Do you look for the price to advance during the spring or early summer as it did last year? I have not sold any corn yet and I do not feed livestock and would like to get the best price. Last year I sold too early, and during May or June there was a sharp advance.—E. D.

Since early February there has been a very sharp advance in corn prices so that it is doubtful whether there will be much further advance during the late spring and summer. Total stocks of corn are about 300 million bushels larger than last year and the number of livestock, especially the number of hogs, is substantially smaller than last year. Much of the recent advance was due to buying of corn by the Government for shipment to Europe. Further quantities will be purchased by the Government, but it is probable that most of this purchase will be completed by May or early June.

I am wondering whether you would tell me when the best time would be to buy grain for poultry feed this summer. I plan to raise around 300 young chickens but will not have enough grain to feed them thru the entire season. I'll have oats and wheat but would like to buy corn and kafir.—H. K.

Grain prices have advanced sharply in recent weeks, and it is probable they will remain relatively strong during the next 2 or 3 months. The increase in price has been due principally to the large quantity of wheat and corn which is being exported to provide food for Europe and other deficit areas. The supply of wheat has been nearly exhausted so it is probable more corn will be purchased by the Government for export during the next few months. This will tend to support corn prices during the remainder of the winter and spring. However, no large advance in corn prices is anticipated since we have about 300 million bushels more corn than a year ago and the supply of feed grain per animal unit is large. However, in Kansas the supply of corn is much smaller than a year ago and in many communities corn and other feed grains are tending to move toward a ship-in basis.

For these reasons, it appears advisable to acquire the quantities of corn and other feed grains which will be needed for your poultry during the next 3 or 4 months.

Bale Ties Scarce

Bale ties are going to be hard to get again this year so order yours early. Production and distribution of ties will be entirely up to the trade this year, with no Government direction or allocation.

Farmers are urged by the PMA to order early and to accept early delivery to insure getting the ties.

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New job on many Midwest farms is detasseling hybrid seed corn in producing commercial hybrids. Here is a little 1-row cart that carries 2 persons to do the work easier. You can make it in your farm shop. Maybe the sweep rake wheels used on this one could be yanked off and be replaced by rubber tires. The gas pipe railing adds safety and convenience. It is reported a crew of 10 workers on carts have detasseled as much as 60 acres a day.

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Sure, Farming Has Changed

(Continued from Page 6)

can be purchased and applied to the soil. But organic matter cannot be purchased. It must be raised on the farm. It will be impossible, say specialists, to put back all the organic material removed thru 40 years of cultivation. We can, however, supply enough organic matter by growing legumes to take care of the needs of following crops. One year of a good, strong legume in the rotation, specialists claim, will supply organic and nitrogen needs of 2 or 3 years of grain crops following it.

A committee, appointed by President Eisenhower to study Kansas soil conditions, recently reported that the state has about 28 million acres under cultivation. Of this total 3,671,000 acres should be returned to grass, the committee reports. Another 9,025,000 acres in continuous cropping now needs grass or grass-legumes in a rotation program. Some 4,736,000 acres need terraces, and 10,790,000 acres need to be farmed on the contour. Grassed waterways should be established on 294,671 acres. A grand total of 21,735,550 acres in Kansas, the committee believes, should be farmed under a good rotation system.

These are some of the agricultural problems that will be inherited by the coming crop of farmers. It will be their task to make the old, partially worn-out soils produce as much or more than virgin soils, if they are to maintain a high standard of living and keep up with progress in other industries.

Back to the Same Point

To rebuild soil fertility specialists keep going back again and again to emphasize the importance of organic matter. Lime, nitrogen, phosphate, and other fertilizers can be purchased and added to soils to supplement organic matter but can't replace organic materials. Nitrogen, for instance, is held in the soil only by organic matter. Nitrogen itself is volatile and either goes back into the air or is carried away by water, unless there is organic matter present to hold and release it to fit the needs of plants.

But Kansas soils do need fertilizers. In order to establish good land practices, according to soils experts, Kansas annually needs 200,000 tons of 20 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 12,000 tons of ammonium sulphate or its equivalent. Kansas also needs an application of lime to 5 million acres at a rate that would require 1½ million tons annually, specialists claim.

Just following a good rotation on Kansas croplands would pay tremendous dividends in cash and soil fertility. Results for 34 years at the Manhattan experiment station show that one acre planted continuously to corn will return \$279.50 in the 34 years. An acre of continuous wheat will return \$374.25 in 34 years, and an acre of continuous alfalfa \$458. The same acre in a 16-year rotation of alfalfa 4 years, corn, wheat, wheat for 12 years, and repeated, will produce \$534.65 in 34 years.

In other words, one acre in a good rotation for the last 34 years would have produced \$255.15 more than continuous corn, \$160.40 more than wheat, and \$76.65 more than alfalfa and still maintain high fertility. Sad part of the continuous cropping experiments was that the continuous corn plots had to be abandoned in 1940 and the alfalfa plots in 1933, because of inability to maintain stands.

Proper handling of grass pasture also has been demonstrated thoroughly at Manhattan. Ten years of experimental work on the Casement pasture shows that an acre of native grass under a deferred grazing system will produce

65.1 pounds of livestock gain a year. A season-long grazed acre will produce only 37.4 pounds of livestock gain a year. Deferred grazing has shown an added yearly profit of \$2.77 an acre with beef figured at 10 cents a pound.

Thru use of temporary pasture crops to carry early spring grazing, native pastures can nearly double their value. Deferred grazing has provided 54.8 days of grazing for one animal unit an acre, while season-long grazing has provided only 32.2 days. Average length of grazing season for deferred grazing has been 84 to 86 days while season-long grazing has averaged 127 to 134 days. But it has taken 3.96 acres a head for season-long grazing and only 1.5 acres for deferred grazing. By carrying a heavier grazing load for a shorter period, deferred grazing will produce more gain an acre while maintaining a better grass cover.

Here Are Recommendations

Now, let's get back to use of fertilizers in Kansas. Generally speaking, agronomists agree that in Kansas it is better to supply fertilizers to crops that mature before dry, hot summer weather. These crops include alfalfa, sweet clover, wheat and oats. In this way plant food materials are incorporated in the crop residue in the form of organic matter, which decomposes slowly and does not induce excessive early spring growth. Nor does it exhaust subsoil moisture.

Winter application of manure has much the same effect on corn yields. Commercial fertilizers for corn are considered somewhat a gamble in Kansas by agronomists. They believe fertilizers applied to preceding crops in the rotation give greater returns.

If the season is favorable, however, it may pay to apply 100 pounds of 10-20-0 or 0-20-0 at time of planting in bands on either side of the corn seed. Then, if weather conditions continue favorable, apply about 25 pounds of elemental nitrogen as a side dressing at the last cultivation. Twenty-five pounds of nitrate can be obtained from 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate, or 125 pounds of ammonium sulphate an acre.

If sweet clover is used ahead of corn it may be phosphated in areas where needed. This sweet clover may be pastured in the fall of the first year and used for pasture, seed, or green manure the second season. If used for pasture or seed, corn can follow the next year. When sweet clover is used for green manure it may be plowed under in April of the second growing season and corn planted the same year. If the sweet clover is plowed under early it will conserve early subsoil moisture and reduce summer drought injury.

The Seed Score

The 1946 harvest of seed for 26 kinds of legumes, grasses and winter cover crops was more than 761 million pounds of clean seed. This had a farm value of more than 146 million dollars, compared with 670 million pounds in 1945 with a value of 114 million dollars. Some of the high spots in the production record, as compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are:

Alfalfa seed: Production, 1,658,400 bushels, 40 per cent greater than in 1945, and 9 per cent greater than the previous record established in 1939.

Red clover: Production 2,112,800 bushels—just short of the 1929 record, and more than 60 per cent above the average for the 10 years from 1935-44.

Blue lupine, which is gaining favor as a cover crop in the south, more than doubled in acreage harvested for seed, and production was tripled.

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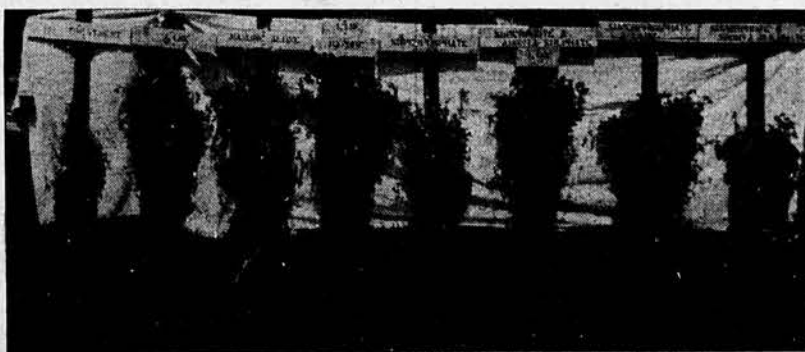
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These samples of alfalfa stands show the improvement over untreated stands (extreme left) when various combinations of lime and fertilizers are used.

Wonderful Results

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Look at Buying and Selling

(Continued from Page 7)

out at this time, probably would show a net loss of 7 to 8 billion dollars, according to Senator Young, of North Dakota, a member of the Senate committee.

However, the prospects for the next few years point in the opposite direction. Undersecretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd produced and explained a number of charts. The net result was something like this.

Every time per capita egg consumption drops one egg a year, and the support-price program is working, it will cost the CCC \$5,000,000 to carry on thru the year. Egg consumption in 1939 was 310 per capita. In 1945 it went up to 391 eggs per capita a year. In 1946, dropped to 375.

"If it drops down to what you ate in 1939," said Dodd (on the assumption that production continues close to present levels), "down to 310, it (the egg-support program) will cost us \$200,000,000."

How About Wheat?

Then he went on to wheat. In 1942, CCC put 408 million bushels under loan. The loan rate then was \$1.27, Kansas City. In 1948, at \$1.64, it would require a little above \$800,000,000.

In the case of cotton, if the surpluses piled up after 1947 as they did 10 years earlier, by 1950 the CCC would have under loan \$2,000,000,000 on cotton.

"So you can see," Dodd told the Senate Committee, "that if we maintain present production without an outlet for wheat, it would require a tremendous amount of money to carry just one program by itself."

"It gets fantastic when you think of the amount of funds that would be required to carry those programs."

The Senate is considering a bill to extend the life of the corporation until June 30, 1949, six months after the end of the 2-years price-support program.

The House is considering a bill to continue the corporation indefinitely.

The Farm Bureau Federation, and very likely the other farm organizations will follow suit to a greater or less degree, is asking that the support program, at 90 per cent of parity, for practically all farm commodities, be made permanent.

The wool growers want the CCC to continue buying domestic wool at present rates, about 130 per cent of parity. The CCC has announced that it will end its wool-buying program April 15, unless Congress directs otherwise.

There is a law on the statute books now which prohibits the CCC from selling its wool holdings at less than parity. The result is that the CCC owns a full year's clip of wool, that it is prohibited by law from selling on the domestic market. There was a time last fall when the market price and parity were about the same, and the corporation disposed of some of its supply, but not much.

Want Import Quotas

The wool growers want the corporation to continue its buying program; also want the law amended so it can sell wool at "competitive prices." In addition, they ask authority for the Department to slap on import quotas, to limit imports to the point where the CCC can dispose of its holdings without much loss.

Admittedly the wool program is a headache, altho the amount involved is much less than will be on wheat, cotton and corn if surpluses develop. Harry Reed, in charge of livestock operations, told the Senate Committee that the wool program, to December 31, 1946, had resulted in a net loss of \$37,500,000 in round numbers.

If sold at competitive prices, wool stocks on hand would cause a further net loss of around \$55,000,000, he estimated.

To further complicate the problem of continuing the CCC, the Byrd-Butler Act of 1945 requires that all Government-owned corporations, including those operating under state charters, be required to take out Federal charters on or before June 30, 1948. Federal charters have to be approved by the Congress, which would be in position to decide whether the CCC, for instance, could engage in buying and selling operations (as at present), or should be limited to making loans and then selling the commodities on which the loans were not repaid. Also, Congress could provide in the charter whether such selling should be done by

the corporation itself where it pleased, or whether it should have to sell thru private trading sources.

Lindsey Warren, Comptroller General, has raised the point in a letter to Senator Capper, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, that Congress should not extend the life of the CCC beyond June 30, 1948, in view of the terms of the Byrd-Butler Act.

The CCC points out that it must continue thru 1948, and beyond, unless some other agency is created to carry out the 2-year price-support program. If the extension is only until June 30, 1948, then Congress presumably will have to grant a Federal charter before that time. When it comes up, there will be a battle royal between CCC and private trading groups.

Present indications are that the CCC will not be called upon to take much, if any, loss on its wheat operations during the 2-year period. The demand for wheat for Europe promises to continue thru 1947 and very likely into, perhaps thru, 1948.

Department of Agriculture also has announced that Britain will get additional beef supplies from the United States thru the coming year; probably well into next winter. These programs should sustain prices on wheat, corn, cattle (and indirectly on hogs), and cotton thru much of the 2-years support-price program, which covers both 1947 and 1948 calendar years.

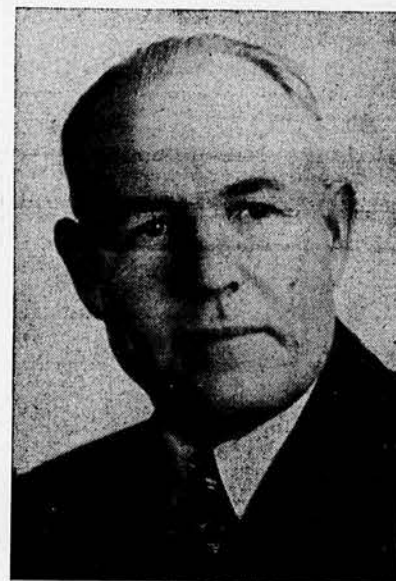
Provided, of course, that domestic demand continues at high levels.

Present attitude of Congress on agriculture is to take its time on long-range farm programs; not to hurry too much on details of price-support programs; to act on emergencies.

The foot-and-mouth disease program for co-operation with Mexico went thru both branches of Congress in short order. The two Governments are now working out details of the program. What appropriations are needed will be provided.

The House has extended the farm labor replacement (and importation) program until the end of this year, and the Senate is expected to follow suit within a week or 10 days.

Takes Over a Hatchery



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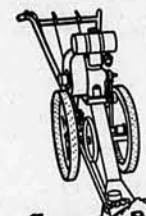
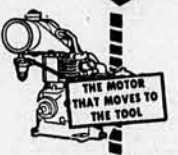
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Sweet Clover \$8.25 per bushel 60 lbs., track
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Prussic acid. 92% germination, \$15 per cwt.
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Sweet Clover per bu. \$8.00. Send for Seed Cata-
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Guaranteed heel drivers. Also trained dogs.
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falfa, ½ in cultivation, 5 rooms, barn 60x60,
henhouses, well and windmill, butane and elec-
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Ideal climate. Write for illustrated folder. Van
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Red Hot Special: Money-making eastern Kansas
160 acres, about hour to college city, including
6 milk cows, 6 heifers, 4 shoats, team, harness
and wagon, farm tools, hay in barn time sale,
some household furnishings and canned fruit,
only \$7,800! RFD, 15 minutes depot town, 100 til-
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stock, diversified farming, blue stem pasture,
good well, well fenced, 19 fruit trees, strawberry
bed, 15 Eysenberries, fair 5-room white frame
house, good well, electricity expected soon,
phone, fair 40-ft. barn, water piped from well
with windmill, good 40-ft. poultry house, 500-
chick brooder house; widower owner can't
handle, offers real opportunity for security and
independence, \$7,800 complete, only \$3,800 down,
easy terms. Details famous new free Spring
catalog 18 states. United Farm Agency, 428
BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Missouri.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
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 Breed-
ers' 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' As-
sociation, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock
Yards, Secretary, Chicago 9, Ill.
April 21—W. C. Jackson, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Dairy Cattle
April 7—Jesse Littlefield, Benkelman, Nebr.

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 21—Lull and Diehl Dispersion, Smith
Center, Kan.

March 22—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
March 25—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
Sale at Phillipsburg, Kan.

March 28—Roth and German, at the Vic Roth
Ranch, Hays, Kan.

March 29—Saline County Hereford Breeders,
Salina, Kan. Roy Dillard.

April 1—North Central Kansas Hereford Associa-
tion, Belleville, Kan. Dr. George Wreath,
Secretary.

April 18—Western Republican Valley Breeders'
Association, Benkelman, Nebr. Leo Barnell,
Secretary, Benkelman, Nebr.

May 6—Sunset Farms, Garden Plain and Wich-
ita, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
March 19—Arabee Farms, Topeka, Kan. Elmer
Dawdy, Sales Manager, Salina, Kan.

April 26—Nebraska State Holstein Breeders'
Heifer sale, Lincoln, Neb. E. A. Dawdy,
Sales Manager, Salina, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle
April 1—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' As-
sociation, 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 26—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
April 30—Iowa-Nebraska Breeders' Consignment
sale, Council Bluffs, Iowa. H. C. McKelvie,
Sales Manager.

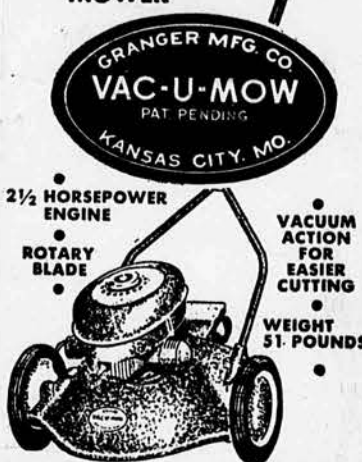
Polled Shorthorn Cattle
April 17—Nebraska Shorthorn Association,
Horned and Polled Cattle, Fairbury, Nebr.,
Thos. Andrews, Secretary and Manager,
Cambridge, Nebr.

Duroc Hogs
April 12—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
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.

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HIGH-POWER
MOWER



Ends Grass Cutting Drudgery
IMPROVES CONDITION OF LAWN

From smoothest lawn to roughest
weed patch, the new VAC-U-MOW
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of ordinary time. Secret is AMAZING
VACUUM ACTION which creates draft
that raises and holds grass till cut.
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man's head are slashed into tiny bits.
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Full 20 inch swath. No gadgets. Fool-
proof operation. The ideal power
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public buildings, golf clubs, and in-
stitutions. See your dealer or write
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SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS

Offering wonderful lot of big, thick, deep,
smooth bodied, well hammed bred gilts.
Breed's best blood. Carefully selected for
quick maturing, high production qualities
for generations. Bred to Super Spot Light
and Lo Thick Master, the two Top Selling
Boars Coming to Kansas in 1946. March,
April, May farrowings, immune. Registered.
Write or better yet, come and select.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Offering Duroc Fall Boars

Best of breeding and conformation. Registered
and Immured. Shipped on approval. Write for
full particulars.
WILLIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Offering Reg. Durocs

A few good fall boars and gilts. 11 pigs raised
in the litter—4 boars and 7 gilts.
JAMES SHENK, SILVER LAKE, KANSAS

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By Red Star and Fancy Cardinal. Choice gilts
bred to Top Crown by Crown Prince, Illinois
Champion Boar. Fall pigs by Top Crown and
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Registered OIC
Weanling Pigs
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Osage City, Kansas.

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Bred sows and gilts sired by the 1945 Grand
Champion boar, and bred to Buster Brown. Also
fall pigs. The low set, wide kind by above sire.
Buster Brown does it.
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Extra good fall pigs sired by True Model, 1946
Grand Champion. Also some by his son for better
quality at less money. Order now. Registered and
immured. Earl & Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

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Outstanding bloodlines. Immune. Priced reason-
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REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Now offering choice September boar pigs. Various
bloodlines. Immune.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kansas.

ETHYLEDALE Herd Sires
FARM BRIGHT GLORY
SPOTLITE SUPREME
SPOTLITE JR.
PRODUCTION 100 fall pigs, boars and gilts,
ready for new homes.
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40 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
25 HEAD GRADE HOLSTEINS

Selling at Auction

Wed., March 19

At the Fairgrounds

Topeka, Kansas

Sale Starts at 12 o'clock.

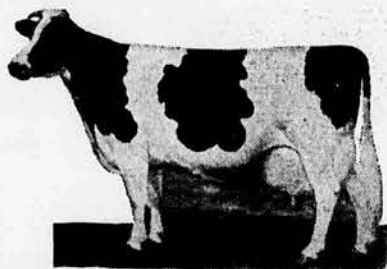
A COMPLETE DISPERSAL

20 Registered Cows—3-7 years old. Heavy milkers—mostly spring freshening.
5 Registered Two Year Olds—Just fresh.
12 Registered Open Heifers—Vaccinated. Good 4-H Prospects. These heifers are all sired by Femco Sir Mercedes Bessie, 780860, who is a grandson of Carnation Ormsby Butter King.
3 Registered Bulls—Including Femco Sir Mercedes Bessie, 780860.
25 Grade Cows—Mostly spring freshening and good ones. Many fresh by Sale Day.
This herd has been one of the consistently High Producing Holstein herds on the Topeka Milkshed for the past three years. Everything 1b, and Bang's Tested within thirty days of sale. The herd has production records for February and March.

For Information and Catalogs,

Write: E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell. I. S. Wagner, Farm Manager.
Jessie Johnson and Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.



Elmo Valley Poland China Production Sale

On Farm 2 Miles North of Elmo and 16 Miles South of Abilene.

Wednesday, April 16

40 Head of Last September and October Farrow.

20 BOARS, 20 OPEN GILTS. Strictly tops. The big, short-legged, deep wide kind, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds. Featuring the blood of the 1100-lb. General Ike and our 800-lb. sows, unexcelled for smoothness with size. Offering by above sire and All Mid-West, great son of Atomic Bomb and out of a Mid-West dam. For Catalog Address

J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, (Dickinson Co.), Kansas

Auctioneer—Harve Duncan.

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Miller's Registered Duroc Quality Big Sale

**Saturday,
April 12
Alma, Kan.**

50 Fall Pigs—Tops from the best bunch we ever raised. 25 Boars, the cream of the crop. 25 Gilts, suited for foundation herd sows.

Mostly sired by Knockout, a few extra good ones by Lo-Down Fancy. For Catalog Address

CLARENCE MILLER, Owner, ALMA, KANSAS



Our School Was Sold

DEAR Editor: In Kansas Farmer for March 1, an article signed Mrs. L. C. Buchman, Burdick, "Unfair to Farm Children," states rural schools are her pet peeve, and airs her views on rural school foundation, competition and roads of horse-and-buggy types.

I wish to give my idea which is contrast to hers.

I have 7 children of which 3 have finished high school, 2 are in high school and one in the grades.

We were in a rural school district. Recently the Kingman county reorganization committee forced consolidation on us. Our district voted to hold our school and not consolidate. We were represented at all county meetings connected with our school and tried to hold our country school, which was sold and the children transported to Norwich City which costs us more to be in than out.

We were told there were committees over this committee and legislature over them and the law provides for redistricting. Still our senator and representative do not claim much of this honor.

A grade student who never attended a rural school missed a lot! The student in the country has plenty of room and fresh air as well as exercise. He has closer contact with his teacher and classmates and a chance to study. If he happens to be the only one in the class it's an asset instead of a handicap and trouble is easily ironed out.

The horse-and-buggy schools have the same county superintendent over its teachers as do the cities. A course of study is outlined to be covered thoroughly. And the teacher is judged by this standard and promotions made for satisfactory grades from the county examinations to enter high school where they finish in the same time as city students.

Last week's article states, "Very few of us 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."

We farmers should value our homes on a nearness to market and school center. It is worth no more to us than it produces or means as a home. If our community centers and small towns continue to decay another decade, we will be compelled to drive that far for repairs and groceries because our merchants and villages will be gone, too.

Land in the country has been bought because of its nearness to a community center, home conveniences, productivity of the soil and low school levies. When these are wiped out this land devaluates, and it's hard to get good utility service.

I think everyone is for better schools. If we only know which is really best. Let us hope for a repeal of some half-baked school laws. Let the people decide.

Many farmers didn't think we would get any good out of the gas tax levied for rural roads, so they aren't disappointed. The only road tax we will get is from the township levy.—Charles Weathered, Norwich, Kan.

Ready to Expand

The Kansas Hybrids Association has completed arrangements for a \$30,000 loan to expand its operations. The loan will be used to complete contracts and to carry seed stock reserves from year to year.

Plans also have been made to increase foundation seed stocks of the 2 new yellow hybrids, K1784 and K1639, which recently were approved for distribution by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Organization of the Kansas Hybrids Association was completed 2 years ago for the purpose of maintaining seed stocks of hybrid corn developed in Kansas and adapted to Kansas conditions. Membership is composed of Kansas farmers interested in hybrid corn development in the state.

This last year the board of directors purchased a 3-acre tract of land just north of the Kansas State College campus. A 40- by 100-foot metal building was constructed and is being used as a processing and storage warehouse.

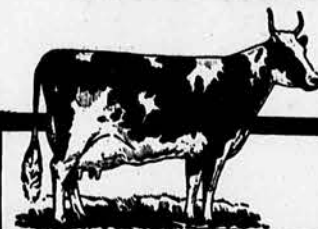
Responsibilities of the organization are to maintain inbred lines and to produce the first cross. Contracts are made with farmers to produce this corn under supervision of the association.

CONTROLLING FEED COSTS

With a Dodson Silo you know what next winter's feed will cost. You can build better beef for less money and do it easier. Literature on silos, grain bins, farm buildings.

DODSON
MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
1463 BARWICK WICHITA 2, KANSAS

Dairy CATTLE



Raise Ayrshires

Heaviest producer of 4% milk at lowest feed cost—the milk the post-war market demands. Ayrshires are noted for perfect udders, grazing ability, hardiness and outstanding type.

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale.

Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

**4%
MILK**

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BRED HEIFER

Due March 31st, sired by proven bull and out of a dam with a 400 pound fat record. A few good young cows to freshen this spring. Two selected bull calves, 9 months old. Farm 5 miles north of El Dorado on Highway 77.

DWIGHT E. HULL, EL DORADO, KAN.

BUILDING A BETTER INCOME

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

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

Offering Grade Guernseys

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

FREE JUDGING MANUAL

Learn the fine points of Holsteins—the breed which beats all records for milk production—now constitutes over 50 per cent of all the dairy cows in the U. S.—and which produces economically from home-grown feeds and keeps it up sometimes as long as 15 to 18 years. This manual is an official organ of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Send for your free copy today.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 1038

Fall Sales Are Now Over PHILLIPS OFFER SERVICEABLE AGE

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

K. W. PHILLIPS & SONS
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

Sunnymede Farm

KING BESSIE JEMIMA BOAST

Senior Sire

PABST BURKE LAD STAR

Junior Sire

NOW AVAILABLE

"KING BESSIE" and "BURKE" Sons

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

C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Smoky Valley Holsteins

Carnation Countryman in Service. Bull calves for sale.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS
ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.

JERSEY HEIFERS FOR SALE
Nine choice Jersey heifers 16 months old, sired by Registered Jersey bull. Vaccinated for Bang's. Will be in production next fall.
JON STONE, Sharon (Barber Co.) Kansas.

Buy United States Savings Bonds

HORSES - JACKS**Dispersal Sale of Registered Horses****Wednesday, April 9,**
1:30 P. M.**Riverview Rancho**4½ Miles East and 4½ Miles South
of Beatrice, Nebraska.

All-Weather Roads.

PALOMINOS—American Saddle
Bred and 30 Others in All.The Horses Are Top Pleasure and
Show Winners. Gentle and Guar-
anteed as Represented.**Lucky Penny P.H.B.A. 4283**
Stallion 4 years old**Fire Ball P.H.B.A. 2027**
Stallion 5 years old**Juan Honesto P.H.B.A. 6249**
Stallion 3 years old**Nebraska Sunshine P.H.B.A. 7200**
Stallion 8 years old**Don Pedro**, eligible for Registration
Stallion 1½ years old**Twinkle Foes P.H.B.A. 7664**
Filly 2 years old**Nina Dorado P.H.B.A. 7663**
Filly 3 years old**Majestic Art A.S.H.B.A. 19224**
Bay Stallion 6 years old**G. Pat A.S.H.B.A. 23354**
Chestnut Stallion 3 years old**Venus McDonald I. M. A.S.H.B.A.**
21595—Chestnut mare**Allen's Rambling Rebel T.W.H.B.A.**
450288—Gelding 3 years old**Captain**—Yearling Palomino

Gelding 4 sock and strip

9 Palomino yearlings and 9 Spotted

half Morgan and Arab breeding,

bred mares, sorrels and grays

Buggies, sulkies, single harness,

nickel-plated driving double har-

ness, stock saddles, new single and

2 horse trailers and numerous items.

Write For Catalog

G. E. SWITZER, Prop.**Beatrice, Nebraska**

Lunch Served on Grounds.

Beef CATTLE**NEBRASKA SHORTHORN
BREEDERS' SALE**

Just Over the Line From Kansas.

Fairbury, Nebraska**Thursday, April 17**

Hold Everything for This Sale.

50 HEAD picked from 18 leading

Nebraska herds. (Half Polled Con-

signors.) See next issue of Kansas

Farmer. For Catalog Write

THOS. ANDREWS

Cambridge, Nebraska.

**SUGAR LOAF
SHORTHORN FARM**Offers the best bull ever produced on the
farm, a 22-month-old white 1700 pound son
of Edelyn Dealer 197823 (bred by Thos. E.
Wilson). Will also sell Edelyn Dealer and a
choice 11-month-old red bull calf. Prices in
line with quality.**H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS.****PUBLIC AUCTION
BEEF SHORTHORNS**

Kinsley Sale Pavilion

Tuesday, March 25

Sale at 1:30 p. m.

20 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

7 Bulls and 13 Cows

ROY SCOTT, Kinsley, Kansas.**John Reece
Polled Shorthorns**Herd sire prospect 10 months. Roan Bulls
and Heifers for sale.

7 Miles Southeast of Langdon, Kan.

Trade DDT for BeefHow would you like to trade a pound
of DDT costing 45 cents for a ton of
beef?That happened in one of the large-
scale field tests in which the Bureau of
Entomology and Plant Quarantine co-
operated with several state agencies
during the bad fly season of 1945.DDT had what seemed a big year in
1946. But from reports reaching the U.
S. Department of Agriculture DDT is
really going into the cattle business
in 1947.Last season was the first in which
civilians could really make large-scale
tests of the effectiveness of DDT in
protecting beef and dairy cattle from
the fly nuisance. Some of the results
reported seem fantastic and hard to be-
lieve.On a Kansas cattle ranch 601 ani-
mals were sprayed 3 times during a
60-day test period at the height of a
bad fly season. They were compared
with unsprayed animals that had to
fight the flies. The DDT-sprayed
animals gained 18,030 pounds more
than the unsprayed animals. It took 15
pounds of DDT powder in 900 gallons
of spray to do the job. The gain was
1,202 pounds of beef for each pound of
DDT. A second ranch netted 1,285 ad-
ditional pounds of beef for each pound
of DDT in the sprays. A third ranch
did far better and registered more
than a ton of additional beef—2,306
pounds—to each pound of DDT. These
were good trades and meant money in
the bank for the owners of the herds.Dairymen from several states re-
ported that milk production held up
during the fly season where a drop of
from 5 to 15 per cent was the rule be-
fore DDT controlled the flies.Feeders in the Corn Belt find it is
practical to fatten cattle right thru
the summer, because the cattle remain
comfortable and turn feed into beef.
Summer feeders no longer contribute
primarily to the support and multi-
plication of blood-sucking flies. Of
course, say the entomologists, such
gains occur only where the fly problem
is severe. No fly spray can cause such
gains where there are few flies to
pester the cattle.**Study Egg Losses**Egg processors are working with
the poultry branch of the Production
and Marketing Administration in a
study of causes of egg losses in tran-
sit.Rough handling in switching opera-
tions was found the principal cause of
breakage. Other factors causing in-
transit breakage are size of eggs,
soundness of shell, position of eggs in
case and position of case in the car.Total damages from all causes were
found to run above 10 million dollars
annually.Recommendations for cutting these
losses include sturdier egg cases in
both wood and fiber, with definite uni-
form size specifications for both; bet-
ter inner packing materials and minor
changes in size and design to afford
greater protection; greater care to as-
sure proper assembly of cases; proper
stowing of cases in cars; use of straw
buffers between cases in center of car,
and a rigid enforcement of sound regu-
lations.**Good Milk From Beef**On a beef ranch it seems unusual to
find milking parlor and can room
that meet grade-A milk requirements.
But there it is on the Ernest Wind-
horst farm, in Ottawa county. He has
a Shorthorn herd of about 30 cows,
and they are beef-type Shorthorns.Mr. Windhorst has about 300 acres
of pasture in addition to 45 acres of
alfalfa and new sweet clover nearly
every spring. With that much pasture,
beef fits well into his farming pro-
gram. But he reaps extra profits by
milking about half of the cows.This dairy side line is profitable for
him, too. Going over his receipts, Mr.
Windhorst figured his cows return an
average of about 80 cents a day in
milk. On a 10-month basis that would
be about \$240 a cow.This dairy venture is well managed.
The can room is kept shining clean
and the milking parlor is cleaned and
lined daily. His last bacteria count
was 5,000, an exceptionally low score.Mr. Windhorst does not have the
time that both beef and dairy herds
would require, so he makes a good
thing out of milking his beef cows.**Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Associa-
tion Show and Sale**

Saline County Fairgrounds

Salina, Kansas
Tuesday, April 1

Show 9:00 A. M.

Sale 1:00 P. M.

**CONSIGNORS**

Earl E. Peterson, Assaria
John H. Ross, Clay Center
Alfred Tasker, Delphos
Mr. and Mrs. Webster G. Olson, Clements
Henry Dietz, Wakeeney
Earl E. Stoffer, Abilene
Harlow Peterson, Ada
Emerson Good, Barnard
J. H. Bowser, Abilene
R. E. Hailey, Wilsey
John H. Lilak, Wilson
Julius Olson & Son, Leonardville
F. A. Dietz, Ogallah
Karl Lenhart, Clay Center
H. D. Stauffer, Sr., New Cambria
Arthur Nelson, New Cambria
N. E. Bert, Detroit
Milton H. Nagely, Abilene
Grant Seim, New Cambria
W. V. Harshman & Son, Clements
Wm. E. Thorne, Lancaster
McIlrath Bros., Kingman
Louthian Bros., Huron
R. L. Bach, Larned
E. L. Stunkel, Peck
Clarence Garten, Abilene

Bulls Females

1	0
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2	1
2	2
1	1
0	1
3	2
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2	3
2	2
1	3
0	4
2	1
1	2
0	2
1	2
2	2
1	1
1	1
1	0

67 HEADOf Royally Bred,
Modern Type
Shorthorns From
the Herds of Many
Leading Kansas
Breeders.For Catalog or Other
Information
Address**MERVIN F.
AEGERTER,**
Sale Manager,
Seward, Nebraska.Auctioneers:
Bert Powell,
Topeka, Kansas.
Frank Mills,
Alden, Kansas.Jesse R. Johnson
with Kansas Farmer.**SALINA CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**
OFFERS \$200 IN
PRIZE MONEY.—BANQUET—
At 7 p. m. Lamer
Hotel, Salina, Even-
ing of March 31.
Make ReservationsWith **ARTHUR
NELSON,**
New Cambria,
Kansas.**A Golden Opportunity to Buy the Best at the
Silver Top Farm****Aberdeen-Angus Production Sale**

At the Farm

Belton, Missouri, Monday, April 14**5 BULLS—70 FEMALES****Outstanding Females From Popular
Families.**

5 Blackcap Bessies
4 Maid of Bummer Miss Burgess
3 Missouri Barbaras
3 Juana Ericas
3 Ballindalloch Georginas
4 Ballindalloch Jilts
3 Witch of Endors
45 Ericas, McHenry Blackcaps,
Blackbirds.

By or Bred to Great Bulls.

Eileenmere 649th 794027. A top
son of Eileenmere 487th.
Black Prince of Silver Top 815309.
A top grandson of Black Prince of
Sunbeam.
Revemere of Wheatland 31st
638581. An excellent breeding grand-
son of Revolution 41st.
Bandolier H. 3d 683910. A double
grandson of Bandolier of Anoka.

We feel we have an offering that warrants the consideration of all breeders, farmers, and
those interested in good ANGUS CATTLE. We want you to have a catalog, and make your
plans to be with us sale day.For Catalogs and Hotel Reservations Write Office of Roy Johnston, Belton, Mo.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS, Owners, Belton, Missouri**DAIRY CATTLE DISPERSION SALE**
Benkelman, Nebraska, Monday, April 7
60 Producing Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves12 Head of Brown Swiss. These range in age from 2 to 5 years. 3 head
under 1 year. 2 baby heifer calves.

16 Guernseys. From 2 to 8 years old. 3 heifer calves under 1 year.

10 Jerseys. From 2 to 7 years. 1 yearling heifer. 1 Registered Herd Bull.

Baby heifer calves.

8 Holsteins. From 2 to 6 years. Balance Grade Cows and Heifers.

Some fresh recently. Others to freshen soon. Entire herd Tb. and Bang's tested. All sound

udders and high tested.

Production records and other information furnished in printed form day of sale. All except

a few head in the sale are purebred but not registered.

Visitors welcome to inspect the herd day before sale. Milking time 4:00 a. m. and

4:00 p. m.

If you are interested in milk cows and foundation stock with type and production, plan to

attend.

Sale will be held at the farm one mile south of Benkelman, 12:30 p. m. (Mountain Time.)

JESSE LITTLEFIELD, Owner

Auctioneer—E. T. Sherlock.

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY DISPERSAL SALE

On Farm 4 Miles Northwest of

Newton, Kansas, Thursday, April 1760 HEAD featuring the blood of the great sires Meadow Lodge King's Laddie,
(Grand Champion Kansas State Fair 1946), and his sire, Langwater King of the
Meads, (the \$12,000 bull).

20 COWS in milk or to freshen later with records in D.H.I.A. up to 597 fat, milk up

to 55 lbs.

35 BRED and OPEN HEIFERS.

5 BULLS—one three years old, the rest calves out of our best cows. Tb. and Bang's

tested. Calfhood vaccinated. Sale under cover starting at 12:00. Lunch on grounds.

For Catalog Address E. D. HERSHBERGER

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, Chas. Cole, and Hand. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

NCK HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SECOND BIG SHOW AND SALE



At Prisoner of War Camp

Tuesday, April 1, Concordia, Kan.

Show at 9 a. m. Sale at 12:30 p. m.

Judge, Prof. F. W. Bell, Kansas State College.

58 HEAD Picked From 27 Leading Herds of the Territory.

30 BULLS, All Over 1-Year-Old.

28 FEMALES, Open and Bred Heifers.

A Selected Offering of Cattle Better Than Were Sold in Our Last Fall Sale.

Consignors

L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill
Brethour Bros., Green
Bobby Champlin, Jamestown
C K Ranch, Brookville
D. A. Cramer, Chester, Nebr.
Coles' Herefords, Washington
Donald R. Goodger, Belleville
Walter L. Hadley, Portis
Ray E. Hanna, Clay Center
C. D. Harrison, Axtell
Wendell M. Intermill, Mankato
L. H. & O. W. Kuhlmann, Chester,
Nebr.
Robert Lockhart, Osborne

Frank McCready, Longford
F. W. Martin & Sons, Clay Center
C. M. Newman & Sons, Axtell
Stanley Novak, Belleville
Lawrence E. Olson, Kackley
Fred Osterkamp, Waterville
Elmer E. Peterson & Son, Marysville
Hal Ramsbottom, Munden
E. O. Rasmussen, Vliets
C. O. Reece, Scandia
Lewis A. Rizak, Munden
Emil L. Swanson, Concordia
T. L. Welsh, Abilene
J. S. Whelan, Concordia

For Catalog Write

DR. GEORGE C. WREATH, BELLEVILLE, KANSAS
Auctioneer—Guy E. Pettit.

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.

Saline County Kansas First Combination HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE



Beverly Sales Barn

Salina, Kansas

Saturday, March 29

Representative Herefords From 7 Leading Saline County Herds.

61 HEAD selected to fill the needs of Farmers, Ranchmen and Breeders.

TOM MADDEN consigns two cows with calves at foot; calves sired by CK Domino 8th.

HERMAN MILLER consigns one young bull and one heifer.

J. H. BANKER consigns 3 young bulls sired by Anxiety Mischief 14th.

CK RANCH, 10 bulls sired by CK Creator and CK Crusader.

ROY DILLARD, 26 females and two bulls—14 of the females sired by CK Domino 8th.

J. H. MOORE, JR., 15 young bulls, all of serviceable age. 11 by CK Colonel D 1st.

W. W. YOST, one bull calf.

Saline county has within its borders some of the leading herds in the entire country and in making up this offering care has been taken to select only such cattle as would reflect credit to the herds of the country. Most of the offerings will not be especially fitted but will be presented in good thrifty breeding condition.

For Catalog or Other Information Address

ROY DILLARD, Rt. 3, SALINA, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Chas. Corkle.

Mike Wilson and Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

OUR CONSIGNMENT TO THE SALINE COUNTY HEREFORD CONSIGNMENT SALE



Sale at Beverly Sale Barn

Salina, Kansas

Saturday, March 29, at 1 p. m.

22 Three-Year-Old Cows With Calves at Foot or Heavy Springers.

4 Heifers of Breeding Age. 2 Young Bulls.

All of the cows are bred to CK Royal Dundy 17th, son of Royal Dundy 7th. 14 of the cows are sired by CK Domino 8th, grandson of Star Domino 8th. (One of the famous WHR herd sires. 3 of the heifers and both of the bulls are sired by Royal Dundy 7th. (One of the outstanding herd sires at CK.) These cattle are principally CK and WHR breeding. We will be glad to have you inspect the cattle before sale day at the farm. Write for Catalog.

ROY E. DILLARD, Owner, Rt. 3, Salina, Kansas

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshire Sale

Hiattville, Kansas, April 19

Selling 100 Bred Gilts to farrow in April and May. 100 of our top quality Fall Gilts. 25 choice Fall Boars.



IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscatine, Kansas.

On February 26, BARBODIC FARM, EDWARD M. LEIGH, owner, of Hardy, Nebr., sold 35 head of Guernsey cattle for a general average of \$140. The top priced female went to Elmer Krebs, Diller, Nebr., for \$352.50. The top bull sold to Minnie M. Lamb, of Lincoln, Nebr., for \$155.

Consignors at the U. S. CENTER ANGUS SALE at Smith Center, February 17, were well pleased when the 57 lots cataloged brought a general average of \$343. The 22 bulls consigned averaged \$339. The top selling bull, consigned by Edward Polka, Riverton, Nebr., went to William Ljungdahl & Sons, of Menlo, for \$1,000. The 65 females averaged \$344. The top selling female also was consigned by Mr. Polka, and went to Lloyd Ericson, Marquette, for \$810. Hamilton James was the auctioneer.

MARSHALL COUNTY KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS sale at Marysville, was the largest ever held there. Bill Holloway, Morrowville, paid \$500 for one of the top selling bulls of the sale, consigned by Harold Stump, of Blue Rapids. The other \$500 top bull went to Paul Hartwich, of Onaga, it being consigned by J. A. Howell, of Marietta. Warren Breeding, of Clyde, purchased the top female for \$395. She being consigned by Bernard Hart, of Blue Rapids. The 70 lots sold for a general average of \$240.

At the CK RANCH calf sale March 22, at Brookville, there will be something new in meat. They have butchered the famous big steer, Gooch Domino, and a portion of him will be barbecued for the CK sale. He was the largest steer ever killed in Salina; one hind quarter dressed out 520 pounds. He was exhibited at the fairs in Kansas the last 2 years, and is well known among cattle people of the state. This is the second calf sale held at CK Ranch, giving buyers the opportunity to buy registered calves at weaning time.

THE OSBORNE COUNTY HEREFORD HOG BREEDERS held their annual bred-sow sale at Osborne, with one of the best consignments in the history of the association. Osborne county has more good Hereford hog breeders within its borders than any other county in the state. Buyers came from several states or were represented by mail bids. Garland Gideon, of Paxico, and Milt Haag, of Holton, bought the top boar at \$500. The top female went to Bill Miller, of Cory, Ind., at \$455. About half of the offering went to Kansas buyers, the remainder to California, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.

LEONARD C. STOEHR, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, held his annual bred sow sale on February 19. The day was fair and cold and about 200 were in attendance. The offering of 54 head sold for an average price of \$166.79 on bred gilts and one male sold for \$225. Thirty head stayed in Nebraska. Others were distributed in several states, including Kansas, Iowa, and Minnesota. The top female went to Iowa at \$275. Local demand was good but prices were a trifle high for the farmer trade. A good sale and a good auctioneer says Mr. Stoehr. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Unfavorable weather cut down the size of the crowd attending the SUTOR HEREFORD sale at Zurich, February 18. Prices received were hardly in keeping with the high quality of the offering. However, Earl and Darrell express themselves with entire satisfaction whichever way the wind blows. The bulls brought an average price of \$251 and the females \$261. The entire offering averaged \$255. The highlight of the sale was \$640 for a bull going to Victory Ordway, of Plainville. A brother to the above bull and a year younger sold for \$500, going to Ulrich Brothers of Luray. Both of these bulls were sired by Beau Anxiety 1st.

A. LEWIS OSWALD, owner and manager of Rotherwood Jersey farm at Hutchinson, reports the recent sale of a yearling bull to a diamond mine operator, at Johannesburg, South Africa. The name of the calf that is to take the long ride is Abbott of Oz. He is a son of the junior herd sire, Zoric, and his dam is one of the great cows in the Rotherwood herd. She is 11 years old and classified "Very Good." She is a silver-medal cow. The bull will go by express to New Orleans, and from there by steamer to Cape Town, and then by rail to his new home at Johannesburg. The new owner's name is Rod Douglas.

CLARENCE MILLER, of Alma, had another of his good Duroc bred sow sales on February 22. As usual the sale was held in the comfortable, farm sale pavilion and as in the past the big free lunch was enjoyed by every one present. Buyers were present or represented by mail bids from several states, including Idaho, Washington, Oklahoma, Missouri, and one or two other states. However, as usual, Kansas buyers were strong contenders for the tops. Of 33 head bred sows and gilts, 28 went back to Kansas farms. The top animal went to Mrs. J. A. Peppard, of Lawson, Mo., at \$265. Second top went to O. A. Tennant, Manhattan, at \$247. The smallest price paid was \$130. The general average was \$180.22, a very satisfactory price considering that this was the second sale of bred sows Mr. Miller has had this year. Mike Wilson was the auctioneer.

Appreciative Poland China breeders and farmers in attendance at the RAYMOND W. O'HARA sale at Mankato, February 22, indicate the popularity of the herd from which the offering was drawn as well as the big demand for Poland Chinas in this section of Kansas. Sixty head were sold and 60 head went back to Kansas farms. The offering sold for a total of \$6,098. General average was \$101, and only one animal sold as high as \$145 at that. Raymond Ballard, of Webber, was the buyer. Only 27 were registered hogs, the remainder high grades, or at least selling without pedigrees. The local demand was especially good and the animals sold in fine breeding form without any special fitting. Most of them were bred for April farrow. Most of the buyers came from Jewell and adjoining counties. R. J. Fulton and C. M. Anderson were the auctioneers.

Beef CATTLE

Attend Hereford Dispersal Sale

Sale Under Cover, 12 o'clock Sharp
2 Miles East on 36 Highway.

Friday, March 21
Smith Center, Kan.

62 Cows—25 Calves at Foot—7
Bred Heifers—31 Open Heifers—
12 Young Bulls.

Also our 2 herd bulls.

For catalog and information write

LULL & DIEHL

Smith Center, Kansas

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer.

Roth & Herman HEREFORD SALE

At the Vic Roth Ranch. 2 Miles
West, 1 1/2 Miles North of Hays.

Hays, Kansas
March 28, 1947

At 1 o'clock.

16 Bulls and 42 Open Heifers

All cattle Tb. and Bang's tested.

For catalog write

VIC ROTH

Box 3. Hays, Kansas

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer.

Registered Hereford Bulls

Domino breeding, 8 to 17 months of age. Herd inspection invited. Priced right.

E. H. ERICKSON, OLSBURG, KANSAS

REG. HEREFORD HEIFER

Two years old and bred to our W.H.R. bull. Brilliant Onward. Her Sire—Yankee Domino. RAY RUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

REG. HAZELETT-BRED HEREFORD BULLS
15 head. 2 and coming 2-year-old. Thrifty—un-
pampered—priced moderately! Sired by Lassie's
Tone 8th, who has 9 top-crosses of merits of reg-
istry. Dams by Beau Blanco 2nd. Both sires bred
by late Robt. Hazlett.
P. F. HANSEN, HILLSBORO, KANSAS

Walnut Grove Farm Polled Herefords

Offering our herd sire, Worthmore's Ideal 1st. He is a strongly bred Polled individual and sires about 98% polled calves. His calves were top sellers in our county sale. We are offering him for sale because we are keeping his daughters. He is a son of the National Grand Champion, Worthmore Beau Jr. 2nd, 98791-2421065.
GEORGE L. RIFFEL & SON
Hope, Kansas.

FICKEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

FIFTH DRAFT SALE Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle at Hamilton, Mo. April 15

61 Exceptionally Good Heifers, bred to our great bulls, Eileenmere 487th, Envious 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,
380 West 34th St.,
New York 1, N. Y.
Orin L. James,
Dave Luckitt,
Herdsmen,
Hamilton, Missouri

Allen Kettler, Duroc breeder located at Paola, writes as follows: "Please find check to cover cost of advertising. I had the top bred gilt in the Kansas Duroc Breeders February 8 sale."

GEORGE L. RIFFEL & SON, located at Hope, are among the progressive and continuous Polled Hereford breeders of the state. The herd was established about 15 years ago and steady progress in quality has been made ever since. Despite many discouragements, such as crop failures and often unstable prices, they have never wavered in their loyalty to Polled Herefords. The herd now is composed of more than 40 head, with a son of the grand champion Worthmore Beau Jr. 2nd in service. This bull is a strongly bred Polled bull and sires a heavy per cent of Polled calves, and his get are extra good sellers wherever offered.

THE KANSAS POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held its first annual bred-sow sale on the fairgrounds at Hutchinson on February 19. A good-size crowd was on hand and the offering, most of which was well conditioned, was in good demand. The general average of females was \$157, considered very good for the association's first sale. Top on the 42 sows was \$207.50 paid by Henry H. Hain, of Spearville. The sow was consigned by Herbert Schrader, of Peabody. Second top female, from the Ray Saylor & Son herd, at Manhattan, sold for \$197.50 to C. H. Theye, of Odell, Neb. The weather was warm but cloudy. Consignors expressed themselves as well satisfied with prices.

The R. E. BERGSTEN HAMPSHIRE hog sale held on the farm near Randolph, was one of the interesting and successful hog sales of the season. Altho the day was disagreeable, the seating capacity was taxed and standing room was at a premium. Buyers present or represented by mail bids were present from Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, and other states. While many tops went to other states, Kansans were strong contenders for the best ones and the highest price was \$310. The buyer was Warren Ploeger, of Morrill. Second top went to A. E. Foreaker, of Havensville, at \$300. Third top went to George Lorenz, of Wells, Minn., at \$295. Then Ploeger took another one at \$300. Other good Kansas buyers were Everett Griffith, Clay Center; Ralph Anderson, Gypsum; Charles Waster, Hill City, and George Miller, Milford. The fall boars averaged \$78.50 and the bred gilts averaged \$168. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

TOM ANDREWS AND ASSOCIATES held a good Shorthorn sale at Cambridge, Nebr., on February 22. As always this section of Nebraska offers Shorthorns of high quality with breeding good enough to go into any herd. The 14 young bulls sold for an average price of \$305, and the 42 females averaged \$413. The entire offering of 56 head brought a total of \$21,605, a general average of \$385. The top bull from the L. E. Crews herd sold for \$500, going to George G. Gerdes, of Alliance, Nebr. The high selling polled bull coming from the Andrews herd brought \$435. The high female consigned by Crews went to Edmund Ochsner, of Goodland, at \$900. Kitty Irwin, a fine cow, and her bull calf sold for \$650. This sale marked the closing out of the Andrews herd established more than 50 years ago. Jack Halsey and Frank Mills were the auctioneers.

BAUER BROTHERS, of Gladstone, Neb., held their annual Poland China bred-sow sale at Fairbury, Neb., February 13. A big crowd of old and new buyers from a half dozen states was at the ringside or represented by mail bids. A general average on 20 top bred sows was \$205. The entire offering of bred sows averaged \$176, and 8 fall boars averaged \$153. The top female sold for \$350, going to Green Acre Farm, Holt, Mo. Fourteen head stayed in Nebraska, 11 went to Kansas, 5 to Illinois, the others to Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Colorado. John Hartman & Son, of Elmo, bought 2 head at \$200 each. E. E. Merten, Morganville, bought 1 at \$200, and Wallace A. Freed, of Scandia, took 1 at \$200. Other Kansas buyers were Walter Johannes, Marysville; Herbert Reynolds, Cuba; Raymond O'Hara, Mankato, and Dillon Williams, Clay Center. Harve Duncan was the auctioneer.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$28.00	\$25.50	\$17.60
Hogs.....	29.10	25.75	14.55
Lambs.....	24.25	23.25	15.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.....	.21	.18	.22
Eggs, Standards.....	.38½	.37	.33
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.72	.60	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard.....	2.62	2.30	1.75½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow.....	1.69	1.34
Oats, No. 2, White.....	1.02	.90
Barley, No. 2.....	1.46	1.25
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	33.00	30.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	21.00	21.00	14.00

Make Cheap Gain

Deferred feeding is more flexible than maintaining a cow herd, according to J. W. Davis, Republic county. If you raise the feed during summer, buy as many calves in fall as you can finish out. But if you have a cow herd where land is high and pasture scarce, you must raise the feed or else.

Mr. Davis has been using the deferred plan several years and finds it more satisfactory than maintaining a cow herd. Last year he fed out 33 head of western calves. The main feed during winter was silage and alfalfa hay, but each steer received about 4 pounds of grain a day.

After spring and early summer pasture, they were ready for the dry lot. But the uncertainties of price con-

trols prompted him to sell after about two weeks of feeding. Altho the cattle were not finished out, they made an average gain of 420 pounds in a short year.

The corn he had on hand for feeding the steers was sold at a good price. He made a good profit on steers and corn even after selling early.

This year Mr. Davis is wintering 23 head. They have picked up much growth from wheat pastures, stock fields and alfalfa that was too short to cut.

Saves the Gloves

To make common cloth work gloves wear longer and more weather-resistant, I give them a heavy coat of tire-boot cement on the palm and fingers of the gloves, and let dry 12 hours.—C. D.

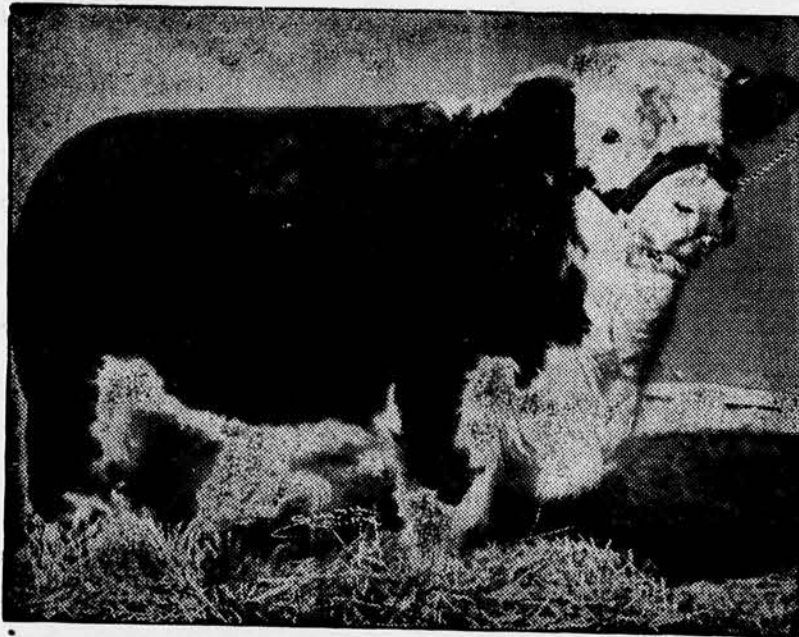
Grind the Oatmeal

Grind the oatmeal in the food chopper, then sift it thru the flour sifter for the baby. No cereal is wasted and a smoother product is obtained than by sieving it.—Mrs. R. E. L.

MARCH 22, 1947

SALE STARTS (Note this is SATURDAY) AT 12.00 O'CLOCK

Is Another CALF SALE DAY!



CK CASCADE 2nd Represents the Quality in this Sale

At CK Ranch Auction

These CALF SALES are real opportunities to select the tops of our production and grow them yourself. Many Future Herd Bulls will go through this sale.

WRITE
FOR
CATALOG

We want these Heifer Calves to go a wide territory. Our females have always brought breeders back for more.

CK Jr. Bulls were 3rd in class at Denver in 1946—2nd in class in 1947

PAVED
HIWAY TO
RANCH

HEATED
PAVILION

CK RANCH

BROOKVILLE, KANSAS

FRED
CHANDLER
Auctioneer

GENE
SUNDGREN
Manager

HORSES -- JACKS

MAMMOTH JACKS

Owing to poor health, we are closing out our Jack business. Now is the time to get yours at a bargain.
WATTS BROS., LECOMPTON, KANSAS.
14 Miles East of Topeka.

Livestock Advertising Rates Effective February 1

½ Column inch (5 lines) ..\$3.00 per issue
1 Column inch..... 8.40 per issue
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY

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in Kansas Farmer

Beef CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

I am keeping his heifer calves and will offer my proven herd sire, B. D. Worthmore No. 4097065, calved March 31, 1944. Sired by P. V. F. Worthmore B. D. No. 3228713, who is one of the outstanding sons of the 12 times champion Worthmore's Beau Jr. 2nd. Also Perfect Beau No. 4799363 calved March 31, 1946, sired by Beau Perfect 270th.
LEO EBEL, WAMEGO, KANSAS.

Lafin's Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Selling at auction at farm February 18, 1947. 15 Registered Angus Heifers and 5 Registered Bulls.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebraska.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

THE KENTON HERD

Of Quality Milking Shorthorns. You can buy with confidence bull calves from 1 to 6 months old, sired by Wapale Craggs Duke 34th, Kansas' outstanding Excellent sire.
GORDON L. JANSSEN, BUSHTON, KANSAS.

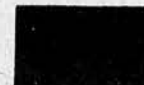
BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

"She's all tuned up
and rarin' to go!"

"And with Red Crown
in the tank that's just
what she'll do!"



A couple of tips to make your spring work go faster



STANDARD POWER FUEL* ... 4 to 1 Choice for 2-Fuel Tractors

Now an overwhelming favorite, Standard Power Fuel is the choice of Midwest 2-fuel tractor owners who use fuel heavier than gasoline, by a margin of 4 to 1 over any other brand of volatile distillate. Standard Power Fuel gives good starting under normal conditions, fast warm-up, smooth idling, and full power. A real money-saver.
Not subject to Kansas Motor Fuel Tax.

First, take a little time now to tune up your tractor for the rush of spring work ahead. This may save you *lots* of time later on—save you breakdown and repair time just when you need your tractor most!

Second, be sure to use powerful, responsive gasoline—gasoline that gives you smooth, flexible power, quick starts and rapid warm-up—Standard Red Crown Gasoline!

Yes, with Red Crown in your tank you get instant power when your tractor hits

heavy going and the governor opens the throttle. You have less stalling and less stopping to change gears. Your work goes easier, faster.

So have your Standard Oil Man supply you with this great gasoline.

STANDARD RED CROWN GASOLINE—A great power gasoline; ideal for high compression tractor engines.

STANDARD BLUE CROWN GASOLINE—Low in price, dependable, excellent for lower compression engines.

*Standard Power Fuel is sold throughout all the states in which Standard Oil Company (Indiana) markets its products, except in Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

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